



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Parliamentary Budget Office

UNPACKING OF THE 1ST SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR FY 2019-20

NOVEMBER, 2019

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Ten-point take away on Supplementary Estimates 1 for FY 2019/20

1. The National Treasury proposes to increase the overall budget by Kshs.80.1 billion which is comprised of decrease in recurrent expenditure by Ksh. 5.7 billion (0.5%) and increase in development estimates by Kshs. 85.8 billion (12.2%).
2. The National Treasury has indicated that Kshs.1.86 billion has already been spent under Article 223, indeed, the law requires that this approval must be sought within two months after the first withdrawal. However, no list of the expenditures has been provided;
3. No information has been provided in regards to measures taken by the National Government in implementing the recommendations made by the National Assembly for FY 2019/20 Budget Estimates.
4. Section 43(2) (c) of PFM Act, 2012 stipulates that budget reallocations made on programmes and Sub-Votes should not exceed 10 percent. However, 43 out of 158 programs exceeded the 10 percent legal provision.
5. The supplementary budget has not indicated sources of its financing of additional expenditures as required under part 40(6) of PFM regulations.
6. Regulation 40(8) of the PFM regulations, stipulates that no new program can be introduced in the supplementary budget. There several new projects identified under Infrastructure, water and health ministries. This goes against the legal provision as well as undermining the principle of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).
7. The economy is set to experience a lower growth in 2019 compared to the 6.3 percent in 2018 on account of slowdown in activities in the manufacturing sector.
8. The recent trend of having many in-year revisions in any financial year reduces the credibility of the budget.
9. The need to have an implementation matrix to evaluate the priorities under Big Four that indicates the gaps that require additional funding, as resolved by the House during approval of the BPS 2019, has not been adhered to.
10. A review of the fiscal framework indicates that the proposed supplementary estimates are likely to result to a financing gap of Ksh. 146.3 billion. This gap may have to be funded through domestic or external borrowing.

I. Overview

- 1) **A Supplementary Budget is anchored under Article 223 of the Constitution. The provision states that the National Government may spend money that has not been appropriated, if the amount appropriated for any purpose under the Appropriation Act is insufficient or a need has arisen for expenditure for a purpose for which no amount has been appropriated by that Act; or money has been withdrawn from the Contingencies Fund.** To this end, a Supplementary Budget arises as a result of increases in revenue, increases in expenditure due to external funding through budgetary support, savings from revision of programs, shortfall in resources thus necessitating budget cuts, emergencies or unforeseen expenditures and reallocations within a program.
- 2) This brief provides a critical evaluation to the extent to which Supplementary Budget I for FY 2019/20 adheres to the tenets outlined in law as well as international best practice.
- 3) The 1st Supplementary Estimates for FY 2019/20 were tabled in the National Assembly on 12th November, 2019. **The estimates propose to increase the overall budget by Ksh. 80.1 billion from Ksh. 2,734 billion to Ksh. 2,814.7 billion, representing a 2.9 percent increase. This includes a decrease in recurrent expenditure by Ksh. 5.7 billion (0.5%) and increase in development estimates by Ksh. 85.8 billion (12.2%).** The proposed reduction has not spared the other two arms of Government, indeed, there are significant reductions for both Parliament and Judiciary budget (Table 1). It is also observed that there are no changes under the Consolidated Fund Services.
- 4) **A critical review of the Supplementary Estimates indicates that no information has been provided in regards to measures taken by the National Government in implementing the recommendations made by the National Assembly for FY 2019/20 Budget Estimates.** In particular, some key policies (**Annex 5**) such as submission of a summative report on the progress of the Universal Health Care rollout in the 4 pilot counties so as to gauge the progress has not been provided and yet resources towards Universal Health Care program have substantially increased. **In addition, there are new projects proposed and there is no indication of a framework in place for the completion of stalled projects.** Indeed, the lack of the National Treasury not adhering to National Assembly resolutions undermines the legislative budget oversight role of National Assembly as espoused under Article 95 of the Constitution.

Table 1: Summary of the 1st Supplementary Estimates for FY 2019/20 (Ksh. Millions)

		Approved Estimates	Revised Estimates	Supplementary changes	%Change
National Executive	<i>Recurrent</i>	1,171,996	1,171,565	(431)	0.04%
	<i>Capital</i>	696,758	785,185	88,428	12.7%
	Total	1,868,754	1,956,751	87,997	4.7%
Parliament	<i>Recurrent</i>	37,579	33,987	(3,592)	-9.6%
	<i>Capital</i>	3,066	1,766	(1,300)	-42.4%
	Total	40,644	35,753	(4,892)	-12.0%
Judiciary	<i>Recurrent</i>	15,032	13,401	(1,630)	-10.8%
	<i>Capital</i>	4,390	3,020	(1,370)	-31.2%

		Approved Estimates	Revised Estimates	Supplementary changes	%Change
	Total	19,422	16,422	(3,000)	-15.4%
CFS	<i>Public Debt</i>	696,554	696,554	-	0.0%
	<i>Pensions</i>	104,489	104,489	-	0.0%
	<i>Salaries & miscall.</i>	4,737	4,737	-	0.0%
	Total	805,780	805,780	-	0.0%
Total	<i>Recurrent</i>	1,224,606	1,218,954	(5,653)	-0.5%
	<i>Capital</i>	704,214	789,971	85,757	12.2%
	CFS	805,780	805,780	-	0.0%
	Total	2,734,600.08	2,814,704.79	80,104.71	2.9%

Source: National Treasury

- 5) The changes in key targets in the approved estimates for FY 2019/20 against the Supplementary estimates I are indicated in Annex 6. There are a total of 158 approved programmes in FY 2019/20 which translates to 1,652 monitorable targets. It is worth noting that there is significant downward revision in the number of targets in the proposed supplementary. Overall, the number of targets under supplementary budget have reduced by 777, representing a 52.9 percent decline from the printed estimates. This is likely to affect key outcomes within the different programmes. For instance, there is a proposed reduction in the number of targets by 29 percent, 27 percent, and 60 percent in the Ministry of Health, the State Department for Interior and the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training, respectively. This may affect service delivery and achievement of intended outcomes in these votes/ministries.

A snapshot: A look at the health budget under Supplementary 1

The National Treasury has proposed adjustments in the FY 2019/20 budget estimates through the Supplementary I Estimates aimed at reducing the non-core areas of spending as well as direct resources to the Big Four agenda sectors, which includes the health sector. The resultant effect of the proposed adjustment of this sector's FY 2019/20 budget is the revision of its budget upwards by Ksh. 28.2 billion. This brings the total allocation for the sector to Ksh. 115.6 billion in FY 2019/20 comprising of Ksh. 62.9 billion for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 52.7 billion for development expenditure.

Out of the 52 projects which the Ministry of Health is implementing in FY 2019/20, 8 projects have been affected and 2 new projects have been introduced. The development budget has been enhanced by Ksh. 18 billion on account of a major allocation towards the rollout of UHC. However, information pertaining the details of the projects to be funded as well as the spatial distribution of the same has not been provided.

Despite the enhanced resource allocation in the Supplementary I estimates, it is also observed that the targets have not been adequately revised under the Program Based Budget (PBB) as some targets in some programmes have largely remained the same.

II. Compliance to the Legal Framework

- 6) The legal framework underpinning the Supplementary Budget is articulated in Article 223 of the Constitution; Sections 43(2) and 44 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012, and Part 40 of the PFM Regulations (National Government), 2015.
- 7) **An evaluation of the legal compliance indicates that the document achieved a compliance rate of 58.6 percent.** This is as a result of lack of comprehensiveness in the documents submitted to Parliament. The following are the key concerns:
- i. Article 223(2) of the 2010 Constitution spells out that the approval of Parliament for any spending shall be sought within two months after the first withdrawal of the money. The National Treasury has indicated that Ksh. 1.86 billion has already been spent however, no list of the expenditures has been provided;
 - ii. Section 43(2) (c) of PFM Act, 2012 stipulates that budget reallocations made on programmes and sub-votes should not exceed 10 percent. However, 43 programs out of 158 programs exceed 10 percent threshold;
 - iii. The supplementary budget has not indicated sources of financing the additional expenditures as required under part 40(6) of PFM Regulations; and
 - iv. Regulation 40(8) of the PFM Regulations, stipulates that no new program can be introduced in the supplementary budget. However, there are several new projects identified under infrastructure, water and health ministries.

III. Realism of the Macroeconomic Framework Underpinning the Supplementary I Estimates

- 8) **The economy is set to experience a lower growth in 2019 compared to the 6.3 percent in 2018.** When Parliament approved the 2019/20 budget estimates, the projected economic growth for the financial year was 6.2 percent. This growth was pegged on stable weather conditions, strong service sector, stable macroeconomic environment, ongoing infrastructural investments and sustained business confidence. Given the recent performance of the economy as indicated in various documents¹, this growth will not be achieved. The revised growth target by the National Treasury is 5.9 percent that will be supported by ongoing public investment in infrastructure projects, growth in tourism and exports, business and consumer confidence².
- 9) **Unpredictable weather patterns continued to affect the performance of the economic growth during the first half of 2019 and this will affect the end-year performance.** The latest data³ indicate that the economy grew by 5.6 percent during the first half of 2019 compared to 6.5 percent during the same period

¹Budget Review and Outlook Paper,(BROP) 2019; Second Quarter 2019 GDP Release by KNBS; World Bank's Kenya Economic Update October 2019 edition

²Budget Review and Outlook Paper,(BROP) 2019

³Second Quarter 2019 GDP Release by KNBS

in 2018. The lower growth was on account of the Agriculture sector where production is low despite the rains implying that there are still inefficiencies such as storage of the produce; market and pricing that seem to be affecting the overall performance of the sector. The Manufacturing sector performance was subdued mainly due to lower production of the food sub-sector. In addition, the Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) that is used as an indicator of the performance of the manufacturing sector, point to a slight slowdown in activities as it declined from 54 percent in September, 2019 to 53 percent in October, 2019.

- 10) **The inflation has remained low, stable and within the target band of 5 ± 2.5 percent, however, the cost of some basic food commodities remains high.** The average inflation from January to October 2019 stood at 5.1 percent which is within target. Nevertheless, due to climate changes that have affected planting and harvesting seasons, the food production was low and this resulted to high food prices. In particular, the cost of basic food commodities such a maize flour increased from Ksh. 84 per Kg in October 2018 to Ksh. 125 per Kg in October 2019 while that of Beans from Ksh. 106 per Kg to Ksh. 124 per Kg during the same period. Going forward, the food and fuel inflation are likely to increase during the festive season. In addition, there may be increases of fuel prices in the international market due to anticipated crude oil supply cuts by OPEC and Russia.

Table 2: Percentage Contribution to Inflation (January to October, 2019)

Category	Jan 19	Feb 19	Mar 19	Apr 19	May 19	Jun 19	Jul 19	Aug 19	Sep 19	Oct 19
Food & Nonalcoholic Beverages	11.40	8.45	22.46	48.18	44.00	47.68	53.43	56.78	66.24	75.24
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics	2.61	3.25	3.49	2.98	3.48	3.48	3.45	3.06	3.73	3.77
Clothing & Footwear	4.06	3.88	3.86	2.83	3.04	2.89	2.52	2.94	3.40	2.61
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	45.32	48.62	32.89	17.31	16.09	14.12	13.10	5.62	5.28	3.98
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	4.31	4.02	3.99	2.52	2.92	2.48	2.08	2.48	2.78	1.93
Health	2.76	3.01	3.10	2.33	2.42	2.22	0.97	1.09	1.23	1.05
Transport	18.69	17.81	19.16	15.36	18.51	17.99	15.95	18.24	4.82	5.19
Communication	3.50	3.71	3.79	2.85	3.33	3.25	2.98	3.75	4.96	0.65
Recreation & Culture	0.40	0.40	0.29	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.18
Education	0.91	0.84	0.85	0.75	0.89	0.89	0.86	1.05	1.45	1.19
Restaurants & Hotels	2.94	2.93	2.99	2.37	2.56	2.28	2.20	2.25	2.78	2.08
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	3.11	3.07	3.12	2.27	2.55	2.53	2.25	2.52	3.09	2.14
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: KNBS, PBO

- 11) **The monetary sector indicators point to stability but there are uncertainties in the effect of the removal of the interest capping to the credit to the SMEs.** The Central Bank Rate (CBR) has been maintained at 9.0 per cent but may increase due to the removal of the interest rate capping which will in turn increase the lending rates and improve liquidity in the domestic market. This may be beneficial to the private sector however; higher short-term interest rates arising from strong appetite of government in the domestic market may not support improved credit to the small and medium enterprises. In addition, the wait and see attitude on credit growth indicates that the full positive impact of the removal of the interest capping could be delayed and the impact on growth may not be immediate.

IV. Financing of the Supplementary Estimates I FY 2019/20

- 12) **A review of the Fiscal Framework indicates that the realism of revenue projections are not a major guide to decision making.** It has become a trend that supplementary budgets are on account of underperformance in revenue indicating that the revenue projections are not realistic and not based on a critical evaluation of the key drivers.
- 13) **The trend of having two supplementary budgets in any financial year is an indication that the budget challenge function is not working.** The budget process under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach requires a serious scrutiny of proposals by MDAs through the sector working groups with the aim of aligning the priorities to the National Agenda (Big Four). Indeed, during the consideration of the 2019 Budget Policy Statement (BPS), the house resolved that there was need to have an implementation matrix to evaluate the priorities under Big Four before the implementation of the budget estimates for FY 2019/20. Therefore, as much as this supplementary budget is on account of the Big Four, there is no matrix of evaluation that indicates the gaps that require additional funding. Therefore, there is need to address these weaknesses in the budget process.

Table 3: Fiscal Framework underpinning the proposed Supplementary Estimates No. 1 (Ksh. Billions)

Item	FY 2019/20		
	Printed Estimates	BROP 2019	Supplementary Estimates 1
Total Revenue	2,115.9	2,090.5	2,090.5
o/w Ordinary Revenue	1,877.2	1,851.8	1,851.8
Expenditure*	2,789.5	2,835.7	2,915.8
o/w Recurrent	1,760.3	1,744.9	1,739.2
Development	652.3	707.4	793.2
Fiscal Balance	(673.6)	(745.2)	(825.3)
Grants	38.8	38.8	38.8
Fiscal Balance (Grants)	(634.8)	(706.4)	(786.5)
Net foreign financing	331.3	331.3	331.3
Net Domestic financing	303.5	308.9	308.9
Financing Gap	-	(66.2)	(146.3)

Source: Budget Review and Outlook Paper 2019, PBO projections

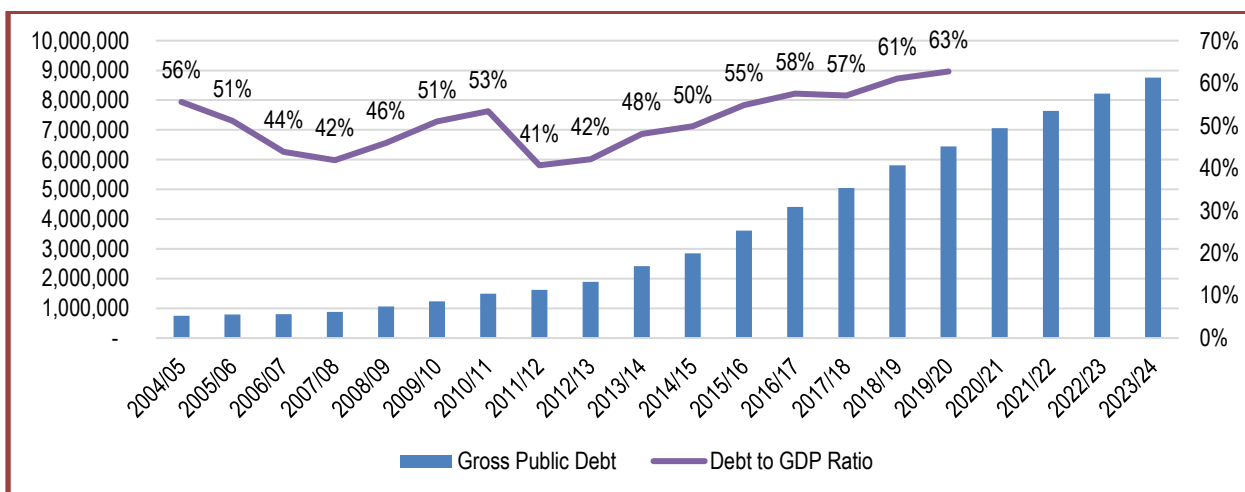
* Includes transfers to county governments

14) A further review of the fiscal framework indicates that the proposed supplementary estimates are likely to result to a financing gap of Ksh. 146.3 billion. It is clear that the revenue projections are still unrealistic and that the proceeds from State Owned Enterprises(SOEs) of Kshs.78 billion⁴ are not likely to finance the supplementary increases that are on account of the shortfall in revenue and additional expenditures. Therefore, if the supplementary budget is approved, this financing gap will have to be met from additional borrowing either domestically or external borrowing meant for budgetary support (this is usually commercial debt that is not tied to any conditionality).

V. Consolidated Fund Services

15) Kenya’s Public and Publicly Guaranteed Stock of debt has grown by an annualized growth rate of 19% for the past 10 years. This is as a result of massive infrastructural projects, shortfalls in revenue forecast, increase in social expenditure, and shrinking fiscal space due to increase in debt servicing payments. As at end of September 2019, public debt amounted to Ksh. 5.96 trillion (63% of Nominal Gross Domestic Product⁵) and comprised of Ksh. 2.6 trillion (48%) in domestic debt and Ksh. 3.1 trillion (52%) in external debt. At this level, the debt is Kshs.3 trillion below the national debt ceiling of Ksh. 9 trillion (set under the PFM Act, 2012 (Amended) Regulations).

Figure 1: Movement of the public and publicly guaranteed debt stock, (FY 2004/05 – FY 2023/24)



Source: Annual Public Debt Management Report & Central Bank (K) Bulletin.

⁴Proceeds from SOEs are already incorporated in the revised ordinary revenue projection of Ksh. 1,851 billion

⁵The Budget Review and Outlook Paper, 2019 indicated that Nominal GDP as at June 2019 amounted to Kshs. 9.32 trillion.

- 16) **Debt finance will remain key to budget finance as long as the country’s fiscal framework annually incorporates a fiscal deficit factor into its fiscal projections.** Similarly, the stock of debt will continue to rise, primarily after the revision of the debt ceiling from 50% of debt to GDP ratio (in Net Present Value Terms) to a numerical figure of Ksh. 9 trillion. The concern therefore becomes the impact of growing debt on the fiscal framework whereby debt repayment, being mandatory charges to the consolidated fund.
- 17) **The concern therefore shifts from constraining the trend of debt, to debt management at high stock levels.** The current debt management practice should therefore evolve from not only adhering to the annual borrowing strategy, to incorporating fiscal discipline, transparency, accountability for accumulated assets, in order to guarantee value for money that will increase economic output and prepare the country for the repayment period. However, it is important to note that debt management under higher debt levels could be more difficult as solvency and liquidity concerns change with increase in the debt stock and exposure to macroeconomic and fiscal risks create further uncertainty.
- 18) **Supplementary I Estimates does not effect any changes on the expenses related to the Consolidated Fund Services.** These therefore remain at Ksh. 805 billion in FY 2019/20, and accounting for 43.5% of the revised FY 2019/20 Ordinary Revenue (as opposed to 58% FY 2018/19). Consolidated Fund Services are mandatory charges to the consolidated fund and therefore crowd out the revenues available for other budgetary activities and subsequently the fiscal flexibility of the national budget.

Table 4: Consolidated Fund Service Expenses (Ksh. Millions)

Expenditure Head	FY 2019/20
<i>Interest Payments</i>	441,481
<i>Redemptions</i>	255,073
Total Public Debt	696,554
<i>Ordinary Pensions</i>	50,170
<i>Commuted Pensions</i>	54,056
<i>other Pension Schemes</i>	262
Total Pensions	104,489
<i>Total Allowances & Others</i>	4,736
TOTAL CFS	805,779

Source: Approved Budget Estimates, FY 2019/20

- 19) There are no changes occasioned under the CFS however, preliminary reviews of the Supplementary Estimates indicated that there could be a financing gap under the fiscal framework underpinning the supplementary estimates. It is important to note that if this gap materializes, the deficit can easily be accommodated by the already adjusted debt ceiling of Kshs. 9 trillion.

VI. Key Proposed Changes under the Supplementary Estimates I for FY 2019/20

- 20) The purpose of the Supplementary Estimates I for FY 2019/20 as per the guidelines given by the National Treasury was to cater for provisions of unseen and unavoidable expenditures; realigning the budget to the Big Four Agenda and rationalize of budget due to shortfall of revenue collection in the 1st quarter FY 2019/20 on account of unrealistic revenue targets. Given that there was a mop up of Kshs. 78 billion from

State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), the additional spending is not fully accommodated by budget rationalization (this evidenced by a very small reduction in recurrent expenditure by Kshs.5.65 billion).

❖ **Key proposed changes in Recurrent Expenditure**

21) The cumulative changes in the recurrent expenditure amount to a decrease of Ksh. 5.65 billion. The key increments and deductions are in the following areas:

a) Major Additions

- (i) Ksh. 4.82 billion towards the Ministry of Health; Ksh. 2.17 billion towards the Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH programme to reduce morbidity and mortality due to preventable cause and Ksh. 1.89 billion to the Health Policy, Standards and Regulations programme to strengthen health policy, standards and regulations.
- (ii) Ksh. 2.74 billion towards Parliamentary Joint Services for the creation of this new vote aimed at catering for shared services between the National Assembly and the Senate.
- (iii) Ksh. 982.1 million to the State Department for Devolution for the strengthened management of humanitarian support services in the provision of relief food to 2.5 million persons living in food insecure populations in ASALs counties.
- (iv) Ksh. 588.9 million to the State Department for Interior to improve access to national government services, co-ordinate security, enhance peace building and conflict management, reduce alcohol, drug and substance abuse in Kenya.
- (v) Ksh. 562.7 million to Ministry of Energy for increased access of electricity.

b) Major Reductions

- (i) Ksh. 4.29 billion from the Parliamentary Service Commission meant for Senate Affairs and general administration, planning and support services.
- (ii) Ksh. 2.03 billion from the National Assembly meant for strengthening legislative capacity, oversight and representation function of the National Assembly.
- (iii) Ksh. 1.79 billion from the National Treasury meant to increase the reliability, stability and soundness of the financial sector under Public Financial Management programme and general administration, planning and support services.
- (iv) Ksh. 1.49 billion from the Judiciary meant for the Dispensation of Justice with the aim of provide equitable access to, and expeditious delivery of justice.
- (v) Ksh. 468.9 million from State Department from Tourism meant to increase tourism's contribution to the economy.

(vi) Ksh. 462.9 million from State Department for Information Communication Technology intended to provide universal access to E-Government services.

(vii) Ksh. 461.6 million from the State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizens Affairs under the National Social Safety Net.

❖ **Key proposed changes in Development Expenditure**

22) The cumulative changes in the development expenditure amount to an increase of Ksh. 85.76 billion. The key increments and deductions are in the following areas:

a) Major Additions

(i) Ksh. 32.23 billion towards the State Department for Transport for Mombasa to Nairobi SGR, additional allocation towards the provision for the Big Four Agenda and provision for Dongo Kundu SEZ and Kenya Ferry Services.

(ii) Ksh. 18.03 billion for the Ministry of Health towards the Big Four Agenda of Universal Healthcare Coverage.

(iii) Ksh. 12.61 billion towards the State Department for Infrastructure for the improvement road networks in the country.

(iv) Ksh. 9.64 billion for the Ministry of Energy for the Lake Turkana Wind Power project.

(v) Ksh. 7.76 billion for the Ministry of Water and Sanitation with provision the Northern Collector and the James Gichuru Express Road.

(vi) Ksh. 5.93 billion towards the State Department for Industrialization for the creation of an enabling environment to promote and facilitate industrial development through value addition and investment.

(vii) Ksh. 2.82 billion towards the State Department for Development of the ASAL aimed at improving the standards of living of communities in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas.

(viii) Ksh. 2.28 billion for the State Department for Information Communication Technology to enhance public service delivery through E-Government Services.

(ix) Ksh. 2.24 billion to the State Department for Public Works towards the government buildings programme.

(x) Ksh. 1.36 billion to the State Department for Interior for the enhancement of public safety and security and improved access to National Government services.

(xi) Ksh. 1.32 billion to the State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education towards the improved access of primary education.

b) Major Deductions

- (i) Ksh. 5.51 billion from the State Department for Planning meant for Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management programme.
- (ii) Ksh. 2.18 billion from the Parliamentary Service Commission meant for General Administration, Planning and Support Services.
- (iii) Ksh. 1.89 billion from the State Department for University Education meant for infrastructure improvement in universities.
- (iv) Ksh. 1.37 billion from the Judiciary meant for Dispensation of Justice with the aim of providing equitable access to expeditious delivery of justice.

VII. Policy Options

The following are the possible key policy options-

	Policy Options	Likely Implication
1.	Approve the Supplementary Estimates No. 1 of FY 2019/20 as proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Financing gap estimated at Ksh. 146.3 billion will require additional borrowing. (ii) There may be need for Supplementary Estimates 2 to adjust budget downwards to meet any shortfall in revenue. (iii) This may set precedence for critical expenses to be left out during the budget estimates with the intention that they will be approved in the supplementary budgets, thus reducing the credibility of the budget.
2.	Approve the Supplementary Estimates No. 1 of FY 2019/20 with amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Agree on proposed expenditure cuts by focusing on key reductions in non-core areas. (ii) Consider reducing allocations to all new projects as well as other projects where a concretized project appraisal has not been done.

ANNEX 1: Legal Compliance of Supplementary Estimates I for FY 2019/20

Item	Constitution	PFM Act	PFM Regulations	Score	Comments
GENERAL OVERVIEW					
1. Additional expenditure should be on account of either insufficiency of amounts provided, need arisen for which no amounts were allocated or withdrawal from contingency fund	223(1)	44(1)		5 out of 5	Complied.
2. Spending should be sought within 2 months after the first withdrawal	223(2)	44(1)		0 out of 5	There no attached list indicating approvals under Article 223 of the Constitution.
3. Overall budget change should not be more than 10 percent of the printed estimates unless Parliament approves a higher percentage.	223(5)	44(1)		5 out of 5	Complied. Overall budget change is 4.2 percent
CONFORMITY TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE PFM LAW AND ITS REGULATION					
4. Reallocation changes per program should not exceed 10 percent of total approved budget of a program unless for unforeseen circumstances		43 (2) (c)		3 out of 5	43 programs out of 158 programs exceed 10 percent
5. Conformity to budget circular			40(1)	5 out of 5	Complied
6. Conformity to Fiscal Responsibility Principles		44(3), 15(2)	26(1)	2 out of 5	Despite the fact the fact that parliament approved a higher ceiling for public debt, no information has been provided on the fiscal deficit shall be financed
7. Conformity to Financial Objectives		44(3)		3 out of 5	Partly complied.
8. Presentation in a Programme Based Budgeting Format			40(6)(a)	4 out of 5	Despite the budget has been presented in programme based, some KPIs have not been revised and yet there is some

Item	Constitution	PFM Act	PFM Regulations	Score	Comments
					revision in allocation.
9. Information on budget performance (actual expenditure and outstanding liabilities/commitments)			40(6)(b)	4 out of 5	No information on outstanding liabilities
10. Details of supplementary changes (amount, reasons for change, basis for calculation)			40(6)(c)(d)	5 out of 5	Information provided
11. Sources for funding of additional expenditure			40(6)(e)	0 out of 5	No information has been provided
12. Analysis of the fiscal impact of the additional expenditures for the planned outputs and outcomes of the affected programmes			40(6)(f)	3 out of 5	Some planned outputs and outcomes of some programmes have not been varied despite reduction in the budget
13. Updated Fiscal Projections			40(6)(h)	0 out of 5	No information has been provided
14. No new programmes /projects to be introduced in the Supplementary Budget			40(8)	2 out of 5	There several new projects identified under Infrastructure, water and health sector
Total				58.6 percent	

ANNEX 2: Major Proposed Adjustments in Recurrent Expenditure (Ksh. Millions)

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
1011 The Presidency	8,982.99	131.79	9,114.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State house affairs; Ksh. 131.79 million
1021 State Department for Interior	129,096.94	588.98	129,685.92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policing services; Ksh. (232) million Planning, policy Coordination and Support Service; Ksh. 1,240.76 million Government Printing Service; Ksh. (62) million Population Management Services; Ksh. (357.26)
1023 State Department for Correctional Services	26,105.77	281.55	26,387.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctional services; Ksh. 313.20 million General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (31.64) million
1032 State Department for Devolution	991.50	982.10	1,973.60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (63.83) million Special Initiatives; Ksh. 1,089.86 million
1035 State Department for Development of the ASAL	1,059.69	(86.10)	973.59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated ASAL Development; Ksh. (86.1) million
1041 Ministry of Defence	104,531.03	(119.52)	104,411.51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (119.52) million
1052 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	17,288.41	152.37	17,440.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Relation and Diplomacy; Ksh. (182.57) million Economic and Commercial Diplomacy; Ksh. 324.27 million
1065 State Department for University Education	108,820.53	(97.47)	108,723.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration, Planning and Support

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
				Service; Ksh. (68.03) million
1066 State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	90,214.70	(365.33)	89,849.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Education ; Ksh. (55.08) million • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (277.19) million
1068 State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	200.50	(74.60)	125.90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (29.11) million
1071 The National Treasury	78,641.05	(1,789.96)	76,851.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (1,524.43) million • Public Finance Management; Ksh. (235.67) million
1072 State Department for Planning	11,902.11	(137.44)	11,764.67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (99.51) million
1081 Ministry of Health	58,083.95	4,819.98	62,903.93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH; Ksh. 2,178.70 million • Health Policy, Standards and Regulations; Ksh. 1,894.41 million
1091 State Department for Infrastructure	61,451.00	(115.59)	61,335.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Transport; Ksh. (115.59) million
1092 State Department for Transport	9,821.10	(77.92)	9,743.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (45.39) million
1094 State Department for Housing & Urban Development	1,005.00	(69.67)	935.33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Development and Human Settlement; Ksh. (25.96) million
1095 State Department for Public Works	2,330.00	(52.20)	2,277.80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (26.89) million

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
1108 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	10,179.80	(85.35)	10,094.45	• General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (38.61) million
1112 Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	3,016.20	(90.16)	2,926.04	• Land Policy and Planning; Ksh. (90.16) million
1122 State Department for Information Communication Technology	3,043.00	(462.96)	2,580.04	• E-Government Services; Ksh. (354.54) million
1123 State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	4,412.80	(233.24)	4,179.56	• Information & Communication Services; Ksh. (201.06) million
1132 State Department for Sports	1,260.19	(53.56)	1,206.63	• Sports programme; Ksh. (53.56) million
1134 State Department for Culture and Heritage	3,018.20	(122.15)	2,896.05	• Culture/Heritage; Ksh. (52.88) million
1152 Ministry of Energy	5,752.00	562.67	6,314.67	• Power Transmission and Distribution; Ksh. 562.67 million
1162 State Department for Livestock	2,139.00	(71.81)	2,067.19	• Livestock Resources Management and Development; Ksh. (71.81) million
1166 State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture & the Blue Economy	1,770.78	(116.21)	1,654.57	• Fisheries Development and Management; Ksh. (45.39) million • Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy; Ksh. (40.09) million
1167 State Department for Irrigation	978.00	(82.86)	895.14	• Irrigation and Land Reclamation; Ksh. (55.92) million
1168 State Department for Agricultural Research	5,561.33	(102.66)	5,458.67	• Agricultural Research & Development; Ksh. 102.66) million
1173 State Department for Cooperatives	732.90	(81.00)	651.90	• Cooperative Development and Management; Ksh. (81) million

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
1174 State Department for Trade	1,692.90	(145.95)	1,546.95	• Trade Development and Promotion; Ksh. (145.95) million
1175 State Department for Industrialization	3,440.61	(55.13)	3,385.48	• General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (35.78) million
1184 State Department for Labour	2,943.37	(257.57)	2,685.80	• Promotion of the Best Labour Practice; Ksh. (105.62) million
1185 State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizens Affairs	19,825.31	(461.63)	19,363.68	• National Social Safety Net; Ksh. (353.88) million
1192 State Department for Mining	632.33	(80.84)	551.49	• General Administration, Planning and Support Services ;Ksh. (44.78) million • Mineral Resources Management; Ksh. (12.08) million • Geological Survey and Geo-information Management; Ksh. (23.97) million
1202 State Department for Tourism	6,345.93	(468.87)	5,877.06	• Tourism Development and Promotion; Ksh. (468.86) million
1203 State Department for Wildlife	7,788.17	(51.69)	7,736.48	• Wildlife Conservation and Management; Ksh. (51.69) million
1212 State Department for Gender	1,661.73	(138.55)	1,523.18	• Gender Empowerment; Ksh. (57.29) million
1213 State Department for Public Service	8,411.65	(208.29)	8,203.36	• Public Service Transformation; Ksh. (134.07) million
1214 State Department for Youth	11,435.47	(362.36)	11,073.11	• Youth Empowerment; Ksh. (362.36) million
1221 State Department for East Africa Community	671.30	(51.66)	619.64	• East African Affairs and Regional Integration; Ksh. (51.66) million

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
1222 State Department for Regional and Northern Corridor Development	2,131.60	(54.50)	2,077.10	• Integrated Regional Development; Ksh. (54.50) million
1252 State Law Office and Department of Justice	5,103.50	(386.44)	4,717.06	• Legal Services; Ksh. (181.68) million
1261 The Judiciary	14,466.60	(1,493.67)	12,972.93	• Dispensation of Justice; Ksh. (1,493.67) million
1291 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	2,936.18	150.00	3,086.18	• Public Prosecution Services; Ksh. 150 million
1311 Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	1,298.71	(74.86)	1,223.85	• Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties; Ksh. (74.86) million
2021 National Land Commission	1,308.20	(120.99)	1,187.21	• Land Administration and Management; Ksh. (120.99) million
2041 Parliamentary Service Commission	13,646.60	(4,298.65)	9,347.95	• Senate Affairs; Ksh. (792.95) million • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (3,505.70) million
2042 National Assembly	23,932.14	(2,032.65)	21,899.49	• National Legislation, Representation and Oversight; Ksh. (2,032.65) million
2043 Parliamentary Joint Services	-	2,739.56	2,739.56	• General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. 2,739.56 million
2051 Judicial Service Commission	565.07	(136.56)	428.51	• General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (136.56) million
2061 The Commission on Revenue Allocation	469.38	(78.94)	390.44	• Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters; Ksh. (78.94) million
2071 Public Service Commission	2,171.00	85.50	2,256.50	• General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. 85.50 million

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
2081 Salaries and Remuneration Commission	450.36	211.10	661.46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salaries and Remuneration Management Ksh. 211.10 million
2091 Teachers Service Commission	252,897.00	(310.33)	252,586.67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (271.79) million Governance and Standards; Ksh. (32.57) million
2101 National Police Service Commission	736.87	(83.79)	653.08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Police Service Human Resource Management; Ksh. (83.79) million
2121 Office of the Controller of Budget	703.10	(64.66)	638.44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control and Management of Public finances; Ksh. (64.66) million
2141 National Gender and Equality Commission	488.93	(98.22)	390.71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination; Ksh. (98.22) million
2151 Independent Policing Oversight Authority	892.70	(61.50)	831.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policing Oversight Services; Ksh. (61.50) million

ANNEX 3: Major Proposed Adjustments in Development Expenditure (Ksh. Millions)

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
1011 The Presidency	2,337.27	(92.10)	2,245.17	• Cabinet Affairs; Ksh. (51) million
1021 State Department for Interior	10,097.17	1,358.50	11,455.67	• Policing services; Ksh. 1,090 million • Planning, policy Coordination and Support Service; Ksh. 1,030 million
1024 State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	1,390.30	(150.00)	1,240.30	• Migration & Citizen Services Management; Ksh. (150) million
1032 State Department for Devolution	7,400.99	77.90	7,478.89	• Devolution services; Ksh. 77.90 million
1035 State Department for Development of the ASAL	3,860.12	2,817.29	6,677.41	• Accelerated ASAL Development; Ksh. 2,817.29 million
1064 State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	9,178.60	(412.46)	8,766.14	• Technical Vocational Education and Training; Ksh. (449.50) million • Youth Training and Development; Ksh. 37.04 million
1065 State Department for University Education	9,238.70	(1,885.96)	7,352.74	• University Education; Ksh. (1,868.45) million
1066 State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	7,063.88	1,315.00	8,378.88	• Primary Education; Ksh. 1,285 million
1071 The National Treasury	37,270.58	(569.67)	36,700.91	• Public Financial Management; Ksh. (519.67) million
1072 State Department for Planning	43,961.30	(5,513.01)	38,448.29	• Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management; Ksh. (5,463) million
1081 Ministry of Health	34,640.68	18,034.45	52,675.13	• Health Policy, Standards and Regulations; Ksh. 17,275.81 million
1091 State Department for Infrastructure	124,965.60	12,612.03	137,577.63	• Road Transport; Ksh. 12,612.03 million
1092 State Department for Transport	84,010.00	32,234.00	116,244.00	• Rail Transport; Ksh. 28,918 million

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
1094 State Department for Housing & Urban Development	30,519.00	514.49	31,033.49	• Urban and Metropolitan Development; Ksh. 514.49 million
1095 State Department for Public Works	2,103.00	2,236.63	4,339.63	• Government Buildings; Ksh. 2,353.13 million
1107 Ministry of Water and Sanitation	56,971.89	7,756.96	64,728.85	• Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development; Ksh. 7,256.96 million
1122 State Department for Information Communication Technology	25,191.00	2,284.34	27,475.34	• E-Government Services; Ksh. 3,284.34 million • ICT Infrastructure Development; Ksh. (1,000) million
1123 State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	747.00	(166.00)	581.00	• Information And Communication Services; Ksh. (166) million
1132 State Department for Sports	13,900.00	100.00	14,000.00	• Sports; Ksh. 100 million
1152 Ministry of Energy	71,667.00	9,642.59	81,309.59	• Power Transmission and Distribution; Ksh. 7,312.59 million • Alternative Energy Technologies; Ksh. 3,000 million
1165 State Department for Crop Development	18,046.80	545.00	18,591.80	• General Administration Planning and Support Services; Ksh. 575 million
1173 State Department for Cooperatives	3,727.50	(260.00)	3,467.50	• Cooperative Development and Management; Ksh. (260) million
1174 State Department for Trade	460.00	(120.00)	340.00	• Trade Development and Promotion; Ksh. (120) million
1175 State Department for Industrialization	5,915.00	5,926.57	11,841.57	• Industrial Development and Investments; Ksh. 5,889.59 million
1184 State Department for Labour	3,290.10	(100.00)	3,190.10	• Manpower Development,

Vote	Printed Estimates	Proposed Change	Supplementary Estimates	Details of key changes by programme
	Ksh. Millions			
				Employment and Productivity Management; Ksh. (145) million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the Best Labour Practice; Ksh. 45 million
1185 State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizens Affairs	14,487.32	950.00	15,437.32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Social Safety Net; Ksh. 950 million
1192 State Department for Mining	574.00	(126.22)	447.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Resources Management; Ksh. (131) million
1202 State Department for Tourism	1,530.00	(701.00)	829.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Development and Promotion; Ksh. (701) million
1203 State Department for Wildlife	1,368.00	100.00	1,468.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Conservation and Management; Ksh. 100 million
1213 State Department for Public Service	1,497.81	(416.57)	1,081.24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Service Transformation; Ksh. (416.57) million
1222 State Department for Regional and Northern Corridor Development	3,242.60	(352.85)	2,889.75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Regional Development; Ksh. (352.85) million
1252 State Law Office and Department of Justice	230.00	(104.00)	126.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs; Ksh. (100) million
1261 The Judiciary	4,390.40	(1,370.21)	3,020.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispensation of Justice; Ksh. (1,370.21) million
2041 Parliamentary Service Commission	3,065.55	(2,182.78)	882.78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Ksh. (2,182.78) million

ANNEX 4: Proposed adjustments for the Big Four Agenda in the Supplementary Estimates No. 1 of FY 2019/20

Agenda	Vote	Programme	Amount (Ksh. Million)	Remarks
Affordable Healthcare	1081 Ministry of Health	Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH	2,817.34	This is an allocation aimed at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing 2,717 interns in the rollout of UHC • Engagement of 10,378 community health workers in UHC • Hiring of 1,500 data clerks for UHC
		Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	19,170.22	Strengthen health policy, standards and regulations.
Manufacturing	1092 State Department for Transport	Rail Transport	28,918.00	Additional is on account of provision for Big Four & Ksh 16.7 billion for the Mombasa to Nairobi SGR
Affordable Housing	1095 State Department for Public Works	Government buildings	2,342.43	Supervision of Big Four Projects
Manufacturing	1107 Ministry of Water & Sanitation	Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	7,252.89	Northern Collector & James Gichuru Express Road
Manufacturing	1122 State Department for Information Communication Technology	E-Government services	2,929.80	This is an allocation towards connectivity to Big 4 Projects which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Konza Data Centre & Smart City • Dongo Kundu Special Economic Zone • Leather Industrial Park – Kenanie • Health Facilities • SEZ Textile Park - Naivasha
Manufacturing	1152 Ministry of Energy	Power transmission and distribution	7,875.25	Big Four additional and Lake Turkana Wind Power
		Alternative Energy Technologies	3,000	Big Four additional and Development Partners Funded Projects
Manufacturing	1175 State Department for Industrialization	Industrial Development & Investments	5,870.24	This allocation is towards the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Freeport & Industrial parks-SEZ Mombasa (Ksh. 2.16 billion) • Additional allocation of Ksh. 2.46 billion towards the Development of Leather Industrial Park - Kenanie

ANNEX 5: House Resolutions on Budget Estimates for the FY 2019/20

	HOUSE RESOLUTIONS ON BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019/2020	CURRENT STATUS
1	That, the Ksh. 4.6 billion allocated to the Ministry of Health for the rollout of Universal Health Care to the 43 Counties will only be released subject to the provision of a summative report on the progress of the Universal Health Care rollout in the 4 pilot counties.	Status Unknown
2	That, the National Assembly Health Committee and the Senate should jointly come up with a framework for overseeing the level five hospitals, in particular, to ensure that projects funded by conditional grants are properly implemented.	Status Unknown
3	That, the National Treasury comes up with a framework for the completion of stalled projects by October 1st 2019.	No framework submitted
4	That, the Public Finance Management Act 2012 be immediately amended to penalize any Ministry, Department or Agency that commits government when there are inadequate provisions or that fails to settle outstanding commitments.	No amendments submitted to Parliament
5	That, the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education should conduct an infrastructural audit in all public schools within the next three months to identify infrastructural gaps and prepare a plan of action aimed at ensuring the distribution of the funds is equitable and priority accorded to schools located in rural areas. Further, the State Department should submit quarterly reports on how infrastructural funds have been utilized.	No report was submitted to Parliament
6	That, the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) management should initiate modalities within the next three months to ensure that the stalled Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) projects are completed.	No framework in place
7	That, funds earmarked for relief food should be budgeted for under the Ministry of Devolution. This will enable the Ministry to plan for the money and provide relief food in time whenever it is required and to ensure that Kenyans who depend on relief food throughout the year are catered for.	Status Unknown
8	That, the Office of the Controller of Budget should begin FY 2019/20, report on the non-financial performance in its quarterly budget implementation reports to facilitate proper oversight by Parliament and the county assemblies as per the constitutional requirements.	1st Quarter report on FY 2019/20 not submitted to Parliament
9	That, regulations on the Cherry Revolving Fund under the State Department for Cooperatives as well as the Ajira Fund under the State Department of ICT be developed and fast tracked in order to ensure proper operationalization of the Funds; taking into account the provisions of the PFM Act, 2012 on establishment of such funds. These regulations should be submitted to Parliament for consideration before the end of the 1st quarter of the FY 2019/20.	No regulations submitted to Parliament
10	That, the State Department prepares and submits its planned activities and expenditure plans which will be funded by the proceeds from the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund for pre-budget scrutiny by the relevant committee in the next budget process.	Status Unknown

11	That, starting 1st July 2019, the National Tree Planting Campaign Project should not be undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry headquarters but rather, should be inter-sectoral and undertaken by institutions with the technical know-how such as the Kenya Forest Service through community forest associations, Kenya Water Towers Agency and the Kenya Forestry Research Institute.	Status Unknown
12	That, the Cross-County Bulk Water and Sanitation Programme/Projects should promote equitable distribution of water resources in all areas of this country.	Status Unknown
13	That, both Bus Rapid Transit and Diesel Multiple Units be domiciled in the State Department for Transport and that the Kenya National Shipping Line remains in the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs for ease of coordination and management.	Status Unknown
14	That, the National Treasury provides resources in the 2019/20 financial year to rehabilitate the section of roads that were washed away by floods across the country.	Status Unknown
15	That, the Parliamentary Service Commission, just like is the case with the Office of the President, should budget for the three retired speakers as per the Act commencing on 1st July 2019.	Status Unknown

ANNEX 6: Changes in the targets of Supplementary I Estimates against Printed Estimates for FY 2019/20

Vote	Details of Vote	No. of Targets in the Printed Estimates 2019/20	Revised targets in 2019/20 Supplementary Estimates I
1011	Presidency	13	5
1021	Interior	64	17
1023	Correctional Services	58	30
1024	Immigration and Citizen Services	26	15
1032	Devolution	15	3
1035	Development of the ASAL	8	2
1041	Defence	3	0
1052	Foreign Affairs	156	139
1064	Vocational and technical training	105	63
1065	University Education	43	38
1066	Early learning and Basic Education	48	13
1068	Post training and skill development	20	9
1071	National Treasury	38	5
1072	Planning	55	18
1081	Health	70	20
1091	Infrastructure	22	8
1092	Transport	25	13
1093	Shipping and Maritime	11	3
1094	Housing and Urban Development	23	19
1095	Public Works	18	10
1112	Lands and Physical Planning	15	7
1122	Information Communication Technology	16	8
1123	Broadcasting and Tele communication	14	13
1132	Sports	9	2
1134	Culture and Heritage	38	5
1152	Energy	30	9
1162	Livestock	51	28
1165	Crop Development	39	15
1166	Fisheries, Aqua Culture and Blue Economy	39	14
1167	Irrigation	14	9
1168	Agricultural Research	10	7
1173	Cooperatives	10	7
1174	Trade	19	12
1175	Industrialization	18	15
1184	Labour	40	15
1185	Social protection, pensions and Senior Citizen's Affairs	22	11
1193	Petroleum	4	0
1202	Tourism	14	11

1212	Gender	12	7
1213	Public Service	22	12
1214	Youth's	5	2
1221	East African Communication	31	12
1222	Regional and Northern Corridor Development	13	11
1252	Law office and Department of Justice	54	41
1261	Judiciary	33	32
1271	Ethic's and Anti-Corruption Commission	1	1
1291	Office of Director of Public Prosecutions	6	0
1311	Office of Registrar of Political Parties	8	8
1321	Witness Protection Agency	14	11
2011	Kenya National commission on Human Right's	9	8
2021	National Land Commission	34	18
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	10	6
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission	22	20
2042	National Assembly	19	15
2043	Parliament Joint Services	6	4
2051	Judicial Services Commission	10	10
2061	Commission on Revenue Allocation	13	2
2071	Public Service Commission	3	3
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	16	3
2091	Teachers Service Commission	21	13
2101	National Police Service Commission	19	6
2121	Office of the Controller of Budget	13	2
2131	Commission Administrative Justice	10	3
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	17	7
2151	Independent Policing oversight. Authority	8	0
	Total	1,652	875