



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MANDERA**

# **TARIFFS AND PRICING POLICY**

**JANUARY 2026**





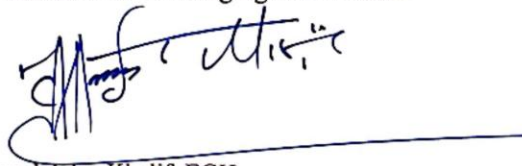
## Foreword

In pursuit of sustainable economic growth, equitable access to essential services, and greater market efficiency, establishing a strong Tariffs and Pricing Policy is essential. This policy provides a foundational framework to guide how public utilities, infrastructure services, and regulated sectors in the County Government of Mandera rationalize, set and communicate their pricing structures for the public services that they offer.

A well-designed tariffs and pricing policy ensures that charges are fair, transparent, and aligned with the true cost of service delivery. At the same time, it promotes affordability, inclusivity, and long-term financial sustainability. It serves as a balanced tool that addresses the interests of consumers, investors, and service providers through making service provision both efficient and socially and economically sound.

This policy acknowledges the ever-changing economic landscape, resource limitations, and shifting consumer expectations. It underscores the value of stakeholder consultation, effective regulatory oversight, and evidence-based decision-making in developing and updating tariffs. As we advance towards a more responsive and accountable service delivery system, this policy stands as a key reference for all stakeholders; policymakers, regulators, service providers and consumers.

We hope it will drive improved service quality, better resource utilization, and greater public confidence in pricing processes. We sincerely thank all the institutions and individuals who contributed to the development of this policy. Your expertise, valuable insights and dedication have been instrumental in bringing it to fruition



H.E. Mohamed Adan Khalif, EGH

**GOVERNOR**

**MANDERA COUNTY**

### **Acknowledgements**

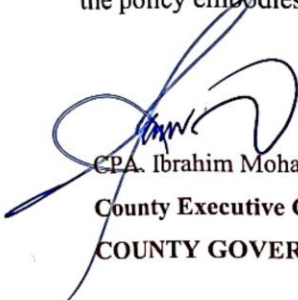
The development of the Own Source Revenue (OSR) Policy for Mandera County has been made possible through the dedicated collaboration of numerous stakeholders, whose commitment and contributions we gratefully acknowledge.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the Office of the Governor and the County Executive Committee for the strategic guidance and leadership throughout the policy formulation process. We also appreciate the role played by the County Assembly of Mandera in the adoption of this critical Policy which will form a basis for various county revenue laws.

Special thanks are due to the technical officers across various departments for their invaluable technical support and data that shaped this policy.

We are deeply grateful to the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) for their policy advisory support and technical expertise through development of the Model Tariffs and Pricing Policy for County Governments which was a key point of reference for this Policy.

Finally, we commend the citizens of Mandera County for their enthusiastic participation in public forums and stakeholder engagements. Their feedback played a pivotal role in ensuring the policy embodies the principles of transparency, fairness, and shared responsibility.



CPA. Ibrahim Mohamed Adan, OGW

County Executive Committee Member, Finance and Economic Planning

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MANDERA**

## **Policy Statement**

The County Government of Mandera and any agency or entity delivering public services on its behalf within the county, hereby adopts and commits to the full implementation of this Tariffs and Pricing Policy for the provision of all public services.

This Policy shall take effect upon its adoption by the County Assembly and shall guide the determination, imposition, review, and collection of all fees, charges, tariffs, and levies for services provided by or on behalf of the County Government.

## **Abbreviations & Acronyms**

CGM - County Government of Mandera

CEC - County Executive Committee

CECM - County Executive Committee Member responsible for Finance, Economic Planning

CoK - Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

## Definition of Terms

**“County Executive Committee”** - has the meaning assigned to it under the County Governments Act, Cap 265;

**“Fixed cost”** - means the cost which does not change as the volume of consumption of goods or services changes;

**“License”** - A charge in respect of authorization granted to an businesses or individuals to undertake a certain action;

**“Tariffs”** - means the scale of fees and charges which may be imposed in respect of services provided by the county government or any agency delivering services in the county;

**“User fee/charge”** - Payment for publicly-provided services, or charge for using a public facility such as vehicle parking lot, market, health facility or park; and

**“Variable cost”** - means the costs that changes as the volume of consumption of goods or services changes.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, established two levels of government namely the national and the county governments which are distinct and interdependent. The county of Mandera is one of the county governments. The county is located in the north eastern region of Kenya formerly called North Eastern Province. According to the 2009 census, the county population is about 1,025,756 persons (559,943 males and 465,813 females). It occupies an area of 25,991.5 square kilometres and has six constituencies namely Mandera East, Lafey, Mandera North, Mandera South, Banisa and Mandera West. Mandera shares international boundaries with Ethiopia to the north and northwest and Somalia to the east and borders Wajir County to the south and southwest.

Over and above creating a two-tier governance system in Kenya, the Constitution in its Fourth Schedule distinguishes functions for each level of government with Part II of the Schedule articulating the functions of county governments. These functions give rise to various public services that attract fees and charges. Subsequently, Article 209 (4) provides that the national and county governments may impose fees and charges for the services they provide. However, Article 209 (5) stipulates that such taxation and other revenue-raising powers of a county shall not be exercised in a way that prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across county boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital, or labour.

Section 120 of the County Governments Act, 2012 requires county governments to develop a Tariffs and Pricing Policy for all user fees and charges. The fees and charges should be mapped and matched to the attendant services and aligned with the cost of the service provided. The county has so far not complied with this section of the law which requires the county to have in place a Tariffs and Pricing Policy to form the basis for any county fees and charges. On the contrary, the county has been relying on the Finance Acts to set fees and charges for services offered by the county which has led to lack of transparency, inconsistencies and gaps in revenue collection. It is against this backdrop that the County Government of Mandera has developed this Tariffs and Pricing Policy.

## **1.2. Policy Objectives**

The general objective of this policy is to provide a basis for levying tariffs, fees and charges in the county. The specific objectives of the policy include:

- a) To determine the cost of providing public services.
- b) To map and match the revenue streams with expected services.
- c) To determine the tariffs, fees and charges payable for each category of citizens.
- d) To promote local economic development.
- e) To provide for the economic, efficient and sustainable setting of tariffs, fees and charges.
- f) To inform users of county services on the basis of tariffs, fees and charges.

## **1.3. Scope of Application**

This Tariffs and Pricing Policy applies to the County Government of Mandera and any agency or entity delivering public services on its behalf within the county. It governs the levying of all tariffs, fees, charges, and other levies for the provision of public services, in compliance with Section 120 of the County Governments Act, 2012, which requires a county government or any agency delivering services in the county to adopt and implement a tariffs and pricing policy for the provision of public services

## **1.4. Policy Rationale**

This Tariffs and Pricing Policy is anchored in Section 120 of the County Governments Act, 2012, which mandates county governments or any agency delivering services within the county to adopt and implement a tariffs and pricing policy for the provision of public services. This forms the legal basis for determining user fees, charges, levies, and tariffs.

The primary objective of this policy is to establish a structured framework for setting tariffs on own-source revenue streams. It links fees and charges directly to the cost of service delivery, therefore ensuring tariffs are generally proportional to the actual costs incurred in providing the respective public service. This promotes transparency, equity and recovery of the costs incurred in providing those public services.

Furthermore, the policy aims at facilitating generation of revenue to support the effective, efficient, and sustainable delivery of public services to residents, while enabling the county to fund ongoing operations, maintenance, and future development initiatives.

## **1.5. Policy and Legal Framework**

### **1.5.1. Policy Framework**

The following policies informed the development of this policy as follows—

#### **a) National Policy to Support Enhancement of County Governments' Own-Source Revenue**

The National OSR Policy underscores the need for counties to develop a Tariffs and Pricing Policy so as to provide a basis for setting fees and charges for public services offered by the county government. It also stipulates that a Tariffs and Pricing Policy should provide citizens with information to understand and interpret the fees and charges they pay and the services that they should expect from the county in return.

#### **a) National Trade Policy, 2017**

The development of this Policy was guided by among others the National Trade Policy, 2017 which gives direction on certain matters such as domestic trade development, one of the county functions and a key revenue stream for counties.

### **1.5.2. Legislative Framework**

In developing this Policy, the following laws informed the basis for levying of fees and charges in the county.

#### **1.5.2.2 National Laws**

#### **b) The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.**

The Constitution forms the basis of existence of county governments and their respective functions under Article 6. It empowers the counties to create reliable sources of income to enable it to govern and effectively deliver services to its residents. More specifically, Article 209 (4) provides that the national and county governments may impose fees and charges for the services they provide. However, Article 209 (5) stipulates that such taxation and other revenue-raising powers of a county shall not be exercised in a way that prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across county boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital, or labour. Further, Article 185 bestows upon the legislative arm of the Mandera County Assembly with the mandate to legislate and define the fees and charges to be imposed in the county, in line with part II of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

#### **c) County Governments Act, Cap 265**

When developing this policy, the county was guided by Section 120 which provides in part as follows-

*(1) A county government or any agency delivering services in the county shall adopt and implement a tariffs and pricing policy for the provision of public services.*

*(1A) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a county government or any agency delivering services in the county shall adopt and implement tariffs and pricing policy subject to the existing National Government laws and policies.*

This provision compels the county to formulate a Tariffs and Pricing Policy to form a basis for all its fees and charges. Additionally, the tariffs, fees and charges should be incidental to the cost of the respective public service being offered.

#### **d) The Urban Areas and Cities Act, Cap 275**

An area within the County Government of Mandera may be classified as an urban area or city under section 4 of this Act. The management of a city and municipality is vested in the county government and administered on its behalf by a board, a manager and such other staff or officers as the county public service may determine.

The Boards under section 20 (1) (b) (m) and (n) are mandated among others to:

- (a) develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services;
- (b) as may be delegated by the county government, collect rates, taxes, levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees; and
- (c) set and implement tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the county government.

The Board management functions will entail service delivery and also include collection of county fees which are grounded on this county Tariffs and Pricing Policy. Further, the Boards will be involved in setting and implementing tariffs which are enshrined in this Policy. Section 21 (1) (c) also empowers Boards to impose such fees, levies and charges as may be authorized by the county government for delivery of services by the municipality or the city.

#### **e) The Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412A**

The County Treasury is mandated under section 104 (1) (a-d) to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government including—

- (a) developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county;
- (b) preparing the annual budget for the county and co-ordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government;
- (c) co-ordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government;
- (d) mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

This Policy falls under the purview of the County Treasury as per section 104 (1) (a) above.

**f) The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, Cap 303**

This Act provides for zoning, a parameter for setting some of the fees and charges in the county for development and land use. This policy borrows from requisite provisions under this Act, empowering the county to charge fees for approvals.

**g) The Public Health Act Cap 242.**

This Act provides for protection of public health by regulating among others, food hygiene. It also provides a schedule of services and fees for performance of such services. This policy will be guided by these provisions where applicable in provision of services not provided for in other Acts subject to the provisions of CoK.

**h) The Facilities Improvement Fund Act, Cap 277**

This Act provides for establishment of a fund for all county governments for monies derived from own source revenue. It lists own source revenue to include user fees, charges and monies paid as reimbursement for services received from insurance firms or other relevant entities. This Act further empowers the county to create legislation to give effect to its provisions.

**i) The Health Act, Cap 241**

This is an Act of Parliament aimed at establishing a unified health system, to coordinate the inter-relationship between the national government and county government health systems, to provide for regulation of healthcare service and healthcare service providers, health products and health technologies and for related matters.

**j) County Licensing and Uniform Procedures Act, 2024**

This Act establishes standard uniform procedures for licensing by county governments and other incidental matters. Such standards include obligations for county governments in establishing and administering their respective licensing regimes including ensuring that the licensing fees imposed with respect to the license are not prohibitive and do not hinder the conduct of business, protection of consumer rights, coding of county licenses, simple, fair and transparent licensing processes among other issues which directly inform this policy.

#### **k) County Outdoor Advertising Control Act, Cap 276**

This law provides a legal framework for the regulation of outdoor advertisement in the counties. It creates an obligation to any person who intends to engage in outdoor advertising in the county to apply for an outdoor advertising license to the respective county executive committee member. Such an application must be accompanied by prescribed license fees as per section 4 of the Act. These fees are founded on this Policy.

#### **1.5.2.2 County Legislation**

The county has over time developed various stream-based revenue laws including-

#### **a) The Mandera County Abattoirs Act, 2014**

This is an Act of the County Assembly of Mandera to provide for the establishment and control of county abattoirs and for connected purposes. Section 12 makes it a requirement for persons operating a meat export processing establishment in the county to be registered and licensed in accordance with this Act. It further provides for payment of fees for the issuance of licenses under the law such fees with such fees being prescribed by the county assembly under section 15(3). These license fees will be based on this Policy.

#### **b) Mandera County Livestock Sales Yard Act, 2014**

Provides for the establishment and control of Livestock Sales Yards and for connected purposes. Section 4 thereof obligates persons not to hold, operate, manage or use on a livestock sales yard in the County without a valid license as issued under the Act. Additionally, section 7 outlines that the County Assembly shall determine the applicable license fee from time to time. This policy will form the basis of these license fees under this law.

#### **c) The Mandera Fire and Rescue Services Act, 2014**

Makes provision for fire and rescue services within the county, establishes a Fire Brigade and its functions, provision on employment and powers of a Chief Fire Officer and other staff the supply of water and other related issues. The Act under section 23 provides that there may be imposition

of charges for the use of equipment, facilities and services stipulated under that section. Such charges fall under the purview of this Policy.

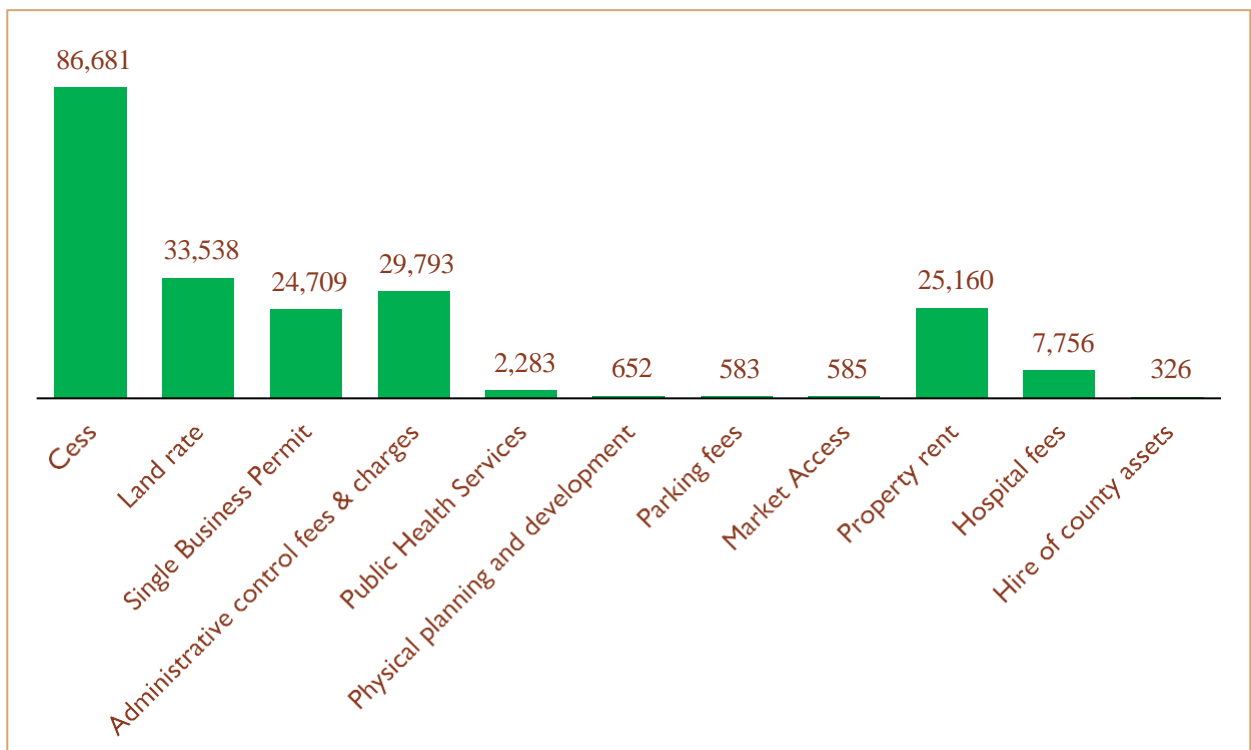
**d) The Mandera County Public Works and Services Act, 2014**

This law makes provision for storm water management, county water services and sanitation and for related matters. These public services informed the costing of this Policy for efficiency and transparency of any attendant fees.

## 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

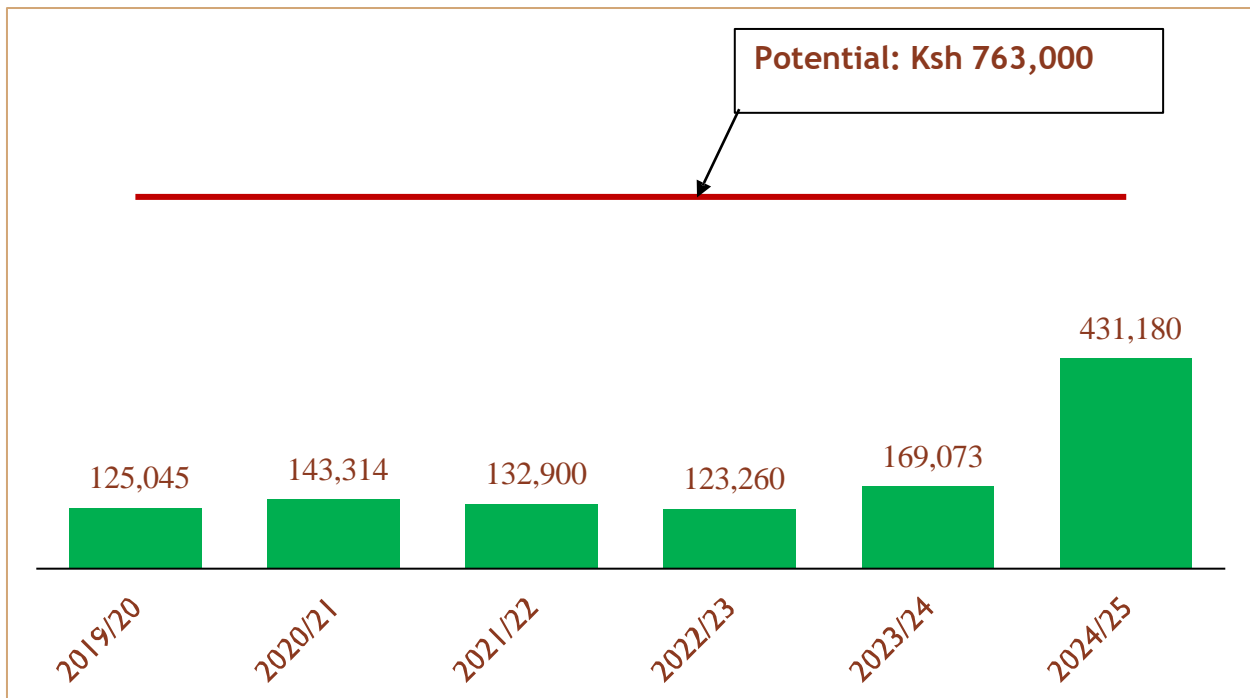
The county government collects taxes, fees and charges from various revenue streams. These streams include land rates, single business permit, administrative control fees and charges, public health service fees, physical planning and developmental, parking fees, market fees, property rent, hospital fees and hire of county assists. The chart below shows the collection of own source revenue from each stream for FY 2024/25.

**Figure 2.1: Revenue collection per stream for FY 2024/25, Kshs'000**



In contrast, actual collections have remained significantly lower, often falling below KSh 200 million in recent years, representing less than a third of the estimated potential. This persistent and substantial gap underscores deep-rooted challenges, including inefficiencies in revenue administration, weak enforcement mechanisms, outdated valuation rolls, limited use of automation, and missed opportunities for diversifying revenue sources.

**Figure 2.2: Revenue collections against the potential, Ksh ‘000’**



The County Government derives its authority to collect taxes, impose charges, fees, levies, and other revenues from Article 209(3) of the Constitution. This constitutional provision is operationalized by various County revenue laws including the annual Finance Acts which prescribe specific fees, charges and levies for various public services that the county offers. The various revenue laws including the annual Finance Act are developed through a structured process that includes public participation as required under Article 10 (national values) and Section 87 of the County Governments Act, Cap 265. This ensures stakeholder input on proposed rates before adoption by the County Assembly. However, despite these legal and participatory frameworks, the current setting of fees and charges in the Finance Act lacks a clear basis. Many fees or tariffs are set arbitrarily, without a transparent linkage to the actual cost of providing the respective services, equity among other considerations as espoused under section 120 of the County Governments Act.

The absence of a proper policy and legal framework to form a foundation for all user fees and charges has resulted to several adverse outcomes, including:

- a) Perceived unfairness and lack of transparency, leading to public dissatisfaction and resistance to payment fees and charges;
- b) Inefficient revenue mobilization, as arbitrary or unlinked fees discourage compliance and create collection leakages;

- c) Potential inequity, where vulnerable groups or low-income residents face disproportionate burdens without adequate subsidies, exemptions, or lifeline tariffs;
- d) Limited fiscal sustainability, hindering the county's ability to generate sufficient OSR for effective service delivery, maintenance, and development without over-relying on national transfers; and
- e) Risk of legal and administrative challenges, including non-compliance with constitutional principles of public participation, equity, and accountability.

To address these gaps, the County has prioritized the development and adoption of a comprehensive Tariffs and Pricing Policy aligned with Section 120 of the County Governments Act. This will provide a clear, cost-based, and equitable foundation for future Finance Acts and any other revenue laws, enhance public trust, improve OSR performance and support long-term financial sustainability.

This Policy aims to provide clear principles, procedures, and criteria for setting tariffs, ensuring consistency, accountability, and improved service delivery.

### **3. PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE DETERMINATION OF TARIFFS**

This policy is informed by section 120 of the County Governments Act which provides guidelines on setting of tariffs. County tariffs, fees and charges should reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the respective services. The following are the guiding principles:

#### **3.1. Affordability**

Tariffs, fees and charges should be reasonably priced and proportional to the service provided. Further there should be value for money to users.

#### **3.2. Equity**

Tariffs, fees and charges must be fair and impartial and applied to all users without discrimination.

#### **3.3. Financial Sustainability**

The tariffs, fees and charges should be set to generate sufficient resources for the county to render the services in the long run.

#### **3.4. Destitution**

The county may impose tariffs, fees and charges at cost or subsidies. Poor households shall have access to at least basic services through;

- (a) tariffs that cover only operating and maintenance costs;
- (b) special tariffs or life line tariffs for low levels of use or consumption of services or for basic levels of service; or
- (c) any other direct or indirect method of subsidies of tariffs for poor households.

#### **3.5. Transparency**

Good governance, integrity, accountability and full disclosure should be observed when setting tariffs, fees and charges.

#### **3.6. Promote Local Economic Development**

Provision may be made for the promotion of local economic development through special tariffs for categories of commercial and industrial users. The tariffs, fees and charges should

generate revenue, promote economic efficiency and growth of the business environment in the county.

### 3.7. Environmental Sustainability

Tariffs, fees and charges must promote economic, efficient, effective and sustainable use of resources, the recycling of waste and other appropriate environmental objectives.

## 4. TARIFFS, FEES AND CHARGES

In determining tariffs, the county differentiated between different categories of users such as special interest groups, debtors, service providers, services, service standard, geographical areas and other matters while ensuring that it did not amount to unfair discrimination.

### 4.1. Trade Licensing Fees

A trade licensing fee is a levy charged to traders by CGM as a prerequisite to conducting business within the county jurisdiction. On payment of the fees, a trader is issued with a trade license. The specific objectives of trade licensing are to:

- a) control and regulate business practices.
- b) generate consistent business-related data for county planning.
- c) mobilise resources for providing services that ensure a safe and clean environment for traders.

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors may influence such size of the business, type of business and among others

Services in respect to trade licensing include firefighting, street lighting, road access, stormwater management and waste collection. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below-

**Table 4.1: Costing of services for Trade Licensing**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Firefighting services	3,042,000	547,726.00	3,589,726
Street Lighting	241,000	2,700,000	2,941,000
Road Access	3,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Stormwater Management	1,386,000	3,000,000	4,386,000
Waste Collection	6,200,000	1,650,000	7,850,000
<b>Total Cost of services</b>	<b>13,869,000</b>	<b>8,897,726</b>	<b>22,766,726</b>

<i>Average number of Licenses</i>	<b>2,738</b>
<b>Baseline cost per license</b>	<b>8,315</b>

The baseline fee for every Trade Licence in the county is KSh. 8,315. However, the final amount payable will be determined in accordance with the county Trade Licensing Act as amended annually through the county Finance Act after considering additional factors such as business size, location, type of activity, premises area, number of employees, and any other applicable considerations.

#### **4.2. Markets Access Fees**

These are fees charged against the daily use of the markets within the County as a prerequisite for access. These fees are meant to mobilise resources for providing services that ensure the right to a clean and healthy environment is met and enjoyed by users.

The objectives for charging these fees are simply to;

- a) mobilise resources for providing services that ensure a safe and clean environment for traders.
- b) Regulate markets; -This is in order to create orderly and fair spaces that are inclusive.

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs may be influenced by other factors such size of the business, type of business, type of goods and services and among others

Services in respect maintaining market facilities include firefighting, market lighting, road access, security, stormwater management and waste collection. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below-

**Table 4.2: Costing of services for Market access Fees**

<b>Service</b>	<b>Fixed Cost</b>	<b>Variable Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Firefighting	2,278,000	683,400	2,961,400
Market Lighting	200,000	60,000	260,000
Security	3,300,000		3,300,000
Stormwater Management	3,126,000	937,800	4,063,800
Road Access	16,468,763	4,940,629	21,409,392
Waste collection	8,000,000	2,400,000	10,400,000
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>33,372,763</b>	<b>8,278,429</b>	<b>41,651,192</b>
<b>Cost of services per day</b>			<b>114,113</b>

<i>Average number of traders per day</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<b>Baseline cost per Market Trader</b>	<b>76</b>

The baseline market access fee for every trader in the county is KSh. 76, however final fees or charges will be provided in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after consideration of other factors as explained above.

### 4.3. Abattoir Fees

These are fees charged for use of CGM slaughter houses and vaccination areas. One is upon payment, issued with a permit. The objectives for charging abattoir fees;

- a) mobilise resources for providing services that ensure a safe and clean environment for traders.
- b) Legal and Regulatory compliance; -This is in order to promote health standards and hygiene

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors may be conspired such size of livestock, type of livestock and among others

Services in respect maintaining abattoir facilities include, market lighting, sanitation services, security, and waste collection. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.3: Costing of services for Abattoir fees**

Services	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Infrastructure	200,000		200,000
Meat Inspectors /Frayers	7,000,000		7,000,000
Sanitation and Ablution	1,600,000	480,000	2,080,000
Market Lighting	200,000	60,000	260,000
Security	400,000		400,000
Cost of services	9,400,000	540,000	9,940,000
<b>Cost of services per day</b>			<b>27,233</b>
<i>Number of carcasses</i>			<i>50</i>
<b>Baseline cost per carcasses</b>			<b>545</b>

The baseline fees for every carcass in the county is KSh. 545, however final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after consideration of other factors as explained above.

#### 4.4. Building Plan Approval Fees

These fees are charged by CGM to individuals, registered groups and organisations for use and development of land within the county. Once one pays, they are issued with permission to develop. This is a statutory fee charged in compliance with the Physical Land Use and Planning Act, 2019, Cap 303.

The specific objectives of Building Plan Approval Fees are to:

- a) Regulate construction activities ensuring compliance with safety, environmental, and zoning standards,
- b) Mobilise resources for county governments to support infrastructure and service provision related to construction oversight.
- c) Promote ease of doing business and conducive environment by enhancing infrastructure development within the county.

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs, it may be influenced by other factors such size of the building, type of building, type of development, location and among others

Services in respect to building approval fees include cost developing spatial plan of an area, road access and among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.4: Costing of services for Building Plan Approval fees**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Development of a Spatial Plan	2,600,000		2,600,000
Road access	1,200,000	120,000	1,320,000
Inspection Services	2,000,000		2,000,000
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>5,920,000</b>
<i>Number of approvals per year</i>			<i>239</i>
<b>Baseline fees per approval</b>			<b>24,770</b>

The baseline fees for every building approval is KSh. 24,770 in the county. However, the final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

#### 4.5. Street Parking Fees

This fee is charged to users across the County either at a daily, monthly and yearly rate for parking use.

The specific objectives of street parking fees for CGM are:

- a) to regulate the availability and use of parking spaces, thereby reducing congestion in busy urban centres and localities.
- b) Mobilise resources for county governments to support infrastructure and service provision related

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors such size of the vehicle, type of vehicle, location among others may be considered

Services in respect maintaining parking areas include firefighting, street lighting, road access, security, cleaning services, stormwater management, waste collection among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below-

**Table 4.5: Costing of services for Street Parking Fees**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Infrastructure	750,000		750,000
Cleaning services	4,600,000		4,600,000
Sanitation and Ablution	2,400,000	240,000.0	2,640,000
Firefighting	966,000	96,600.0	1,062,600
Street Lighting	241,000		241,000
Stormwater Management	1,772,876	100,000.00	1,872,876
Road Access	3,500,000	200,000.00	3,700,000
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>14,229,876</b>	<b>636,600</b>	<b>14,866,476</b>
<b>Cost of services per day</b>			<b>40,730.07</b>
<i>Number of parking slots</i>			<b>380</b>
<b>Baseline fees per parking slot</b>			<b>107</b>

The baseline fees for a parking slot is KSh. 107 in any designated parking area within the county. However, the final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after other factors and categorization have been considered and incorporated.

#### 4.6. House Rent

House rent is a levy charged to tenants by CGM as a charge for occupancy of the county owned houses and market stalls. On payment of the rent, a tenant is allowed to occupy the house for a period of one month. The specific objectives of trade licensing are to:

- a) control the occupancy of the county owned houses and market stalls.
- b) mobilise resources for providing services that ensure a safe and habitable environment for the tenants.

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors such the location, type of house/stall among others may be considered

Services in respect maintaining houses include firefighting, street lighting, road access, stormwater management, waste collection among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.6: Costing of services for House Rent Fees**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Firefighting	308,400	20,000	328,400
Security	300,000		300,000
Stormwater Management	126,000	10,000	136,000
Waste collection	500,000		500,000
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>1,234,400</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>1,234,400</b>
<b>Cost of services per month</b>			<b>102,867</b>
<i>Number of house units</i>			<i>44</i>
<b>Baseline fees per house unit</b>			<b>2,338</b>

The baseline fees for housing rental services is KSh. 2,338 per unit provided by the county government. However, the final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

#### 4.7. Sand and Stones Cess

This is a fee that is collected from sand harvesting activities within the county. It mainly targets those who transport sand/quarry stones from community mining grounds in the county. The sand is weighed at a weighing bridge and charged per tonne. The specific objectives of sand cess are:

- a) Control the harvesting and transportation of sand
- b) Address and mitigate any instances of environmental pollution
- c) mobilise resources for providing services that ensure a safe and habitable environment for the tenants.

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors such type of goods among others may be considered

Services in respect maintaining sand harvesting areas include road access, weighing bridge services among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.7: Costing of services for Cess Fees**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Road Access	4,000,000	300,000	4,300,000
Revenue Attendants	1,800,000		1,800,000
Weigh Bridge services	2,000,000		2,000,000
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>7,800,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>8,100,000</b>
<b>Number of tonnages per year</b>			<b>72,000</b>
<b>Baseline fees per ton</b>			<b>113</b>

The baseline fees for every ton of sand, stones and any other quarry products is KSh. 113 within the county. However, the final fees will be provided in the County Cess Act as amended annually in the county Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

#### 4.8. Bus Park Fees

This is a fee levied by county government of Mandera for the users to access the bus park. The main objectives are

- a) Mobilise resources to maintain and ensure a functional, secure bus park.

b) To promote ease of doing business through regulating and ensure order

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors such type of goods among others may be considered

Services in respect maintaining bus park areas include road access, sanitation services, security among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.8: Costing services for Bus park Fees**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Infrastructure	4,200,000		4,200,000
Sanitation services	1,600,000	200,000	1,800,000
Bus park lighting	300,000	20,000	320,000
Firefighting services	1,270,000	50,000	1,320,000
<b>Cost of service per year</b>	<b>7,370,000</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>7,640,000</b>
<b>Cost of service per day</b>			<b>20,932</b>
<i>Average number of vehicles per day</i>			<b>150</b>
<b>Baseline fee per vehicle</b>			<b>140</b>

The baseline fees for accessing the bus park or any designated traffic place is KSh. 140 within the county. However, the final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

#### **4.9. Agricultural Produce Cess**

Produce cess is a fee charged by the county government of Mandera on agricultural commodities crossing county borders such miraa. On payment one is issued a receipt.

The specific objectives of produce cess are to;

a) mobilise resource to improve infrastructure for easy transportation

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors such type of goods among others may be considered

Services in respect cess collection include road access, weighbridge services among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.9: Costing of services for Produce Cess Fees**

Cost of Service	Fixed cost	Variable Cost	Total
Road Access	17,400,000	300,000	17,700,000
Revenue attendants	1,800,000		1,800,000
Weigh Bridge services	2,000,000		2,000,000
<b>Cost of services per year</b>	<b>21,200,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>21,500,000</b>
<b>Cost of services per day</b>			<b>58,904</b>
<i>Tonnage per day</i>			<i>100</i>
<b>Baseline fee per ton</b>			<b>589</b>

The baseline fees for every ton of agricultural produce transported within the county is KSh. 589. However, the final fees will be provided in the County Cess Act as amended annually in the county Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

#### 4.10. Livestock Markets Fees & Movements Permits

This is a fee levied by the county government of Mandera to users for accessing livestock market or obtaining movement permit to transport livestock across the border. The main objectives are;

- Control and regulate the movement of livestock across the county
- mobilise resources for providing services that ensure a safe and good environment for traders

The primary basis for determining tariffs, fees, charges, and levies under this Tariffs and Pricing Policy is the actual cost of providing the respective public services. However, in determination of the final fees and tariffs other factors such type of livestock among others may be considered

Services in respect maintaining sand harvesting areas include road access among others. Such costs for service provision may be fixed or variable as tabulated below

**Table 4.10: Costing of services for Livestock market access Fees**

Services	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Sanitation and ablution services	4,200,000	300,000	4,500,000
Market Lighting	1,770,000	20,000	1,790,000
Security	2,000,000		2,000,000

Road Access	6,000,000	500,000	6,500,000
Waste Management	1,800,000	25,000	1,825,000
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>15,770,000</b>	<b>845,000</b>	<b>16,615,000</b>
<b>Cost of services per week</b>			<b>319,519</b>
<b>Number of Livestock per week</b>			<b>850</b>
<b>Baseline fees per Livestock</b>			<b>376</b>

The baseline access fees for every livestock brought to auction market is KSh. 376. However, the final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

**Table 4.11: Costing of services for Livestock movement permit Fees**

Service	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Total
Extension services	2,000,000	30,000	2,030,000
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>2,030,000</b>
<b>Number of Livestock per year</b>			<b>5,475</b>
<b>Baseline fee per livestock</b>			<b>371</b>

The baseline fees for every livestock movement permit is KSh. 371. However, the final fees will be provided in the in the relevant stream-based legislation as amended annually in the Finance Act after other factors and categorizations have been considered and incorporated.

## 5. POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The policy development process commenced with the County Executive Committee Member of Finance constituting a Technical Committee to spearhead the development of this Policy.

This Policy was developed through the following stages;

### (a) Situational Analysis

The county assessed the existing tariffs, fees and charges. Additionally, the cost-of-service delivery, the current economic situation, the rationale and basis of existing tariffs, fees and charges and the priorities of the county government were also assessed.

### (b) Formulation of a Draft Tariffs and Pricing Policy

The Technical Committee formulated the draft Tariffs and Pricing Policy taking into consideration the submissions received and in line with the county priorities. The fees and

charges by the county government was mapped to the public services that the county offers and intends to offer.

**(c) Public Participation on the draft Tariffs and Pricing Policy**

The County conducted public participation with a view to inform and consult stakeholders on the draft Policy. The views were subsequently considered, validated and incorporated into the draft Policy by the Technical Committee.

**(d) Adoption and Approval of the Tariffs and Pricing Policy by the County Executive**

**Committee** – the County Executive Committee considered and approved the draft Tariffs and Pricing Policy.

**(e) Submission of the Tariffs and Pricing Policy by the County Executive Committee**

**Member, Finance** – The draft Policy was submitted for consideration and adoption by the County Assembly.

**(f) Consideration of the Tariffs and Pricing Policy by the County Assembly-**

The County Assembly considered and adopted the Tariffs and Pricing Policy for publication and implementation.

## **6. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

This Policy will be implemented through an inter-departmental approach spearheaded by the County Treasury. The County Treasury will also commission a midterm evaluation of the implementation progress.

### **6.1. Institutional Framework**

The actors responsible for the implementation of this Policy are the County Treasury, the Technical Committee, County Executive Committee, and the County Assembly whose roles are as follows:

#### **6.2. County Treasury**

The County Treasury is in charge of coordinating the implementation and review of this Policy. Specifically, they shall be responsible for:

- (a) requesting and compiling submissions in the review of this Policy;
- (b) ensuring adequate public participation on the proposed changes to this Policy; and
- (c) preparing a monitoring and evaluation report on the implementation of this Policy.

##### **6.2.1. Technical Committee**

This Technical Committee will be chaired by the Chief Officer. It will comprise technical officers from departments where revenue streams are domiciled to a maximum of eleven (11) members. The technical committee shall review and incorporate submissions from the County Treasury and issues raised by stakeholders on this Policy.

##### **6.2.2. County Executive Committee**

This Committee shall-

- a) Discuss and approve the Policy;
- b) Lead and oversee implementation of the Policy;
- c) Make policy decisions on emerging issues concerning the Policy.

##### **6.2.3. County Assembly**

The assembly shall:

- a) Consider and adopt the Policy submitted by the County Executive Committee;
- b) Enact any relevant laws to give effect to the Tariffs and Pricing Policy;

- c) Play the oversight role to the county executive committee in the implementation of the Tariffs and Pricing Policy.

To ensure compliance, the county shall in developing the Finance Act, be guided by this Policy provisions, to ensure the minimum charges for services are guided by the costs.

Compliance to the policy shall be enforced by the County Treasury. The county government shall develop legislation on sanctions for non-compliance where necessary.

### 6.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this policy will be conducted periodically to assess the progress of implementation of the Policy. The Policy’s broader impact on the overall county economy will be monitored within the context of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES).

Table 1 below summarizes the policy development process outlining the progress indicators, lead actors and timelines in line with the county budget calendar. The relevant county departments will be required to issue periodic progress reports to the County Treasury for evaluation purposes.

**Table 6.1: Policy Development Matrix**

Activity	Output Indicator	Responsible	Timelines
Review of Affected Principal/revenue Laws	Report on county revenue legislations that need amendment & development	Office of the County Attorney/County Treasury	1 year
Preparation of monitoring and evaluation report on the Tariffs and Pricing Policy.	Monitoring and Evaluation Report	County Treasury/Technical Committee	On need basis

### 6.4. Policy Review

This Policy shall be reviewed as and when necessary and shall be tabled before the County Assembly for adoption.



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