

# QUARTERLY COUNTY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORT TEMPLATE

## BACKGROUND

This document provides a template for counties to report on budget implementation on a quarterly basis as required by Section 166 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012. It is the result of consultations among a number of civic groups engaged in budget analysis at the county level. It therefore endeavors to capture the key information relevant for users of such reports, primarily county assemblies and citizens. While the ultimate responsibility for providing guidance to counties on the form of such reports falls to the Accounting Standards Board, we note that no such guidance has been provided more than three years into devolution. Moreover, we believe that the Accounting Standards Board should take into account the views of the users of these reports when determining their format. We therefore submit that this template is also an input into the Accounting Standards Board's own process of developing guidance for counties.

The actual template begins on the next page. Each section of the template includes some explanatory text in italics as a well as an example of the types of text or tables that should be included. The template contains suggestive information in order to provide guidance, but it is not comprehensively filled out. The template endeavors to use simple language wherever possible to ensure that the widest possible audience can understand it. Our sample is based on a second quarter implementation report, but is general. We report on quarterly information (for the second quarter only) in the main body of the report, and cumulative performance (for the first two quarters) in the annex. In the main body of the report, we have underlined text that is repeated from the executive summary for ease of reference.

For further questions about the template, please contact the International Budget Partnership Kenya at +254791183600.

This document provides a template for counties to report on budget implementation on a quarterly basis as required by Section 166 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012.

## FOREWORD

This section should lay out the purposes of the quarterly report and a general reflection by the county executive on its performance for the quarter.

This second quarter report for the budget year fulfils the county's obligation under Section 166 of the Public Finance Management Act to prepare and publish quarterly budget implementation reports. The law specifies that these reports shall contain both financial and non-financial information.

This particular report is divided into five key sections, including an executive summary. The other sections provide detail about revenue, expenditure, pending bills/other debt, and capital projects. Information is provided at the program and sub-program level in a format that is consistent with the approved budget estimates. Reporting is also done on key targets and indicators from the original approved budget. Where possible, we have also provided information on specific projects, their location, their status, the contractors involved and explanations for variance where the projects are behind schedule. The annexes provide cumulative data for the full half-year.

The report presents a mixed picture, but there is definite progress in certain areas. The county has improved its absorption of capital funds in the second quarter compared to the same quarter last year. The education and health sectors had very high absorption rates, reflecting innovations in procurement and resolution of challenges from the first quarter. At the program level, the trade facilitation program performed well due to a shift toward smaller, more manageable projects. We have been able to resolve a number of pending bills in the infrastructure sector, leading to high absorption in the road construction program as well.

Nonetheless, we must do more to shore up our revenue collections. Our land rate waiver program did not perform as expected, and we will be relying more heavily on compliance officers going forward. Conflicts have also stalled our progress in hiring of pre-primary teachers and in street lighting, and the county will work to ensure that we are able to resolve these issues in the next quarter, whether in court or through enhanced public engagement.

Signed,

CEC Finance

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN TEXT AND TABLES

Following good practice internationally, we do not assume that all users of the report understand all of the terms used. We therefore start with a glossary of key terms used in text and tables throughout.

**Absorption.** This is the actual level of spending or revenue collection against the target for the period. For example, if we expected to spend Ksh 1000 and actually spent Ksh 800, absorption would be 800/1000, or 80%.

**Base Year.** The base year is the current budget year unless otherwise specified, running from July 1 to June 30.

**Economic Classification.** A way of classifying expenditure by types of transactions, such as wages, purchase of assets, and so on.

Etc.

## SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary is intended to give a snapshot of budget performance for the quarter, including overall revenue, expenditure and debt. It also contains information on the best and worst performing departments. Finally, it offers some insight into the execution of local development projects at ward level.

### 1.1 Revenue performance

This section of the summary provides an overview of revenue performance including the following:

- Revenue for the quarter against annual target<sup>1</sup>
- Revenue for the quarter against target for the quarter
- Revenue for the quarter against revenue raised during the same period the previous year
- Revenue performance for major sources of revenue (top 3-5)
- Explanations for good or poor performance

#### Example:

This quarter, overall revenue was approximately 79% of the target for the quarter, worse than last year's performance against target for the same quarter (83%). Nevertheless, total revenue collected was 14% higher than what was collected during the same quarter last year. This suggests that the revenue target for the quarter may have been too ambitious.

The top three revenue sources for the county are business permits, land rates and agricultural cess. Business permits are seasonal and tend to be low in the second quarter, explaining the low target set for their collection. The bigger concern this quarter was underperformance of land rates, while agricultural cess actually exceeded the target. The poor performance on land rates suggests that the waiver strategy the county pursued last quarter was not successful.

**Table 1.1: Revenue Performance in the Second Quarter (Total and Top Three Sources) (Ksh Millions)**

Revenue	Annual Budget BY	Target Q2 Base Year	Actual Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/Target Q2 Base Year)	Target Q2 BY-1	Actual Q2 BY-1	Actual/Target Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/ Actual BY-1
Total Revenue	900	144	114	79%	120	100	83%	114%
Business Permits								
Land Rates								
Cess								

How will we improve performance going forward? First, revenue targets will be reduced to more realistic levels. Second, more effort will need to be put into hiring of compliance officers in the remaining part of the year to deal with failures to pay land rates, as we shift away from the waiver approach...

<sup>1</sup> Note: Cumulative performance is reported in the annex.

## 1.2 Expenditure Performance

This section provides an overview of expenditure performance, including a discussion of top performing and poor performing departments. It includes:

- Expenditure against annual target
- Expenditure against target for the quarter
- Expenditure against actual spending from the same quarter the previous year
- Breakdown to department level
- Explanations for best and worst performers at department level
- Spending according to economic classification across the budget

### Example:

Expenditure during the quarter was sluggish. Actual expenditure for the quarter was only about 3% higher than the same quarter last year. Total spending was at 73% of target for the quarter. However, this masks some major differences among departments. For example, the Education Department achieved 94% of target by using its new streamlined approach to constructing ECD centers using a set of prequalified suppliers. The Health Department also spent nearly 100% of target this quarter, mainly due to payments that were supposed to have been done in the previous quarter for drugs that were delayed. The delay was not caused by the county but by the supplier (KEMSA). The Water Department, on the other hand, was unable to undertake borehole projects due to conflict over land ownership with both private landowners and some government agencies. This led to expenditure of less than 50% of the target for the quarter.

**Table 1.2a: County Exchequer Releases To Department, Second Quarter (Ksh Millions)**

Expenditure	Annual Budget BY	Actual Releases Q2 Base Year	Releases/ Budget Q2 Base Year	Annual Budget BY-1	Actual Releases Q2 BY-1	Releases/ Budget Q2 BY-1	Difference BY to BY-1 in Releases/ Budget (% points)
Total	800	150	19%	700	120	17%	2%
Education							
Health							
Water							
Roads							
Trade							
Energy							

**Table 1.2b: Expenditure By Department, Second Quarter (Ksh Millions)**

Expenditure	Annual Budget BY	Target Q2 Base Year	Actual Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/Target Q2 Base Year)	Target Q2 BY-1	Actual Q2 BY-1	Actual/Target Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/Actual BY-1
Total	800	130	95	73%	120	92	77%	103%
Education				94%				
Health				99%				
Water				49%				
Roads								
Trade								
Energy								

How will we improve performance going forward? The approach to procurement used in the Education Department will be tested in other departments in the second half of the year. The government will hold a summit in the third quarter to negotiate over land holdings with private actors, and will hold internal meetings with government agencies to resolve issues that are preventing efforts to improve water access.

Figure 1 below gives data on expenditure by economic classification.

**Figure 1.1: Expenditure by economic class in Q2, BY versus Q2, BY-1**

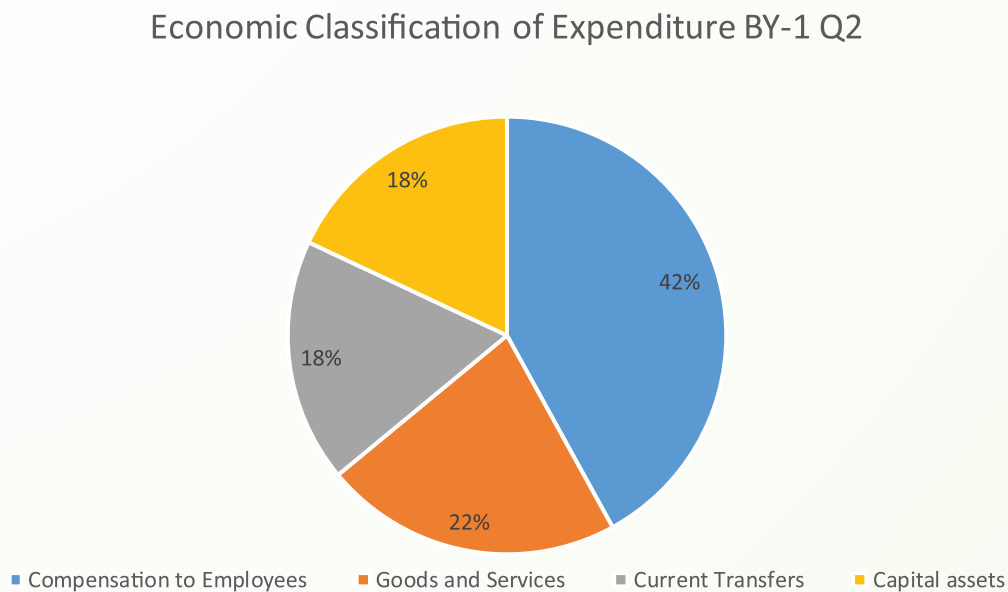
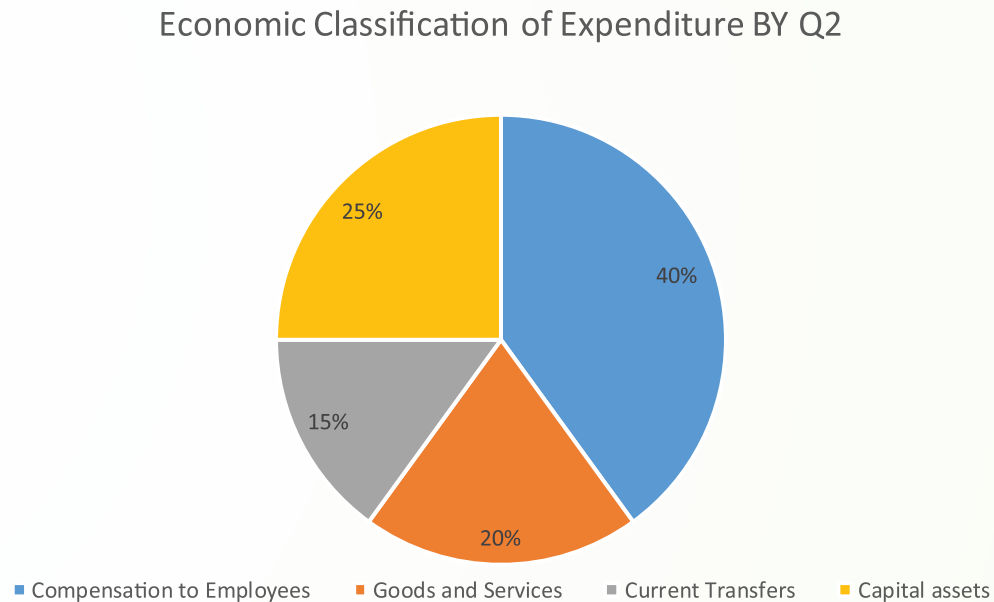


Figure 1.1 shows that the county is still struggling to contain its wage bill within the 35% limit prescribed by the PFM Act 2012. Capital spending is also below the target of 32% for the year, but is fairly high for the second quarter compared to last year (25% this year versus 18% last year at the end of Q2).



### 1.3 Pending Bills and Other Debt

This section looks at changes in the stock of pending bills and any other debts the county is carrying over from previous quarters. It provides a brief review of changes since the last quarter and projections for the rest of the year.

The county began the year with Ksh 120 million in pending bills, mainly to suppliers from last year. This stock was reduced to Ksh 90 million in Q1, and further reduced to Ksh 50 million in Q2. We expect to clear the remaining bills in Q3 of the current year. Going forward, payments to suppliers will only be authorized against actual bank balances. Officers that either sanction contracts without adequate funds or fail to pay contracts in a timely fashion will be penalized with salary deductions. A list of pending bills has been included as an annex to this report.

The county also began the year with inherited debts from the defunct local authorities equivalent to Ksh 250 million. None of this debt has been paid this year as we wait for the national government policy paper on inherited debts.

### 1.4 Capital Projects

This section provides an update on projects in the different wards in the county, as well as any major countywide/flagship projects.

This quarter, the county initiated 10 new projects in wards, and completed 3 projects started in the previous year. Details are contained in the table below. We will be continuing to work on these 10 projects in the coming quarter, and initiating one new project in XXXX ward. We had initially planned to begin 12 projects in the second quarter, but two—a water project in YYY ward and a bridge in ZZZ ward—were stalled due to procurement irregularities. We expect to begin these projects in Q4 now.

**Table 1.3: Status of ward level projects**

Ward Project	Ward	Status	Project Annual Budget	Expenditure in Q2	Expenditure in Q3 Proposed	% completion	Target Completion
Kimima Borehole	Kimima Kiu	Initiated Q2	300,000	100,000	200,000		Q3 BY
Mbali Launch Pad	Mbali North	Initiated Q2	250,000	50,000	100,000		Q4 BY
Kerugoya Extra Large Cattle Dip	Kutus	Completed	150,000	75,000	0		Completed Q2 BY
Jinsa Market Stalls	Sanji	New Q3	500,000	0	250,000		Q4 BY
YYYY Water Project	XXXx	Stalled	1,200,000				Q2 BY+1
ZZZ Bridge		Stalled	2,100,000				Q2 BY+1

In addition to these projects, the county advanced on three flagship countywide projects: construction of our new Level 4 hospital, construction of a modern abattoir, and equipping of our new medical training college. Further details of these projects are contained below.



**Table 1.4: Status of countywide flagship projects**

Flagship Projects	Status	Annual Budget	Expenditure in Q2	Expenditure in Q3 Proposed	% completion	Target Completion
L4 Hospital	Ongoing since Q1	5,500,000	2,500,000	500,000		Q3 BY
Abbatoir	Ongoing since Q1	2,500,000	500,000	500,000		Q4 BY
Medical Training College	Ongoing since BY-1	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		Q4 BY

## 2. REVENUE PERFORMANCE

This section of the report provides more detailed analysis of revenue performance against previous year and against targets. The first table will provide a comprehensive review of revenue performance by source, organized with the largest sources at the top and the least significant sources at the bottom. Other tables examine performance by month, performance for non-local revenue, and performance of bank balances. The narrative below has highlighted areas that overlap with the executive summary so it is easy to see areas that are new.

**Table 2.1: Local Revenue Performance for the Quarter By Source (ALL SOURCES) (Ksh Millions)**

Revenue	Annual Budget BY	Target Q2 Base Year	Actual Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/Target Q2 Base Year)	Target Q2 BY-1	Actual Q2 BY-1	Actual/Target Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/ Actual BY-1
Total Revenue		144	114	79%	120	100	83%	114%
Business Permits								
Land Rates								
Cess								
Etc.								
Final Source (smallest)								

**Table 2.2 Local Revenue Collections by Month (ALL SOURCES) (Ksh Millions)**

Revenue Source	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Total Revenue							
Business Permits							
Land Rates							
Cess							
Etc.							
Etc							

**Table 2.3 Other Revenue Performance (Ksh Millions)**

This table will show revenue from other sources, including the equitable share transfer from the national government, conditional grants, donors and any borrowing.

Revenue Source	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Equitable Share							
Road Maintenance Grant							

**Table 2.4 Bank Balances (Ksh Millions)**

Account	July	August	September	October	November	December
County Revenue Fund						
Operational Account 1						
Operational Account 2						
Operational Account 3						

## Performance

The county collects nearly 85% of all revenue from just five sources: business permits, land rates, cess, etc. While we have tried to diversify our sources and now collect revenue from almost 60 different charges, there are limits to what can be done legally to expand our sources of revenue.

This quarter, overall revenue was approximately 79% of the target for the quarter, worse than last year's performance against target for the same quarter (83%). Nevertheless, total revenue collected was 14% higher than what was collected during the same quarter last year. This suggests that the revenue target for the quarter may have been too ambitious.

Setting revenue targets for the country has been difficult due to lack of local economic statistics. This has led to a lack of clear guidelines for projecting across sources.

The top three revenue sources for the county are business permits, land rates and agricultural cess. Business permits are seasonal and tend to be low in the second quarter, explaining the low target set for their collection. The bigger concern this quarter was underperformance of land rates, while agricultural cess actually exceeded the target. The poor performance on land rates suggests that the waiver strategy the county pursued last quarter was not successful.

## Proposed Solutions

How will we improve performance going forward? First, revenue targets will be reduced to more realistic levels. Revenue projections going forward will be based on three year rolling trends until such time as we have developed our capacity to generate more local economic statistics. The county is setting up an office to do exactly that, and we hope it will be operational by the end of this year.

Second, more effort will need to be put into hiring of compliance officers in the remaining part of the year to deal with failures to pay land rates, as we shift away from the waiver approach. Our analysis suggests that we need to redouble our efforts around compliance, which will mean possibly pulling officers away from other duties. This will be dealt with in a supplementary budget.

### 3. EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Summary of Expenditure Performance

This section provides detailed reviews of expenditure down to the sub-program level and for economic classification at department level. It provides narrative explanations of variances and proposed solutions.

**Table 3.1: Expenditure for all departments at program level (Ksh Millions)**

Expenditure	Annual Budget BY	Target Q2 Base Year	Actual Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/Target Q2 Base Year)	Target Q2 BY-1	Actual Q2 BY-1	Actual/Target Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/Actual BY-1
Total		130	95	73%	120	92	77%	103%
Education				77%				
Program 1				50%				
Program 2				85%				
Program 3				69%				
Health								
Program 1								
Program 2								

This section will contain narrative explanations of strong performers and weak performers in terms of absorption at program level.

The top performing programs across the county were: road construction, immunization, trade facilitation, administration (office of the governor), and county planning. What drove performance in each of these programs?

- **Road construction.** This program performed well mainly due to settling of bills from last year and the first quarter in this quarter, rather than from implementation of new projects.
- **Immunization.** This program performed well as the vaccination program was actually rolled out and significant operational costs were incurred in this quarter.
- **Trade facilitation.** This program performed well due to the decision to shift toward smaller projects that are easier to procure rather than larger projects that have stalled in the past due to complexity.....etc.

The worst performing programs were: ECD promotion, street lighting, water access, etc. What drove performance in each of these programs?

- **ECD Promotion.** This program stalled due to a court case involving the hiring of ECD teachers that made it impossible to progress. The county is optimistic that this case will be won in the next quarter.
- **Street lighting.** This program was not able to be fully implemented due to rejection of sites in some sub-counties where residents said they were not consulted. Discussions with residents in these areas are ongoing to resolve the issue of the placement of these lights.

### 3.2 Expenditure Detail By Department

**Table 3.2: Expenditure Second Quarter, Department, Program and Subprogram (Ksh Millions)**

Expenditure	Annual Budget BY	Target Q2 Base Year	Actual Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/ Target Q2 Base Year)	Target Q2 BY-1	Actual Q2 BY-1	Actual/ Target Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/ Actual BY-1
Education								
Program 1								
SP 1								
SP 2								
Program 2								
SP 1								

#### Main Achievements During the Quarter

This section will highlight the areas where the department has executed a substantial share of its budget and seen an impact during the quarter: meeting targets for service delivery that were set in the program budget, construction of buildings, etc.

#### Absorption by programs

This section will highlight achievements and failures by program, highlighting subprogram level achievements and challenges as below.

**Youth Polytechnics Development Program.** This program spent 4 million during the quarter, against a target of 10 million. The main challenge faced by the program was the decision by the county to change the site for building the new polytechnics envisioned. The land selected for these projects has now been allocated for housing projects. This left the department unable to pursue the projects as planned. New land had to be sought and a revised feasibility study conducted. This will likely slow the performance of the department through the next quarter as well.

#### Performance against targets set in the original budget

This section will look at performance against those targets in the approved program budget at program/ sub-program level that can be measured on a quarterly basis. (Fourth quarter reports will assess all annual targets).

Program	Sub-program	Key Indicator	Annual Target	Q2 Performance	Q1+Q2	Revisions
Road Construction	Feeder Roads	Kms of feeder road built	100	7	10	This target has been revised down to 50

**Road Construction.** The road construction program, and particularly the Feeder Road sub-program, have not performed as expected during the first half of the year. While Q2 performance was an improvement over the first quarter, it is clear that the annual target was too ambitious. This is largely due to the fact that the materials needed for feeder road development have turned out to be more expensive than anticipated. This reflects a failure to properly survey the market prior to setting the target. We will reduce the target for the year and assess market prices again at the end of the year to ensure next year's targets are more realistic.

Etc.

### Staffing changes

This section will provide an update on new hires, loss of staff and any other significant change in the department's payroll and wage costs during the quarter.

The Education Department has 600 full time staff. This reflects an increase of 50 staff during the last quarter. The new staff are mainly ECD teachers, though there are also 10 administrators. We expect to hire an additional 30 staff this quarter, bringing us close to the target for the department of 675 full time staff.

There were no significant changes in wages this quarter, other than the increase in staff, which added about Ksh 30 million to our overall annual wage costs. In addition, we have begun negotiations around a new insurance benefit which will take effect next quarter and will cost about Ksh 20 million.

## 4. PENDING BILLS AND OTHER DEBT

This section looks at changes in the stock of pending bills and any other debts the county is carrying over from previous quarters. It provides a review of changes since the last quarter and projections for the rest of the year.

The county began the year with Ksh 120 million in pending bills, mainly to suppliers from last year. This stock was reduced to Ksh 90 million in Q1, and further reduced to Ksh 50 million in Q2. We expect to clear the remaining bills in Q3 of the current year. The table below shows the distribution of pending bills by department.

**Table 4.1: Pending Bills By Department (Ksh millions)**

Department	Stock July 1	Stock end of Q1	Stock end of Q2	Projected Stock end of Q3	Projected Stock end of Q4
Total	120	90	50	0	0
Education	5	5	2	0	0
Health	10	2	0	0	0
Water	3	2	1	0	0
Roads	100	79	46	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	2	2	1	0	0

The county is working to avoid accumulating new pending bills this year, though this is partly caused by late disbursement of funds from the National Treasury.

The county also began the year with inherited debts from the local authorities equivalent to Ksh 250 million. None of this debt has been paid this year as we wait for the national government policy paper on inherited debts. This debt is incurring penalties at the rate of 6% per year, which are also not being paid. Cabinet discussed whether or not the county should pay these penalties to avoid increasing the stock of debt, but determined that this would in turn potentially be used against the county in any subsequent court cases.



## 5. CAPITAL PROJECTS

This section provides an update on capital projects, including countywide/flagship projects as well as projects in the different wards in the county.

The county targeted to spend Ksh 15 million on capital projects in BY. We expected to spend 1/3 of this (5 million) by the end of the second quarter. In fact, we have spent approximately 4 million. The reasons for this sluggish performance are related to the inadequacy of feasibility studies for two projects (the urban renewal project for Kisinget and the port modernization project). The county recognizes that the studies prepared by consultants did not meet the county's own standards and will have to redo them. In addition, procurement irregularities caused several projects to be stopped and re-tendered.

**Table 5.1: Status of countywide flagship projects**

Flagship Projects	Status	Annual Budget	Expenditure in Q2	Expenditure in Q3 Proposed	% completion	Target Completion
L4 Hospital	Ongoing since Q1 (45%)	5,500,000	2,500,000	500,000		Q3 BY
Abattoir	Ongoing since Q1 (50%)	2,500,000	500,000	500,000		Q4 BY
Medical Training College	Ongoing since BY-1 (10%)	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		Q4 BY

This quarter, the county initiated 10 new projects in wards, and completed 3 projects started in the previous year. Details are contained in the table below. We will be continuing to work on these 10 projects in the coming quarter, and initiating one new project in XXXX. We had initially planned to begin 12 projects in the second quarter, but two—a water project in YYY and a bridge in ZZZ—were stalled due to procurement irregularities. We expect to begin these projects in Q4 now.

**Table 5.2: Status of ward level projects**

Project	Ward	Status	Annual Budget	Expenditure in Q2	Expenditure in Q3 Proposed	% completion	Target Completion
Kimima Borehole		Initiated Q2	300,000	100,000	200,000	25%	Q3 BY
Mbali Launch Pad		Initiated Q2	250,000	50,000	100,000		Q4 BY
Kerugoya Extra Large Cattle Dip		Completed	150,000	75,000	0		Completed Q2 BY
Jinsa Market Stalls		New Q3	500,000	0	250,000		Q4 BY
YYYY Water Project		Stalled	1,200,000				Q2 BY+1
ZZZ Bridge		Stalled	2,100,000				Q2 BY+1

**Table 5.3: Contractors for Projects Through Q2 of BY**

Project	Contractor	Contract Value	Start Date	End Date
L4 Hospital	Half Life Ltd	7,000,000	July 5, BY	June 30, BY
Abattoir	Gonzu Tsing Tsing	3,000,000	July 10, BY	February 28, BY

### Project Updates

Kimima Borehole. This project is on target. Although the late rains delayed the start date, we have made up for lost time and are back on schedule. We have dug the first 10 meters.

Mbali Launch Pad. This project started late due to refusal by the National Space Agency to grant a permit for the use of this land for the intended purpose. The project also had to be moved about 100 meters west due to the location of underground water pipes that were not marked on surveys of the area. Excavators are now on site and ground has been broken. A foundation has been laid.

## 6. ANNEXES

**Table 6.1: Ward Expenditure By Department Through Q2 of BY**

Ward	Education	Health	Water	Roads	Trade	Energy	Total	Total Quarterly/ Annual Target	% spending (Total/Target)
A	0	300,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	500,000	500,000	100%
B	50,000	200,000	500,000	150,000	0	0	900,000	1,000,000	90%
C								750,000	
D								200,000	
Other All Ward/ Countywide <sup>1</sup>									

**Table 6.2: Cumulative revenue at half year (or relevant period) (Ksh Millions)**

This table is the same as Table 2.2 but presents cumulative data for the year, rather than the quarter alone.

Revenue	Annual Budget BY	Target Q1+Q2 Base Year	Actual Q1+Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/Target Q1+Q2 Base Year)	Target Q1+Q2 BY-1	Actual Q1+Q2 BY-1	Actual/Target Q1+Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/ Actual BY-1
Total Revenue								
Business Permits								
Land Rates								
Cess								
Etc.								
Etc								

**Table 6.3a: County Exchequer Releases To Department at Half Year (Ksh Millions)**

This table is the same as Table 1.2a, but presents cumulative data for the year rather than that for the quarter alone.

Expenditure	Annual Budget BY	Actual Releases Q2 Base Year	Releases/ Budget Q2 Base Year	Annual Budget BY-1	Actual Releases Q2 BY-1	Releases/ Budget Q2 BY-1	Difference BY to BY-1 in Releases/ Budget (% points)
Total	800	300	38%	700	250	36%	2%
Education							
Health							
Water							
Roads							
Trade							
Energy							

**Table 6.3b: Cumulative expenditure by department at half year (or relevant period) (Ksh Millions)**

This table is the same as Table 1.2b, but presents cumulative data for the year rather than that for the quarter alone.

Expenditure	Annual Budget BY	Target Q1+Q2 Base Year	Actual Q1+Q2 Base Year	Absorption (Actual/ Target Q1+Q2 Base Year)	Target Q1+Q2 BY-1	Actual Q1+Q2 BY-1	Actual/ Target Q1+Q2 BY-1	Actual BY/ Actual BY-1
Total	800	300	250	83%				
Education								
Health								
Water								
Roads								
Trade								
Energy								

**Table 6.4 Pending Bills Unpaid As of End of Q2 BY**

Payment To	Purpose	Payment Was Due	Current Balance Owed	Expected Date of Payment
Upstart Construction	Feeder Roads	April 30 BY-1	150,000,000	March 15 BY

<sup>1</sup> This is the balance of all spending that is not considered "ward-specific" spending by department