

# COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU



## COUNTY TREASURY

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# COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER 2026

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**MARCH 2026**



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABMT	Alternative Building Materials Technologies
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO).
AHP	Affordable Housing Programme
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
BIRR	Budget Implementation Review Report
CAIPS	County Aggregated Industrial Parks
CARA	County Allocation Revenue Act
CBROP	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CCRIG	County Climate Resilience Investment Grant
CGAA	County Governments Additional Allocations Act
CHMTs	County Health Management Teams
CHPs	Community Health Promoters
CIFOMS	County integrated financial Management Systems
COB	Controller of Budget
COG	Council of Governors
COMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CWC	Child Welfare Clinic
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
e-DAMS	electronic Development Application Management System
FIF	Facility Improvement Fund
FLLOCA	Finance Locally-Led Climate Action Program
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Project
GCP	Gross County Product
GDC	Geothermal Development Company
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HRIMS	Human Resource Information Management System
HMT	Health Management Teams

HPTCU	Health Products & Technology Unit
HRH	Human Resource for Health
IBEC	Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IHRIS	Integrated Human Resources Information System
IGRTC	Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Program
KELCoP	Kenya Livestock Commercialization Agency
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KENGEN	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
MEDS	Mission for Essential Drugs & Supplies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NARIG-P	National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth project
NAVCDP	National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project
NCTRH	Nakuru County Teaching & Referral Hospital
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OSR	Own Source Revenue
OVC	Orphans Vulnerable Children
PCN	Primary Care Networks
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPADA	Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act

PPP	Public-private partnerships
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RMNCAH	Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health
SCHMT	Sub County Health Management Team
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund
SRC	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VLR	Voluntary Local Reporting
VTCs	Vocational Training Centres
WASH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

## FOREWORD

The 2026 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (2026) is the 4th to be undertaken under this administration which is a policy document guiding the implementation of the CIDP (2023-2027) as well as the ADP 2026/27. This document serves as the county's primary tool for resource mobilization, resource allocation, economic planning, fiscal policy direction and ensuring alignment with the Medium term Expenditure Framework as well as National government development priorities. The CFSP 2026 is anchored on Section 117 of the PFM Act 2012, this CFSP provides a structured approach to enhancing service delivery, accelerating economic transformation, and promoting inclusive development. More importantly, the CFSP will provide final budget ceilings for each sector, taking into consideration individual departmental mandates, priorities identified in the third County integrated development plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 and the Annual Development Plan, ADP FY 2026/2027. It will also consider the County's Non-discretionary including commitments and the prevailing macro and micro economic situation in the global, regional and domestic environment.

The CFSP 2026 is prepared against a backdrop of a resilient but uncertain global economic environment. Global growth was projected at 3.2 percent in 2025, before moderating slightly to 3.1 percent in 2026 reflecting elevated trade-policy uncertainty, tighter financial conditions, and geopolitical tensions weight on global activity. Despite this challenging context, Kenya's economy has demonstrated resilience, consistently outperforming global and regional averages over the past three years. The economy grew by 4.7 percent in 2024, supported by broad-based expansion across major sectors. In the first half of 2025, growth remained strong at 4.9 percent and 5.0 percent in the first and second quarters respectively, driven by a robust agriculture sector, recovery in industry, and continued dynamism in services. The outlook for 2025 and 2026 remains positive, with GDP projected to grow by 5.3 percent, this is expected to be boosted by favourable weather conditions, improved agricultural productivity, climate-smart investments, and sustained implementation of BETA interventions.

Macroeconomic indicators have also remained favourable, inflation has declined and remained below midpoint of the policy target range of 5.0 + \_ 2.5 percent since June 2024. Stable inflation has been supported by abundant supply

of food due to various government interventions. Interest rates has decreased from 13.0 percent to 9.25 percent in October 2025. The exchange rate at Ksh129.4 against the US dollar has been stable throughout 2025; and average commercial bank lending rates averaging 16.9 percent. The favourable economic outlook is likely to spur economic growth, address market failures and manage the cost of living over the medium term.

Going forward and over the medium term, the County Government will consolidate the gains realized in the first half of the current plan period with special focus on the following six strategies: Leveraging on the Growth of Productive Sectors in the Economy; Promotion of Access to Quality and Affordable Healthcare Services; Completion, Operationalization and Expansion of County Infrastructure; Creating an enabling environment and transformation of MSMES & the private sectors; County Public Service Reforms, Enhancing Governance, Transparency and Accountability; and Social Development and Inclusivity.

In the fiscal year 2026/2027 the total County projected receipts amount to Ksh. 21.375 billion. Local revenue projection has been maintained at Ksh. 2.4 billion. Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) as projected by Facilities is estimated at Ksh. 2.665 billion, a 22.5 percent increase from Ksh. 2.175 billion in the current year. This is on account of improved collections as a result of SHA and also onboarding of Level II and Level III facilities in the County budget. The projection collection for these Level II and III facilities stands at Ksh. 279 million (Ksh. 115 million and Ksh. 163 million respectively). Thus, the total own source revenue projection now stands at Ksh. 5.065 billion. Conditional grants are projected at Ksh. 1.683 billion, a decline of 8 percent.

Overall County expenditure will match the expected revenue to stand at Ksh. 21.375 billion thereby achieving a balanced budget. Salaries and wages are expected to cost Ksh. 8.072 billion (37.8 percent of total expenditure), Operations and Maintenance Ksh. 6.847 billion (32 percent of total expenditure) while Development expenditure will cost Ksh. 6.455 billion (30.2 percent of total expenditure).

The preparation of this CFSP 2026 has been a collaborative effort, incorporating inputs from County Departments, Agencies, and Entities. In addition, public hearings held in January 2026 provided an opportunity to gather and integrate critical insights and proposals from Nakuru residents and stakeholders from civil society groups, County Budget and Economic Forum and private sector players, ensuring that the County's priorities align with the needs and aspirations of the public.

The County Government remains committed to prudent financial management by addressing key fiscal risks. The risks include; ballooning pending bills and wage bill, climate related shocks, external risks i.e declining donor support, delayed disbursement of conditional grants and tightening global financial conditions and political risks likely to affect the country due to the upcoming elections in August, 2027. The County has put in measures which include; establishment of mechanisms to identify, assess, and manage potential threats that could impact service delivery; active measure to manage pending bills within the prescribed thresholds; and driving timely project delivery and operationalization.

Upon consideration and adoption of this Fiscal Strategy Paper by the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly all County Departments and Agencies must adhere to the set budget ceilings while finalizing their FY 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 Original MTEF Budget Estimates. Adherence to fiscal responsibility principles will be key to achieving sustainable growth, maintaining service delivery, and advancing the county's long-term development agenda as espoused

S. Iribe Njogu

**CECM, Finance and Economic Planning**

**NAKURU COUNTY**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The CFSP 2026 has been developed within the framework of the CIDP 2023–2027 and in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. This statutory document outlines the macroeconomic fiscal framework and economic outlook for the medium term, highlighting its implications on the County Government's fiscal assumptions and forecasts. It also sets out the spending plans and final budget ceilings for FY 2026/2027 and beyond, based on sector priorities and stakeholder inputs.

The successful completion of CFSP 2026 was made possible through a the collective efforts, professional input and experts from various individuals, institutions and stakeholders .

I extend my gratitude to H.E. the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the County Secretary and the entire County Executive Committee for the visionary leadership and guidance in County policy formulation, review, and implementation. In particular I want to appreciate the CECM Finance & Economic Planning for his technical support and leadership in fiscal policy matters and sustainable planning and development.

I acknowledge my fellow Chief Officers and Accounting Officers for their coordination of the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) and for finalizing sector reports, which served as key reference materials in the preparation of this CFSP 2026. Additionally, I sincerely thank the Members of the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF), our external stakeholders, the general public, and interest groups for their active participation in public meetings and submission of memoranda in January 2026. Your contributions are invaluable in shaping fiscal policies and decision-making processes.

Special appreciation goes to the dedicated members of the SWGs, whose tireless efforts resulted in high-quality sector reports and materials critical to the MTEF budget process for 2026/2027–2028/2029. The formal drafting and harmonization

of this document were made possible by a committed County Treasury core team, under the leadership of the CECM Finance & Economic Planning.

I particularly recognize the dedication and technical expertise of the Department of Economic Planning staff, led by Acting Director Economic Planning and Budget, Ms. Ashinah Wanga; Budget Officers, Mr. Sam Mwawasi , CPA Rono Dennis, Beatrice Wanyeki; and Economists/Statisticians, Ms. Emma Angwenyi, Ms. Margaret Mukundi, Ms. Fiona Wambui, Ms. Mercy Rono, Mr. Joseph Kago, Mr. Simon Wekesa, Mr. Paul Mwalenga Samuel Thuo, and Mr. Denis Onchomba. Their commitment was instrumental in finalizing this policy document.

While it may not be possible to mention everyone individually, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all who contributed to the successful completion of this assignment.

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**Chief Officer – Economic Planning**  
**NAKURU COUNTY**

## **LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER**

The County fiscal strategy paper is prepared in accordance with Section 117 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2012. The law states that:

(1) The County Treasury shall prepare and submit to the County Executive Committee the County Fiscal Strategy Paper for approval, and submit the approved Fiscal Strategy Paper to the County Assembly, by the 28<sup>th</sup> February of each year.

(2) The County Treasury shall align its County Fiscal Strategy Paper with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement.

(3) In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall specify the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the county government in preparing its budget for the coming financial year and over the medium term.

(4) The County Treasury shall include in its County Fiscal Strategy Paper the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues, expenditures and borrowing for the coming financial year and over the medium term.

(5) In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall seek and take into account the views of;

(a) The Commission on Revenue Allocation;

(b) The public;

(c) Any interested persons or groups; and

(d) Any other forum that is established by legislation.

(6) Not later than fourteen days after submitting the County Fiscal Strategy Paper to the County Assembly, the County Assembly shall consider and may adopt it with or without amendments.

## **RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES IN THE PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT LAW**

In line with the Constitution, the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2012, sets out the fiscal responsibility principles to ensure prudence and transparency in the management of public resources. Section 107(2) of the PFM Act states that:

1. The County Government's recurrent expenditure shall not exceed the county government's total revenue
2. Over the medium term, a minimum of 30% of the County budget shall be allocated to development expenditure
3. The County Government's expenditure on wages and benefits for public officers shall not exceed 35 percent of the county government's total revenue
4. Over the medium term, the County Government's borrowings shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure.
5. Public debt and obligations shall be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by the County Assembly
6. Fiscal risks shall be managed prudently
7. A reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases shall be maintained, taking into account any tax reforms that may be made in the future

## I. RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND MEDIUM-TERM OUTLOOK

### 1.1 Overview

1. Global growth has remained resilient in 2025, supported by front-loading of exports to the United States ahead of higher tariff implementation, improved financial conditions, and strong consumer spending. Global real GDP is estimated to grow by 3.2 percent in 2025, before moderating slightly to 3.1 percent in 2026 (Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.). Growth is projected to slow in 2026 as the temporary boost from front-loading fades and as higher effective tariff rates and elevated trade-policy uncertainty weigh on activity. In addition, weak global demand and heightened geopolitical tensions continue to pose significant risks to the global outlook.

**Table 1.1: Global Economic Growth Projections, Percent**

Economy	Growth (%)			
	Actual		Projections	
	2023	2024	2025	2026
World Advanced Economies	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1
<i>Of which: USA</i>	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
<i>Euro Area</i>	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.1
<i>Japan</i>	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1
Emerging and Developing Economies	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.6
<i>Of which: China</i>	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0
<i>India</i>	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.2
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	9.2	6.5	6.6	6.2
<i>Of which: South Africa</i>	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.4
<i>Nigeria</i>	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.2
<i>Kenya*</i>	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.2
	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.3

**Source:** IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025. \*National Treasury Projection

## **1.2 Recent Economic Developments and Outlook Global and Regional Economic Developments**

2. In advanced economies, growth is expected to remain modest at about 1.6 percent in both 2025 and 2026. In the United States, growth is projected at 2.0 percent in 2025, rising slightly to 2.1 percent in 2026, supported by resilient household spending, strong business investment, particularly in AI-related technologies, and easing financial conditions. Meanwhile, growth in the Euro Area is projected at 1.2 percent in 2025 and 1.1 percent in 2026. This moderate expansion is underpinned by rising real wages, which bolster household consumption, as well as investment in technology and equipment, although progress is constrained by trade-policy uncertainty, weaker export demand and subdued business confidence.
3. Emerging market and developing economies are projected to grow at 4.2 percent in 2025, then slightly slow to 4.0 percent in 2026. This moderate growth is underpinned by relatively resilient domestic demand in regions such as South Asia and Middle East / Central Asia, coupled with recoveries in investment in several countries. At the same time, China's growth softens, weighing on the aggregate; and growth in Latin America is projected to remain sluggish amid external pressures. The outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa is more favourable: growth is expected to be around 4.1 percent in 2025, with a modest pickup to 4.4 percent in 2026. This resilience is underpinned by macroeconomic stabilization, recovering private consumption, improving investment conditions, and ongoing economic reforms. Nonetheless, the region still faces risks from fiscal pressures and external vulnerabilities.

### **1.2.1 Kenya's Economic Developments and Macro-Economic Indicators**

4. Kenya's economy has demonstrated remarkable resilience over the past three years, consistently growing at a pace that outperforms both the global and regional averages. This strength is rooted in deliberate policies and the benefits of a diversified economy. The economy has thus been able to withstand adverse impacts of domestic and external shocks.
5. In 2024, the economy grew by 4.7 percent supported by positive growths in all sub-sectors except construction, and mining and quarrying. Further, in the first

and second quarters of 2025, the economy remained strong with a growth of 4.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. This growth was primarily underpinned by strong performance in the agriculture sector, a recovery of the industry sector, and the resilience of services sector. All economic sectors recorded positive growth rates in the first half of 2025, with varied magnitudes across activities. (Table 1.2: Sectoral GDP Performance).

**Table 1.2: Sectoral GDP Performance**

Sectors/Sub-sectors	Annual Growth Rates	Quarterly Growth Rates			
	2024	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2025 Q1	2025 Q2
<b>1. Primary sector</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
1.1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.6	5.6	4.5	6.0	4.4
1.2. Mining and Quarrying	(9.2)	(16.1)	(5.5)	10.8	15.3
<b>2. Secondary Sector (Industry)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
2.1. Manufacturing	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.1	1.0
2.2. Electricity and Water supply	1.9	2.8	1.2	3.6	5.7
2.3. Construction	(0.7)	0.4	(3.7)	3.0	5.7
<b>3. Tertiary sector (Services)</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
3.1. Wholesale and Retail trade	3.8	3.6	2.5	5.4	4.0
3.2. Accommodation and Restaurant	25.7	38.1	35.0	4.1	7.8
3.3. Transport and Storage	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.8	5.4
3.4. Information and Communication	7.0	9.2	6.7	5.8	6.0
3.5. Financial and Insurance	7.6	9.6	8.0	5.1	6.6
3.6. Public Administration	8.2	7.5	9.0	6.5	6.0
3.7. Others	5.2	5.8	5.6	4.4	5.2
of which: Professional, Admin & Support Services	9.4	9.4	6.7	4.6	8.5
Real Estate	5.3	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.5
Education	3.9	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.2
Health	6.3	5.4	8.1	4.8	6.8
Taxes less subsidies	4.4	2.9	3.8	5.7	3.3
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>

**Source:** Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

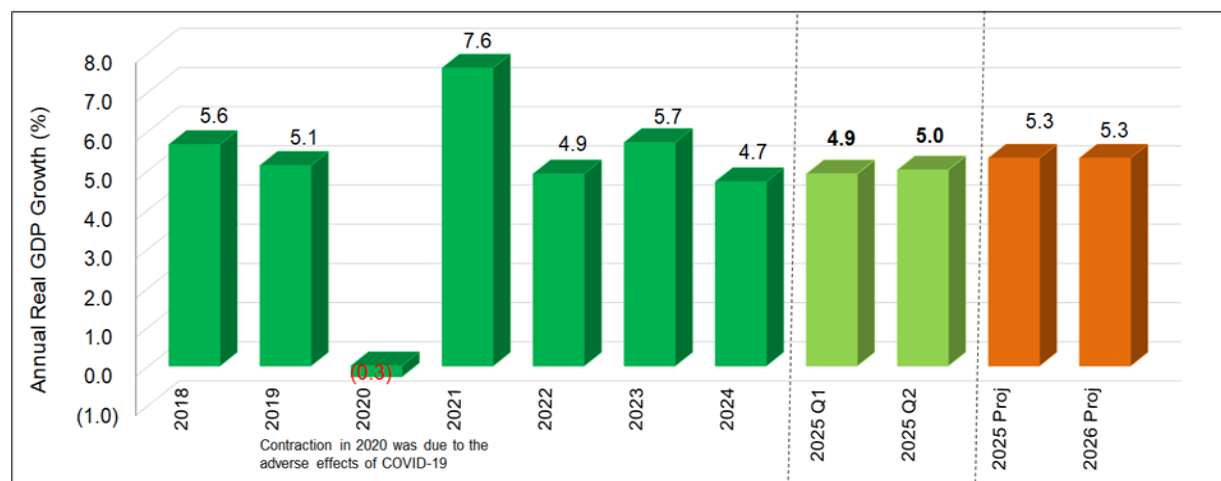
- In 2025, the primary sector grew by 6.2 percent in the first quarter and 4.9 percent in the second quarter compared to a growth of 4.5 percent and 4.0 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024 (Table 1.2). This was as a result of the robust growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sector and a recovery in the mining and quarrying sub-sector. Activities in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sub-sector expanded by 6.0 percent in the first quarter and 4.4 percent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 5.6 percent

and 4.5 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This performance was driven by favourable weather conditions experienced in most parts of the country involved in crop and animal production. This was evident in the significant increase in production of milk, coffee, vegetables, fruits and cut flowers. However, the sub-sector's performance was somewhat curtailed by a decline in tea production.

7. The mining and quarrying sub-sector grew by 10.8 percent in the first quarter and 15.3 percent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to a contraction of 16.1 percent and a contraction of 5.5 percent in the same quarters of 2024. This reflected increased activity and renewed investment following a period of subdued performance in the previous year.
8. In the first half of 2025, the industry sector recorded a growth of 2.6 percent in the first quarter and 3.3 percent in the second quarter, an improvement from a growth of 1.5 percent and 0.5 percent in corresponding quarters of 2024. This growth was driven by improved performance across manufacturing, electricity and water supply, and construction. The manufacturing sub sector grew by 2.1 percent in the first quarter of 2025 compared to 1.9 percent in the first quarter of 2024, and by 1.0 percent in the second quarter of 2025 compared to 3.2 percent in the second quarter of 2024. This growth was supported by both food and non-food manufacturing activities. In food manufacturing, the sub-sector benefitted from strong increases in coffee auctions and milk deliveries. Non-food manufacturing also performed well, with increased production in cement and galvanized sheets.
9. The electricity and water supply sub-sector grew by 3.6 percent in the first quarter and 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to 2.8 percent and 1.2 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024. Growth was driven by higher electricity generation, with solar wind and geothermal contributing significantly, although increases in thermal generation and decline in hydro curtailed overall performance. Construction sub-sector grew by 3.0 percent in the first quarter and 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 2025, up from a growth of 0.4 percent and a contraction of 3.7 in corresponding quarters of 2024. This was driven by increased consumption of key inputs such as cement, iron and steel. Additionally, the quantity of imported bitumen increased during the period.

10. The services sector recorded a growth of 4.8 percent in the first quarter and 5.5 percent in the second quarter of 2025, a slowdown from the 6.8 percent and 6.2 percent growths posted in the corresponding quarters of 2024. The transportation and storage sub-sector expanded by 3.8 percent in the first quarter and 5.4 percent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to 4.1 percent and 3.4 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024. The performance was supported by increased activity in land transport, railway operations, and port throughput. Accommodation and food service sub-sectors grew by 4.1 percent in the first quarter and 7.8 percent in the second quarter of 2025, a slowdown, compared to a growth of 38.1 percent and 35.0 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024. The number of visitor arrivals via the two major airports, the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Moi International Airport (MIA) increased in the first half of 2025.
11. The information and communication sub-sector grew by 5.8 percent in the first quarter and 6.0 percent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to a growth of 9.2 percent and 6.7 percent in corresponding quarters of 2024. This performance was supported by an increase in both domestic and international mobile voice traffic and an increase in mobile broadband data consumption. The financial and insurance sub-sector recorded growth of 5.1 percent in the first quarter and 6.6 percent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to 9.6 percent and 8.0 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024. The slower growth reflects the impact of easing interest rates, which moderated earnings from financial intermediation, alongside relatively modest credit growth to the private sector.
12. Leading indicators of economic activity point to improved performance in the third quarter of 2025. The growth of the economy is expected to pick up to 5.3 percent in both 2025 and 2026, supported by continued resilience of key service sectors and agriculture, and continued recovery of the industry sector. The outlook will be reinforced by the ongoing implementation of priorities under Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) (Figure 1.1).

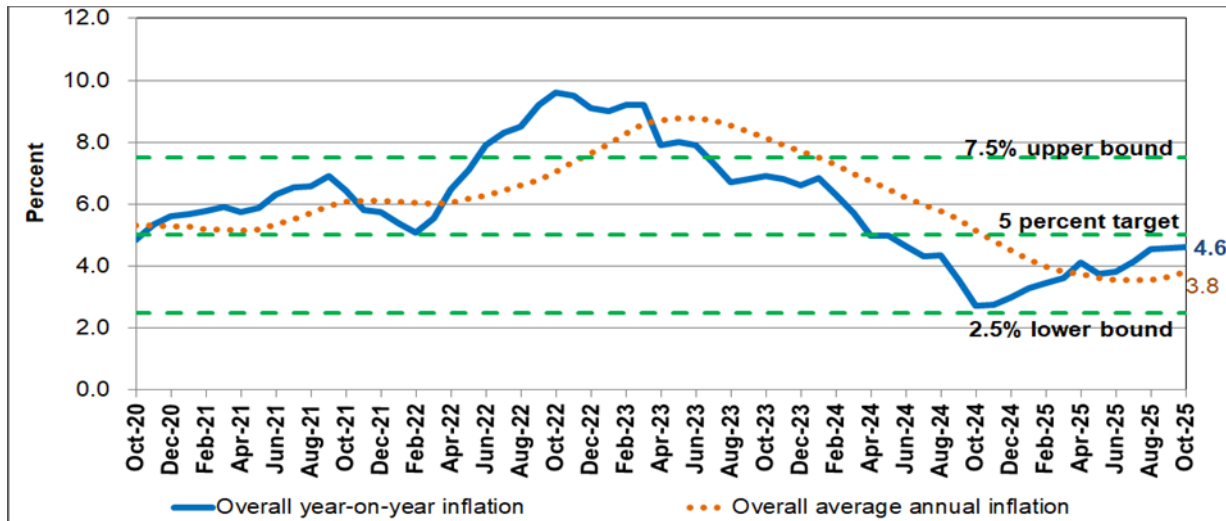
**Figure 1.1: Annual Real GDP Growth Rates, percent**



### 1.2.2 Inflation Rate

13. Overall year-on-year inflation has declined and remained below the mid-point of the policy target range of  $5.0 \pm 2.5$  percent since June 2024. The stable inflation has been supported by: abundant supply of food attributed to favourable weather conditions coupled with government interventions; lower fuel inflation attributed to the stability of the exchange rate; lower international oil prices; and the decline in non-core inflation due to the impact of previous monetary policy tightening. Inflation stood at 4.6 percent in October 2025 compared to 2.7 percent in October 2024 (Figure 1.2). The slight increase reflects the easing of monetary policy.
14. Core inflation increased to 2.7 percent in October 2025 from 1.8 percent in October 2024, largely driven by higher prices of processed food items. Non-core inflation rose to 9.9 percent in September 2025 from 5.1 percent in October 2024, driven primarily by sharper increases in transport costs, as well as higher prices of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, carrots, onions, and cabbages, alongside pressures from utilities and energy.

**Figure 1.2: Inflation Rate**



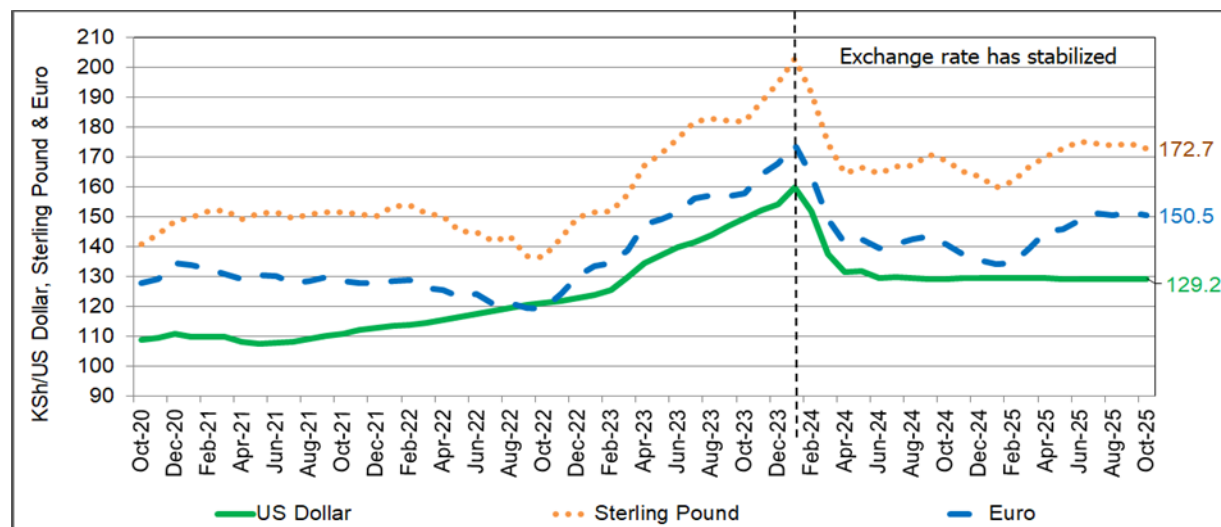
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

### 1.2.3 Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate and Money Supply

15. The Kenya Shilling remained relatively stable against the US Dollar, exchanging at an average of KSh 129.2 in October 2025, the same as in the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the Shilling depreciated against the Sterling Pound and the Euro by 2.3 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively. The Sterling Pound averaged KSh 172.7 in October 2025, up from KSh 168.8 in October 2024, while the Euro averaged KSh 150.5 compared to KSh 140.9 over the same period.

16. Overall, the foreign exchange market remained well-supported by steady inflows from agricultural exports and diaspora remittances, which helped cushion the Shilling against excessive volatility (Figure 1.3).

**Figure 1.3: Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate**

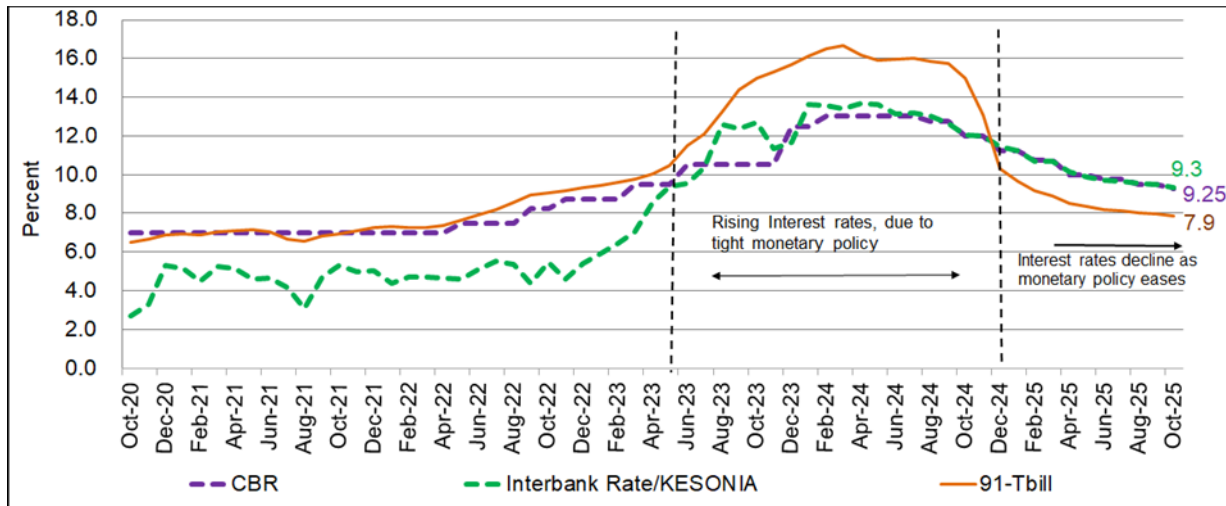


Source: Central Bank of Kenya

### Interest Rates

17. The Central Bank of Kenya through the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has gradually eased monetary policy by lowering the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 13.0 percent in August 2024 to 9.25 percent in October 2025 (Figure 1.4). This is meant to augment the previous policy actions aimed at stimulating lending by banks to the private sector and supporting economic activities. It also seeks to ensure that inflationary expectations remain firmly anchored and the exchange rate also remain stable.
18. The short-term interest rates have declined in line with the easing of the monetary policy. KESONIA (overnight interbank rate) declined to 9.3 percent in October 2025 compared to 12.1 percent in October 2024 while the 91-day Treasury Bills rate declined to 7.9 percent from 15.0 percent, over the same period. The 182-day Treasury Bills rate declined to 7.9 percent in October 2025 from 15.8 percent in October 2024 while the 364-day Treasury Bills also declined to 9.4 percent from 16.1 percent over the same period. The decrease in government domestic borrowing rates has led to lower debt servicing costs.

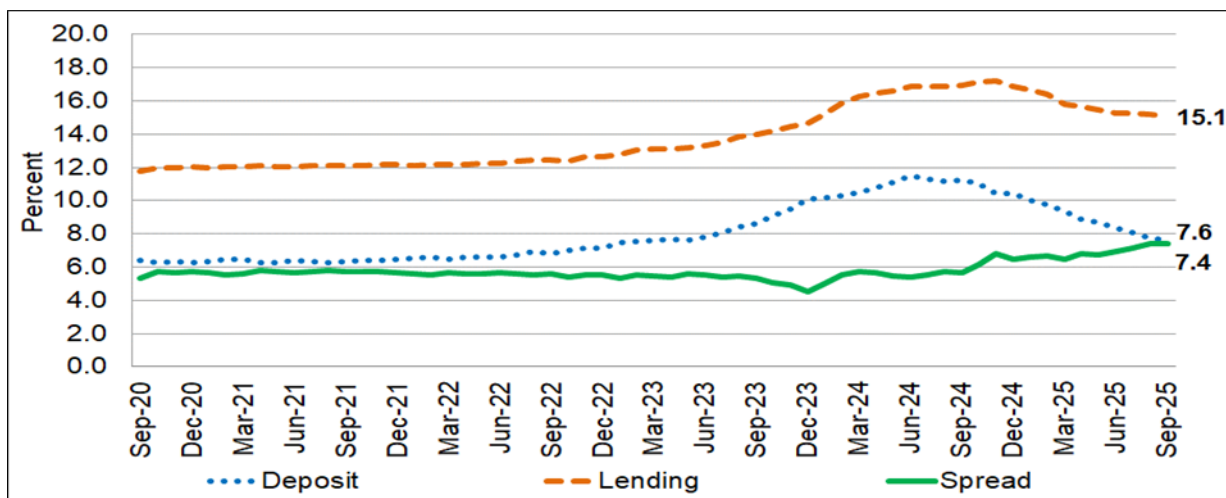
**Figure 1.4: Short Term Interest Rate, Percent**



Source: Central Bank of Kenya

19. Commercial banks average lending and deposit rates decreased in the year to September 2025 in tandem with the easing of the monetary policy. The average lending rate decreased to 15.1 percent in September 2025 from 16.9 percent in September 2024 while the average deposit rate also decreased to 7.6 percent from 11.2 percent over the same period. Consequently, the average interest rate spread increased to 7.4 percent in September 2025 from 5.7 percent in September 2024 (Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5: Commercial Bank Rates**



Source: Central Bank of Kenya

### 1.3 Fiscal Performance

20. The County's approved budget FY 2025/2026 amounts to KShs 22.3 billion, this includes; KShs 1.6 billion provisional fiscal balances from FY 2024/2025, KShs 4.5 billion County own Generated Receipts, KShs. 14.3 billion Equitable shares from National Treasury and KShs. 1.8 billion as proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants (Conditional & Unconditional Grants).
21. The budget execution rate for the first half of FY 2025/2026 was 28 percent, a growth of 12 percent from a similar period last financial year. The unresolved issues with regard to Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) largely slowed down implementation of development projects as flouting of tenders was delayed.
22. During the first six months of FY 2025/2026 the County received an equitable share of KShs 5.9 billion depicting a 42 percent performance rate. The total County's Own Source Revenue (OSR) collections stood at KShs. 1.4 billion which presented a 32 percent achievement rate. Local Revenue sources and FIF recorded a 20 percent and 45 percent achievement rate respectively based on their annual targets. Grants amounted to KShs. 211 million (12 percent) that is; Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP) II Level I (KShs. 35.2 million); World Bank National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP) (KShs. 176.1 million) were the only grants disbursed during the period under review. Table 1.3 illustrates the analysis on county receipts for the first half of FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025.

**Table 1.3: First Half County Receipts FY 2022/23-2025/26**

Revenue Source	First Half 2022/2023	First Half 2023/2024	First Half 2024/2025	First Half 2025/2026	Annual Target FY 2025/2026	% of Achievement FY 2025/26	Growth/ Decline
Exchequer Releases/ Equitable Share	4,298,618,387	4,485,830,148	5,671,804,376	<b>5,998,886,278</b>	14,315,950,029	42%	6%
Proceeds from Domestic and Foreign Grants	104,144,759	500,000	0	<b>211,416,646</b>	1,834,845,573	12%	100%
Own Source Revenue	1,004,833,508	1,188,113,228	1,350,499,758	<b>1,466,073,407</b>	4,575,903,913	32%	9%
Fiscal Balance	3,915,012,915	4,094,808,358	1,005,000,000	<b>1,670,702,716</b>	1,670,702,716	100%	66%
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>9,322,609,569</b>	<b>9,769,251,734</b>	<b>8,027,304,134</b>	<b>9,347,079,047</b>	<b>22,397,402,231</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>16%</b>

**Source:** CFSP 2025, First Half BPRR FY 2025/2026

### 1.3.1 Own Source Revenue Performance

23. Own Source Revenue (OSR) Performance (OSR) for the First Half FY 2025/26 (July -December 2025) amounted to KShs. 1.4 billion. This represented KShs. 115 million (9 percent) growth compared to similar period last year. The collections included Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) totalling KShs. 986 million (67 percent) and local source revenue of KShs. 479 million (33 percent).
24. An analysis of the last three years own source revenue performance for the first half of the financial year shows a steady improvement in collection from KShs 1.0 billion in FY 2022/2023, KShs 1.1 billion in FY 2023/2024 to KShs 1.34 billion in FY 2024/2025.
25. The first half of FY 2025/2026 local source revenue collection declined by KShs. 30 million compared to a similar period last financial year, a decline of 6 percent. However, there is a mixed performance with regard to growth and decline of individual stream collections from a similar period last financial year.
26. The improvement in revenue collections over the years has been attributed to; formation of Revenue enhancement Task forces teams attached to Sub counties, Regions and Streams for Revenue Monitoring, Enforcement and Compliance check; Procurement of POS, Tablets, Computer and protective gears for revenue collectors; Amalgamation of Single Business permit, Liquor License, Fire Certificate, Food & Hygiene and Advertisement; Solarization of some revenue offices hence uninterrupted service delivery; Increased effect of departmental collaboration has seen increase in revenue collection and enforcement of related fees; among others.
27. With regard to performance of individual local sources streams against their annual target, highest performance was registered in Royalties (41 percent), Market Fees (39 percent), Vehicle parking (35 percent) and Cess (30 percent). On the contrary, House Rent (6 percent), Liquor Licensing (7 percent), Trade License (7 percent), and Other Fees and Charges (12 percent) were the least performing streams.
28. A comparison between the current year's first half performance and similar period last financial year shows mixed performance with regard to growth and decline per stream. Health Fees, Advertisements, House Rent and Trade Licenses grew by 53 percent, 30 percent, 22 percent and 21 percent

respectively. While Cess Revenue, Slaughter House Fees, Alcoholics Drinks/Liquor and Vehicle Parking Fees recorded a decline of 57 percent, 21 percent, 13 percent and 9 percent respectively.

**Table 1.4: First Half Local Source Revenue Performance by Stream**

REVENUE STREAMS	First Half 2022/2023	First Half 2023/2024	First Half 2024/2025	First Half 2025/2026	Annual Target FY 2025/2026	% of Achievement FY 2025/26	% Growth/ Decline
Cess Revenue	8,276,779	16,727,457	51,021,198	22,073,084	73,529,323	30%	-57%
Royalties	79,107,114	112,780,850	128,613,918	118,119,829	291,201,012	41%	-8%
Markets	16,402,490	18,163,178	21,083,591	21,025,040	54,415,204	39%	0%
Vehicle Parking Fees	102,150,027	124,154,382	120,835,658	110,396,642	316,948,194	35%	-9%
Approval for Building Plans	20,939,051	36,113,974	33,666,783	36,111,477	127,075,934	28%	7%
Slaughter House Fees	4,907,308	5,485,540	5,608,933	4,426,900	26,994,375	16%	-21%
Health Fees	18,302,300	18,140,678	13,740,789	21,086,402	95,752,325	22%	53%
Advertisements	23,391,861	15,661,493	23,046,092	29,855,983	205,961,686	14%	30%
Alcoholics Drinks/Liquor	14,329,007	41,811,270	12,880,000	11,268,800	163,832,708	7%	-13%
Miscellaneous Income	21,459,173	29,390,943	20,744,127	19,595,336	163,891,807	12%	-6%
Property tax (Plot & Land rates)	51,698,323	37,907,738	48,274,409	48,424,120	326,593,517	15%	0%
Trade Licenses	29,290,214	44,844,800	28,993,115	35,102,037	523,203,060	7%	21%
House rent	3,924,057	3,954,050	1,386,205	1,698,050	30,600,856	6%	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,177,704</b>	<b>505,136,353</b>	<b>509,894,818</b>	<b>479,183,700</b>	<b>2,400,000,000</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>-6%</b>

**Source:** CFSP 2025, Revenue Statements Q2 FY 2025/2026.

\*Miscellaneous Income includes; Bed occupancy fees, cooperative audit fees, mineral water-commercial charges fish trader licences, fire inspection certificates, garbage/waste disposal fees, park fees, environmental certificates, impounding fees,

29. A comparison of first half FY 2024/25 and similar period last financial year showed that the Department of Finance & Economic Planning recorded the highest growth of 54 percent; Health & Medical Services came second with 53 percent followed by Trade, Co-operatives & Tourism 7 percent and Infrastructure 2 percent. The Department of Public Service, Training & Devolution; Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries; Education, Culture & Youth recorded decline of 91 percent, 54 percent and 18 percent respectively. Table 1.5 provides an analysis of revenue collections by county department for the last four financial years-first half.

**Table 1.5: First Half Own Source Revenue Performance by Department**

Department/Revenue Source	First Half 2022/2023	First Half 2023/2024	First Half 2024/2025	First Half 2025/2026	% Growth/Decline
Finance & Economic Planning	477,683	1,598,481	605,674	933,310	54%
Environment, Water & Natural Resources	85,050,299	123,332,264	143,339,572	129,415,081	-10%
Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries	16,480,167	20,058,137	52,027,301	23,961,784	-54%
Infrastructure	110,362,517	138,956,547	128,315,129	130,992,166	2%
Health & Medical Services	18,302,300	18,140,678	13,740,789	21,086,402	53%
Education, Culture & Youth	49,550	517,293	697,359	570,580	-18%
Trade, Co-operatives & Tourism	61,744,696	108,087,298	64,308,505	68,643,547	7%
Lands, Physical Planning & Housing	101,689,992	94,325,955	106,745,489	103,570,330	-3%
Public Service, Training & Devolution	20,500	119,700	115,000	10,500	-91%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>394,177,704</b>	<b>505,136,353</b>	<b>509,894,818</b>	<b>479,183,700</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Facility Improvement Fund	610,655,806	682,976,876	840,604,940	986,889,707	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,004,833,510</b>	<b>1,188,113,228</b>	<b>1,350,499,758</b>	<b>1,466,073,407</b>	<b>9%</b>

**Source:** CFSP 2025, Revenue Statements Q2 FY 2025/2026.

30. Geographically, Kuresoi North (20 percent), Subukia (9 percent), Njoro (6 percent), Naivasha (2 percent), Nakuru East (1 percent) and Rongai (1 percent) Sub counties registered growth with reference to last financial year's collection similar period. Kuresoi South (87 percent), Molo (14 percent), Nakuru West (5 percent) and Gilgil (3 percent) had a decline in the current financial year's first half collection compared to the same period in the previous financial year (see Table 1.6).

**Table 1.6: First Half Local Source Revenues Performance by Sub-County**

Sub- County	First Half 2022/2023	First Half 2023/2024	First Half 2024/2025	First Half 2025/2026	% Growth/Decline
Njoro	13,252,823	26,865,262	17,516,386	18,496,447	6%
Naivasha	98,345,221	141,765,369	138,324,903	141,178,622	2%
Rongai	21,658,668	28,964,462	28,328,132	28,514,950	1%
Gilgil	23,652,587	35,288,067	31,635,600	30,732,878	-3%
Bahati	23,932,882	31,634,379	25,635,890	25,549,257	0%
Kuresoi North	3,448,675	6,050,419	4,909,218	5,892,596	20%
Nakuru East	146,372,210	164,779,859	163,285,141	164,906,760	1%
Kuresoi South	2,668,576	4,379,798	37,027,851	4,655,832	-87%
Subukia	4,161,010	5,149,871	3,237,996	3,523,834	9%
Molo	9,578,390	13,787,434	11,204,212	9,581,493	-14%
Nakuru West	47,106,661	46,471,433	48,789,489	46,151,031	-5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>394,177,703</b>	<b>505,136,353</b>	<b>509,894,818</b>	<b>479,183,700</b>	<b>-6%</b>

**Source:** CFSP 2025, Revenue Statements Q2 FY 2025/2026.

## Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) Performance

31. The 16 County Health Facilities managed to collect KShs. 986 million against an annual target of KShs. 2.1 billion depicting a 45 percent achievement rate. The FIF contributed 67 percent of the total OSR collection of KShs. 1.4 billion. This is a significant growth of 17 percent (KShs.146 million) from a similar period last financial year.
32. The facilities which registered the highest achievement rate include; Langalanga Hospital KShs. 8 million (71 percent); Bahati Hospital KShs. 43 million (66 percent); Soin Subcounty KShs. 3 million (66 percent); Elburgon Subcounty Hospital KShs. 14 million (64 percent); Molo subcounty Hospital KShs 57 (60 percent); Olenguruone Subcounty Hospital KShs. 14 million (56 percent); while Naivasha subcounty Hospital KShs. 102 million (23 percent); Njoro Subcounty Hospital KShs. 11 million (38 percent); P.G.H Annex KShs. 49 million (39 percent); and Subukia Subcounty Hospital KShs. 8 million (40 percent) registered the lowest achievement based on their annual targets.
33. A comparative analysis of individual facility collection between the current period under review and the previous one shows both growth and decline. P.G.H Annex, Naivasha subcounty Hospital; Gilgil subcounty Hospital; Njoro Subcounty Hospital and Mirugi Kariuki Subcounty Hospital registered a decline while the all the remaining facilities grew their collection. Table 1.7 illustrates FIF collection per facility in the first half of FY 2025/2026.

**Table 1.7: First Half Facility Improvement Fund Performance**

S.No	FACILITIES	First Half 2022/2023	First Half 2023/2024	First Half 2024/2025	First Half 2025/2026	Annual Target FY 2025/2026	% of Achievement FY 2025/26	% Growth/ Decline
1	P.G.H Annex	35,241,235	38,290,207	57,093,003	<b>49,090,318</b>	125,000,000	39%	-14%
2	Molo Dist Hospital	32,190,900	29,025,054	38,874,296	<b>57,447,952</b>	95,902,290	60%	48%
3	Olunguruone Subcounty Hospital	5,727,257	8,044,241	9,634,093	<b>14,481,630</b>	26,000,000	56%	50%
4	Mirugi Kariuki Subcounty Hospital	1,056,827	1,728,001	2,998,717	<b>2,718,110</b>	6,967,320	39%	-9%
5	P.G.H Nakuru	355,583,701	378,032,220	500,475,859	<b>622,235,164</b>	1,199,132,308	52%	24%
6	Elburgon Dist Hospital	5,347,174	7,991,524	10,025,095	<b>14,127,044</b>	22,057,190	64%	41%
7	Soin Subcounty	1,737,313	1,415,825	2,156,453	<b>3,190,920</b>	4,848,632	66%	48%
8	Keringet Subcounty Hospital	1,434,277	866,982	3,603,454	<b>4,770,285</b>	8,985,550	53%	32%
9	Kabazi Subcounty Hospital	1,098,974	1,349,110	2,053,298	<b>2,361,786</b>	5,244,442	45%	15%
10	Langalanga Hospital	3,390,195	3,024,924	5,066,282	<b>8,217,662</b>	11,500,000	71%	62%
11	Gilgil Hospital	29,305,167	31,342,159	35,425,129	<b>35,037,739</b>	82,041,250	43%	-1%
12	Njoro Sub county Hospital	9,398,003	9,499,062	11,800,011	<b>11,107,598</b>	29,500,304	38%	-6%
13	Subukia Sub County Hospital	4,514,290	5,013,670	7,662,769	<b>8,612,840</b>	21,485,677	40%	12%
14	Bahati Hospital	19,611,625	13,025,517	22,060,942	<b>43,770,652</b>	66,721,411	66%	98%
15	Bondeni Maternity	3,238,937	2,758,517	4,435,299	<b>7,096,654</b>	16,477,784	43%	60%
16	Naivasha Dist Hospital	101,779,931	151,569,865	127,240,240	<b>102,623,355</b>	454,039,755	23%	-19%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>610,655,806</b>	<b>682,976,876</b>	<b>840,604,940</b>	<b>986,889,707</b>	<b>2,175,903,913</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>17%</b>

**Source:** CFSP 2025, Revenue Statements Q2 FY 2025/2026.

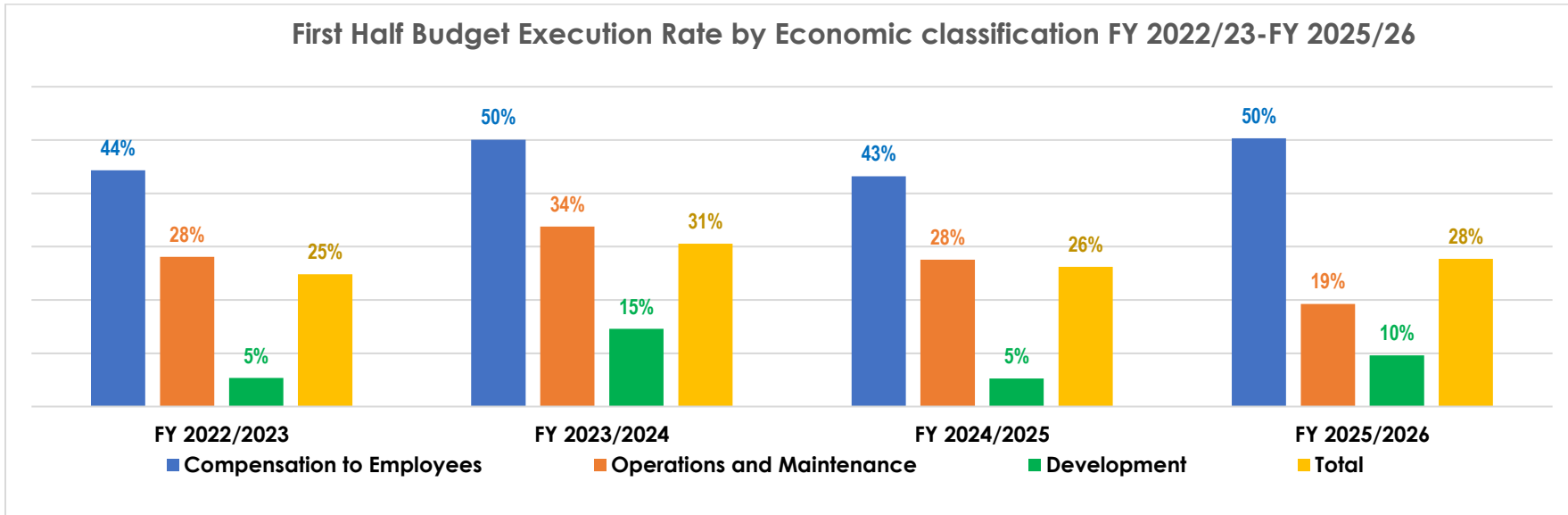
### 1.3.2 Expenditure Performance

34. The County Budget Review and Outlook Paper 2025 indicate that the County expenditure during FY 2024/2025 stood at KShs. 15.7 billion against a revised target of KShs. 23.9 billion depicting an underspending of KShs. 8.2 billion translating to 65 percent absorption rate. Out of the expended amount KShs. 14.4 billion was spent by the County executive while KShs. 1.2 billion was spent by the County Assembly. Relatively, the County Budget performance rate with regard to actual total county receipts of KShs 21.8 billion and KShs 15.7 billion expenditure shows an execution rate of 72 percent.
35. The recurrent expenditure amounted to KShs. 11.9 billion against a target of KShs. 14.6 billion depicting an underspending of KShs. 2.6 billion and represents 82 percent budget absorption rate. The development expenditure stood at KShs. 3.7 billion against a target of KShs. 9.3 billion depicting an underspending of KShs. 5.5 billion and representing 40 percent absorption.
36. The first half FY 2025/2026 County's expenditure stood at KShs 6.2 billion against an annual target of KShs. 22.3 billion which represented a 28 percent budget absorption rate. The recurrent expenditure amounted to KShs 5.4 billion against an annual target of KShs 14.9 billion depicting 37 percent budget absorption rate. Development expenditure amounted to KShs.719 million against an annual target of KShs. 7.4 billion translating to 10 percent of the total development expenditure.
37. The County Assembly (41 percent); Department of Health Services (38 percent); Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (29 percent); Education, ICT, e-Government and Public Communication (24 percent) had the highest budget execution rate during the first six months of the financial year. The least absorption rate was in Molo Municipality (0 percent); Nakuru City (3 percent); Gilgil Municipality (5 percent); Naivasha Municipality (6 percent); and Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change (9 percent). The Departmental expenditure analysis is outlined in Table 1.9.

**Table 1.8: First Half FY 2025/2026 Expenditure Performance by Economic Classification**

Economic Classification	FY 2022/2023			FY 2023/2024			FY 2024/2025			FY 2025/2026		
	Target	Actual (July - Dec)	BER %	Target	Actual (July - Dec)	BER %	Target	Actual (July - Dec)	BER %	Target	Actual (July - Dec)	BER %
Compensation to Employees	7,429,135,327	3,291,598,450	44%	7,256,931,226	3,633,777,831	50%	8,138,366,126	3,516,916,500	43%	8,407,281,640	4,231,127,497	50%
Operations and Maintenance	5,441,471,124	1,528,607,425	28%	5,780,611,290	1,952,432,152	34%	5,941,913,207	1,637,034,745	28%	6,517,590,235	1,256,058,363	19%
<b>Total Recurrent</b>	<b>12,870,606,451</b>	<b>4,820,205,875</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>13,037,542,515</b>	<b>5,586,209,984</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>14,080,279,333</b>	<b>5,153,951,245</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>14,924,871,875</b>	<b>5,487,185,860</b>	<b>37%</b>
Development	8,339,092,465	447,205,637	5%	10,046,777,912	1,462,888,213	15%	6,991,975,883	367,797,296	5%	7,472,530,358	719,383,195	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,209,698,916</b>	<b>5,267,411,512</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>23,084,320,428</b>	<b>7,049,098,196</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>21,072,255,216</b>	<b>5,521,748,541</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22,397,402,233</b>	<b>6,206,569,056</b>	<b>28%</b>

Source: CFSP 2025 & First Half BPRR FY 2025/2026



**Table 1.9: Expenditure Performance (July-Dec) FY2025/2026 Per Department**

Vote Title	Compensation to Employees			Operations and Maintenance			Development			Total		
	Target	Actual	BER*	Target	Actual	BER*	Target	Actual	BER*	Target	Actual	BER*
Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	105,369,861	54,197,839	51%	251,705,497	12,209,514	5%	15,000,000	-	0%	372,075,358	66,407,353	18%
County Treasury	301,869,692	207,672,897	69%	1,099,309,071	263,782,023	24%	855,188,403	8,104,084	1%	2,256,367,166	479,559,004	21%
County Public Service Board	45,114,412	16,447,991	36%	47,550,000	4,896,454	10%	3,000,000	-	0%	95,664,412	21,344,445	22%
Health Services	4,722,287,327	2,504,828,697	53%	2,229,609,206	523,420,642	23%	1,619,324,310	255,372,749	16%	8,571,220,843	3,283,622,087	38%
Infrastructure	92,295,138	56,724,109	61%	177,500,669	65,894,617	37%	1,249,734,449	162,819,156	13%	1,519,530,256	285,437,882	19%
Naivasha Municipality	22,427,277	6,728,640	30%	36,767,670	498,604	1%	473,757,464	23,784,319	5%	532,952,411	31,011,563	6%
Office of the County Attorney	23,627,797	10,972,424	46%	35,949,795	853,120	2%	3,000,000	-	0%	62,577,592	11,825,544	19%
Nakuru City	64,224,459	20,194,905	31%	48,927,956	1,163,877	2%	497,561,244	-	0%	610,713,659	21,358,782	3%
Trade, Cooperatives, Tourism and Culture	65,377,799	39,341,387	60%	139,123,375	15,031,003	11%	218,063,158	-	0%	422,564,332	54,372,390	13%
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services	314,715,337	178,546,411	57%	167,238,554	7,292,307	4%	363,188,759	-	0%	845,142,650	185,838,717	22%
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	47,928,807	37,560,552	78%	75,253,511	759,546	1%	187,516,731	-	0%	310,699,049	38,320,098	12%
Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	169,213,369	82,715,211	49%	68,933,163	2,662,322	4%	729,191,568	-	0%	967,338,100	85,377,533	9%
Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance	1,249,705,686	423,107,111	34%	244,798,162	46,080,248	19%	385,384,728	72,543,943	19%	1,879,888,576	541,731,302	29%
Education, ICT, e-Government and Public Communication	622,433,072	315,068,345	51%	819,533,858	20,039,889	2%	242,257,434	77,045,000	32%	1,684,224,364	412,153,234	24%
Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity	51,461,012	36,791,875	71%	249,780,226	14,818,652	6%	48,138,388	-	0%	349,379,626	51,610,527	15%
Gilgil Municipality	14,510,817	-	0%	27,414,440	473,870	2%	187,437,617	11,718,608		229,362,874	12,192,478	5%
Molo Municipality	7,000,000	-	0%	24,417,252	334,500	1%	144,786,105	-		176,203,357	334,500	0%
<b>County Executive</b>	<b>7,919,561,862</b>	<b>3,990,898,395</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>5,743,812,405</b>	<b>980,211,188</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7,222,530,358</b>	<b>611,387,858</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>20,885,904,625</b>	<b>5,582,497,442</b>	<b>27%</b>
County Assembly	487,719,778	240,229,102	49%	773,777,830	275,847,175	36%	250,000,000	107,995,337	43%	1,511,497,608	624,071,614	41%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,407,281,640</b>	<b>4,231,127,497</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>6,517,590,235</b>	<b>1,256,058,363</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>7,472,530,358</b>	<b>719,383,195</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>22,397,402,233</b>	<b>6,206,569,056</b>	<b>28%</b>

**Source:** First Half BPRR FY 2025/2026

## **1.4 Fiscal Policy**

38. The fiscal policy stance for the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) FY 2026/27–FY 2028/29 is anchored on consolidating gains under the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027 and advancing the Governor’s development manifesto, with particular emphasis on completing and operationalizing priority programmes whose outcomes are overdue. Consistent with the 2026 Budget Policy Statement (BPS), the fiscal framework adopts a growth-supportive fiscal consolidation approach that seeks to restore and safeguard fiscal sustainability while protecting essential service delivery and social interventions.
39. Over the medium term, fiscal policy will focus on strengthening domestic revenue mobilization, improving expenditure efficiency, enhancing public financial management systems to support credible budgeting and value for money, and prudent management of County assets and liabilities.

### **Strengthening Own Source Revenue (OSR) Mobilization**

40. Revenue policy under the MTEF remains anchored on the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy and the County Revenue Enhancement Plan, which prioritize harmonization of revenue instruments, expansion of the revenue base, and strengthened compliance through digital transformation. Collection systems will be modernized through strengthened legal frameworks, automation of revenue processes, and integration of digital platforms. Core policy instruments — including annual County Finance legislation, the Tariff and Pricing Policy, and the Receivables Management Policy — provide structured mechanisms for rational fee-setting, systematic arrears management, and enforcement, thereby enhancing transparency, predictability, equity, and fiscal stability.
41. The County will institutionalize evidence-based revenue forecasting through strengthened projection models developed in collaboration with the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA). The transition from incremental revenue estimation to analytical modeling will enhance alignment between revenue projections, expenditure ceilings, and fiscal sustainability targets within the MTEF framework. This reform is expected to improve budget

credibility, reduce deviations between approved and realized revenues, and reinforce fiscal discipline.

42. Administrative reforms will further consolidate OSR performance through enhancement and popularization of the citizen self-service revenue portal to promote digital compliance and minimize manual interfaces. Continued integration of payment systems, comprehensive digitization of revenue streams, structured arrears management, and systematic updating of valuation rolls, cadastres, and business registers will broaden and safeguard the revenue base.
43. Strengthened internal audit oversight, performance-based monitoring of revenue officers, and coordinated enforcement with legal and compliance units will reduce leakages and improve operational efficiency. The County will also prioritize continuous professional development to sustain technical capacity, integrity, and institutional stability within revenue administration.

### **Expenditure reforms**

44. On the expenditure front, the County will maintain a firm commitment to fiscal discipline through targeted austerity measures, containment of recurrent expenditure growth, and rationalization of non-priority spending. Resources will be strategically redirected toward high-impact development programmes aligned to CIDP objectives and manifesto commitments. Commitment control mechanisms within IFMIS will be strengthened to prevent accumulation of pending bills. Procurement reforms, including phased rollout of end-to-end electronic Government Procurement (e-GP), will enhance transparency, competitiveness, efficiency, and value for money.
45. Early project preparation will be institutionalized through advance development of Bills of Quantities (BoQs), technical designs, feasibility assessments, and procurement documentation to ensure implementation readiness at the commencement of the financial year. This reform will improve development absorption capacity, accelerate project execution, reduce year-end expenditure pressures, and curtail the accumulation of pending bills, thereby strengthening overall project delivery performance.
46. Wage bill management remains a central fiscal sustainability priority given sustained pressure from personnel emoluments relative to total revenue. The

County will align its workforce to evolving service delivery needs through refined staff establishments, functional reviews, rationalization, strategic redeployment of staff as per the recommendations of the skills audit, and recruitment strictly on essential service criteria as per the recommendations of Human Resource Audit. Strict adherence to approved staffing structures and budgeted positions will contain personnel cost growth.

47. Full Operationalization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), biometric staff validation, periodic payroll audits, and strengthened payroll governance will enhance integrity and eliminate irregular payments as well as onboarding all staffs including casuals and advisors to the IPPD. These measures will ensure compliance with fiscal responsibility principles, including adherence to the 35 percent wage bill threshold, while preserving service delivery capacity.

### **External Resource Mobilization**

48. In view of constrained fiscal space, rising service delivery demands, and tightening external financing conditions, the County will strengthen external resource mobilization to supplement budget resources while safeguarding fiscal sustainability. The County will prioritize structured engagement with development partners and national government entities, strengthen project readiness (including feasibility studies, designs, BoQs, and safeguards), and improve compliance with reporting and fiduciary requirements to enhance access to conditional grants and results-based financing.
49. In addition, the County will pursue selective Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and other non-debt financing arrangements for commercially viable infrastructure, supported by rigorous appraisal, affordability assessment, and fiscal risk management. These measures are intended to crowd in additional resources, accelerate completion and operationalization of priority investments, and protect essential services without undermining prudent debt and liability management.

### **Zero-based and Outcome-Based Budgeting**

50. To strengthen expenditure prioritization under constrained fiscal space, Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB) has been entrenched in the preparation of the FY

2026/27 budget. Under this approach, programmes are required to be justified and costed from first principles rather than relying on historical baselines, supported by standardized costing methodologies integrated into the IFMIS budget module. This is expected to improve allocative efficiency and reinforce fiscal discipline while ensuring that limited resources are directed toward high-impact and value-for-money interventions over the medium term.

51. The County has undertaken realignment of indicators within the Programme-Based Budget (PBB) to make them more public-facing, measurable, and outcome-oriented. The shift from output-focused indicators (such as number of meetings held or facilities constructed) toward outcome-based indicators (such as service coverage, access improvements, or economic impact) strengthens the link between resource allocation and tangible development results. The refining of performance indicators to reflect service delivery improvements and citizen welfare outcomes, shall enable the County enhance transparency, accountability, and public oversight. This will in turn support evidence-based decision-making, improve monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and reinforce the principle that public resources must translate into demonstrable improvements in the lives of the county residents.

### **Accrual Accounting**

52. In line with ongoing public sector accounting reforms, the County will continue transitioning from cash-basis to accrual-basis accounting in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The transition is expected to enhance transparency, fiscal oversight, and the credibility of financial reporting by ensuring comprehensive recognition and disclosure of assets, liabilities, commitments, and contingent obligations. Accrual accounting will strengthen reporting on pending bills, improve management of trade payables and receivables, and enhance asset register integrity through proper valuation and depreciation of county assets. This will provide a more accurate reflection of the County's financial position and long-term obligations, thereby supporting prudent fiscal planning and sustainability.

## **Public Investment Management (PIM)**

53. Public Investment Management will be deepened in adherence to the Public Finance Management (Public Investment Management) Regulations, 2022. The County will prioritize completion and operationalisation of ongoing projects before initiating new ones to safeguard value for money and reduce project fragmentation. Strengthened project appraisal, feasibility analysis, and independent technical review will be institutionalized to ensure only viable and aligned projects are provided an allocation in the budget. Utilization of the Public Investment Management Information System (PIMIS) will support end-to-end project tracking and accountability.
54. The County Government will strengthen the involvement of Project Management Committees (PMCs) in project implementation to enhance transparency, accountability, and community ownership of development initiatives. PMCs will be formally constituted for eligible projects to monitor project progress, verify works against approved designs and Bills of Quantities (BoQs), and report on adherence to timelines and quality standards. Working alongside technical departments and project supervisors, PMCs will provide grassroots oversight, facilitate timely identification of implementation challenges, and support value for money.
55. The County will also strengthen monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms to support effective fiscal management. This will include regular review of revenue and expenditure performance against approved targets, enforcement of quarterly and annual budget implementation reporting timelines, and timely submission of statutory fiscal reports in compliance with the Public Finance Management framework. Enhanced public disclosure through citizen-friendly budget summaries, programme performance reports, and structured stakeholder engagement forums will further reinforce transparency and accountability, support evidence-based decision-making, and build public confidence in the management of County resources.

## **1.5 Economic Outlook (MTEF FY 2026/27 – FY 2028/29)**

56. The County's macroeconomic outlook over FY 2026/27–FY 2028/29 is generally positive and aligned to the projections contained in the 2026 National Budget Policy Statement. The macroeconomic outlook is supported by a stabilizing macroeconomic environment, easing inflationary pressures, and a gradual recovery in productive sectors. Real GDP growth is projected to strengthen in 2025 and 2026 to about 5.3 percent, anchored by improved performance in agriculture, sustained expansion in services, and a gradual rebound in industry.
57. On the supply side, agriculture is expected to remain a key driver of growth, benefiting from favourable weather conditions, climate-smart investments, and initiatives aimed at improving productivity, value addition, and market access. Strong linkages between agriculture and agro processing are expected to strengthen rural incomes, support employment creation, and boost exports. Industrial activity is projected to firm up over the medium term, supported by easing production costs and a more stable exchange rate environment. The construction sector is expected to recover gradually, supported by improved contractor liquidity following clearance of verified pending bills, which will help restart stalled projects and stimulate demand in related industries.
58. The services sector is expected to maintain momentum, driven by financial services, ICT, trade, tourism, and transport and logistics. Continued reforms to improve competitiveness and the business environment, alongside infrastructure upgrades and increased digital adoption, are expected to support services-led growth. Tourism and related services are expected to benefit from improved security, infrastructure enhancements, and increased conference and events activity.
59. On the demand side, private consumption is expected to remain the dominant driver of growth supported by lower inflation and improved purchasing power. Investment is projected to rise gradually driven by private sector activity and targeted public infrastructure spending. Strong remittance inflows are expected to remain a key buffer for household consumption, while easing lending rates are expected to improve credit affordability for firms and households, supporting enterprise expansion and job creation.

60. Inflation is expected to remain within the Central Bank of Kenya's target range of  $5 \pm 2.5$  percent over the medium term, supporting macro stability and predictability for business planning. Interest rates are projected to continue declining and stabilize, supporting private sector credit growth. The exchange rate is assumed to remain broadly stable, supported by improved foreign exchange inflows from exports, remittances, and tourism, alongside prudent macroeconomic management.
61. Externally, the outlook anticipates relative stability in the balance of payments, supported by export growth and service receipts. However, the projected reduction in donor support over the medium term underscores the importance of strengthening domestic revenue mobilization, expanding exports and local value chains, and leveraging private capital—including well-structured PPPs—to support development financing and protect priority service delivery.

### **Macroeconomic Assumptions Underlying the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework**

26. The macroeconomic framework underpinning the FY 2026/27 budget and the medium-term projections is based on the following assumptions:

- i. Global economic conditions remain broadly stable, with no major external shocks affecting trade, capital flows, or commodity prices.
- ii. Real GDP growth is projected at 5.3 percent in 2025 and is expected to be sustained over the medium term.
- iii. Agricultural performance remains favourable, supported by adequate rainfall and continued implementation of productivity-enhancing interventions.
- iv. Inflation remains anchored within the Central Bank of Kenya's target band of  $5 \pm 2.5$  percent, supported by prudent monetary policy and stable food and fuel prices.
- v. Interest rates continue on a downward trajectory in line with the prevailing monetary policy stance, supporting private sector credit growth and investment.
- vi. The exchange rate remains broadly stable, underpinned by resilient foreign exchange inflows from exports, remittances, and tourism.

## 1.6 Risks to the Economic Outlook

62. Notwithstanding the generally positive outlook, the medium-term macro-fiscal framework remains exposed to several downside risks that could constrain growth, fiscal performance, and service delivery. Revenue underperformance remains a primary fiscal risk, particularly considering emerging shortfalls in FY 2025/26. Sustained Own Source Revenue (OSR) weakness could necessitate expenditure rationalization, supplementary budgeting, and deferment of priority programmes. Persistent revenue gaps would also weaken budget credibility, compress fiscal space, and heighten the risk of arrears accumulation.
63. The existing stock of pending bills and arrears continues to pose material fiscal and economic risks. As at 31st December 2025, the County reported significant outstanding obligations (KSh. 3.677B), of which approximately KSh. 994 M (27%) are aged beyond three years. These arrears constrain liquidity for suppliers and contractors—particularly MSMEs—undermine confidence in public procurement markets, delay project completion, and generate adverse spillovers to economic activity, especially within construction and related sectors. Without sustained clearance and strengthened commitment controls, arrears could crowd out development spending and weaken fiscal sustainability.
64. Climate-related shocks, including droughts, floods, and prolonged dry spells, remain a structural risk to agricultural output, food security, and price stability. Given the County's agricultural exposure, such shocks could dampen rural incomes, elevate food prices, and generate unplanned fiscal pressures arising from emergency response and reconstruction needs. Climate-induced infrastructure damage may further disrupt economic activity and divert resources from planned development priorities.
65. External risks include declining donor support, delayed disbursement of conditional grants, and tightening global financial conditions. Reduced external financing could constrain development spending and heighten refinancing pressures. Commodity price volatility, geopolitical tensions, and potential exchange rate instability may increase imported inflation and raise the local currency cost of servicing external obligations.

66. Political economy risks associated with the upcoming August 2027 General Elections may also influence fiscal dynamics. Election-related spending pressures, shifts in expenditure priorities, and potential delays in reform implementation could affect fiscal discipline and programme execution over the medium term. Maintaining adherence to fiscal responsibility principles during the pre-election period will therefore be critical.
67. Implementation risks remain significant. Delays in operationalizing key Public Financial Management reforms—including e-procurement, Zero-Based Budgeting, accrual accounting, PIMIS, and HRMIS—due to capacity, systems integration, or ICT constraints could postpone anticipated efficiency gains and undermine service delivery improvements. Mitigation of these risks will require sustained reform commitment, institutional strengthening, enhanced oversight, and close coordination between national and county governments.
68. Albeit the downside risks, there are significant upside opportunities and mitigation measures that can strengthen fiscal resilience and support sustained growth. Accelerated implementation of revenue enhancement reforms—including digitalization of revenue systems, strengthened enforcement under the Receivables Management Policy, and improved revenue forecasting—could narrow revenue gaps and restore budget credibility. Clearance of pending bills, coupled with strengthened commitment controls and early procurement planning, is expected to improve contractor liquidity, stimulate local economic activity, and reduce arrears accumulation risks. Deepening Public Financial Management reforms, including full rollout of e-procurement, Zero-Based Budgeting, accrual accounting, and strengthened Public Investment Management, will enhance expenditure efficiency and value for money.
69. Further, sustained macroeconomic stability at the national level—characterized by contained inflation, declining interest rates, and a stable exchange rate—provides a supportive environment for private sector investment and household consumption. Strategic leveraging of Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs), improved project readiness to attract conditional grants and development partner support, and enhanced climate resilience investments in agriculture and infrastructure can mitigate external and climate-related risks. Continued coordination between fiscal and monetary

authorities, alongside disciplined adherence to fiscal responsibility principles, will be critical in safeguarding stability and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth over the medium term.

## **II. POLICIES TO ACHIEVE MEDIUM TERM OUTLOOK**

### **2.0 Introduction**

70. The CFSP 2026 aims to support the objectives of the CIDP 2023-2027 and MTP IV while leveraging the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The County has adopted six fiscal policy initiatives for the medium-term period including:

- i. Leveraging on the Growth of Productive Sectors in the Economy.
- ii. Promotion of Access to Integrated Quality and Affordable Healthcare Services.
- iii. Completion, Operationalization and Expansion of County Infrastructure.
- iv. Creating an Enabling Environment and Transformation of Medium and Small Enterprise and Private Sector.
- v. County Public Service Reforms, Enhancing Governance, Transparency and Accountability.
- vi. Social Development and Inclusivity

### **2.1 Leveraging on the Growth of Productive Sectors in the Economy**

71. Nakuru plays a significant role in the Country economic growth, contributing a gross value addition of 5.2 percent to national the Gross Domestic Product (GCP report 2024). The productive sectors of the County's economy include among other: agriculture, forestry and fishing, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, energy, and construction. The County's fiscal strategy shall focus on these sectors due to their strong contributions to Nakuru County's economic performance. Their sustained growth is essential over the medium term as the County government aims to stimulate economic growth, create employment, and spur innovation.

#### **Agricultural Transformation for Inclusive Green Growth**

72. Agriculture plays a significant role in the economic and social development of the country, with more than two-thirds of the population depending directly or indirectly on agricultural activities for their livelihoods. At the national level, agriculture contributed 22.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, according to the Economic Survey, 2025. In Nakuru County, agriculture

remains a key economic driver, contributing an average of 6.4 percent to the total Gross Value Added (GVA) between 2020 and 2024, ranking the County as the second largest contributor to GVA in the Country (GCP, 2025). In 2024, the sector accounted for approximately 30 percent to the County's Gross County Product.

73. Cognizant of the sector's critical role in providing livelihoods to a large portion of the population and in ensuring food and nutrition security, the County government has prioritized policies and programmes aimed at enhancing food security and promoting sustainable resource management, with the objective of increasing productivity across key value chains, creating employment opportunities, and boosting farmer incomes.
74. During the MTEF period, farmer groups received various agricultural inputs to enhance productivity and enhance food security. To improve access to quality seedlings, farmer groups across the county received 20,116 coffee seedlings, 357,036 avocado seedlings, 33.152 million pyrethrum seeds, 5,124kgs of beans, 36,029kgs of maize seeds, and 45,000kgs of sunflower seeds. In collaboration with the National government, farmers through cooperatives and last-mile distribution centres received more than 500,000 50kg bags of subsidized fertilizer. Other farmers groups were supported drip kits, sprinklers and water pumps. In addition, 6,494 vulnerable farmers received sunflower seeds, maize seeds, and biofertilizer to promote inclusive agriculture. To improve farm land utilization, 55 soil sampling augers procured, farmers were assisted in sampling soils for analysis, 30 farm ponds were excavated and three water pans constructed.
75. To increase livestock productivity in the County, farmer groups were supported with 238 dairy goats, 65 dorper sheep, 57,987 one-month-old chicks, and 22 beehives with accessories across the County. Farmer groups were also supported with 43 incubators and their backup generators so as to enhance local chick production. In addition, Artificial insemination (AI) service providers were trained through refresher courses, and supervisory visits were conducted in all sub-counties to improve AI service delivery. To sustain fish capture and boost aquaculture production, 361,000 fingerlings were stocked in Lake Naivasha, community dams, and farm ponds. Under the blue economy initiative, youth groups at Karagita Beach Management Unit, Central Beach,

and Oloiden Beach received six eco-tourism boats, five boat engines, 396 life jackets, and 652 fishing gears.

76. To reduce post-harvest losses and improve incomes from livestock farming: the County purchased & delivered nine backup generators to operationalize milk cooling in existing milk bulking and chilling facilities; and 32 tea buying centres were constructed & renovated. To prevent and control major livestock diseases - including Foot and Mouth (FMD), Rabies, Lumpy skin disease (LSD), and Anthrax - the County implemented sustained countywide vaccination campaigns, resulting in 608,300 animals vaccinated. Disease surveillance for notifiable and zoonotic diseases continued to be done and reporting done through real time digital platform-Kenya Animal Bio surveillance system (KABS). To reduce incidences of vector borne diseases like East Coast Fever (ECF), Anaplasmosis & Tick Fever, the County also embarked on construction and renovation of cattle dips in the County where four new dips were constructed and two were renovated. To enhance access to information and knowledge on emerging technologies and provision of market linkages, the County carried out various trade shows and exhibitions, including the annual ASK show. The shows helped showcase modern climate-smart technologies, boosting food security.
77. In the financial year 2026/2027 and the medium term, the government will continue strengthening high-value agricultural value chains through the distribution of high-yield seedlings. Planned distributions include 50,000 avocado seedlings, 12 million pyrethrum seeds, among others in each FY. In collaboration with the National government and other agricultural cooperatives, the County will continue to sustain the fertilizer subsidy programme by expanding last-mile distribution centres. These interventions address low soil fertility, improve affordability of inputs, and enhance productivity. Farmers will also benefit from soil health extension services to guide appropriate fertilizer use.
78. To improve livestock productivity, animal health, and value addition, the County government will continue supporting farmers with breeding stock. During the next MTEF period, the County - in collaboration with stakeholders - targets to distribute 150,000 one month old improved kienyeji chicks and 300 dairy goats. In addition, farm ponds & dams will be restocked so as to help in

the recovery of the fishery and sustain livelihoods. The County will further expand access to subsidized artificial insemination services and strengthen pest & disease control through new plant clinics, enhanced surveillance, cattle dip construction & renovation, and vaccination campaigns. These initiatives will contribute to improved productivity, incomes, and food security.

79. The County continues to prioritize sustainable agriculture through modern irrigation and water infrastructure development. Key interventions include completion of major dams such as the Chemususu Water Project Scheme, desilting of small dams and water pans, and drilling of boreholes. These efforts aim to reduce water scarcity in arid & semi-arid areas, secure water for crop & livestock production, and enhance food security. Extension services on climate-smart technologies and modern farming practices will continue through exhibitions, farm tours, and field visits.
80. The County government recognizes market access as a critical driver of agricultural productivity and farmer incomes. During the next MTEF period, and in collaboration with KABDP and NAVCDP, the County will continue to build capacity of value chain actors in business development skills and strengthen aggregation of value chain organizations to improve market linkages. The County will also promote cooperative development by reviving dormant cooperatives and encouraging farmer membership. Cooperatives enhance the bargaining power of farmers, reduces costs, improve access to finance, and expand market opportunities.
81. To reduce post-harvest losses, the County will continue constructing value-addition factories for tea, pyrethrum and fresh horticultural produce. In the dairy products value chain, the County will expand the network of milk collection and chilling centres to increase farmer incomes. Additionally, farmer trainings will be conducted on post-harvest management, value addition, and agri-nutrition to improve productivity and household food security.

### **Secondary Sector Economic Activities**

82. The secondary, trade, services, and tourism sectors remain key drivers of Nakuru County's economic growth, employment creation, and own-source revenue generation. Between 2019 and 2023, Nakuru County accounted for approximately 7.8 percent of national secondary sector output, reflecting

strong performance in construction, manufacturing, mining, and energy-related activities.

### **Housing, Building and Construction**

83. The building and construction industry remains a cornerstone of socio-economic development within the County. The value chains significantly contribute to employment creation, stimulating investment, accelerating urban infrastructure development, and improving standards of living. Notably, attention has been directed towards enhancing the production capabilities of Juakali MSMEs and attracting investments in affordable housing construction materials.
84. Growth in this sector has been propelled by increased investments in infrastructure and the commencement of new housing and commercial projects, including BETA's Affordable Housing Programme (AHP). The chartering of Nakuru City continues to attract investments in housing and infrastructure, both within the city and its surrounding areas.
85. Given the critical role the industry plays in facilitating affordable housing, the County government procured two automatic block making machines and established six new Appropriate Building Materials and Technology (ABMT) centres. These interventions are part of the ongoing efforts to promote affordable building materials technology; acquisition of technical skills in modern construction methods among students in vocational training centres (VTC), housing cooperative societies, women, and youth groups; and expansion of income-generating opportunities for local communities.
86. During the financial year 2026/2027 and the medium term, the County will procure more block making machines and continue the operationalization of all ABMT centres in every subcounty. In a bid to enhance access to decent and affordable housing, the County will continue renovation of the various county estates to improve their living conditions. Key focus will be on upgrading sewer connections, house renovations, construction of ablution blocks and fencing of the estates. The county will also implement the Nakuru County Housing Policy to ensure sustainable urban development and improve living conditions for residents.

87. To enhance access to quality and affordable housing for low-income households, the County government, in collaboration with the National government, successfully completed Phase 1 of the Molo and Bahati Affordable Housing Projects (AHP), delivering 220 housing units in each location. These projects complement the 650 housing units already completed and handed over in Bondeni. Additional housing developments are currently underway in Naivasha, Gilgil, and Nakuru West. Beyond addressing housing deficit, the AHP stimulates economic growth through construction-led employment, attraction of investment, and promotion of industrial development.
88. Additionally, the national government plans to support efforts by creating industrial parks for construction materials; boosting local production of items like cement, cabros, prefabs, and electrical products; and reserving parts of the low-cost housing project for MSMEs. Other goals include stimulating domestic investment in housing and construction, promoting alternative building technologies, fostering cottage industries, setting up waste material recovery facilities, and developing cooperative social housing schemes.
89. To promote urban development and planned infrastructure growth, the County Spatial Plan was prepared and adopted that provides a comprehensive framework for coordinated land use management and infrastructure development across all sub-counties. By promoting orderly zoning, optimal land utilization, and coordinated infrastructure development, the plan enhances housing development and creates an enabling environment for investment.
90. To enhance spatial planning and data-driven decision making, the County established a GIS laboratory to strengthen mapping, land management, and infrastructure development. In the medium term, the County will continue promoting urban development through surveying and planning of urban centres and county estates. The plan includes the regeneration plan for Mauche that is expected to unlock investment opportunities, improve service delivery, and accelerate sustainable economic development within the region.

## **Mining and Electricity**

91. Nakuru County stands as a key hub for Kenya's geothermal power generation. The Olkaria geothermal plants currently contribute over 810 MW to the national grid, while the Menengai Geothermal Plant adds an additional 35 MW. Electricity production is projected to increase to 105 MW upon completion of the remaining two Menengai geothermal plants. This renewable energy base positions the County as a national leader in green energy production, creating significant opportunities for industrial expansion, sustainable economic growth, and enhanced climate resilience.
92. The County is also richly endowed with minerals and natural resources including pozzolana, gypsum, sand, and diatomite, which are critical inputs in the construction and manufacturing industries. The minerals and natural resources have been crucial in driving infrastructure development in the County due to availability of cheap raw materials, in attracting both domestic and international investors - such as Simba cement - and in generating own source revenue. The County Government generates substantial revenue through royalties imposed on mining and quarrying activities, particularly sand harvesting. This revenue base remains a strategic pillar for financing priority development programs and supporting service delivery across the County.
93. To fully harness the potential of the mining and energy industry, the County Government will pursue a multi-faceted approach involving: streamlining licensing and approval processes to reduce bureaucratic delays and create a predictable, investor-friendly environment; implementing a fair and competitive royalty regime that balances revenue generation with investment incentives; upgrading and maintaining road infrastructure to facilitate efficient mineral transportation and reduce logistical costs; strengthening enforcement of environmental regulations to prevent land degradation and promote sustainable mining practices; promoting the development of geothermal industrial parks, where businesses can leverage affordable steam energy, positioning the county as a green energy consumer; and conducting Mineral Resource Mapping to document the location, quantity, and quality of mineral deposits that will drive investment decision and policy development around mining.

## **Manufacturing**

94. The manufacturing sector in Nakuru remains one of the leading contributors to GVA in the Country. Between 2020 and 2024, the sector contributed four percent to the GVA, underscoring its critical role in driving economic growth. Manufacturing plays a critical role in accelerating industrialization, generating employment opportunities, strengthening value addition, and contributing to the country's balance of payments through reduced imports and enhanced exports.
95. Under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the Government has put in place efforts to revamp and enhance the competitiveness of local industries by focusing on value chain development. This approach emphasizes improving productivity, promoting value addition, addressing input constraints, strengthening extension services, and expanding market access for locally manufactured products.
96. In alignment with this agenda, the County, in partnership with the National Government, has initiated the development of the County Aggregation and Industrial Park (CAIP) in Njoro to advance agro-processing and value addition. The facility is envisioned as a strategic hub for aggregation, processing, and marketing, thereby strengthening agricultural value chains across the County. Once operational, the industrial park is expected to boost productivity, reduce input costs, minimize post-harvest losses, and promote sustainable value addition, ultimately improving the competitiveness of local industries.
97. In the dairy sub-sector, the County will strengthen agro-based manufacturing by enhancing milk collection, cooling, and storage infrastructure to guarantee a stable and quality-assured supply of raw materials for processors. In collaboration with cooperatives, it will install milk coolers, construct and rehabilitate milk cooling plants, and expand storage capacity to support downstream production of pasteurized milk, yoghurt, cheese, and other value-added dairy products. Complementary interventions—including provision of Artificial Insemination (AI) services to improve breed quality, promotion of climate-resilient fodder production, and strengthened extension services—will increase productivity, improve quality standards, and enhance supply consistency to boost efficiency and competitiveness within the dairy processing industry.

98. Additionally, within the edible oil value chain, the County will boost sunflower production through enhanced extension support, distribution of certified sunflower seeds, and provision of essential farm inputs to increase output volumes and sustain investment in oil extraction, refining, and packaging enterprises. Collectively, these interventions will deepen backward linkages to manufacturing, promote local value addition, reduce reliance on imports, and generate employment across the agro-processing industry.
99. The County will continue to promote value addition in construction materials by supporting the mining and quarrying sub-sector as a reliable source of raw materials for cement production, stone processing, ballast, and other building inputs. In addition, the County will advance technical training in alternative building technologies such as interlocking stabilized soil blocks and precast concrete systems to stimulate local fabrication, encourage establishment of small-scale manufacturing enterprises, reduce construction costs, and promote environmentally sustainable building solutions.
100. In the hides and skins value chain, the County will enhance leather-based manufacturing by supporting flayers and livestock value chain actors through targeted extension services and capacity-building initiatives aimed at improving grading, handling, and preservation standards. These interventions will reduce post-slaughter losses, improve raw material quality for tanneries and leather goods manufacturers, and strengthen competitiveness in both domestic and export markets, thereby promoting growth in leather processing and finished leather product manufacturing.
101. Over the medium term, the County Government will consolidate its manufacturing agenda by fully operationalizing the County Aggregation and Industrial Park (CAIP) as an integrated processing, storage, and marketing hub to anchor industrial growth and value addition. The County will promote the establishment of cottage industries and structured incubation programmes for start-ups in agro-processing and small-medium-scale manufacturing, while strengthening MSME capacity and product development to enhance competitiveness. Strategic Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) will be leveraged to attract investment in processing plants and SME manufacturing enterprises, complemented by the development of a County Industrial Development Policy. Further, the County will facilitate access to affordable finance through

linkages with development finance institutions and private sector lenders, thereby accelerating enterprise growth, technology adoption, and job creation within the manufacturing sector.

### **Trade and Markets**

102. The County Government continues to promote a business-friendly environment through the implementation of transformative programs, projects, and policy reforms aimed at improving the ease of doing business. A key reform is the unification and digitization of business permits, designed to reduce turnaround time for business registration and operationalization. This initiative is expected to streamline compliance procedures, enhance revenue collection efficiency, and strengthen investor confidence.
103. Infrastructure development remains central to enhancing trade and market accessibility. The County has prioritized the construction of modern markets and rehabilitation of existing trading facilities. In collaboration with the National Government, under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP), 20 modern market will be constructed. These investments are providing a conducive environment for traders, enhancing business opportunities, and providing economic viability of MSMEs' businesses.
104. To address financing constraints faced by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the County has operationalized SME and Cooperative Revolving Funds to provide affordable credit and support enterprise expansion. In partnership with the National Government and development partners, the County will leverage the potential of over 500 registered cooperative societies to accelerate growth in the trade sector. This will be achieved by strengthening existing cooperatives, reviving dormant societies, and facilitating the formation of new cooperatives—particularly in sectors where traders, small businesses, and farmers can pool resources to improve bargaining power, access larger markets, and mobilize investment capital.
105. During the medium term, key interventions include: rehabilitation of five markets and construction of five new markets to improve trading infrastructure and increase business capacity; strengthening consumer protection through routine inspection of business premises and verification of weighing and measuring instruments to ensure fair trade practices; conducting 12 MSME

capacity-building training sessions focused on business management, financial literacy, digital marketing, and value addition skills; establishing market linkages for producer groups and MSMEs to enhance access to regional, national, and export markets; organizing trade exhibitions and investment forums to promote local products, attract investors, and strengthen business networking; and supporting marketing cooperatives with value addition equipment.

### **Service and Tourism Sector**

106. Nakuru County is a premier Kenyan tourism hub endowed with diverse natural and cultural attractions. As part of the South Rift tourism cluster in the national tourism circuit, the County is home to a variety of tourist sites, including three game parks, two museums, eight conservancies, six waterfalls, and several other scenic landmarks. The County is also a renowned MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions) destination and a host of the WRC Safari Rally Kenya.
107. In a bid to promote tourism, enhance conservation, and drive local economic growth, the County Government has put in place measures to enhance tourism by activating four tourism sites; holding four tourism and cultural events, among them Nakuru City Cultural Festival that showcased the County's rich cultural heritage, traditions, diverse tourism assets, scenic natural landscape, and progressive urban identity; and the establishment of collaborative partnerships with private sector players to improve destination visibility, attract investment, and enhance the competitiveness of the tourism industry.
108. In the next MTEF period, the County will consolidate these gains by conducting the annual tourism and cultural events, activating previously underdeveloped tourism sites, and undertaking comprehensive mapping of additional tourism sites to unlock untapped potential. Further, the County will diversify its tourism portfolio by promoting niche products such as eco-tourism, sports tourism, MICE tourism, agri-tourism, and medical tourism, thereby broadening its market base and enhancing resilience within the sector. Additionally, the County will leverage on the expansion of digital ecosystem through strategic digital marketing, branding, online engagement platforms

to increase destination awareness and drive sustainable growth across the tourism & broader service industries.

## **2.2 Promotion of Access to Integrated Quality and Affordable Healthcare Services**

109. Nakuru County continues to serve as the Regional Health Referral Hub for the South Rift Region and beyond, having previously been the Provincial Headquarters prior to devolution. The County's health system comprises one Level V facility, 15 Level IV facilities, 43 Level III facilities, and 162 Level II facilities, all of which are functional, alongside 389 Level I CHUs (Community Health Units), with 350 being functional. The County Government remains committed to improving access to healthcare services and strengthening integration across the health system to enhance service delivery. However, the high cost of medical care, coupled with low uptake of health insurance, has contributed to increased out-of-pocket expenditure, leading some residents to seek alternative treatment options. This has been compounded by the transition from NHIF to SHIF in October 2024, which has required adjustments to safeguard continuity of access to healthcare services. To address these challenges, the County will prioritize adequate resource allocation for both development and recurrent expenditures to support the delivery of healthcare services for all residents.

110. The Health Services Sector has consistently received the largest share of the County's budget since devolution, accounting for approximately one-third of the total annual allocation. Over the last three years, allocations have increased from Ksh. 6.9 billion, with an absorption of Ksh. 5.8 billion, to Ksh. 7.8 billion, with Ksh. 6.4 billion absorbed, while the current financial year allocation stands at Ksh. 8.5 billion, representing 38.3 percent of the total County budget, excluding development fiscal balances. Despite these allocations, additional resources are required to further enhance the delivery of patient-centred healthcare services. The County will pursue this by strengthening Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities through targeted equipping of dispensaries and health centres and by sustaining the functionality of the 16 operationalized Primary Care Networks (PCNs) to support an efficient referral system and continuity of care.

## **Human Resource for Health (HRH)**

111. The County Government has undertaken measures to improve human resource productivity and strengthen leadership and governance in the health sector. Human Resources for Health (HRH) accounts for the largest share of the Department's budget, representing 56 percent, 58 percent, and 55 percent in the current financial year. During FY 2024/25, the County recruited 178 health workers across various cadres and promoted 275 healthcare staff. In addition, capacity strengthening was prioritized, with 30 staff trained and five (5) doctors supported to undertake further training. In the current financial year, allocations have been provided to support continued recruitment, promotion, deployment and retention of health workers. The County has proposed recruitment of 107 additional staff, promotion of 31 staff under the common cadres and 288 staff through competitive promotion, as well as conversion of 188 staff from contract terms to permanent and pensionable appointments. To enhance effective human resource management, the County will continue to develop annual and strategic workforce plans, strengthen leadership at all levels, and ensure that human resource interventions are aligned with existing policies, guidelines, and staffing norms.
112. To strengthen workforce planning, the Department of Health has adopted the Workload Indicators of Staffing Need (WISN), a WHO tool used to determine staffing requirements based on workload. The first WISN assessment was conducted across all health facilities in the County in FY 2023/2024. As a follow-up, WISN Version 2 was piloted at Naivasha Sub-county Hospital and Nakuru County Referral and Teaching Hospital (NCRTH) with support from the Kenya Health Human Resources Advisory Council (KHHRAC), to refine workforce distribution using updated activity time standards and actual workload measurements for various cadres in Level IV and V hospitals. Despite these measures, the health sector faces staffing gaps, which place additional pressure on the current workforce. Budget constraints limit recruitment, promotions, and capacity-building. In addition, national policies and statutory deductions affecting employee compensation have further constrained resources, causing delays in key human resource actions. Addressing these challenges will require continued resource allocation, resource mobilization,

and policy interventions to ensure an adequate and well-distributed health workforce across all levels.

### **Facility Improvement Fund (FIF)**

113. Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) collections remain a key contributor to the County's Own Source Revenue (OSR), standing at Ksh. 1.5 billion, Ksh. 1.4 billion, and Ksh. 1.7 billion over the last three financial years. Despite the improvement in collections, facility cash flows have been constrained by two factors. Namely; the transition from N.H.I.F to the Social Health Authority (SHA) occurred while facilities had outstanding claims, as N.H.I.F closed before settling amounts owed totalling to Ksh. 466.3 million as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025 whereas the county facilities rendered services to the members of the public. The outstanding payment from N.H.I.F have put a strain on the health facilities as this has led to an increase in pending bills. Second, delays in SHA reimbursements have continued to affect facility liquidity and revenue performance. Currently the outstanding SHA reimbursement amount to Ksh. 462.3 million as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025. This has continued to affect the health facilities in terms of commodity replenishment due to amounts owed to suppliers. The County will continue follow up with SHA to ensure full reimbursement. The County Government will continue to strengthen financial management through facility-based budgeting to ensure FIF resources in Level IV and Level V hospitals are allocated and utilised to improve health service delivery. Facilities have also reported an increase in pending bills, partly attributable to the high share of personal emoluments in facility budgets, which limits resources available for essential medical supplies, equipment, and service delivery improvements. Going forward, pending bills will be treated as a first charge as well as process suppliers payments on time to minimise pending bills. The Department has reviewed the Nakuru County FIF Regulations, 2014 to align them with the national FIF Act, 2023. The County Government will further continue to engage health sector stakeholders to support healthcare financing through on- and off-balance sheet initiatives.
114. FIF revenue has expanded with the rollout of the Social Health Authority (SHA), enabling Level II and Level III facilities to receive reimbursements directly into their bank accounts. This has resulted in increased FIF collections at primary

healthcare facilities, providing additional resources separate from Danida funding. The Department is developing a standardized reporting tool to effectively track and monitor these collections. Guidance will continue to be provided to facilities on facility-based budgeting to ensure that FIF resources are allocated in line with approved priorities. At the facility level, these funds will be utilised to enhance healthcare service delivery, including the procurement of medical and non-pharmaceutical supplies and essential equipment, in full compliance with the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012, and the FIF Act, 2023.

### **Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF/SHA)**

115. The County Government remains committed to implementing the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) in partnership with the National Government as part of the Universal Health Coverage agenda. The initiative aims to provide access to healthcare based on citizens' needs, using a uniform payment system for all, regardless of income. Through public education and mobilisation, the County seeks to increase health insurance enrolment during the MTEF period. As at January 2026, the County has achieved a 50 percent registration rate of the County residents for SHIF, up from 23 percent in January 2025, ranking 23rd out of 47 counties. To improve this performance, the County is working with National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO) to strengthen registration through Sub-County teams. The County will also collaborate with the National Government to ensure registration devices are available at all facilities. In addition, resources will be allocated and mobilisation efforts enhanced to support registration, provide training for facility staff on claims processing, and assist indigent persons and families with SHIF membership through support facilitated by the County Assembly Members (MCAs).

### **Health Products and Technologies (HPTs)**

116. The allocation and expenditure on Health Products and Technologies (HPTs) have been increasing over time, with an estimated requirement of Ksh. 2.4 billion, compared to the current allocation of Ksh. 1.0 billion depicting a deficit of Ksh. 1.4 billion. The County Government remains committed to strengthening

its partnership with the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) by ensuring timely payments for all procured HPTs. This is intended to maintain a continuous supply of essential medical commodities to support both curative and primary healthcare services. The County will continue to ensure last-mile distribution of medical drugs from the point of dispatch to facilities to guarantee availability at service delivery points. In addition, the rolled-out Taifa Care system provides a platform to record drugs received and subtract them as they are dispensed at facilities. While the system is not yet at full capacity to generate comprehensive outputs, it forms a key component of efforts to enhance inventory management and improve accountability in the management of HPTs. The County will also maintain focus on reducing stockouts through continuous monitoring, rational use of medical supplies, and strengthened pharmacovigilance.

### **Primary Health Care (PHC)**

117. During the next medium-term period, the County will sustain Primary Health Care through implementation of the Primary Care Network model across all sub counties, building on progress made during the previous MTEF period. Following the rollout pilot in Bahati Sub County in October 2023, the County scaled up and gazetted 16 operational PCNs comprising 16 hubs, 197 spokes and 389 community health units. In the current financial year and over the medium term, the County will focus on strengthening functionality of all PCNs through continued operational support to hubs, spokes and community health units, and ensuring functionality of the PHC Advisory Committee, PHC Technical Working Group and PCN Committees to provide governance, coordination and accountability in line with the Primary Health Care Act, 2023. The County will continue to support multidisciplinary teams to conduct planned integrated outreaches and inreaches, strengthen referral and continuity of care, and improve follow up of patients living with non-communicable diseases through mapping, linkage and routine review at the nearest service delivery points. Community dialogue days will continue to guide prioritization and outreach planning, while routine supportive supervision, mentorship, data use and quality improvement activities will be strengthened to improve service delivery within the PCNs.

## **Medical Services**

118.To improve access to essential and specialized health services, the County will strengthen curative care over the medium term. During the review period, the Directorate of Medical Services established 11 new facilities, expanded maternity and youth centres, and strengthened surgical, laboratory, radiology and oncology services, including two LINAC machines, a brachytherapy unit, a chemotherapy unit and a laboratory at NCRTH. Eye, dental, rehabilitation and mental health services were expanded, while NCD support groups increased to 39 and community based rehabilitation services reached over 4,400 beneficiaries. Health Products and Technologies Unit interventions included staff training, SOP development, stock redistribution and performance reviews. These interventions reduced medicine stockouts from 55 percent to 45 percent and supported continuity of supply for HIV, malaria, TB and family planning programmes. During the next plan period, the County will prioritize upgrading and operationalizing health facilities, expanding access to oncology, renal, ICU and HDU, theatre and diagnostic services, strengthening maternity, newborn, adolescent and youth services, expanding mental health, rehabilitation, dental and eye services, strengthening NCD management through facility and community follow up, and improving referral and emergency response systems. The County will also strengthen health products and technologies systems through improved forecasting and quantification, strengthened distribution, digital stock management, and routine performance reviews to reduce stockouts.

## **Community Health Services**

119.To strengthen progress towards Universal Health Coverage, the County will prioritize Community Health Services as the first level of healthcare delivery through fully functional Community Health Units (CHUs) providing preventive and promotive services at household level. Between FY 2022/2023 and FY 2024/2025, 317 CHUs became operational, while the number of stipend-supported Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) increased from 3,173 to 3,193, enhancing household coverage and referrals. Dialogue and action days expanded from 1,088 and 2,651 to 1,320 and 3,168, respectively, supporting community participation. Building on these achievements, the County will

continue to strengthen CHU functionality, scale up training and supervision for CHVs, CHAs, and CHEWs, expand eCHIS-based reporting, and promote social health insurance and economic empowerment initiatives, ensuring sustainable and accountable community health service delivery in line with the medium-term fiscal outlook.

### **Health Infrastructure**

120. To improve access, efficiency and resilience of the county health system, the County will continue investing in health infrastructure over the medium term. During the FY 2022/2023 to FY 2024/2025 period, the County commenced construction of Kuresoi North and Rongai Level 4 Hospitals, which are at 34 percent and 44 percent completion respectively, while Olenguruone Sub County Hospital underwent renovations to improve functionality. In addition, ward based projects supported upgrading of maternity units, outpatient departments, minor theatres, sanitation facilities, water systems and solar power installations across the county. Supervision, monitoring and Rapid Results Initiative cycles supported project implementation and improved facility readiness. In FY 2025/2026, the County initiated completion of the stalled Nakuru County Teaching and Referral Hospital Trauma Centre through a partnership between the County Government, the National Government and the Department of Defense. Over the medium term, the County will prioritize completion of ongoing projects and ensure that completed facilities are operationalized through equipping, staffing and linkage to essential utilities. The County will also continue expanding infrastructure, operationalizing new facilities, and integrating utility and sustainability measures to support service delivery, including strengthened trauma and emergency response capacity.

### **Public Health**

121. To improve public health outcomes and strengthen service delivery, Nakuru County will build on achievements from 2022/23–2024/25 by scaling interventions in sanitation, water access, infection prevention, and community health services. Key successes include attaining 90% Open Defecation Free village coverage, increased latrine coverage from 92% to 95%, distribution of

ten 2,500-litre water tanks to health facilities, establishment of 563 school health clubs and 300 hand-washing facilities, training over 1,000 health workers and community health promoters in WASH and IPC, and expanding adolescent and youth-friendly services, which improved contraceptive uptake and reduced teenage pregnancies. The County also recorded a 95% viral suppression rate among HIV clients, improved TB case detection and treatment outcomes, strengthened maternal and newborn care, enhanced nutrition and food safety interventions, and established three stand-alone GBV clinics. Going forward, these efforts will be sustained and scaled through strategic partnerships, climate-resilient infrastructure, robust community health programs, and continuous capacity building, ensuring measurable progress toward the County's medium-term health objectives.

### **Maternal and Newborn Health**

122.To improve maternal and newborn health and reduce preventable deaths, Nakuru County will strengthen maternal and newborn care services across all sub-counties. The County will maintain the 515 maternal and newborn care facilities, including 284 providing Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BeMONC) and 56 offering Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CeMONC), building on achievements such as training 88 service providers in EmONC and introducing Heat Stable Carbetocin to prevent postpartum haemorrhage. Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) will be implemented at all levels of care, guided by the Revised MPDSR Guidelines 2024, with committees responsible for timely notification, review, and audit of maternal and perinatal deaths. Weekly County MPDSR review forums will continue to examine causes of deaths, quality gaps, and responses, with action points including strengthening blood transfusion services at Level 4 facilities, expanding Group Antenatal Care, increasing access to obstetric point-of-care ultrasound in lower-level facilities, and improving neonatal care practices such as Kangaroo Mother Care, space warmers, and newborn resuscitaires. Partnerships with stakeholders, such as Kingdom Seekers at Bahati Maternity, will support training of healthcare staff, upgrades to maternity wards, community outreach, provision of essential drugs and maternity kits, and health information tracking.

Mentorship, supportive supervision, and community interventions, including household visits and referrals, will be maintained to improve maternal and neonatal outcomes across the County.

### **Health Information Systems (HIS)**

123. The County's medium-term policy for the Health Information System (HIS) focuses on strengthening digital health management to improve service delivery, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making. During the review period, the Kenya EMR system was rolled out to 14 health facilities, including Keringet, Soin, Kiptangwany, Bondeni, Langalanga, Naivasha, Mirugi Kariuki, Mangu, Bahati Rural, Ruguri, Kiwamu, Olenguruone, FITC, and KFA Dispensary, achieving three-quarters of the target despite delays in ICT procurement. Data quality was reinforced through four audits, consistent monthly reporting to KHIS, and the distribution of standard data collection and reporting tools to all facilities. The department is expanding automation through the Taifa Care System in 220 facilities to provide real-time data access, supporting planning, monitoring, and performance tracking. Four quarterly data review meetings were convened to assess progress against county health plans. Over the medium term, the County aims to achieve a fully paperless HIS by 2027, enhancing efficiency, transparency, and technology-driven management of health services.

### **Partnerships**

124. The County Government has actively mobilized resources from various health stakeholders to bridge funding gaps in health programs and projects. In response to emerging challenges, particularly the suspension of external donor support affecting programs such as HIV care, the County will strengthen revenue collection by enhancing internal resource mobilization and exploring alternative funding sources to ensure continuity of essential health services. The County will also reinforce strategic partnerships with organizations such as UNICEF, AMREF, GAIN, and Equity Foundation to improve efficiency, accountability, and sustainability in service delivery.

### **2.3 Completion, Operationalization and Expansion of County Infrastructure**

125. Infrastructure remains a core pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030 and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023–2027), providing the backbone for economic transformation, service delivery and spatial integration. Nakuru County continues to implement various infrastructure development programmes while leveraging national government interventions for large-scale and strategic investments in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. These investments cut across all the sectors they include; transport and mobility; water, sewerage and irrigation; housing, markets and urban infrastructure; energy and ICT connectivity; education and training facilities; health, sports and social infrastructure; environmental and waste management systems; as well as agricultural and economic production support infrastructure.
126. The County Government has consistently sustained development expenditure above the statutory threshold of at least 30 percent of the overall county budget in compliance with Section 107 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012. A substantial proportion of this development allocation is directed towards infrastructure investments, reflecting the County's deliberate focus on addressing historical infrastructure deficits across all the 11 sub-counties and strengthening the foundations for inclusive service delivery and economic growth.
127. In efforts to strengthen agricultural value addition and market access in the previous medium term, the County increased livestock farming infrastructure through; construction of one slaughterhouse and four cattle dips; completion of the Kiptagich milk cooling facility; and provision of backup generators to Giachonge (Bahati Sub-County), Burgei (Rongai Sub-County), Murinduko, Mukasu, Teta and Kaplamai Satellite in Kuresoi South Sub-County, as well as Ndabibi and Maiella milk cooling facilities in Naivasha Sub-County. In addition, 32 tea buying centres were constructed to improve aggregation, storage and market access for smallholder farmers. These investments were boosted by donor-supported programmes such as NARIGP and NAVCDP, which facilitated excavation of 30 farm ponds and improved access to water,

particularly in areas prone to seasonal water shortages to increase food production.

128. At the macro level, the Government has prioritized strategic investments in agricultural infrastructure aimed at strengthening value chains, enhancing productivity and promoting agro-industrialization over the medium term. These include establishment of aggregation centres; expansion of water storage and irrigation infrastructure; strengthening of milk collection and cooling infrastructure; and expansion of cold chain systems. As a result, Nakuru City has been identified among key national hubs targeted for strengthening of the leather value chain through establishment and upgrading of hides and skins collection and processing infrastructure alongside Thika and Kitui towns.

129. To improve access to quality and affordable healthcare services, the County Government continues to invest in various health infrastructure upgrade projects. Notable developments during the previous MTEF period include; construction of surgical theatres at Molo Hospital; construction of Kuresoi North Level 4 Hospital, Rongai Level 4 Hospital, Maai Mahiu Hospital Phases I & II, Njoro OPD/IPD, Olenguruone Level 4 Hospital Phase II, Subukia Level 4 Hospital and Bahati Level 4 Mother and Baby Wing; and operationalization of the Gilgil maternity ward.



**Subukia Level 4 Hospital**

130. Over the medium term, the County Government will prioritize health infrastructure interventions including completion and operationalization of ongoing hospital projects, expansion and upgrading of primary healthcare facilities and strengthening of referral networks. The sector targets to operationalize up to 15 newly constructed or upgraded health facilities by 2029, alongside continued improvements in clinical spaces, utility integration and adoption of digital health systems, including scaling up electronic medical records across facilities and automation of revenues.
131. Additionally, Nakuru County, in partnership with the Kenya Defence Forces, resumed construction of a Trauma Centre at Nakuru Level 5 Hospital (PGH), which is expected to provide emergency care along the busy Nakuru–Eldoret highway. The facility will include modern intensive care units, operating theatres and trauma wards, which will enhance emergency response capacity, strengthen the resilience of the county health system and advance Universal Health Coverage.
132. Rapid urbanization in Nakuru County continues to drive demand for expanded and improved urban infrastructure. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Nakuru County's population has grown to about 2.16 million people, with Nakuru City alone hosting over 570,000 residents. Other urban centres such as Naivasha, Gilgil and Molo have also recorded steady population growth and increasing economic activity, which has intensified pressure on housing, urban roads, drainage, water, sanitation and waste management systems. This rapid urban expansion has necessitated sustained investment in urban infrastructure to support orderly development and strengthen Nakuru's role as a key regional economic hub.
133. The County Directorate of Housing and Urban Development, together with Nakuru City and the Naivasha, Molo and Gilgil Municipalities, has undertaken extensive urban infrastructure interventions in collaboration with the National Government and development partners. Notable projects include tarmacking of 2.1 km of roads in Lakeview Estate; construction of 0.5 km of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) facilities along Mama Ngina Road; upgrading of 0.62 km of sewer network; and construction of 3.65 km of stormwater drainage in Naivasha. Through the donor-funded KISIP II programme, 3.3 km of roads with storm water drainage, street lighting and NMT facilities were constructed in

Lakeview, London and Kwa Murogi informal settlements. Through this programme the County also constructed a 7.8 km water gravity distribution line from Police Line in Naivasha CBD to Karagita informal settlement. Cabro paving and street lighting projects are also ongoing from GG to GTI (Gilgil) and along Keep Left Centre in Molo.

134. In efforts to address housing supply gaps and improve living standards, the County Government renovated 454 housing units; upgraded 3 km of sewer systems within county estates; established six Alternative Building Materials Technology (ABMT) centres; constructed five sanitation blocks in Kivumbini Estate; and partnered with the National Government during Phase I of the Affordable Housing Programme in Molo and Bahati constituencies, through which 220 housing units were constructed in each constituency. The two projects created employment opportunities for over 1,000 residents, including mechanical engineers, plumbers, masons, steel fixers, carpenters and welders. The newly launched Soilo Affordable Housing Project, which is set to deliver an additional 1,598 housing units, will further help address housing supply gaps within the Nakuru City.
135. To build on gains made by urban institutions, the County Department of Infrastructure has implemented various road improvement projects, including grading and gravelling of over 4,461 km of road network; construction of 39 motorable bridges; development of 18.8 km of new drainage networks and 88 boda boda sheds; and installation of 1,551 streetlights across various roads. Over the medium term, the department will tarmac 21 km of road network; grade 1,350 km and gravel 96 km of roads; construct 19 footbridges and 56 km of storm water drainage systems; maintain 42 km of existing drainage networks; rehabilitate six bus parks; and construct six new ones. These interventions will help the County leverage strategic national government projects such as the expansion of the 175 km Rironi–Naivasha–Nakuru–Mau Summit highway, positioning Nakuru as a key logistics and transit hub.
136. In efforts to promote early childhood development education, the County has invested significant resources in construction of 195 classrooms and two Centres of Excellence in Naivasha and Nakuru West sub-counties; equipping of 749 classrooms; and construction of 82 toilet blocks. Further, in vocational training infrastructure, major achievements include construction of 10

vocational training workshops, six new VTCs, one administration block and three toilet blocks, as well as procurement of tools and equipment benefiting 21 VTCs.



Rafiki ECDE Classroom built in Turi Ward, Molo Sub-

137. Over the medium term, the County Government will prioritize expansion and improvement of ECDE and VTC infrastructure to enhance access, quality, and inclusivity of foundational learning and skills development. The Early Childhood Development Education directorate will; construct 11 centres of excellence, 354 new classrooms, and 22 special needs classrooms; equip 750 ECDE classrooms and 6 special needs classrooms; renovate 99 classrooms; construct 132 pupil-friendly toilets and 45 kitchens; fence 15 ECDE centres and connect 60 centres to electricity. Similarly, the Vocational Training directorate will; construct 3 VTC centres of excellence; renovate 6 VTCs; construct 9 ablution blocks; fence 9 VTCs; connect 9 VTC's to electricity; construct and equip 6 administration blocks and 4 hostels; develop 6 workshop facilities and 9 training rooms; and equip 30 VTCs to support delivery of market-relevant technical skills.
138. To improve access to quality potable water, the County Government implemented various water and sanitation projects over the lapsed MTEF period. These include; drilling of 72 boreholes across the County, solarization of 61 water projects to cut on electricity bills, desilting of four dams, purchase and distribution of 94 water tanks, rehabilitation of 367 water projects and construction of 4 km sewerage extensions. Implementation of these projects resulted in increased water production by 4,267.5 m<sup>3</sup> per day and improved coverage by 3.11 percent, equating to 19,159 households. The new sewerage extensions also enabled connection of 252 households to the sewer network.

139. In the medium term, Nakuru County, through collaboration with Baringo County and the National Government, will receive six million litres of water daily from Chemususu Dam upon operationalization of the water supply scheme. This initiative will connect over 5,000 households to clean and safe water for domestic use. The County will further drill 45 boreholes, solarize 60 boreholes, rehabilitate 24 water projects, extend water distribution pipelines by 360 km and construct 4 km of sewerage systems.
140. To sustainably improve waste management, the County Government rehabilitated Goto, Naivasha, Molo and Tipis waste disposal sites through fencing and construction of site offices and sanitary facilities. Additionally, the County has put in place plans to construct and operationalize the Gilgil Material Recovery Facility.
141. To enhance sports infrastructure and promote talent development, the County Directorate of Sports constructed and rehabilitated social halls in Dundori, Viwandani, Maai Mahiu, Elburgon, Githioro and Kayole; graded sports grounds in Jewathu, Kamukunji, Kirathimo and Kariandusi; and established two youth production hubs to support training in textile production and music skills. The County Government has partnered with the Kenya Defence Forces in the construction of Olenguruone Stadium and Afraha Stadium (Phase II) which is ongoing. Additionally, the County intends to establish a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Rescue Centre, renovate the elderly Alms House and complete the Njoro Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Drop-in Centre.
142. To promote trade and enterprise development, the County Government has implemented key trade infrastructure projects in collaboration with the National Government, private sector and development partners. These include the construction of 36 new markets and the implementation of the County Aggregation and Industrial Park (CAIP) in Njoro Sub-County, at an approximate cost of KSh 560 million, which is 55% complete, to support value addition and agro-processing. In the medium term, the County plans to will prioritize completion and operationalization of the CAIPS, rehabilitate five markets; construct five new markets; complete the Lord Egerton Agri-City Aggregation Project; construct 23 ESP markets; and develop the 50-acre land allocated to the County at the Special Economic Zones in Naivasha. These

projects are expected to expand trading space, strengthen storage and aggregation capacity and improve access to markets for MSMEs and farmers.

143. The County directorate of ICT and public communication continues to make steady progress in expanding digital infrastructure to support modernization of service delivery and economic transformation. The directorate established; three digital hubs in Molo, Kagoto and Njoro to enhance digital skills and access to online opportunities, expanded internet connectivity to 15 public sites, deployed LAN systems in key county offices and installed public Wi-Fi at Kabazi Market. A county data centre to strengthen data security and digital operations is also 70% complete. During the next medium term the directorate has prioritized full operationalization of existing ICT infrastructure, expansion of internet connectivity to more public institutions and strengthening digital service delivery platforms.
144. Other key infrastructure interventions undertaken by the County Government include solarization of county revenue offices to reduce costs of electricity; refurbishment of County Assembly chambers and the old Members' Office building; and construction and rehabilitation of various ward offices. Construction of a new Members' Office Block with underground parking at the County Assembly and the completion and operationalization of the County Treasury building are also ongoing at 10 percent and 90 percent respectively.
145. Further, through KDSP II Level II grant, the County Government has proposed construction of 10 ECDE centres and one daycare centre; construction and equipping of four maternity blocks; and construction and equipping of Jawatho and Bahati stadia.

## **2.4 Creating an Enabling Environment and Transformation of Medium and Small Enterprise and Private Sector.**

146. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector remains the backbone of Kenya's economy, accounting for 98 percent of all businesses, providing 84 percent of total employment (approximately 14.9 million jobs), and contributing 40 percent to GDP (BPS, 2026). Further, The Economic Survey of 2025 recently showed that 90 percent of all new jobs created in 2024 were in the informal sector predominantly made up of MSMEs, hence making the

informal sector a key driver of economic growth, employment creation, and household income stability.

147. Nakuru County's economy remains one of the most significant sub-national contributors to national output (5.2 percent to GDP), supported by a vibrant private sector and MSEs operating across trade, manufacturing, services, and agri-business industries. The creation of an inclusive and competitive environment for Medium Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) and the private sector to thrive therefore remains paramount for sustainable long term economic development. It is against this backdrop that the County Government of Nakuru continues to prioritize targeted interventions such as; lowering the cost of doing business, expanding access to markets and finance, infrastructural development, strengthening of MSME productivity and capacity, progressive regulations, and promotion of private-sector-led interventions in all parts of the county. These efforts are aligned to the Medium-Term Plan IV, BETA, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, and other key County and National policies that are under implementation over the medium term
148. Access to affordable and structured finance has remained a core pillar in strengthening MSME resilience and enabling private sector growth. The County has operationalized targeted financing instruments, including the Cooperative Revolving Development Fund and the County SME/Enterprise Fund dubbed *Wezesha Biashara Fund*, to address long-standing credit constraints faced by cooperatives, youth- and women-led enterprises, and informal businesses transitioning into the formal economy. Specifically, The County operationalized the **Ksh. 100 million Wezesha Fund (50 million Cooperative Fund and 50 million enterprise fund)**, reaching cooperatives, SACCOs, self-help groups, traders, farmer groups, and boda boda operators across the County, with loan sizes ranging from Ksh. 50,000–200,000 for MSMEs and up to Ksh. 5 million for cooperatives at concessional interest rates of 8 percent and 6 percent per annum, respectively. Implemented in partnership with **KCB Bank**, the County disbursed Ksh. 19 million to five (5) cooperative societies in FY 2024/25 after its inception, while in FY 2025/26 to date, a further Ksh. 31.4 million has been disbursed to ten (10) cooperatives, bringing the total amount disbursed to Ksh. 50.4 million disbursed to a total of fifteen (15) Cooperatives

with an additional Ksh. 6 million under processing. To complement this, the County by the second Quarter of the FY 2025/26 had disbursed Ksh 7,850,000 from the SME Fund kitty to 423 MSMEs and 26 groups under the County SME Fund. This brings the total number of MSMEs funded under the Wezesha programme to 1077 in the current financial year. Through these instruments, enterprises have been supported to invest in productive assets, improve product quality, and expand operations, particularly within agriculture-linked value chains, trading and services engagements and light manufacturing.

149. The County has also made deliberate progress in easing the regulatory and compliance burden faced by businesses, consistent with the Ease of Doing Business indicators under the intergrated performance Management framework (IPMF). The introduction and rollout of the Unified Business Permit have streamlined licensing requirements by consolidating multiple permits into a single, predictable regulatory instrument. In addition, the introduction of the “*Lipa Mdogo Mdogo*” option for annual business permits has enhanced affordability and compliance by allowing traders to make partial payments over time, easing liquidity pressures especially for micro and informal enterprise.

150. Investment in market and trading infrastructure has continued to play a key role in improving enterprise productivity and market access. The County prioritized the construction, rehabilitation, and operationalization of modern markets and Economic Stimulus Project (ESP) markets to provide safe, serviced, and accessible trading spaces for MSEs across urban and peri-urban areas. Flagship facilities such as; the Nakuru Modern Market, Naivasha Wholesale market and Bondeni Ultra-Modern Market constructed in collaboration with the National Government and sector-specific markets including 100 operational retail and wholesale markets have strengthened value chain linkages and improved trader incomes. Over the medium term, the County Department of Trade has constructed **36 new markets**, which are at various stages of operationalization and hosting thousands of traders. With the expected completion of the **25 ESP markets** across all constituencies, the County will significantly expand access to safe, serviced, and well-managed trading spaces—reducing congestion in informal trading areas, improving hygiene and security, and enhancing trader incomes.

151. Large-scale investment in Industrialization is also poised to bolster MSME and private sector growth. The development of County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs) and operationalization of the Naivasha Special Economic Zones (SEZs) will have significant impact in attracting investors, promoting agro-processing, and integrating local MSEs into industrial supply chains over the medium term. These initiatives are expected to lower production costs through shared infrastructure, enhance access to markets, and stimulate technology transfer and skills development. Progress to date includes 51 percent completion rate for the CAIPS project with expected completion in FY2026/27. The Naivasha SEZ is currently operational with 19 investors reported to have started operations. The linkage with an Inland Container Depot has positioned Naivasha as a regional logistics and industrial hub. In parallel, preparatory steps toward improved regional connectivity are ongoing, with the proposed construction of Naivasha–Kisumu–Malaba SGR (Phase 2B) corridor—which will be an important enabler for trade facilitation and market access for Thousands of businesses.
152. Targeted enterprise support programmes for start-up MSMEs have also been implemented in collaboration with the National government. The National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) programme has provided structured business development support and start-up financing. In the South Rift cluster, the programme was launched in Nakuru on January 2026, where KSh. 245.6 million was disbursed to 9,823 beneficiaries at the ASK Grounds. This injection is expected to boost MSME survival and growth by easing working-capital constraints, enabling stock purchase, and stabilizing cash flows in the early months of operation. To boost the NYOTA programme, the County has provided a two-year waiver on licenses and permits for NYOTA beneficiaries and is prioritizing access to market spaces—particularly at the Bondeni Ultra-Modern Market. This will ensure beneficiaries secure trading space and translate the support into sustainable enterprise expansion.
153. The County has also continued to strengthen cooperatives and producer organizations as critical vehicles for enterprise aggregation, value addition, and market access, particularly in agriculture and agribusiness. This is achieved through co-operative revival programmes, governance audits, targeted training, and provision of productive assets such as milk coolers and storage

facilities. The county Government in collaboration with National and donor-supported programmes, such as NAVCDP and ASDSP II, conducted governance audits on 452 Co-operatives to ensure are in compliant with the laws, revived three (3) marketing co-operatives, conducted 61 trainings on leadership and governance to Co-operative members and carried out sensitization fora to Housing Co-operatives to promote adoption of appropriate building technologies. Four (4) co-operatives were supported with value addition equipment.

154. At the regional level, Nakuru County continues to leverage inter-county collaboration under the Central Region Economic Bloc (CEREB) to expand markets, harmonize policies, and coordinate flagship investments across the ten(10) member counties. Recent CEREB engagements resolved to develop the region's Economic Blueprint, which prioritizes production sectors (notably agriculture and tourism), social sectors (education and health), and enabling sectors such as ICT, financial services and infrastructure, alongside cross-cutting priorities including gender, climate change and youth inclusion.
155. Despite the central role of MSMEs in Kenya's economy, the constraints noted in the Draft 2026 BPS show up clearly in Nakuru. Many small businesses still struggle to access affordable credit because collateral demands are high and lending terms are tough, while high interest rates make working capital expensive and slow down growth. On top of that, licensing processes can still feel heavy for micro traders, which pushes some businesses to remain informal. Weak market linkages also limit how far MSMEs can grow beyond day-to-day survival, and capacity gaps—like record-keeping, pricing, basic management, and cooperative governance—reduce competitiveness and make it harder to win bigger markets or qualify for financing.
156. Over the medium term, the County will focus on easing these constraints in practical ways: fully operationalize and tighten management of revolving funds so that more MSMEs can access affordable financing; make licensing simpler and more predictable, including automation of all revenue streams; and invest in enabling infrastructure like markets, aggregation/value-add facilities, roads, and utilities to cut down business costs. The County will also push stronger market access measures—linking MSMEs to value chains, procurement opportunities, and regional markets—while scaling business

support and skills training so enterprises can improve product quality, compliance, and day-to-day management. The expected impact is business survival, expansion of micro to small and medium enterprises, and stronger private sector job creation across Nakuru.

## **2.5 County Public Service Reforms, Enhancing Governance, Transparency and Accountability**

157. The public sector plays a vital role in achieving sustainable development, making it essential to enhance its capacity for effective policy-making and service delivery. The County's governance and public service reforms are anchored in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the County Government Act, 2015 and other relevant legal frameworks. These frameworks guide the provision of services to ensure they are delivered efficiently, effectively, and in a manner that is responsive to citizens' needs, while upholding transparency and accountability.
158. Undertaking key reforms in the County public sector and the entire governance ecosystem is fundamental in attaining the goals of the political pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030 that aims at creating a democratic political system that is issue based, people-centric, result-oriented and accountable to the public. Some of the Push factors for reforms in the public service include inefficiencies in the administrative and institutional structures of the public service, systemic weaknesses in public policy formulation and implementation, inadequate accountability, fiscal indiscipline and a volatile political environment.
159. The County Government, under the current administration, has embraced the Public Service Leadership (PSL) framework and rolled out a number of reforms and implemented various policies geared towards strengthening the County Public Service. These efforts are aimed at enhancing accountability and efficiency in the delivery of services to the public. This will be achieved through several key reforms and strategic initiatives and programmes that have been planned for, initiated, and (or) are currently under implementation.
160. The Second Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP II), is one of the key programmes currently under implementation that is poised to help the County

realize positive results in the spheres of public service, open governance, social accountability, inclusivity, public finance and human resource management and performance management. The Programme seeks to strengthen County performance in the financial, management, coordination, and accountability for resources under three Key Results Areas (KRAs).

161. The First Key Result Area (KRA) on Sustainable Financing and Expenditure Management seeks to strengthen revenue mobilization, expenditure management, and fiscal transparency within the County. Over the medium term, the County has achieved a 16 percent revenue growth rate and an average revenue collection efficiency of 87 percent. These gains are attributed to overarching initiatives such as mapping and automation of revenue sources, as well as human resource capitalization through training by Kenya School of Revenue Administration (KESRA) and staff augmentation, among other interventions. In addition, the County established a Pending Bills Committee, which verified both eligible and ineligible pending bills, and an accompanying Pending Bills Action Plan implemented to 52 percent. The committee will continue to verify pending bills and recommend strategies to ensure the County does not accumulate more pending bills. Building on this momentum, the County will implement structured frameworks for revenue enhancement, streamline the management of conditional grants and other funding sources, revitalize external resource mobilization, and automate exchequer requests to minimize inefficiencies and delays. Further, measures will be instituted to prioritize the clearance of verified pending bills as a “first charge” or to contain them within sustainable levels. These interventions are expected to result in improved financial planning, enhanced accuracy in fiscal forecasting, increased own-source revenue collection, bridging resource gaps, and prudence in expenditure management.

162. The Second Key Result Area (KRA) on Intergovernmental Coordination, Institutional Performance, and Human Resource Management seeks to strengthen intergovernmental coordination, institutional performance, and human resource practices within the County. To date, the County has rolled out the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), incorporating key modules such as HR records management and staff profiling, online recruitment, leave management, and performance

management, with 82 percent of County staff onboarded onto the system. Additionally, the County has undertaken comprehensive skills and payroll audits to systematically identify competency gaps, inform targeted capacity-building and staff development interventions, optimize workforce productivity, and safeguard payroll integrity through verification of employee records and elimination of irregularities. Over the medium term, the County will revamp efforts to address systemic constraints within the public sector through the development and implementation of policies that strengthen intergovernmental coordination. Further interventions will include onboarding of performance management systems onto the HRMIS, onboard all county staff including permanent, contract, and casual workers onto Government Human Resource Information System (GHRIS), approval and operationalization of organizational structures to streamline departmental functions, alignment of core staff competencies with citizens' needs, enhancement of staff morale and productivity, and strengthening of succession management frameworks, implementation of clock in system in various County locations to weed out ghost workers, among other measures aimed at improving the delivery of public services.

163. The Third KRA on Oversight, Participation, and Accountability aims to improve public participation, project oversight, and transparency in county operations. The County has undertaken a comprehensive stocktake of all projects initiated pre and post the inception of devolution, examining project scope, implementation status, budgets vis-a-vis expenditures, contractors, GPS location, physical project verification among other deliverables. An implementation plan has since been developed based on the stocktake findings to guide follow-up actions, ensure timely completion, and enhance accountability in project execution. Further, the County has operationalized a Public Investment Management (PIM) Dashboard to monitor and track ongoing and completed projects in real time, with piloting currently underway in the Departments of Education and Water. Community-led project management committees have also been operationalized, and Environmental and Social Screening has been conducted for all KDSP Level II proposed projects. Going forward, efforts will focus on the full rollout of the Public Investment Management (PIM) framework and the development of an

investment dashboard with a citizen feedback interface, providing real-time insights into project implementation and fostering trust, accountability, and constructive citizen engagement in public investments.

164. Schedule 2, Section IV.2 of the Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP) Grant Financing Agreement emphasizes the establishment and operationalization of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to ensure accountability, transparency, and the effective resolution of grievances related to the program and other County projects. In line with this requirement, the County, in collaboration with the State Department for Devolution, has established multiple grievance reporting channels, including a toll-free line, WhatsApp platform, SMS platform, the Citizen Feedback and Grievance Redress Portal on the County website, and a dedicated email address. The County is also in the process of fully operationalizing a GRM complaints desk to enhance accessibility and inclusivity in addressing concerns raised by citizens and stakeholders.
165. To further complement efforts under KDSP II, civic education and public participation play a critical role in incorporating local knowledge and perspectives of citizens, stakeholders, and communities into the creation, planning, and design of public services, as well as in enhancing oversight through mechanisms such as social audits. In this regard, specific programmes that have been implemented, and will continue to be implemented in the next fiscal period i.e., programs that mandate public participation such as in the development of all public policy and legislative documents including but not limited to County budgets, County plans, bills, and policies ensuring that citizens' views and inputs are fully integrated into decision-making processes.
166. Over the medium term, Nakuru County Government will prioritize the establishment and operationalization of a County Single Project Management Unit (CSPMU) as a strategic reform to consolidate fragmented Project Implementation Units and enhance the efficiency of development projects financed through both domestic resources and external grants. Anchored in a "One County Government" service delivery approach, the CSPMU will provide an integrated institutional framework for coordinating project planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and reporting, thereby strengthening transparency, fiscal accountability, and results-based

management. Drawing on global best practices and national devolution support frameworks, the unit will be rolled out through a phased institutionalization process supported by clear operational guidelines, capacity building, and resource mobilization strategies. Emphasis will be placed on participatory development by embedding community engagement throughout the project cycle, while reinforcing intergovernmental coordination and alignment with medium-term County and national development priorities, positioning the CSPMU as a central governance mechanism for delivering inclusive, efficient, and high-impact development outcomes in Nakuru County.

167. The County Government has successfully operationalized the Results-Based Management (RBM) framework through the implementation of Performance Management Systems (PMS), utilizing it not merely as an appraisal tool but as a comprehensive leadership and governance instrument that enhances productivity and improves public service delivery outcomes. Key achievements include formulation, negotiation, vetting and publishing & signing of FY 2025/26 performance contracts, Annual Workplans (AWPs) and cascading & signing of individual staff performance appraisals (SPAs). Mid-year and end-term performance reviews of the implementation of performance contracts (PCs) will help identify constraints affecting overall performance and guide the implementation of corrective measures to address emerging issues and challenges in subsequent fiscal periods.
168. Additionally, the County has rolled out Rapid Results Initiatives (RRIs), a key component of the RBM approach, aimed at fast-tracking the completion and operationalization of development projects reducing project implementation backlog while also improving development budget execution. These initiatives are coordinated by the Efficiency Monitoring Unit (EMU), domiciled in the Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor. The EMU recently concluded the first 100-day cycle of RRIs, achieving tangible results in monitoring project implementation at the ward level. Through departmental EMU focal persons, Governor 'mashinani' representatives, and ward efficiency monitoring teams, inconsistencies were identified, and timely reports were provided to guide corrective actions, thereby enhancing efficiency and reinforcing accountability in service delivery. The next cycle of RRIs will build on these

achievements by expanding monitoring coverage across wards and sectors, strengthening data-driven decision-making, and fostering closer coordination between departmental EMU focal persons, ward teams, and citizens. This approach will further accelerate project completion, ensure timely resolution of emerging bottlenecks, and promote transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the County's development agenda.

169. Given the constrained fiscal space and the escalating county wage bill which exceeds the 35% fiscal responsibility threshold, Nakuru County will rationalize personnel expenditure while prioritizing strategic recruitment of essential frontline staff, particularly ECDE teachers and Human Resources for Health (HRH). In line with Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the County will uphold the values and principles of public service, including transparency, accountability, equity, efficiency, and inclusivity in service delivery. This commitment will be reinforced through the systematic application of the County Public Service Code of Conduct to promote ethical behaviour, compliance with service standards, and disciplined performance among public officers. Further, the Nakuru County Public Service Board will strengthen human resource governance by developing a recruitment policy, reviewing county staff establishments, and operationalizing a Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual to guide workforce planning, management, and institutional performance over the medium term.

170. Public service productivity remains vital in the effective delivery of public goods and services. Over the medium term, Nakuru County Government will continue to enhance staff welfare and motivation through the provision of car loan and mortgage schemes for eligible public officers. This follows the successful disbursement of KSh. 29,900,000 in car loans and KSh. 8,840,000 in mortgages benefitting eight staff against approved allocations of KSh. 35,000,000 for mortgages and KSh. 10,000,000 for car loans. The schemes have demonstrated sustainability through monthly recoveries averaging KSh. 4,000,000 for mortgages and KSh. 1,000,000 for car loans, thereby reinforcing the revolving fund mechanism while supporting employee asset acquisition, retention, and improved workforce productivity in public service delivery.

171. In alignment with Kenya's Digital Superhighway Agenda, which seeks to transition public services to online platforms, the National Treasury developed

and rolled out the electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system as part of broader public financial management and digital transformation reforms. In FY 2025/26, the e-GP system was extended to county governments. Despite implementation challenges including ICT infrastructure gaps, system interoperability limitations, resistance to change among procurement personnel, digital literacy constraints, and court suspension on National Treasury directive making e-GP system mandatory for all public entities. Nakuru County is currently in the process of adopting the system through undertaking capacity-building initiatives, including training of supply chain officers at the Kenya School of Government. Core e-procurement functions such as tender advertisement, supplier registration, and bid submission have been institutionalized, while full optimization including contract management, real-time project linkage, and end-to-end procurement integration remains a work in progress over the medium term.

## **2.6 Social Development and Inclusivity**

172. Social development and inclusivity remain central to the County's medium-term transformation agenda. In line with the Social Pillar of Kenya Vision 2030, the County seeks to build a just, equitable and cohesive society where citizens have access to quality health care, education and training, adequate housing, safe water, environmental sustainability, social protection and security. The Vision recognizes that economic growth must translate into improved standards of living, reduced inequalities and expanded opportunities across regions and social groups. This approach is reinforced by the Sustainable Development Goals, which emphasize equity, human dignity and the imperative of reaching vulnerable and marginalized populations.
173. Within the MTEF 2026/27–2028/29, social sector investments will focus on consolidating completed infrastructure, protecting essential services, strengthening institutional capacity, and enhancing equity through targeted and fiscally sustainable interventions. Emphasis will be placed on operational efficiency, measurable service outcomes and value for money to ensure long-term social impact.

## **Education and Training**

174. The County continues to prioritize access, quality and equity in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) as a foundation for human capital development and long-term productivity. Enrolment in public ECDE centres increased by 12.5 percent from 117,090 in FY 2022/23 to 125,591 in FY 2024/25. This growth reflects targeted investments including construction of 195 ECDE classrooms, establishment of two Centres of Excellence, equipping of 749 classrooms, construction of 79 toilet blocks within the ECDEs, provision of instructional materials to all the ECDEs, implementation of the school feeding programme in 1,066 centres benefiting 65,951 learners, and continuous teacher capacity building to support Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) delivery.
175. Over the MTEF 2026/27–2028/29, the County will consolidate these gains by prioritizing sustainability of the feeding programme, improvement of textbook-to-learner ratios, installation of fixed play equipment, strengthened supervision frameworks and accelerated staffing to improve teacher–pupil ratios through recruitment of 350 additional ECDE teachers. Capacity building will target approximately 3,000 teachers and 25 education officers. To safeguard equity and retention, bursary and scholarship allocations of approximately Ksh. 195 million annually are proposed to support an estimated 50,000 learners over the medium term, building on past support of Ksh.991.5 million which benefited a total of 240,112 needy learners. Interventions will be implemented within available fiscal space to ensure sustainability of recurrent commitments.
176. In vocational education, the County continues to reposition Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) as practical pathways for decent work, entrepreneurship and emerging labour-market opportunities including green and blue economy skills. Enrolment in our County VTCs increased from 4,419 trainees in FY 2022/23 to 5,989 in FY 2024/25, supported by recruitment of 39 instructors (raising total instructors to 148), expansion of workshops and sanitation facilities, and procurement of training tools and equipment. Capitation grants amounting to Ksh. 369.68 million were disbursed to 14,827 trainees during the period.
177. During the MTEF 2026/27–2028/29, priorities will include tools and equipment for 10 VTCs, infrastructure support for 19 VTCs, recruitment of 60 additional

instructors, capacity building for 50 principals and 200 instructors, and capitation of approximately Ksh. 158 million targeting 6,589 trainees. Strengthened industry linkages, mentorship programmes and start-up support for graduates will enhance transition into employment and enterprise development. Implementation will also address emerging sector priorities including; Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), modularized CBET delivery and integration of ICT and AI in training and management systems.

### **Health Services**

178. The County health agenda focuses on expanding equitable access to quality and affordable healthcare services, protecting households from catastrophic health expenditures and strengthening system resilience. In line with the County policy on promotion of access to quality and affordable healthcare services, emphasis remains on strengthening primary health care, preventive and promotive services, maternal and child health, non-communicable disease screening, community health systems and functional referral networks.

179. During FY 2026/27 and the medium term, the County will prioritize operationalization of completed health infrastructure, sustainability of essential programmes and protection of frontline services. Financial risk protection mechanisms will be strengthened through continued implementation of hospital and mortuary fee waivers for indigent patients and enhanced targeting of vulnerable households as well as increased outreach to ensure 100 percent health insurance coverage through SHIF. Integrated collaboration with water, sanitation, nutrition and environmental health programmes will address social determinants of health, while partnerships with national government agencies and development partners will support system strengthening, workforce capacity and supply chain reliability.

### **Water, Sanitation, Environment and Climate Change**

180. Access to safe water and sanitation remains critical to public health, dignity and socio-economic productivity. County investments in water infrastructure — including; drilling and equipping boreholes, rehabilitation of water projects, pipeline extensions and sewerage improvements — have expanded access

to potable water, reduced waterborne diseases and strengthened sanitation standards in markets, health facilities and learning institutions. Environmental health interventions and improved solid waste management systems have further enhanced public sanitation across urban centres.

181. Over the MTEF 2026/27–2028/29, the County will prioritize sustainability, operational efficiency and equitable expansion of services. Planned interventions include; drilling 45 boreholes, solarization of 60 boreholes to enhance reliability and reduce operational costs, rehabilitation of 24 water projects, equipping of 75 systems, extension of approximately 360 kilometres of water distribution pipelines, and construction of four sewerage extensions in high-density areas. These investments will be complemented by strengthened solid waste management systems, enforcement against illegal dumping, pollution control in water bodies and sustained community sensitization on hygiene practices. Emphasis will be placed on preventive maintenance and operationalization of completed infrastructure to safeguard capital investments and ensure long-term service continuity.
182. A clean, secure and ecologically balanced environment underpins public health, agriculture, tourism and investment attractiveness. Nakuru County continues to experience environmental pressures including; deforestation, rapid urbanization, solid waste accumulation, pollution of water bodies and climate variability affecting key ecosystems such as Lake Nakuru. In response, the County has strengthened enforcement of environmental regulations, enhanced refuse removal systems, supported afforestation initiatives and intensified compliance monitoring across land, water and air ecosystems.
183. During the medium term, the County will prioritize implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan, protection and rehabilitation of water catchment areas, enforcement of waste management standards, promotion of green energy solutions and integration of climate risk screening into infrastructure planning. This will be achieved through interventions like FLOCCA. Participatory risk assessments and strengthened disaster preparedness mechanisms will enhance resilience against climate-related shocks.

### **Housing, Urban Development and Informal Settlements**

184. Rapid urbanization has increased demand for affordable housing, security of tenure and improved urban services. The County has strengthened land administration systems, processed development applications, improved informal settlements through upgrading under KISIP II in London, Lakeview, Kwa Murogi and Karagita settlements, and supported delivery of affordable housing units in partnership with the National Government, including completion of Phase I housing projects in Molo and Bahati constituencies. Investments in drainage, street lighting, access roads and market infrastructure have supported inclusive urban growth.
185. During the MTEF period, priorities will include completion and operationalization of ongoing housing projects, strengthening urban planning enforcement, upgrading drainage in flood-prone areas, expansion of non-motorized transport facilities, enhancement of public lighting and strengthening of urban solid waste systems. Informal settlement upgrading will focus on improved access roads, sanitation, drainage and tenure regularization. Project sequencing will be guided by readiness, sustainability and available fiscal space to safeguard value for money and prevent accumulation of stalled works.

### **Gender Equality and GBV Prevention**

186. The County continues to mainstream gender considerations across planning, budgeting and service delivery in line with its Gender Policy framework. GBV prevention and response mechanisms have been strengthened through operationalization of gender desks, activation of GBV clusters, community sensitization forums and deployment of a digital GBV information management system to enhance case reporting and referral coordination.
187. During the medium term, prevention strategies will be scaled up through training of gender focal persons across departments which has received support from KDSP II, establishment and operationalization of GBV rescue and safe spaces, enforcement of the Protection Against Domestic Violence framework and integration of gender-responsive budgeting principles. Economic empowerment initiatives targeting women and vulnerable groups

will complement protection interventions, while collaboration with national government agencies and development partners will strengthen anti-FGM campaigns and access to justice for survivors.

### **Youth Empowerment, Sports and Culture**

188. The County implemented targeted youth empowerment programmes during FY 2022/23–FY 2024/25, including training of 850 youth on economic empowerment, establishment of a production hub and structured sensitization programmes addressing mental health, sexual and reproductive health and substance abuse. Beneficiaries of the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement Programme received a one-year waiver to enhance participation, while youth groups were supported through ward-based distribution of tools and equipment.
189. In sports development, key facilities were upgraded, referees and coaches trained, talents nurtured and participation supported in national and regional competitions. Cultural initiatives strengthened heritage preservation, practitioner training and social cohesion.
190. Over the MTEF 2026/27–2028/29, the County will scale youth empowerment interventions targeting 7,500 youth, distribute tools to 550 youth groups, finalize and operationalize the Youth Policy, and leverage partnerships with development partners. Sports priorities will include rehabilitation of nine stadia, completion of the Keringet High Altitude Sports Centre, nurturing of approximately 10,000 youth talents and training of 1,000 coaches. Cultural programming will expand festivals, exhibitions and documentation of indigenous knowledge to strengthen identity and support the creative economy.

### **Social Protection, Disability and Elderly Support**

191. In line with Articles 27 and 56 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County remains committed to equality, non-discrimination and affirmative action for marginalized groups including; Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), older persons, minority communities and vulnerable households. During the previous MTEF, disability inclusion was strengthened through reservation of five percent of employment opportunities for PWDs, automation of recruitment processes,

sensitization on Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) and distribution of assistive devices. The Alms House was refurbished to improve elderly welfare, while rescue and reintegration programmes for street families were enhanced.

192. During FY 2026/27 and the medium term, the County will prioritize improved beneficiary targeting, expansion of disability support programmes including accessibility improvements in public facilities, strengthening of elderly care services and structured rehabilitation and reintegration support for street families. Minority inclusion frameworks will be reinforced through equitable representation policies and strengthened civic engagement mechanisms. Partnerships with national government agencies and development partners will support scaling of inclusive interventions and protection of vulnerable populations.

## **III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL RELATIONS AND DIVISION OF REVENUE**

### **3.0 Introduction**

193. This section outlines the County's intergovernmental fiscal relations and the framework underpinning the division and allocation of revenue, which together shape the County's fiscal space for FY 2026/2027 and the medium-term. The County's resource envelope is determined through the annual Division of Revenue and County Allocation of Revenue processes, complemented by conditional grants from the National Government and Development Partners.

194. In FY 2026/2027, the County's fiscal strategy is therefore anchored on: (i) prudent planning using the best available ceilings at the time of CFSP preparation; (ii) strengthened compliance and reporting to support timely releases; and (iii) enhanced commitment controls and cashflow planning to protect essential services and accelerate delivery of priority programmes. The FY 2026/2027 budget and the medium-term fiscal framework build on the County Government's Five-Point Development Agenda and provide the basis for implementing the Third County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027. The CIDP aligns the Governor's manifesto with national priorities to support coordinated planning, financing, and service delivery across the two levels of government.

### **3.1 Intergovernmental Relations**

195. Intergovernmental relations remain a critical enabler of county fiscal performance because they directly affect predictability of transfers, grant access and compliance, and implementation of shared PFM reforms. In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen vertical engagement with the National Government and its agencies, and horizontal coordination with other county governments and intergovernmental forums, with emphasis on: (i) improving predictability and timeliness of releases; (ii) minimizing grant implementation bottlenecks through early escalation and joint resolution; and (iii) strengthening PFM controls and reporting to reduce fiscal risks and enhance value for money.

196. In the FY 2024/25 and FY 2025/26 period, intergovernmental PFM coordination increasingly shifted from general guidance to practical instruments and enforceable resolutions. Notably, IBEC approved and adopted the County Governments' Pending Bills Action Plan in June 2025 (as submitted by the Controller of Budget) and directed all county governments to customise and implement their respective plans to progressively reduce the stock of pending bills and prevent re-accumulation. In addition, the National Treasury's 2026 Budget Policy Statement links pending bills management to strengthened reporting and reforms, including support to counties through KDSP II and the ongoing transition to accrual accounting to improve recognition and management of obligations. The county will continue implementing intergovernmental resolutions and reforms to ensure efficient and uninterrupted county service delivery.

**3.1.1 Public Financial Management (PFM) Institutions**

**National Treasury**

197. The County Government of Nakuru has continued to benefit from capacity-building support from the National Treasury, aimed at strengthening public financial management skills among county officers. The support has covered key areas including accounting, budgeting, revenue management, and intergovernmental fiscal relations, as well as training on financial reporting, use of the IFMIS platform, internal audit functions, and budget preparation. This has contributed to gradual improvements in the quality and timeliness of the County's financial reports.

198. The County Government will continue to engage the National Treasury on fiscal policy guidance, PFM reforms and capacity building aimed at strengthening budget credibility, reporting quality, IFMIS utilization, internal controls, and cash management. In FY 2026/2027, the County will prioritize reforms that directly improve fiscal outcomes, including strengthening commitment control to prevent re-accumulation of pending bills, enhancing alignment between plans, budgets, procurement plans and cashflow projections, and improving timeliness of statutory reporting to safeguard releases and compliance requirements.

### **Office of the Controller of Budget (COB)**

199. In line with the Constitution, the Controller of Budget oversees budget implementation by authorizing withdrawals from public funds and issuing guidance to support compliance and fiscal discipline. The COB has continued to sensitize counties on withdrawal procedures and the required documentation to support timely releases from the County Revenue Fund. This has strengthened fiscal discipline, transparency, and accountability in resource use.
200. In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen adherence to CoB withdrawal requirements, improve supporting documentation and reporting timelines, and operationalize the County's customized Pending Bills Action Plan in line with intergovernmental resolutions, including strengthened verification, prioritization, and tracking of eligible pending bills, while enforcing controls to prevent new pending bills.

### **The Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA)**

201. Established under Article 215 of the Constitution, the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) plays a central role in the intergovernmental fiscal framework through recommendations on equitable sharing and policy guidance, including measures to strengthen own-source revenue. The Commission has also supported counties through capacity building and system development to improve revenue performance. Further, in line with Article 204 of the Constitution, the CRA develops, publishes, and reviews the policy criteria for identifying marginalized areas eligible for the Equalization Fund. In FY 2026/2027, the County will leverage CRA's practical instruments—particularly the Model Tariff and Pricing Policy—to strengthen fairness and transparency in tariffs, fees and charges, improve service costing, and support credible OSR forecasting. The County will further align revenue enhancement measures with equity and service delivery outcomes, including targeted automation, leakage controls, and compliance enforcement.

### **Office of the Auditor General**

202. The Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) audits and reports on the accounts of both levels of government, thereby supporting accountability

across government entities and constitutional commissions. The Office also provides support to county internal audit units, including training on how to respond to audit queries and strengthen controls to reduce repeat findings. Other key public financial management institutions that work with Nakuru County include the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC), the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), and the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen corrective action tracking to reduce repeat audit findings, including tighter contract management, improved pending bills verification and supporting schedules, and strengthened internal controls and documentation across departments.

### **Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC)**

203. SRC guidance supports wage bill discipline and sustainability. In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen establishment controls, link staffing decisions to affordability, and prioritize productivity-enhancing deployment to safeguard fiscal space for development while maintaining service delivery obligations.

### **Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA)**

204. PPRA provides regulatory oversight on public procurement and asset disposal, including compliance monitoring, standardization, and publication of procurement information. In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen procurement planning and contract management by aligning procurement plans to approved budgets and cashflow projections, improving documentation and controls, and reducing disputes, delays and cost overruns. Further, in line with PPRA guidance on procurement information disclosure and reporting—including integration of procurement reporting with the Electronic Government Procurement (eGP) System and enforcement of mandatory compliance—the County will enhance timely reporting, publication, and audit-ready documentation to improve transparency and value for money.

### **Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC)**

205. The Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC), chaired by the Deputy President, provides a platform for addressing economic and budget matters affecting both levels of government. IBEC also supports efforts to strengthen county public financial management systems to improve service delivery and development outcomes. The County will continue to engage with IBEC in line with Section 190 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, particularly on matters relating to the equitable sharing of revenue between the National and County Governments. In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen participation in IBEC and related technical engagements by timely submission of required reports and data, early escalation of grant bottlenecks, and structured follow-up of resolutions—particularly on pending bills management and budget implementation controls—to protect service delivery and improve absorption.

### **Parliament (National Assembly and Senate)**

206. Parliament plays a central role in the intergovernmental fiscal framework through deliberation and approval of the annual fiscal instruments that determine county resource envelopes, including the Division of Revenue and related allocation frameworks. Parliamentary processes also provide oversight on implementation through committees and review of reports from constitutional and statutory offices.

207. The Senate plays a key oversight and intergovernmental role, including protection of devolution, consideration of legislation affecting counties, and review of county finance-related reports and performance issues. In FY 2026/2027, the County will strengthen engagement with Senate oversight processes by ensuring timely submission of reports, prompt responses to queries, and stronger evidence schedules—particularly on pending bills, project delivery, procurement compliance, and value for money—to reduce repeat issues and improve accountability.

### 3.1.2 Other Institutions

#### **Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC)**

208. Established under the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012, the IGRTC provides the technical platform for coordination, consultation, and resolution of intergovernmental issues, including clarification of roles where functions, standards, and financing involve both levels of government. During FY 2024/25, IGRTC recorded a key milestone through the publication of Gazette Notices (Vol. CXXVI No. 219 dated 16th December 2024) on the delineation of National and County Government functions, which supports reduction of overlap and strengthens accountability in implementation. Further, IGRTC has continued reviewing legislation relating to devolved functions to ensure alignment with constitutional provisions, thereby strengthening the enabling environment for devolution implementation.
209. In FY 2025/26, IGRTC advanced the assets agenda through inter-agency technical engagements towards finalisation of the transfer of fixed assets to county governments, supporting implementation of Summit resolutions and strengthening the legal and administrative basis for county control of devolved assets. This was complemented by Gazette Notices (Vol. CXXVII No. 171 dated 11th August 2025) on transfer of fixed assets relating to defunct local authorities and assets of National Government relating to devolved functions to the respective counties. In FY 2026/27, the County will leverage these developments to strengthen asset registers, safeguard ownership documentation, improve operations and maintenance planning, and reduce disputes and implementation delays arising from unclear function and asset responsibilities.
- 210. State Department of Devolution** through the Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP): Following the completion of KDSP I, the County is in the process of implementing KDSP II under the State Department for Devolution. The programme aims to strengthen county performance in financing, management, coordination, and accountability. Key areas of focus include improving financial sustainability and expenditure management, strengthening intergovernmental coordination and institutional performance,

enhancing human resource management, and promoting oversight, public participation, and accountability.

**211. State Department for Urban Development**, through the World Bank-funded Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP), continues to support Nakuru County to strengthen urban institutions and systems for improved infrastructure and service delivery. Under the programme, the County established Nakuru City and Naivasha Municipal Boards and implemented projects such as rehabilitation of Afraha Stadium, construction of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure, installation of street lighting, and deployment of security cameras. The County also benefited from major investments including the construction of a bus terminus and a multi-storey market at the Old Nakuru Fire Station Grounds, funded at KSh 700 million. The County is expected to benefit from KUSP II through performance-based grants and continues to meet minimum conditions for the Urban Institutional Grant (UIG) and Urban Development Grant (UDG). In addition, the County has secured support under KISIP II to upgrade informal settlements, with ongoing projects in London/Hilton, Lakeview, Kwa Murogi, and Karagita recording completion levels ranging between 63 per cent and 95 per cent. Going forward, the County will continue operationalizing urban management boards, transferring functions to urban units, fast-tracking donor-funded projects, and preparing urban regeneration and mobility master plans.

### **3.2 Cash Disbursement and Expenditure in FY2024/2025 by Nakuru County Government**

212. During FY 2024/25, the total county exchequer receipts excluding fiscal balances amounted to Ksh. 14.3 billion which comprised of Ksh. 13.6 billion as equitable share and Ksh. 608 million as conditional grants. The fiscal balances amounted to Ksh. 3.9 billion.

213. The County OSR during the period under review amounted to Ksh. 3.6 billion against a target of Ksh. 4.3 billion depicting 83 percent achievement. This comprised of Ksh. 1.8 billion local revenue and Facility Improvement Fund amounted to Ksh. 1.7 billion.

214. The County total expenditure stood at Ksh. 15.7 billion against a revised target of Ksh. 23.9 billion indicating an underspending of Ksh. 8.2 billion which translates to 65 percent budget absorption rate. The recurrent expenditure amounted to Ksh. 11.9 billion against a target of Ksh 14.6 billion depicting an underspending of Ksh. 2.6 billion and representing 82 percent budget absorption rate. The development expenditure stood at Ksh. 3.7 billion against a target of Ksh. 9.3 billion translating to 40 percent of the total development expenditure depicting an underspending of Ksh. 5.5 billion. (CBROP 2025).

### **3.3 Revenue Allocation to the County Governments for FY2026/2027**

215. Article 203(2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, requires that the equitable share of revenue allocated to counties should be no less than fifteen (15) per cent of the most recent audited national revenue, as approved by the National Assembly. In line with this requirement, the Division of Revenue Bill 2026 proposes an allocation of KSh 438.3 billion to County Governments for FY 2026/27, consisting of a proposed equitable share of KSh 420.0 billion and additional allocations of KSh 18.3 billion from the National Government's share of revenue. This represents an increase of KSh 5 billion compared to the KSh 415 billion allocated in FY 2025/26.

216. The above proposed equitable share for FY 2026/27 of Ksh 420.0 billion is equivalent to 21.9 percent of the audited and approved actual revenues raised nationally of Ksh 1,920.43 billion for FY 2021/22. According to the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) 2026, the equitable share allocation is informed by the following prevailing circumstance:

- a. Overall Revenue shortfalls against targets as well as expenditures pressures during implementation of FY2025/26. Specifically, ordinary revenues underperformed by KSh 90.0 billion as at end of September 2025. If this trend continues, it is bound to affect the projected ordinary revenue for FY 2026/27.
- b. Over the years, the National Government has continued to solely bear shortfalls in revenue in any given financial year except for FY 2024/25.
- c. The macroeconomic assumptions outlined in 2026 Budget Policy Statement (BPS), including anticipated growth rates, inflation, and other

economic performance indicators, which influence the resources available for allocation.

- d. Declining ordinary revenue as a percent of GDP which indicates that revenue collection is not keeping pace with economic growth. Ordinary Revenue as a share of GDP has declined from a high of 18.1 percent in FY 2013/14 to 14.5 percent in FY 2025/26 Budget.
  - e. Consolidated Fund Services (CFS) is taking about 48.5 percent of ordinary revenue in the FY 2025/26, up from just 16.4 percent in 2013/14, pensions and interest payments tripling their share of revenues to 8.7 percent and 39.8 percent from FY 2013/14 to FY 2025/26. This trend is expected to remain the same in FY 2026/27.
  - f. The spending allocation for FY 2026/27 and medium-term is guided by the Government's fiscal consolidation plan intended to reduce annual uptake of debt and thereby reduce debt vulnerabilities and improve debt sustainability. The implementation of the fiscal consolidation plan by the government which is aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit inclusive of grants from 5.9 percent of GDP in FY 2024/25 to 4.7 percent of GDP in FY 2025/26, and 5.3 percent of the GDP in FY 2026/27. In this regard, there is need for continuous rationalization of expenditures by eliminating non-core expenditures while improving efficiency in development projects implementation to contain expenditure growth, and stabilize debt.
  - g. Increased expenditures for National Government for purposes of debt servicing.
217. Equitable allocation of nationally raised revenues will be firmed up by the Division of Revenue Act (DORA), 2026; the County Governments Additional Allocations Act (CGAA), 2026 and the County Allocation Revenue Act (CARA), 2026 upon approval by National Assembly and Senate.
218. The proposed allocations to County Governments for FY 2026/2027 have been calculated using the Fourth Basis Formula for revenue sharing, as approved by Parliament under Article 217 of the Constitution. In accordance with Article 217(1), the Senate, guided by the recommendations of the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), will need to review and approve the Fourth Basis Formula.

### 3.3.1 Fourth Basis Formula for Revenue Division

219. The approved Fourth Basis formula is informed by the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution that distributes Government functions between the two levels of Government, and complies with the requirements of Article 203(1) of the Constitution. The formula takes into account weighted parameters for population, poverty, and geographical size among others as outlined in the table 3.3.1;

**Table 3.9: Fourth Basis Revenue Allocation Parameters**

No	Indicator of Expenditure Need	Assigned Weight (Percent)
1	Population index	45
2	Equal share index	35
3	Poverty index	12
4	Geographical size index	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: BPS 2026

### 3.3.2 Allocation for Equitable Share

220. According to the BPS, 2026, the County government will receive a projected equitable share of Ksh. 14.62 billion in FY 2026/27, reflecting an increment of Ksh. 650 million from Ksh. 13.666 billion in FY 2024/25 depicting an 4,7 percent growth. County government equitable share allocation for the FY 2026/2027 has been highlighted in table 3.3.2.

**Table 3.10: County Government Equitable share allocation for FY 2026/2027**

SNO.	County	Allocation Ratio	Equitable Share	Baseline Allocation of KSh. 387.425 Billion in 2024/25		Affirmative Action Allocation of KSh. 4.460 Billion in FY 2026/27	Additional Equitable Share Above KSh. 391.885 (KSh. 35.565 Billion) Using 4th Generation Formula		Total Equitable Share Allocation for FY 2026/27
				Allocation Ratio	Equitable Share		Allocation Ratio	Equitable Share	
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H=D+E+G
1	Baringo	1.72965677	7,083,683,384	1.72520442	6,683,873,223	-	1.72965677	486,293,000	7,170,166,223
2	Bomet	1.86925695	7,447,200,499	1.81070446	7,015,121,755	-	1.86925695	525,541,592	7,540,663,347
3	Bungoma	2.88722071	11,838,054,666	2.88331254	11,170,673,599	-	2.88722071	811,742,102	11,982,415,701
4	Busia	1.91057095	7,956,564,058	1.93971364	7,514,935,582	-	1.91057095	537,157,023	8,052,092,605
5	Elgeyo-Marakwet	1.37031376	5,515,146,712	1.24584940	4,826,732,019	371,666,667	1.37031376	385,263,714	5,583,662,400
6	Embu	1.45307451	6,077,441,672	1.38604809	5,369,896,832	371,666,667	1.45307451	408,531,899	6,150,095,398
7	Garissa	2.54093580	8,877,784,676	2.13988446	8,290,447,365	-	2.54093580	714,384,101	9,004,831,466
8	Homa-Bay	2.05968100	8,646,376,063	2.10886773	8,170,280,800	-	2.05968100	579,079,313	8,749,360,113
9	Isiolo	1.45439517	5,631,357,298	1.27082847	4,923,507,187	371,666,667	1.45439517	408,903,203	5,704,077,057
10	Kajiado	2.37612492	8,894,254,886	2.15396880	8,345,013,610	-	2.37612492	668,047,522	9,013,061,132
11	Kakamega	3.00387301	13,674,848,566	3.35045578	12,980,503,320	-	3.00387301	844,538,897	13,825,042,217
12	Kericho	1.90440430	7,178,668,356	1.73929543	6,738,465,302	-	1.90440430	535,423,269	7,273,888,571
13	Kiambu	3.36630462	13,071,817,986	3.17318105	12,293,696,674	-	3.36630462	946,436,543	13,240,133,217
14	Kilifi	2.78413711	12,813,396,770	3.14121274	12,169,843,476	-	2.78413711	782,760,150	12,952,603,626
15	Kirinyaga	1.43077009	6,151,661,892	1.40653616	5,449,272,719	371,666,667	1.43077009	402,261,011	6,223,200,397
16	Kisii	2.22317145	9,819,721,768	2.40197088	9,305,835,688	-	2.22317145	625,044,653	9,930,880,341
17	Kisumu	2.14881404	8,902,026,938	2.16953696	8,405,328,573	-	2.14881404	604,139,067	9,009,467,640
18	Kitui	2.67332787	11,503,907,837	2.80982593	10,885,968,099	-	2.67332787	751,606,132	11,637,574,231
19	Kwale	1.96101250	9,078,699,643	2.22634358	8,625,411,603	-	1.96101250	551,338,665	9,176,750,268
20	Lakipia	1.49418391	6,104,082,008	1.39047164	5,387,034,732	371,666,667	1.49418391	420,089,805	6,178,791,204
21	Lamu	1.00161720	3,857,621,205	0.84001567	3,254,430,723	371,666,667	1.00161720	281,604,675	3,907,702,065
22	Machakos	2.51745075	10,179,132,681	2.47718241	9,597,223,940	-	2.51745075	707,781,278	10,305,005,218
23	Makueni	2.07236592	8,976,335,654	2.19327825	8,497,308,272	-	2.07236592	582,645,678	9,079,953,950
24	Mandera	2.48516735	12,265,064,993	3.01751786	11,690,618,560	-	2.48516735	698,704,801	12,389,323,361
25	Marsabit	2.19994759	8,105,669,078	1.96093468	7,597,151,194	-	2.19994759	618,515,264	8,215,666,458
26	Meru	2.63727267	10,553,946,059	2.56677821	9,944,340,480	-	2.63727267	741,469,212	10,685,809,692
27	Migori	2.15818006	8,883,939,719	2.16430958	8,385,076,399	-	2.15818006	606,772,323	8,991,848,722
28	Mombasa	2.09262921	8,383,385,281	2.03902021	7,899,674,038	-	2.09262921	588,342,704	8,488,016,742
29	Murang'a	1.97965756	7,969,464,876	1.93892161	7,511,867,031	-	1.97965756	556,580,723	8,068,447,754
30	Nairobi City	5.35763115	21,417,128,397	5.20841762	20,178,711,957	-	5.35763115	1,506,297,997	21,685,009,954
31	Nakuru	3.40969073	14,455,147,658	3.52764991	13,666,997,646	-	3.40969073	958,634,548	14,625,632,194
32	Nandi	1.84169137	7,771,778,066	1.89612728	7,346,071,107	-	1.84169137	517,791,527	7,863,862,634
33	Narok	2.28620647	9,770,317,146	2.38545796	9,241,860,519	-	2.28620647	642,766,950	9,884,627,469
34	Nyamira	1.47860565	6,073,434,356	1.38349048	5,359,987,994	371,666,667	1.47860565	415,709,977	6,147,364,638

### **3.3.3 Additional Allocations FY 2026/2027**

221. Pursuant to Article 202 (2) of the Constitution, the National Government, out of its own share of revenue or proceeds of loans or grants from Development Partners, provides additional allocations to County Governments either conditionally or unconditionally to enable them perform their functions.
222. According to BPS 2026, County Governments will receive an additional allocation of Ksh. 64.69 billion out of which Ksh. 7.2 billion is financed from the National government's share of revenue and 57.46 billion from proceeds of loans and grants from Development Partners.
223. Nakuru County is likely to benefit from conditional and unconditional allocations from the National Government's share of revenue amounting to Ksh 203 million of which Ksh. 97.4 million is allocated to the CAIPs programme; Ksh 99.39 million allocated to counter fund stipends for Community health promoters and Ksh. 7.7 million allocated to the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees.
224. The county will further receive Conditional allocations Financed from loans and grants from development partners to the Agriculture, Health, Trade, Urban Development and the Environment sector. These include World Bank – Second Kenya Devolution Support Programme KDSP II LEVEL 1 and 2, World Bank's Finance Locally-Led Climate Action Program, (FLLoCA) for County Climate Resilience Investment Grant (CCRIG), Kenya Livestock Commercialisation Project (KeLCoP), World Bank National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP) and Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP) - Urban Institutional Grant and Urban Development Grant.

## **IV. 2026/2027 BUDGET FRAMEWORK AND THE MEDIUM TERM**

### **4.1 Fiscal Framework Summary**

225. The FY 2026/2027 budget framework is anchored on priorities set out in the 3rd CIDP (2023–2027), the Fourth Medium Term Plans, and the political manifesto of both the national and County administration. The County Government will continue enhancing revenue mobilization and rationalizing expenditure without compromising service delivery, despite prevailing domestic and external challenges.

### **4.2 Revenue Projections**

226. In the FY 2026/27 revenue collection from local Sources including FIF and national transfers is projected to increase to Ksh 21.375 billion, up from the 2025 CFSP revenue projection of Ksh. 20.707 billion. Equitable share will form the largest part of revenue at Ksh. 14.625 billion while OSR revenue is projected to at Ksh. 5.065 billion. Performance will be supported by ongoing reforms in revenue administration measures through automation of revenue sources, and enforcement in non-performing sources. The County Government continues to strengthen external resource mobilization efforts and projects raising Ksh. 1.479 billion from development partners. The County also projects to receive Ksh 204 million as conditional and unconditional grants from the National Government.

### **4.3 Expenditure Projections**

227. The County Government Implements a balanced budget where total revenue will equal total expenditure. Therefore, in FY2026/27, total expenditure is projected at Ksh. 21.375 billion where Ksh. 14.920 billion (69.8 percent) will comprise recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 6.455 billion (30.2 percent) will be used for development expenditure. This is in line with Section 107 (1b) of the PFM Act 2012 that requires County governments to allocate a minimum of 30 percent of the budget to development Budget.

228. Compensation to employees is projected at Ksh 8.072 billion (37.8 percent) which exceeds the recommended threshold of 35 percent under Section 25 of the PFM (County Governments) Regulations, 2015. This represents a

marginal 2 percent decline from the 2025 CFSP's allocation of Ksh. 8.197 billion.

229. The County government will further allocate Ksh. 1.70 billion (47.2 percent) of the equitable Development to the Ward development kitty in line with the Nakuru County Revenue Allocation Act, 2018 which prescribes an allocation of not less than 45 percent of the equitable development budget to Ward development projects.

#### **4.4 Deficit Financing**

230. The County Government proposes to implement a balanced budget in FY 2026/27, with a projected fiscal deficit of nil. In accordance with Sections 140–142 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, borrowing is permissible for financing development expenditure; however, the County does not plan to undertake any borrowing during the FY 2026/27 financial year. Consequently, total expenditure will be fully financed through County Own-Source Revenue (OSR), comprising local revenues and Appropriations-in-Aid (A-in-A), equitable share and conditional transfers from the National Government, and grants from the Government of Kenya and development partners.

#### **4.5 Fiscal and Structural Reforms**

231. The County faces fiscal risks arising from revenue underperformance due to leakages, incomplete revenue databases, and inefficiencies in collection systems. To mitigate these risks, the County Government is implementing fiscal reforms including comprehensive revenue mapping, continuous updating and validation of the revenue database, and strengthening the County Integrated Financial Operations Management System (CIFOMS). In addition, the implementation of a Single Business Permit is intended to streamline licensing processes, reduce compliance costs, broaden the revenue base, improve predictability of own-source revenues, and support private sector growth and job creation.
232. Weaknesses in data availability, planning, and reporting pose risks to effective resource allocation and budget execution. To address these risks,

the County is strengthening its planning and implementation framework by operationalizing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) structures, updating the County Statistical Abstract, refining the County reporting framework, and adopting best practices in programme and project management. These measures will enhance evidence-based decision-making, improve expenditure efficiency, and strengthen accountability and transparency in the use of public resources.

233. The execution of the development budget is exposed to risks including delayed disbursement of funds from the National Treasury, procurement inefficiencies, and weak contract management, which may result in cost overruns and delayed project completion. To mitigate these risks, the County will strengthen contract management systems to effectively track contract performance, milestones, and deliverables; enhance staff capacity through targeted training across the project management cycle; leverage technology to improve project oversight, monitoring and evaluation; and standardize procurement documentation to improve compliance, efficiency, and value for money.

#### **4.6 FY 2026/2027 and Medium-Term Budget Priorities**

234. The County Government will continue to pursue a prudent fiscal strategy anchored on fiscal discipline, transparency, and accountability in public resource management. In line with this strategy, expenditure growth will be aligned to realistic revenue projections, with emphasis on cost containment, elimination of redundancies, and improvement of operational efficiency, while ensuring equitable allocation of resources across sectors and geographic areas.
235. To ensure fiscal sustainability over the medium term, the County will prioritize funding for high-impact and essential programmes, while rationalizing non-core expenditures and minimizing duplication across departments. This expenditure prioritization framework is intended to enhance budget credibility, support employment creation, improve service delivery outcomes, and promote inclusive socio-economic development.

236. Further, the County Government remains committed to citizen-centred planning and sustainable socio-economic and technological transformation. Accordingly, budget allocations for FY 2026/27 and the medium term will be guided by approved development priorities as highlighted in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, the Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2026/27, and other relevant County policies and sector strategies, ensuring strong alignment between planning, budgeting, and implementation.
237. The policy strategies guiding resource allocation into FY 2026/27 and the medium term include:
- i. Leveraging on growth in productive sectors;
  - ii. Promotion of access to quality and affordable healthcare services;
  - iii. Completion, operationalization and expansion of County infrastructure;
  - iv. Creating enabling environment and transformation of MSE and private sector growth;
  - v. County public service reforms, enhancing governance, transparency and accountability; and
  - vi. Social development and inclusivity

#### **4.7 Criteria for Resource Allocation**

238. Articles 201, 202, and 203 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides the principles and framework for equitable sharing of national revenue between the National Government and County Governments, including the requirement that not less than fifteen percent (15 percent) of nationally raised revenue be allocated to County Governments. In this regard, the National Treasury has proposed an allocation of Kshs. 420 billion to County Governments for FY 2026/27, to be shared in accordance with the Fourth Basis of Revenue Sharing Formula approved by the Senate.
239. Further, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires County Governments to allocate a minimum of thirty percent (30 percent) of their total budgets to development expenditure. In addition, the Nakuru County Revenue Act provides that at least forty-five percent (45%) of the County's development allocation, net of conditional grants and Appropriations-in-Aid

(A-in-A), be earmarked for Ward Development. This County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) has complied with these statutory requirements for the FY 2026/27–2028/29 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period.

240. Allocations from the equitable share according to the BPS 2026 amounts to Ksh 14.625 billion. Projected grants from development partners and National Government are projected at Ksh 1.683 billion and collections from own source revenue are projected to total Ksh 5.065 billion, of which Ksh 2.665 billion is projected FIF collections and Kshs. 2.4 billion from other local sources.
241. The allocation of resources for the FY 2026/27–2028/29 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period will be guided by the following criteria:
- a) Prioritization of programmes that support economic recovery, resilience, and long-term fiscal sustainability;
  - b) Alignment of programmes with the priorities and objectives of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, the Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2026/27, and other approved County planning frameworks;
  - c) Funding of programmes that directly address the core mandates and service delivery responsibilities of the respective sectors and sub-sectors;
  - d) Allocation of Ward Development resources in compliance with Section 4 of the Nakuru County Revenue Allocation Act, 2018, to support community-initiated projects and promote equitable and balanced development across the County;
  - e) Prioritization of completion of ongoing and multi-year projects, as well as the operationalization of completed projects and programmes to maximize returns on public investment;
  - f) Provision for the settlement of verified outstanding pending bills and debts in line with approved fiscal consolidation and cash management plans; and
  - g) Provision of social protection and safety net programmes for County residents and staff, including bursaries, enhancement of the staff medical scheme, and targeted allocations to the Persons with Disabilities Fund and other vulnerable groups.

## **4.8 Details of Sector Priorities**

### **Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector**

242. The Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector is made up of six subsectors namely; Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services; Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development; Nakuru City; and the Municipalities of Naivasha, Gilgil, and Molo.

### **Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services**

243. The Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services sub-sector is composed of four directorates, namely: Livestock Production, Veterinary Services, Fisheries Development, and Crop Production. According to the 2025 Gross County Product (GCP) Report, this sector accounted for approximately 32.2 percent of Nakuru's GCP, a share significantly higher than the national average of 21.8 percent.

244. During the 2022/23–2024/25 MTEF period, the sub-sector implemented various interventions aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, strengthening value chains, and improving farmer livelihoods. These interventions were delivered through four key programmes, namely: Administration, Planning and Support Services; Livestock Resource Management and Development; Fisheries Development; and Crop Production and Management, which are aligned with the national Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), CIDP 2023–2027, and the Governor's Manifesto 2023–2027.

245. The Livestock Production Directorate, supported farmer groups with 238 dairy goats, 65 Dorper sheep, 57,987 one-month-old chicks, 22 beehives, and 43 incubators with backup generators; established over 40,000 hectares of pasture and fodder; harvested 422 tons of fodder; initiated construction of one hay barn store; trained 280 Artificial Insemination (AI) service providers. It also procured nine backup generators for various milk cooling plants; completed the Kiptagich milk cooling plant; constructed one slaughterhouse and renovated another; and produced 119.07 tons of hides and 492,361 pieces of skin, generating KSh 124.9 million in revenue.

246. The Veterinary Services Directorate, vaccinated 608,300 animals against major diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax, and Lumpy Skin Disease; strengthened disease surveillance through continuous monitoring and reporting via the Kenya Animal Bio-Surveillance System (KABS); constructed four cattle dips in Solai, Chelitit, Koimugul, and Kipsyenan; renovated two cattle dips in Sarambei and Mauande; licensed all slaughterhouses, 1,352 flayers, and 172 hides and skins traders; and conducted routine meat inspection and market surveillance across the county.
247. The Fisheries Development Directorate, restocked 551,967 fingerlings in Lake Naivasha, community dams, and farm ponds; conducted 173 multi-agency monitoring, control, and surveillance patrols; provided six eco-tourism boats, five engines, 652 fishing gears, and 396 life jackets to beach management units and youth groups; and conducted 62 trainings for fish farmers on aquaculture technologies and management practices.
248. Through the Crop Production Directorate, the sub-sector; conducted 64 farm visits, 129 field days, and 613 baraza meetings to enhance farmer knowledge, supported farmers with quality planting materials, including 20,116 coffee seedlings, 357,036 avocado seedlings, 33.15 million pyrethrum seeds; 5,124 kg of beans, 36,029 kg of maize seeds, and 45,000 kg of sunflower seeds; distributed more than 500,000 bags of subsidized fertilizer through cooperatives and satellite depots; supplied seeds and biofertilizer to 6,494 vulnerable farmers; equipped plant doctors with 100 PPE kits, 100 knapsack sprayers, 42 motorized sprayers, and 4,120 litres of pesticides; constructed and renovated 32 tea buying centres; excavated 30 farm ponds; constructed three water pans; procured 55 soil sampling augers; and completed a kitchen and dining hall at the Agricultural Training Centre in Soilo to improve training capacity.
249. During the FY 2026/27– FY 2028/29 MTEF period, the sub-sector will focus on strengthening institutional capacity through organization of trade shows and exhibitions, renovation of offices, and procurement of essential equipment to improve operational efficiency. The programme will also ensure continuous staff training, targeted recruitment to address critical staffing gaps, and promotion of eligible staff to enhance productivity and motivation.
250. To improve livestock productivity and value chain development, the sub-sector will distribute improved one-month-old kienyeji chicks, dairy goats, and

sheep to farmer groups; establish 50 hectares of pasture and fodder annually; harvest and conserve 150 tons of fodder; construct three feed stores; promote adoption of climate-smart livestock technologies; and strengthen extension services through farm visits, farmer trainings, demonstrations, and field supervision.

251. To strengthen fish value chains, the sub-sector will conduct farmer training, farm visits, and enhanced surveillance to curb illegal fishing practices; stock 600,000 fingerlings in Lake Naivasha; undertake regular inspections in fish markets; and build capacity of fish value chain actors. Further efforts will focus on strengthening agricultural extension services; expanding access to quality planting materials and subsidized fertilizer; reducing post-harvest losses; procuring soil sampling augers and testing kits; and training farmers on climate change adaptation and value addition.
252. To implement these interventions, the sub-sector will utilize the allocated budget of Ksh 726,516,862 Ksh 799,168,548 and Ksh 879,085,403 for the medium term 2026/27–2028/29.

### **Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development**

253. The Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development sub-sector plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Nakuru County, given that its operations revolve around land, a key factor of production. It has two directorates, namely the Directorate of Lands and Physical Planning and the Directorate of Housing and Urban Development. This sub-sector is a key enabler of the affordable housing agenda as well as Sustainable Development Goal 11, which seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
254. During the 2022/23–2024/25 MTEF period, the sub-sector completed the elevation of Gilgil and Molo towns to municipality status; trained 65 staff; promoted 57 staff; recruited 25 additional officers; and developed two policies: the Nakuru County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) and the Nakuru County Valuation and Rating Act, 2023.
255. The Lands and Physical Planning Directorate, in the same period prepared and launched the County Spatial Plan (2019–2029); processed 3,404

development applications comprising 2,211 building plans, 628 subdivisions, 525 change-of-user applications, and 40 lease extensions; issued 68,000 title deeds in collaboration with the National Government; established a County GIS laboratory; resolved land disputes through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); and procured one Real Time Kinematic (RTK) machine to strengthen land survey operations.

256. Additionally, through the Housing and Urban Development Directorate, the sub-sector participated in the first Kenya Urban Forum which was held in June 2023; established the urban entities boards; renovated 454 housing units; upgraded 3 km of sewer systems within county estates; established six Alternative Building Materials Technology (ABMT) centres; trained 470 stakeholders on ABMT technology; constructed five sanitation blocks in Kivumbini Estate; procured four stabilized block-making machines; partnered with the National Government during Phase I of the affordable housing programme in Molo and Bahati constituencies, where 220 units were completed in each constituency; and identified land for construction of 15 Economic Stimulus Programme markets across the county.

257. Under the World Bank-funded KISIP programme, 3.3 km of roads with requisite storm water drainage, water reticulation systems, street lighting, and sanitation facilities were constructed in Lakeview, London, and Kwa Murogi informal settlements. The sub-sector also complied with KUSP II minimum conditions for urban entities through profiling of urban areas to analyse their socio-economic characteristics, preparation of a climate resilience master plan, capacity building of boards, deployment of staff, and creation of department-level budget vote heads.

258. Over the medium term 2026/27–2028/29, the sub-sector will strengthen institutional capacity through staff training, recruitment and promotions, implementation of performance contracting and appraisal systems, and provision of adequate operational and safety equipment. To enhance land use planning and management, the sub-sector will complete and operationalize the Land Information Management System; undertake planning and surveying of urban centres and county estates; digitize land records; update the county public land inventory; continue operationalization of the County GIS laboratory; automate processing of development

applications; and strengthen ADR mechanisms to address land-related conflicts.

259. Through the Housing and Urban Development Directorate, the sub-sector intends to operationalize six town management committees and eight market centre committees; prepare eight integrated urban development plans; capacity build four urban area management boards; transfer functions to urban boards; fast-track implementation of donor-funded KISIP II and KUSP II programmes; rehabilitate county estates; promote adoption of Appropriate Building Materials and Technology (ABMT); and implement affordable housing programmes within the county.
260. To achieve these interventions, the sub-sector has budgetary allocations of Ksh 291,769,503 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 320,946,453 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 353,041,099 in FY 2028/29.

### **Nakuru City**

261. Nakuru City under Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended 2019), is mandated to; coordinate and deliver urban services, strengthen governance systems, and promote inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban development. It covers Nakuru East and West Sub-Counties.
262. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the sub-sector completed Phase I of Arafha Stadium renovation; constructed 7.3 km of tarmac roads and 8.4 km of storm water drainage; developed a voluntary local reporting dashboard for SDG reporting; developed two policies on corruption prevention and risk management; maintained streetlights and road signage; installed a temporary sanitation facility at Menengai Arboretum; procured and planted 10,100 saplings in partnership with Nakuru Main Prison and Tumaini House Schools; held the annual Nakuru City Cultural Week; conducted two city clean-up exercises in London Estate and Waivers Market; and installed 22 low-cost air quality sensors and one reference-grade sensor through the Respira Air Quality Monitoring Project.
263. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sub-sector intends to construct 6 km of non-motorized transport (NMT) networks and 3 km of tarmac roads; install 200 streetlights; construct 4.5 km of storm water drainage; install 150 litter bins;

purchase two skip loader trucks and four skip bins; rehabilitate one solid waste disposal site; plant 30,000 saplings; rehabilitate two markets; construct six Jua Kali sheds; hold the annual Nakuru City Marathon; and conduct four citizen engagement forums annually.

264. To achieve these interventions, the sub-sector has been allocated Ksh 637,787,455, Ksh 701,566,201, and Ksh 771,722,821 for FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28, and FY 2028/29 respectively.

### **Naivasha Municipality**

265. Naivasha Municipality was established in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The municipal board delegated functions include; development control, solid waste management, management of public spaces, and on-street parking.

266. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the sub-sector completed Phase II of the Naivasha wholesale market; rehabilitated Naivasha Municipal Park; tarmacked 2.1 km of roads in Lakeview Estate; constructed 0.5 km of NMT facilities along Mama Ngina Road; upgraded 0.62 km of sewer network in Naivasha CBD; graded and murramed 4.5 km of roads in Kayole and Kinungi; and constructed 3.65 km of storm water drainage.

267. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sub-sector intends to develop 230 new parking slots; develop one infrastructure master plan; construct 6 km of sewer systems; construct 3 km of storm water drainage; grade and murram 10 km of access roads; purchase one skip loader and five skip bins; install 60 litter bins; rehabilitate two public parks; and hold three annual municipality cycling and marathon events.

268. To achieve these interventions, the sub-sector has been allocated a budget of Ksh 281,452,479 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 309,597,727 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 340,557,500 in FY 2028/29.

### **Molo Municipality**

269. Molo Municipality was chartered on 7th July 2022 and has a fully constituted municipal board with essential committees appointed. During the review period 2022/23–2024/25, the sub-sector renovated municipal offices, procured

office equipment, held four annual board meetings, conducted two clean-up exercises, and held two public engagement forums to identify development projects. However, the offices were vandalized during the anti-national finance bill 2024 demonstrations.

270. In the medium term 2026/27–2028/29, the sub-sector intends to develop 300 parking slots; install 15 solar streetlights; develop one infrastructure master plan; renovate Molo Stadium; construct 11.5 km of storm water drainage; install 30 litter bins; rehabilitate three public parks; construct six modern stalls; and hold four annual public engagement meetings.

271. To achieve these interventions, the sub-sector has a budgetary allocation of Ksh 87,071,300 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 95,778,430 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 105,356,273 in FY 2028/29.

### **Gilgil Municipality**

272. Gilgil Municipality was chartered on 7th July 2022 hosting various security installations, including 5KR Barracks, Kenyatta Barracks, the Kenya Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTU), and the National Youth Service (NYS).

273. During the review period 2022/23–2024/25, the sub-sector rehabilitated municipal offices; purchased office furniture and equipment; held 11 quarterly board meetings; commenced cabro paving of 100 parking slots; and installed five solar streetlights.

274. In the medium term, the municipality has a budgetary allocation of Ksh 140,780,839 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 154,858,923 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 170,344,816 in FY 2028/29. These resources will be used for construction of 300 new parking slots; tarmacking of 9 km of roads; construction of 10 km of storm water drainage; installation of 30 solar streetlights; installation of 40 litter bins; rehabilitation of two public parks; construction of six Jua Kali sheds; rehabilitation of one social hall; construction of one market; and holding 12 public participation forums.

## **Energy, Infrastructure and Information, Communication and Technology Sector**

275. The sector is made up of two sub-sectors, namely: the Infrastructure Sub-sector and the ICT & E-Government sub-sector.

### **Infrastructure**

276. The Infrastructure Sub-sector is responsible for planning, developing, and maintaining the county's physical infrastructure. It comprises the Roads & Public Transport and the Public Works Directorate.

277. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the sub-sector graded 3,343.52 km of roads; graveled 1,117.81 km of roads; constructed 39 motorable footbridges; maintained 169.1 km of storm water drainage networks; constructed 18.8 km of new storm water drainage; constructed 88 boda boda sheds; and installed 1,551 streetlights.

278. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sub-sector intends to tarmac 21 km of road networks; grade 1,350 km and gravel 96 km of roads; construct 19 footbridges and 56 km of storm water drainage systems; maintain 42 km of existing drainage networks; rehabilitate six bus parks while constructing six new ones; construct 55 boda boda sheds; purchase one hydraulic cabin vehicle; and increase installed solar streetlights by 25 percent.

279. To achieve these interventions, the sub-sector has been allocated a budget of Ksh 487,641,904 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 536,406,094 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 590,046,704 in FY 2028/29.

### **ICT and E-Government**

280. Nakuru County Government recognizes ICT as a key enabler of economic development and social transformation. The sub-sector aims to provide efficient, affordable, and reliable ICT infrastructure and services as outlined in the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) of Kenya Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), CIDP (2023–2027), and the Governor's Manifesto 2023–2027.

281. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the sub-sector established three digital hubs in Molo, Kagoto, and Njoro; recruited 10 ICT officers; developed a County ICT Policy; installed internet in 15 sites, LAN in three sites, and Wi-Fi at

Kabazi Market; trained 1,766 youths at Kagoto, Shaabab, and Menengai digital hubs; installed a firewall at the headquarters data centre; branded 10 projects; and developed technical specifications for the HRMIS, stores management system, and asset management system.

282. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sub-sector will operationalize eight digital hubs; upgrade the county website to enhance user-friendliness; establish digital and media centres to provide access to digital resources and media services to the public; promote digital literacy and knowledge sharing; integrate county ICT systems; train 5,440 youths across various digital hubs; host seven innovation forums; produce print media and documentaries; install and configure LAN, WAN, Wi-Fi, and internet services; deploy data security measures; install CCTV systems and power backup systems; and operationalize ICT and communication policies.

283. To achieve these interventions, the sub-sector will utilize a budget allocation of Ksh 61,605,128 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 67,765,641 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 74,542,205 in FY 2028/29.

### **Health Sector**

284. The Health Sector plays a critical role in ensuring access to quality, affordable, and people-centered healthcare services in line with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), CIDP (2023–2027), and the national goal of Universal Health Coverage. The sector operates through three core directorates, namely Administration and Planning, Public Health and Sanitation, and Medical Services, which collectively provide leadership, policy direction, coordination, and delivery of preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative services. These functions are implemented through an integrated network of 222 healthcare facilities comprising one Level V, 16 Level IV, 32 Level III, and 173 Level II facilities.

285. During the review period 2022/23–2024/25, the sector implemented the Kenya Electronic Medical Records (EMR) system in 14 facilities, with further rollout planned under Taifa Care; conducted data quality audits; increased human resource capacity by 11.8 percent (from 3,082 to 3,446); improved governance through gazetting hospital management committees,

stakeholder forums, supportive supervision, and performance contracting; fast-tracked construction of Level IV hospitals in Kuresoi North (34%) and Rongai (44%); renovated Olenguruone Sub-County Hospital; expanded OPD and IPD facilities across various wards; commissioned 11 new facilities; installed solar power systems in 12 facilities; completed over 40 projects through two phases of Rapid Results Initiatives; and strengthened the primary healthcare network through establishment and gazettment of 16 operational Primary Care Networks (PCNs), which delivered 268 multidisciplinary outreach services to 12,148 people.

286. Through the Public Health Directorate, the sector strengthened WASH coordination through NACOSTEC, CWIS, and a multi-sectoral forum of 27 stakeholders; improved 18 public sanitation facilities; trained sanitation operators with PPE starter kits; achieved 90 percent village Open Defecation Free status; increased latrine coverage from 92 percent to 95 percent; trained 45 IPC Trainers of Trainers and cascaded training to over 1,000 health workers and CHPs; reached 555,896 individuals and 121,017 households with IPC and hygiene messages; distributed 10 water tanks (2,500 litres each) to nine facilities and the Mai Mahiu wellness site; formed 563 school health clubs; installed 300 handwashing facilities; reached 324,622 learners and staff with WASH messages; inspected 922 schools for public health compliance; trained 522 patrons and 145 cleaners; inspected and licensed 8,900 food premises; certified 28,388 food handlers; collected 290 food and water samples (90.8% compliant); managed disease outbreaks including 21 Mpox cases and 16 measles cases, achieving 100 percent outbreak investigation within 48 hours; maintained 87 percent full immunization coverage; installed 67 new cold-chain units; vaccinated 9,500 healthcare workers (97%) against influenza; strengthened community health through 3,193 active CHVs reaching 816,987 households; and supported 12,618 indigents through SHA registration.

287. Through the Medical Services Directorate, the sector expanded oncology services with radiotherapy treating about 60 patients daily, supported by two LINAC machines and a brachytherapy unit; established 11 new facilities; opened a 24-bed maternity unit in Kiptangwany; expanded operating theatres in multiple hospitals; strengthened eye services across five facilities supported by four ophthalmologists, five ophthalmic clinical officers, and eight

nurses; operationalized three new dental clinics in Njoro, Lare, and Subukia; procured reagents worth KSh 5.3 million; installed a digital X-ray at Bahati serving 350 patients monthly; increased expenditure on drugs and non-pharmaceuticals to KSh 851.3 million in FY 2024/25; reduced stockouts from 55 percent to 45 percent; trained staff on antimicrobial stewardship, KEML, HPT prioritization, and supply chain management; achieved 95 percent viral suppression among HIV clients and 98.9 percent PMTCT coverage; screened 1,992,695 people for TB; notified 3,270 cases; maintained an 84 percent treatment success rate; established three GBV recovery clinics; trained healthcare workers and community leaders on GBV prevention; conducted disability assessments; distributed assistive devices; and generated KSh 1.79 billion in Facility Improvement Fund revenue in FY 2024/25.

288. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sector intends to scale up digitization by integrating EMR systems in 100 health facilities by 2029; complete asset valuation and land titling; operationalize 15 newly constructed facilities; recruit over 2,700 health workers; support 410 functional Community Health Units; provide stipends to over 4,000 Community Health Promoters; and expand insurance coverage to 57,493 indigent households.

289. The sector will further improve maternal and child health outcomes, strengthen disease surveillance, enhance WASH outcomes, strengthen HIV and TB control, expand diagnostic services, procure six ACLS ambulances, and expand specialized care. Over the medium term, the sector has been allocated Ksh 7,931,410,069 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 8,724,551,076 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 9,597,006,184 in FY 2028/29.

## **Education Sector**

290. The Education Sector is a key driver of human capital development, social equity, and economic growth in Nakuru County through the provision of quality foundational education and market-oriented skills. The sector is made up of two directorates, namely Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) and Vocational Training, whose mandates are anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and relevant policy frameworks to support pre-primary education, vocational skills development, and learner welfare.

291. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the sector constructed two centres of excellence in Naivasha and Nakuru West sub-counties and 195 ECDE classrooms; procured and distributed instructional materials and age-appropriate furniture to public ECDE centres; trained 2,994 ECDE teachers in FY 2022/23, 5,065 in FY 2023/24, and 2,642 in FY 2024/25; recruited 192 ECDE teachers; rolled out the school feeding programme in 1,066 ECDE centres benefiting 65,591 pupils; integrated ICT in ECDE learning through partnership with EIDU by distributing 1,900 internet-enabled gadgets; disbursed Ksh 991.5 million in bursaries to 240,112 needy students; recruited 39 vocational training instructors; constructed 10 workshops/training rooms, six new VTCs, one administration block, and three toilet blocks; installed fences and gates in three VTCs; procured tools and equipment for 21 VTCs; conducted 14 countywide sensitization forums; trained 224 VTC instructors, held 103 Board of Governors meeting; disbursed Ksh 369.68 million in capitation grants to 14,827 trainees; supported graduation of 4,500 trainees; and facilitated participation of VTCs in co-curricular activities.
292. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sector intends to sustain the school feeding programme; provide ECDE capitation support; supply instructional materials; recruit additional ECDE teachers; promote participation in co-curricular activities; strengthen ICT integration; disburse bursaries; construct and equip additional ECDE classrooms; establish new centres of excellence; develop special needs-friendly facilities; provide outdoor play equipment; construct toilet blocks; and supply water tanks.
293. To enhance vocational training, the sector will develop and operationalize one Nakuru Vocational Training Policy; enact the County Vocational Training Act; procure one institutional bus and one truck; train staff in sign language; recruit additional instructors; support participation of all 41 VTCs in co-curricular activities; construct hostels and training rooms; equip VTCs; establish Centres of Excellence; and continue disbursement of capitation grants. Over the medium term, the sector has been allocated Ksh 1,417,258,301 in FY 2026/27, Ksh 1,558,984,131 in FY 2027/28, and Ksh 1,714,882,544 in FY 2028/29.

## **General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector**

294. The General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector plays a critical role in poverty eradication, employment creation, and regional development. It is also a key sector in revenue generation for the County. The sector's key areas of focus include trade promotion, enterprise development, physical market development, alcoholic drinks control, county bus terminus management, promotion of industrialization, fair trade practices, betting, gaming and lotteries control, cooperative development, and tourism promotion.
295. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, under Administration, Planning, and Support Services, the sector implemented 50 percent of its strategic plan; prepared 12 quarterly M&E reports; trained 97 and promoted 31 members of staff; and renovated weights and measures offices. Under Cooperative Management, the sector revived nine marketing cooperatives and supported four SACCOs with value addition. Under the Commerce and Enterprise Programme, the sector conducted 15 SME trainings; registered 10 Producer Business Groups (PBGs) and created market linkages; organized two trade exhibitions; verified 18,588 weighing and measuring instruments; and inspected 174 business premises.
296. Under the Market Rehabilitation and Development Programme, the sector constructed 36 new markets; held 52 market committee meetings and 59 market operators' meetings; activated eight tourism sites; held 10 tourism events; conducted 12 stakeholders' forums; conducted 20 PSV drivers' and conductors' sensitization forums; trained 16 sub-county liquor regulation committees; and trained 29 SACCOs. Under the Promotion of Heritage and Social Cultural Diversity Programme, the sector trained 720 cultural practitioners; organized 15 festivals/exhibitions; mapped six heritage sites; and established a county studio.
297. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, under Administration, the department seeks to complete the County Aggregation and Industrial Park (Lord Egerton Agri-City Project), which will enhance agricultural value addition and agribusiness. The department will also rehabilitate five markets and construct five additional ones. Additionally, it will recruit 45 and promote 15 staff members. Under Commerce and Enterprise, the directorate plans to conduct 15 MSME trainings; create 12 marketing linkages for PBGs; conduct six trade

exhibitions; and fund an additional 1,300 MSMEs through the County Enterprise Fund (Wezesha Programme).

298. Under Alcoholic Drinks Control, the sector intends to enhance consumer protection through inspection of business premises and verification of weighing and measuring instruments; conduct stakeholders' sensitization forums on alcoholic drinks control; and train Sub-County Liquor and Review Committees. Under the Cooperative Directorate, the sector will revive six marketing cooperatives; improve access to credit through the CRDF; support nine marketing cooperatives with value addition equipment; develop 42 SACCO business plans; and sensitize 10 housing cooperatives on appropriate housing technologies.

299. To foster cultural diversity and economically empower artists, the sector, through the Development of Socio-Cultural Diversity and Promotion of Responsible Gaming Programme, intends to develop a County Culture and Heritage Policy; establish three cultural centres; map six heritage sites; support 15 art groups; refurbish six art hubs/libraries; establish an artist database; train 900 artists; develop regulations to operationalize the Nakuru Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 2014; and enforce betting and gaming control regulations. The Tourism Directorate intends to hold nine tourism events, activate nine tourism sites, conduct 16 stakeholders' forums, and produce 16 assorted promotional materials. The Medium-Term Budget allocation for the sector amounts to Ksh 534,886,940, Ksh 588,375,634, and Ksh 647,213,197 for FY 2025/26, FY 2026/27, and FY 2027/28 respectively.

### **Social Protection and Recreation Sector**

300. The Social Protection and Recreation Sector has two subsectors, namely: Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services & Inclusivity, and Culture. The subsector operates under four programmes to fulfil its mandate. These include Administration, Planning and Support Services, which focuses on overall management and support functions; Gender Empowerment and Social Inclusivity, which promotes socio-economic empowerment and gender equality; Management and Development of Sports, Recreation and Sports Facilities, which focuses on sports infrastructure development and

coordination of sporting activities; and Youth Empowerment and Participation, which focuses on engaging and empowering youth in county development.

301. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the subsector, through the Directorate of Social Services, issued 1,798 assistive/mobility devices; sensitized PWDs on AGPO; admitted 14 elderly persons to the Alms House; constructed five social halls (Githioro/Karachua Multipurpose Hall, Elburgon Social Hall, Kayole, and Viwandani); rehabilitated four social halls (Dundori, Viwandani, Kayole, and Mai Mahiu); organized 10 sports events for PWDs; graded sports grounds at Jewathu, Kamkunji, Kirathimo, and Kariandusi; and implemented ward sports and youth empowerment allocations through the purchase and distribution of sports equipment and youth empowerment items. To further support sports development, the sector trained 170 referees and coaches; nurtured 667 sports talents; organized 10 tournaments; and sponsored participation in sports calendar events such as KICOSCA, KYISA, and EALASCA games.
302. The Directorate of Gender organized 11 community sensitization forums on GBV; activated GBV clusters in all sub-counties; and marked international days such as International Women's Day, the International Day of the Girl Child, the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, and International Youth Week. Concurrently, The Directorate of Youth Affairs engaged stakeholders through forums; conducted capacity building for youth focal persons from different county departments; organized the "Soko la Vijana" market exhibition; established two production hubs for training youth on textile making, ICT skills, and music production; empowered 469 youth groups with tools for work; conducted capacity building for 850 youths in empowerment centres; and held 23 youth stakeholders' forums.
303. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sector intends to enhance service delivery by training staff on asset management; recruit 20 new staff; promote 10 staff; and generate timely quarterly and annual reports. It will prioritize continuous training of 11 gender focal persons annually; approval, launch, and implementation of the Gender Policy; conduct four gender mainstreaming workshops annually; hold 11 community sensitization forums; mark four international days annually; hold at least one stakeholders' forum per year; conduct 12 Gender Technical Working Group workshops; ensure 100

percent management of all GBV cases reported in the GBV information system; and rescue and rehabilitate 270 street children.

304. Through the Management and Development of Sports and Recreation Programme, the sector will rehabilitate nine stadia; ensure 100 percent completion of the Keringet High Altitude Sports Centre; nurture 10,000 sportsmen and women; sponsor sports disciplines in sports calendar events; and train at least 1,000 coaches.

305. Under the Youth Empowerment Programme, the sector will train and mentor 7,500 youths across the county; sustain production hubs; implement youth empowerment programmes through acquisition and distribution of tools and equipment to 550 youth groups; approve and launch the Youth Policy; and engage 46 new partners on youth programmes.

306. The sector's budgetary allocation for prioritized programmes and projects stands at Ksh 453,740,586, Ksh 499,114,644, and Ksh 549,026,109 for the FY 2025/26–2027/28 MTEF period.

### **Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector**

307. The Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector comprise of two directorates, namely: Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources; and Water & Sanitation. The sector is responsible for enforcement of environmental management laws; waste management, refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal; pollution control in lentic and lotic ecosystems, air, land, noise and excessive vibrations; and identification and development of renewable energy sites and green energy opportunities.

308. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the sector updated its asset register; rehabilitated the boardroom; trained 17 staff; promoted 52 staff; engaged 490 casual labourers annually; and recruited 19 staff. The sector drilled 72 boreholes; rehabilitated 367 water projects; equipped 61 water projects with solar systems; desilted four dams/pans; constructed three new water pans through FLLoCA; and protected 15 springs. Implementation of these water projects increased water production by 4,267.5 m<sup>3</sup> per day and expanded coverage by 3.11 percent, reaching 19,159 households. The sector

also constructed four sewerage extensions and connected 252 households to the sewer network; maintained 93 waste operation zones; purchased and supplied seven skip bins; and rehabilitated two disposal sites in Molo and Tipis.

309. Under the Directorate of Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Natural Resources, the sector trained all 55 Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPCs), the County Climate Change Planning Committee, and the County Steering Committee on sustainable climate actions. A total of 48 FLLoCA projects were implemented: eight in the agriculture sector, 15 in the environment sector, and 25 in the water sector. These projects benefited 153,850 people (60,891 males and 92,959 females), including 71,398 youth and 3,682 persons with disabilities. The sector also maintained eight air quality sensors and sensitized 498 people on climate change and adoption of clean energy solutions.
310. The sector planted 1,771,356 trees of various species across the county in collaboration with stakeholders; rehabilitated Lion's Garden; maintained Nyayo Garden; and beautified the Nakuru–Nairobi highway stretch from State House to Kiondo. It partnered with various stakeholders to beautify urban roundabouts, open spaces, and road medians within Nakuru City and Naivasha Municipality. Additionally, the sector drilled 72 boreholes, solarized 61 boreholes, desilted four dams, protected 15 springs, supplied 158 water tanks, and rehabilitated 367 water projects.
311. During the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sector has prioritized provision of water and sanitation services through drilling and solarization of boreholes, rehabilitation of water projects, and extension of sewer networks. It will enhance pollution control in lentic and lotic ecosystems, air, land, noise, and excessive vibrations; strengthen environmental management and enforcement of environmental laws, including waste management, refuse removal, refuse dumps, and solid waste disposal; and enhance climate change resilience, adaptation, and mitigation while promoting development of green and clean energy. The sector's budget allocation stands at Ksh 642,328,758, Ksh 706,561,633, and Ksh 777,217,797 for FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28, and FY 2028/29 respectively.

## **Public Administration and National/International Relations Sector**

312. This sector comprises six subsectors, namely: Office of the Governor & Deputy Governor; Finance & Economic Planning; Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance; County Public Service Board; Office of the County Attorney; and the County Assembly of Nakuru.

### **Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor**

313. The Sub Sector plays a pivotal role in implementing Nakuru County Government's development agenda. It is responsible for providing overall leadership and policy direction for the County. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the subsector coordinated the preparation of performance contracts for FY 2023/24, FY 2024/25, and FY 2025/26, which were signed between H.E. the Governor and CECMs/Board Chairs and cascaded to Chief Officers, Accounting Officers, and Directors. It held 21 annual statutory cabinet sittings across the three fiscal years; delivered two Annual State of the County Addresses at the County Assembly; completed the Milimani Office Complex (non-residential); procured and installed furniture and fittings for the office block; assented to three Bills into law (Nakuru County Valuation and Rating Act, 2024; Nakuru County Finance Act, 2023; and Nakuru County Alcoholic Drinks Control Regulations) against a target of seven; attended nine Intergovernmental Summit meetings and organized 80 citizen barazas.

314. During the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the subsector will implement a budget of Ksh 391,806,602, Ksh 430,987,262, and Ksh 474,085,988. It aims to ensure 100 percent execution of the emergency fund; organize 15 capacity development trainings/workshops; achieve 100 percent implementation of performance contracts; consolidate governance reforms; fully operationalize executive infrastructure at the Milimani Complex; strengthen disaster preparedness and response; modernize executive management systems through the e-Cabinet system; enhance service delivery and monitoring at sub-county and ward levels; and deepen intergovernmental and citizen engagement.

## **County Treasury**

315. The County Treasury comprises five directorates: Internal Audit, Supply Chain Management, Economic Planning, Finance, and External Resource Mobilization. The PFM Act, 2012 mandates the County Treasury to oversee, monitor, and evaluate public finances and manage the county's economic affairs. Other mandates include public debt management, resource mobilization, preparation of financial statements, safeguarding government assets, and providing leadership in public asset acquisition and disposal.
316. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the County Treasury developed five policies, including the County Transport Policy, Asset and Liability Management Policy, Risk Management Policy, and Strategic Partnerships Policy. The County Treasury office block reached 90 percent completion rate, with landscaping, gate installation, and equipping as outstanding works. The subsector also constructed and equipped two sub-county offices in Naivasha and Njoro and renovated six offices, including Accounts, Administration, Cash Management, and the Office of the Chief Officer for Economic Planning.
317. Under personnel services, 41 staff were recruited (nine on contract and 32 casual), 51 staff were promoted, and 193 staff were trained through partner-supported short courses. The subsector implemented 76 percent of its signed Performance Management Systems. Own Source Revenue (OSR) collection stood at Ksh 3.1 billion, Ksh 3.36 billion, and Ksh 3.6 billion against targets of Ksh 3.4 billion, Ksh 3.9 billion, and Ksh 4.1 billion for FY 2022/23, FY 2023/24, and FY 2024/25 respectively, indicating a 16 percent growth rate and an average collection efficiency of 87 percent.
318. The subsector strengthened internal controls through risk-based and value-for-money audits. Annual financial statements were prepared in compliance with the PFM Act, 2012. The County Treasury settled pending bills worth Ksh 140 million out of an eligible stock of Ksh 170 million. It procured an asset management system, captured 40 percent of asset categories, achieved 70 percent asset tagging, and reached 30 percent progress in processing asset ownership documents. The department added 53 organizations to its donor portfolio, developed 28 proposals and concept notes, signed five donor agreements, and mobilized Ksh 1.55 million in external resources.

319. Under the Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management Programme, the County Treasury prepared key planning documents including Annual Development Plans, Annual Progress Reports, and County Debt Management Papers. It completed CIDP III (2023–2027), prepared the County Statistical Abstract 2022, and submitted statutory planning documents aligned with the PFM Act. It also conducted impact surveys on devolution of services, sector projects, and donor initiatives; sensitized 23 officers on county statistics; and trained 40 staff on gender statistics.
320. During the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the County Treasury will prioritize completion and equipping of the Treasury office block; strengthening financial management and reporting; implementing performance management systems; and training 200 staff annually.
321. Under the Public Finance Management Programme, the subsector will ensure compliance with statutory document submission requirements; conduct public participation forums across all sub-counties; map 10 new revenue sources per fiscal period; clean up the revenue database; automate 90 percent of revenue sources; integrate payment channels; and target Ksh 4.7 billion in OSR for FY 2026/27.
322. The subsector will continue implementing affirmative action procurement requirements to ensure that at least 30 percent of tenders are awarded to special interest groups. It will strengthen external resource mobilization and pursue PPPs and off-balance-sheet funding opportunities.
323. Under County Economic Planning and Coordination, the subsector will provide technical support in economic planning; enhance use of the County Information and Documentation Centre through digitization; improve monitoring and reporting through annual and quarterly progress reports; establish sub-county M&E committees; and strengthen the county statistical unit.
324. The Audit Unit will strengthen accountability through risk-based audits. The Asset Management Unit will update and verify the asset register, conduct tagging, valuation, and classification, and coordinate disposal of obsolete assets in line with the PPADA, 2015.
325. The Debt Management Unit will ensure prudent and sustainable management of county borrowing and financial obligations. The County

Treasury has been allocated Ksh 3,623,852,983, Ksh 3,986,238,281, and Ksh 4,384,862,109 for FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28, and FY 2028/29 respectively.

### **Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance**

326. The Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance subsector executes its mandate through five directorates, namely: Human Resource Management, Administration, Enforcement, Civic Education and Public Participation, and Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance. The department coordinates decentralized service delivery units and facilitates payroll administration, human resource and performance management, public participation and civic education, staff insurance cover, enforcement and compliance, and disaster mitigation and humanitarian assistance.
327. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, under General Administration and Planning Services, draft PSM Strategic Plan (2023–2027) was prepared in FY 2023/24. Six sub-county and ward offices were constructed against a target of 24, enhancing service accessibility in Rongai, Mauche, Kiptororo, and Subukia wards. Ablution blocks were constructed in Solai and Elburgon wards. Under Civic Education and Public Participation, the subsector participated in three annual Devolution Conferences; conducted 269 public participation forums; engaged 12,496 participants; and prepared 236 citizen participation reports.
328. Under County Enforcement Services, 230 enforcement officers were recruited. Under coordination of county human resource and performance management; three staff training needs assessment reports were prepared; 363 staff were promoted; 45 departmental work plans were submitted; 467 staff were trained on performance management and contracting; and the performance management system and appraisal tool were fully implemented. Additionally, 32 sensitization forums on ADA prevention were conducted, and 503 staff received psychosocial support.
329. Under Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, 22 firemen were recruited; 469 assorted equipment items were procured; 51 staff were trained on disaster preparedness; responded to more than 2,000 disasters; a

disaster management plan was developed; and 50 percent of disaster mapping was completed.

330. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the subsector plans to construct and equip 15 sub-county and ward offices. Under Civic Education and Public Participation, it will establish a Civic Education Unit; train 231 civic education staff (Sub-County Administrators and Ward Administrators); participate in three annual Devolution Conferences; conduct 165 public participation forums; and prepare 165 citizen participation reports. The subsector will recruit 130 enforcement officers and procure 1,385 uniforms.
331. Under Human Resource and Performance Management, the subsector will conduct three staff training needs assessment reports; train 600 staff; prepare 42 staffing plans; implement 100 percent of approved schemes of service; operationalize the Human Resource Information Management System (HRMIS); procure 1,215 assorted registry equipment; implement 100 percent performance contracting and staff appraisal systems; sensitize 33 staff on psychosocial issues; train 75 staff on disaster preparedness; and map 100 percent of disaster-prone areas.
332. The subsector will utilize budgetary allocations of Ksh 2,226,174,300, Ksh 2,448,791,730, and Ksh 2,693,670,902 for FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28, and FY 2028/29 respectively to implement the planned interventions.

### **County Public Service Board**

333. The Sub Sector, is established under Section 57 of the County Governments Act, 2012, the Nakuru County Public Service Board is mandated to promote high standards of professional ethics and ensure equal opportunities across all cadres of the County Public Service. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the subsector trained 63 board members and secretariat staff; approved career progression guidelines for administrators; procured and installed video conferencing equipment and automated office systems; implemented the Human Resource Information System; purchased 34 furniture items and fittings; recruited 1,562 staff as per departmental requests; processed 1,956 promotions; redesignated 155 officers; maintained 100 percent compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements in public service appointments; sensitized staff on Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010;

submitted six statutory reports to the County Assembly; and conducted 17 stakeholder engagement meetings.

334. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the subsector plans to recruit 24 secretariat staff; train 96 board members and secretariat staff; procure 35 assorted ICT and office equipment; purchase two motor vehicles; train CPSB staff on asset management; generate 12 financial reports; comply with CGA requirements on recruitment of public officers; prepare a corruption risk assessment report; and hold 36 stakeholder engagement meetings. The subsector will utilize budgetary allocations of Ksh 101,826,925, Ksh 112,009,617, and Ksh 123,210,579 for FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28, and FY 2028/29 respectively.

### **Office of the County Attorney**

335. The Office of the County Attorney serves as the principal legal advisor to the County Government and comprises three directorates: Lands and Conveyancing Services, Litigation Services, and Administration Services. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the subsector renovated and equipped five offices; trained seven staff; prepared 19 quarterly financial and non-financial reports; closed 287 cases; dismissed five cases; concluded 21 cases; resolved one case through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); enacted 10 laws, including the Nakuru County Valuation and Rating Act, 2024; Nakuru County Finance Act, 2023; and the Nakuru County Alcoholic Drinks Control Regulations; established a legal resource centre (50 percent complete); and signed an MoU with Kenya Law Reports (KLR) to support establishment of the county legal resource centre.

336. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the subsector will utilize budgetary allocations of Ksh 85,951,316, Ksh 94,546,447, and Ksh 104,001,092 to complete the legal resource centre (100 percent completion); engage and train 30 legal pupils; conduct eight capacity development workshops; generate 15 financial reports; close 300 pending cases; purchase a departmental motor vehicle; automate legal records; finalize court cases; and promote ADR/AJS mechanisms in handling county cases.

## **County Assembly**

337. The County Assembly of Nakuru is established under Article 176(1) of the Constitution and pursuant to Articles 185, and Sections 8 and 9 of the County Governments Act No. 17 of 2012. The Assembly is mandated to legislate laws necessary for the effective performance of county functions; oversee the implementation of the County Executive Committee and other county executive organs; and maintain close contact with the electorate to consult on matters under discussion.
338. During the MTEF period 2022/23–2024/25, the County Assembly completed construction of Phase II of the office block; drilled and solarized a borehole at the executive residence; constructed a perimeter wall and security gate; passed and publicized more than 10 Acts; recruited 35 staff; enacted 16 policies and laws; constructed six ward offices; produced Hansard reports; refurbished chambers; adopted charters for establishment of Molo and Gilgil municipalities; trained and built the capacity of Members, Board, and staff; conducted benchmarking locally and internationally; established, equipped, and staffed ward offices for MCAs; provided adequate office space for both MCAs and staff; enhanced public participation; passed relevant legislation through motions, petitions, and statements; provided welfare support (medical cover, WIBA Plus, group life insurance, mortgages, and car loans); refurbished members' offices; completed the main chamber; and vetted municipal board members and chief officers.
339. In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the Assembly intends to prioritize enactment of laws necessary for effective performance of county functions; oversight of the County Executive and other organs; strengthening engagement with the electorate; approval of county budgets and expenditures in accordance with Article 207 and related constitutional provisions; fostering collaboration with other government arms and agencies; preparing draft policy documents; holding 26 stakeholder meetings; training and preparing Whole House Business Committee reports; and reviewing three Standing Orders and the Committees Operations Manual.
340. The subsector has been allocated Ksh 1,251,659,233, Ksh 1,376,825,156, and Ksh 1,514,507,672 for FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28, and FY 2028/29 respectively to implement the prioritized interventions.

#### **4.9 Public Participation/Sector Hearings and Involvement of Stakeholders**

341. Public participation in County governance and budgeting is firmly anchored in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 which vests sovereign power in the people under Article 1 and embeds participation as a national value and principle of governance under Article 10. Article 174(c) further identifies devolution's objective as enhancing the participation of the people in decision-making, while Article 196 specifically requires County Assemblies to facilitate public involvement in legislative and other business. In matters of public finance, Article 201(a) provides that there shall be openness and accountability, including public participation in financial matters.

342. These constitutional provisions are operationalized through the Public Finance Management Act, particularly Sections 125 and 137, which obligate county governments to ensure structured public participation throughout the budget cycle—from planning and formulation to approval and reporting. The County Governments Act further strengthens this framework under Sections 87, 91, and 115 by prescribing principles, modalities, and platforms for citizen engagement in county planning processes, including the CIDP, CFSP, and sector plans. Together, this legal architecture establishes public participation not as a discretionary administrative exercise, but as a constitutional and statutory obligation integral to transparency, accountability, inclusivity, and democratic governance at the county level.

343. In fulfilling its legal requirement and given the significance of public participation, the County government carried out public hearings on the preparation of the CFSP 2026 for the MTEF period 2026/27-2028/29. The public participation was advertised in local newspaper on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2026 and a notice placed in the County website. The physical public participation sessions took place for five days from 26<sup>th</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2026 at ATC Soilo, Nakuru. Public participation was also carried out at the municipality levels with the hearings being held on 30<sup>th</sup> January at Molo Social Hall for Molo Municipality, Gilgil Forest Hall for Gilgil Municipality and at Naivasha Sub County Chambers for Naivasha Municipality. The attendance composition is illustrated below:

Date		Male	Female	PWDs	Youth	36+	Total
26th January 2026		86	69	11	83	72	155
27th January 2026		106	49	9	75	80	155
28th January 2026		112	80	10	109	82	191
29th January 2026		137	113	11	135	115	250
30th January 2026	Nakuru City	205	164	9	194	175	369
	Molo Municipality	52	26	1	32	46	78
	Gilgil municipality	21	14	-	21	14	35
	Naivasha municipality	9	4	-	7	6	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>728</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1246</b>
Percentage of Total		58%	42%	4%	53%	47%	

344. The public hearings allowed members of the public, Civil Society Organizations and PWDs to assess the County Sectoral performance over the previous MTEF period (2022/23-2024/25) and provide input for the next MTEF period (2026/27-2028/29). All the eight sectors that comprised of nineteen sub-sectors were represented, providing an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on achievements over the past three years and outline plans for the future. The comments and proposals were taken into account in finalizing the document.

345. The public participation exercise generated wide-ranging views across all sectors of the County, reflecting citizen concerns on service delivery gaps, budget absorption, stalled and incomplete projects, infrastructure deficits, regulatory enforcement, inclusion of youth, women and persons with disabilities, and the need for improved transparency, accountability and responsiveness in governance. Stakeholders also provided proposals on priority investments, policy reforms, institutional strengthening, and enhanced resource mobilization, while sector departments offered clarifications and commitments on ongoing and planned interventions.

346. The proposals that require budgetary intervention will be considered in the programme-based budget which those that needs administrative actions such policy directive implementations will be done. Some of the issues raised touching the PWD's included surge in alien PWDs who are not registered and lack of access to the PWD fund. The feedback given was that the social sector

to collaboration with registration of persons to identify aliens PWDs and will fast track approval by County Assembly on the amended clauses in the PWD fund regulations to conform with PFM (County Government) Regulations, 2015 as advised by the Controller of Budget.

347. A detailed report on the public participation exercise will be documented.

**Annex IX** provides a summary of the issues raised and the feedback or responses by the different sector/subsectors given during the public hearings.

348. Pursuant to Section 117 of the PFM Act, 2012, the County Treasury will share the draft Nakuru CFSP 2026 with the National Treasury and the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) for their feedback, comments, and recommendations.

## **V. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEP**

349. The CFSP 2026 has been prepared as part of the County budget process pursuant to Section 117 of the PFM Act, 2012. The CFSP 2026 aims to provide guidance on the County fiscal framework for the next MTEF period (MTEF 2026/27-2028/29). The fiscal policies outlined in the document provides a roadmap for the implementation of the Governor's manifesto and the Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV) priorities that are aligned to the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. In the next MTEF period, the County government will prioritize the following fiscal policies: leveraging on the growth of productive sectors in the economy; Promotion of Access to Integrated Quality and Affordable Healthcare Services; Completion, Operationalization and Expansion of County Infrastructure; Creating an Enabling Environment and Transformation of Medium and Small Enterprise and Private Sector; County Public Service Reforms, Enhancing Governance, Transparency and Accountability; Social Development and Inclusivity.
350. Recognizing the constrained fiscal space occasioned by external shocks arising from revenue cuts, erratic disbursement of transfers, geo-political tensions, and macroeconomic instability, the County government will continue to enhance revenue mobilization and rationalize expenditure without affecting service delivery. The County will prioritize programmes and projects within the available resources to ensure that utilization of public funds is in line with the set-out priorities. In addition, the County will continue to implement reforms for revenue enhancement including revenue mapping, enhancing the County Integrated Financial Operations Management System (CIFOMS), and streamlining the licensing process through a single business permit.
351. Achieving sustainable growth requires concerted effort from all stakeholders, including County Government departments and entities, development partners, the general public, the private sector, civil society organizations, and other professional and organized groups. This necessitates ongoing consultation and collaboration to develop solutions that foster a resilient and sustainable County.

## ANNEXTURES

### Annex I: County Government of Nakuru Operations FY 2026/2027 - 2028/2029

REVENUE SOURCE	ACTUAL COLLECTION	ACTUAL COLLECTION	APPROVED ESTIMATES	CFSP PROJECTIONS	PROJECTIONS		ANNUAL GROWTH	% GROWTH		
	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Property tax (Plot rent and Land rates)	265,935,172	282,589,098	326,593,517	335,661,783	369,227,962	406,150,758	9,068,266	2.8%	10.0%	10.0%
Trade License	432,030,600	404,396,649	523,203,060	530,762,767	583,839,044	642,222,949	7,559,707	1.4%	10.0%	10.0%
Market Fees	39,694,395	41,351,852	54,415,204	54,415,204	59,856,724	65,842,397	-	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Building Approval	70,759,337	40,961,251	127,075,934	72,354,740	79,590,214	87,549,235	(54,721,194)	-43.1%	10.0%	10.0%
Cess	35,293,228	80,809,742	73,529,323	80,810,830	88,891,913	97,781,104	7,281,507	9.9%	10.0%	10.0%
Royalties	212,010,117	255,302,987	291,201,012	314,829,739	346,312,713	380,943,984	23,628,727	8.1%	10.0%	10.0%
Stock/Slaughter fees	11,099,135	8,531,376	26,994,375	13,311,468	14,642,615	16,106,877	(13,682,906)	-50.7%	10.0%	10.0%
House Rent	6,008,560	1,578,231	30,600,856	7,444,918	8,189,410	9,008,351	(23,155,938)	-75.7%	10.0%	10.0%
Advertising	159,616,862	180,515,312	205,961,686	220,353,427	242,388,770	266,627,647	14,391,741	7.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Parking fees	269,481,939	246,816,947	316,948,194	335,761,871	369,338,058	406,271,863	18,813,677	5.9%	10.0%	10.0%
Liquor Licensing	138,327,082	100,568,570	163,832,708	150,825,585	165,908,144	182,498,958	(13,007,123)	-7.9%	10.0%	10.0%
County Park Fees	179,000	-	196,900	50,000	55,000	60,500	(146,900)	100.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Health fees and charges	58,575,132	59,341,193	95,752,325	95,752,325	105,327,557	115,860,313	-	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Other Fees and Charges	130,811,574	147,528,224	163,694,907	187,665,343	206,431,878	227,075,065	23,970,436	14.6%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Sub Total Local Sources</b>	<b>1,829,822,133</b>	<b>1,850,291,433</b>	<b>2,400,000,000</b>	<b>2,400,000,000</b>	<b>2,640,000,000</b>	<b>2,904,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Bahati Hospital	37,021,127	51,991,146	66,721,411	96,403,812	106,044,193	116,648,613	29,682,401	44.5%	10.0%	10.0%
Bondeni Maternity	9,903,607	10,843,994	16,477,784	25,539,365	28,093,302	30,902,632	9,061,581	55.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Elburgon District Hospital	18,322,889	20,449,274	22,057,190	25,365,769	27,902,346	30,692,580	3,308,579	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Gilgil Hospital	64,927,862	79,502,613	82,041,250	103,780,520	114,158,572	125,574,429	21,739,270	26.5%	10.0%	10.0%
Kabazi Sub County Hospital	3,535,357	4,056,427	5,244,442	5,544,442	6,098,886	6,708,775	300,000	5.7%	10.0%	10.0%
Keringet Sub County Hospital	5,559,203	9,249,382	8,985,550	9,884,105	10,872,516	11,959,767	898,555	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Langalanga Hospital	9,391,929	15,531,168	11,500,000	22,292,360	24,521,596	26,973,756	10,792,360	93.8%	10.0%	10.0%
Mirugi Kariuki Sub County Hospital	4,647,146	6,331,498	6,967,320	7,664,052	8,430,457	9,273,503	696,732	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Molo District Hospital	54,286,118	84,576,806	95,902,290	128,673,712	141,541,083	155,695,192	32,771,422	34.2%	10.0%	10.0%
Naivasha District Hospital	289,794,223	263,462,122	454,039,755	350,000,000	385,000,000	423,500,000	(104,039,755)	-22.9%	10.0%	10.0%
Njoro Sub County Hospital	21,310,814	26,715,734	29,500,304	30,975,000	34,072,500	37,479,750	1,474,696	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Olunguruone Sub County Hospital	22,226,914	32,682,002	26,000,000	28,000,000	30,800,000	33,880,000	2,000,000	7.7%	10.0%	10.0%
P.G.H Annex	83,577,400	98,362,793	125,000,000	125,100,199	137,610,219	151,371,241	100,199	0.1%	10.0%	10.0%
P.G.H Nakuru	828,170,209	1,074,153,496	1,199,132,308	1,400,000,000	1,540,000,000	1,694,000,000	200,867,692	16.8%	10.0%	10.0%
Soin Sub County	3,802,934	6,032,116	4,848,632	5,333,495	5,866,845	6,453,529	484,863	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Subukia Sub County Hospital	12,020,486	13,844,535	21,485,677	21,985,677	24,184,245	26,602,669	500,000	2.3%	10.0%	10.0%
Level II Facilities - Dispensaries				115,508,191	127,059,010	139,764,911	115,508,191	#DIV/0!	10.0%	10.0%

REVENUE SOURCE	ACTUAL COLLECTION	ACTUAL COLLECTION	APPROVED ESTIMATES	CFSP PROJECTIONS	PROJECTIONS		ANNUAL GROWTH	% GROWTH		
	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Level III Facilities - Health Centres				163,860,748	180,246,822	198,271,505	163,860,748	#DIV/0!	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Sub Total FIF (Aia)</b>	<b>1,468,498,216</b>	<b>1,797,785,105</b>	<b>2,175,903,913</b>	<b>2,665,911,446</b>	<b>2,932,502,591</b>	<b>3,225,752,850</b>	<b>490,007,533</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL (AIA &amp; Local Sources)</b>	<b>3,298,320,350</b>	<b>3,648,076,537</b>	<b>4,575,903,913</b>	<b>5,065,911,446</b>	<b>5,572,502,591</b>	<b>6,129,752,850</b>	<b>490,007,533</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
Balance in County Revenue Fund	4,094,808,358	3,913,857,161	1,670,702,716	-				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
DANIDA - Primary Health Care in Devolved Context (PHDC) Programme	19,115,250	12,909,000	23,583,750	-	-	-	(23,583,750)	-100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP) II Level I			37,500,000	37,500,000	41,250,000	45,375,000	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP) II Level II			352,500,000	352,500,000	387,750,000	426,525,000	-	100.0%	10.0%	10.0%
World Bank National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	198,946,385	51,228,732	151,515,152	110,000,000	121,000,000	133,100,000	(41,515,152)	-27.4%	10.0%	10.0%
World Bank National Agricultural and Rural inclusive growth Projects (NARIGP)	4,261,826			-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conditional Grant for the provision of fertilizer subsidy programme	234,883,209			-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%
Agricultural Sector Development Support Projects (ASDSP II)	1,083,629			-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IFAD Conditional grant Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KELCOP)	31,903,688	38,135,675	38,280,000	36,142,000	39,756,200	43,731,820	(2,138,000)	-5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Conditional Grant - Kenya Agricultural Business Development Project (KABDP)			10,918,919	-	-	-	(10,918,919)	100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Conditional Fund -Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP) - Urban Development Grant			671,683,509	700,000,000	770,000,000	847,000,000	28,316,491	100.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Conditional Fund -Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP) - Urban Institutional Grant		32,309,300	35,000,000	15,000,000	16,500,000	18,150,000	(20,000,000)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest Earned in Nakuru City KUSP UDG Grant Account	3,200,000			-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
World Bank Grant Finance Locally-Led Climate Action Program, (FLLoCA) - County Climate Institution Support (CCIS) Level I	11,000,000		11,000,000	-	-	-	(11,000,000)	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
World Bank Grant Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program – County Climate Resilience Investment Grant	188,211,086		188,211,085	188,211,085	207,032,194	227,735,413	-	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Conditional Fund - World Bank - Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project II (KISIP II)	250,000,000	128,000,000	100,000,000	40,000,000	44,000,000	48,400,000	(60,000,000)	-60.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Allocations for 0.5% of Housing Levy Fund to the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees				7,787,057	8,565,763	9,422,339	7,787,057	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
County Allocation for Court fines			-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
County Allocation for 20% share of mineral Royalties		1,562	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nutrition International Grant	5,000,000	7,500,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conditional Fund -Leasing of Medical Equipment	124,723,404			-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

REVENUE SOURCE	ACTUAL COLLECTION	ACTUAL COLLECTION	APPROVED ESTIMATES	CFSP PROJECTIONS	PROJECTIONS		ANNUAL GROWTH	% GROWTH		
	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Conditional Allocation for Community Health Promoters (CHPs)		99,390,000	99,390,000	99,390,000	109,329,000	120,261,900	-	100.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Conditional grant from GoK for Aggregated Industrial Parks Programme (CAIPs)	64,000,000	52,631,579	105,263,158	97,447,699	107,192,469	117,911,716	(7,815,459)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conditional Grant - Road Maintenance Levy Fund		183,432,688		-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Equilisation Fund Allocation		3,046,902		-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
C.R.A Equitable Share	13,593,424,693	13,666,998,494	14,315,950,029	14,625,632,194	16,088,195,413	17,697,014,955	309,682,165	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>18,824,561,527</b>	<b>18,189,441,093</b>	<b>17,821,498,318</b>	<b>16,309,610,035</b>	<b>17,940,571,039</b>	<b>19,734,628,143</b>	<b>158,814,433</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,122,881,877</b>	<b>21,837,517,630</b>	<b>22,397,402,231</b>	<b>21,375,521,482</b>	<b>23,513,073,630</b>	<b>25,864,380,993</b>	<b>(1,021,880,749)</b>	<b>-4.56%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Allocation For Ward Projects</b>										
<b>Total Development Budget</b>			<b>7,472,530,359</b>	<b>6,455,407,488</b>	<b>7,100,948,236</b>	<b>7,811,043,060</b>	<b>(1,017,122,871)</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<i>Less Development Grants</i>			2,216,875,455	2,352,179,923	2,587,397,916	2,846,137,707	135,304,468	6.1%	10.0%	10.0%
<i>Debt Resolution</i>			610,000,000	300,000,000	330,000,000	363,000,000	(310,000,000)	-50.8%	10.0%	10.0%
<i>Ongoing Projects</i>			1,587,155,376		-	-	(1,587,155,376)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Nakuru City, Naivasha, Gilgil &amp; Molo Municipalities</i>			219,786,105	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	(19,786,105)	-9.0%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Equitable Allocation</b>			<b>2,838,713,422</b>	<b>3,603,227,564</b>	<b>3,963,550,321</b>	<b>4,359,905,353</b>	<b>764,514,142</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<i>County Assembly HQ Development</i>			250,000,000	100,000,000	110,000,000	121,000,000	(150,000,000)	-60.0%	10.0%	10.0%
<i>Flagship HQ development</i>			938,713,422	1,803,227,564	1,983,550,321	2,181,905,353	864,514,142	92.1%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>45% of Equitable Allocation for Ward Projects</b>			<b>1,650,000,000</b>	<b>1,700,000,000</b>	<b>1,870,000,000</b>	<b>2,057,000,000</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>										
<b>Current Expenditure:</b>										
Compensation to Employees			8,407,281,640	8,072,579,721	8,879,837,693	9,767,821,462	(334,701,919)	-4.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Operations and Maintenance			4,227,252,961	4,272,414,240	4,699,655,664	5,169,621,230	45,161,279	1.1%	10.0%	10.0%
Current Grants And Other Transfers			2,290,337,271	2,575,120,034	2,832,632,037	3,115,895,241	284,782,763	12.4%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Sub Total:</b>			<b>14,924,871,872</b>	<b>14,920,113,994</b>	<b>16,412,125,394</b>	<b>18,053,337,933</b>	<b>(4,757,878)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure:</b>										
Acquisition Of Non-Financial Assets			4,645,654,903	2,103,227,564	2,313,550,321	2,544,905,353	(2,542,427,339)	-54.7%	10.0%	10.0%
Capital Grants To Governmental Agencies			2,826,875,455	2,652,179,923	2,917,397,916	3,209,137,707	(174,695,532)	-6.2%	10.0%	10.0%
Other Development (Ward Allocation)			-	1,700,000,000	1,870,000,000	2,057,000,000	1,700,000,000	100.0%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Sub Total:</b>			<b>7,472,530,359</b>	<b>6,455,407,488</b>	<b>7,100,948,236</b>	<b>7,811,043,060</b>	<b>(1,017,122,871)</b>	<b>-13.6%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>22,397,402,231</b>	<b>21,375,521,482</b>	<b>23,513,073,630</b>	<b>25,864,380,993</b>	<b>(1,021,880,749)</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
DEFICIT/ SURPLUS										
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGET</b>										
<b>Current Expenditure:</b>			66.8%	69.8%	69.8%	69.8%				
<b>Capital Expenditure:</b>			33.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%				

## Annex II: Trend in Growth of Equitable Share of Revenue

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS TRENDS	ALLOCATION	GROWTH	% GROWTH
2013/2014 (Base Year)	5,936,875,619	5,936,875,619	100%
2014/2015	7,082,152,961	1,145,277,342	19%
2015/2016	8,116,330,943	1,034,177,982	15%
2016/2017	8,757,624,645	641,293,702	8%
2017/2018	9,271,400,000	513,775,355	6%
2018/2019	9,451,400,000	180,000,000	2%
2019/2020	10,476,150,000	1,024,750,000	11%
2020/2021	10,476,150,000	-	0%
2021/2022	13,026,116,323	2,549,966,323	24%
2022/2023	13,026,116,323	-	0%
2023/2024	13,593,424,693	567,308,370	4%
2024/2025	13,666,998,494	73,573,801	1%
2025/2026	14,315,950,029	648,951,535	5%
2026/2027 (BPS 2026 Projected)	14,625,632,194	309,682,165	2%

### Annex III: Total Expenditure Sector Ceilings for the Period 2026/2027 - 2028/2029

	SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
					2027/2028	2028/2029
1	Agriculture Rural and Urban Development					
1.1		<b>Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	314,715,337	325,119,575	357,631,533	393,394,686
		Operations & Maintenance	167,238,554	134,645,286	148,109,815	162,920,796
		Development Gross	363,188,759	266,752,000	293,427,200	322,769,920
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>845,142,650</b>	<b>726,516,862</b>	<b>799,168,548</b>	<b>879,085,403</b>
1.2	Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development					
		Compensation to Employees	47,928,807	53,428,324	58,771,156	64,648,272
		Operations & Maintenance	75,253,511	91,841,179	101,025,297	111,127,827
		Development Gross	187,516,731	146,500,000	161,150,000	177,265,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>310,699,049</b>	<b>291,769,503</b>	<b>320,946,453</b>	<b>353,041,099</b>
1.3	Nakuru City					
		Compensation to Employees	64,224,459	47,081,354	51,789,489	56,968,438
		Operations & Maintenance	48,927,956	54,315,598	59,747,158	65,721,874
		Development Gross	497,561,244	536,390,503	590,029,554	649,032,509
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>610,713,659</b>	<b>637,787,455</b>	<b>701,566,201</b>	<b>771,722,821</b>
1.4	Naivasha Municipality					
		Compensation to Employees	22,427,277	21,726,637	23,899,300	26,289,231
		Operations & Maintenance	36,767,670	42,328,945	46,561,840	51,218,024
		Development Gross	473,757,464	217,396,897	239,136,587	263,050,246
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>532,952,412</b>	<b>281,452,479</b>	<b>309,597,727</b>	<b>340,557,500</b>
1.5	Gilgil Municipality					
		Compensation to Employees	14,510,817	6,300,000	6,930,000	7,623,000
		Operations & Maintenance	27,414,440	38,268,240	42,095,064	46,304,571
		Development Gross	187,437,617	96,212,599	105,833,859	116,417,245
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>229,362,874</b>	<b>140,780,839</b>	<b>154,858,923</b>	<b>170,344,816</b>
1.6	Molo Municipality					
		Compensation to Employees	7,000,000	6,420,000	7,062,000	7,768,200
		Operations & Maintenance	24,417,251	30,651,300	33,716,430	37,088,073
		Development Gross	144,786,105	50,000,000	55,000,000	60,500,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>176,203,356</b>	<b>87,071,300</b>	<b>95,778,430</b>	<b>105,356,273</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>		<b>2,705,074,000</b>	<b>2,165,378,439</b>	<b>2,381,916,283</b>	<b>2,620,107,911</b>

	SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
					2027/2028	2028/2029
<b>2</b>	<b>Education</b>					
<b>2.1</b>		<b>Education</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	622,433,072	616,082,384	677,690,622	745,459,685
		Operations & Maintenance	662,911,774	526,280,618	578,908,680	636,799,548
		Development Gross	138,450,638	47,452,613	52,197,874	57,417,662
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,423,795,484</b>	<b>1,189,815,615</b>	<b>1,308,797,176</b>	<b>1,439,676,894</b>
<b>2.2</b>		<b>Vocational Training</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	-	-	-	-
		Operations & Maintenance	123,387,651	121,272,611	133,399,872	146,739,859
		Development Gross	103,806,796	106,170,075	116,787,083	128,465,791
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>227,194,447</b>	<b>227,442,686</b>	<b>250,186,954</b>	<b>275,205,650</b>
		<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>	<b>1,650,989,931</b>	<b>1,417,258,301</b>	<b>1,558,984,131</b>	<b>1,714,882,544</b>
<b>3</b>		<b>Social Protection, Culture and Recreation</b>				
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity</b>					
	Compensation to Employees		51,461,012	55,418,270	60,960,097	67,056,107
	Operations & Maintenance		249,780,226	134,422,315	147,864,547	162,651,002
	Development Gross		48,138,388	239,400,000	263,340,000	289,674,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>349,379,625</b>	<b>429,240,586</b>	<b>472,164,644</b>	<b>519,381,109</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Culture</b>					
	Compensation to Employees		-	-	-	-
	Operations & Maintenance		7,433,682	12,500,000	13,750,000	15,125,000
	Development Gross		-	12,000,000	13,200,000	14,520,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>7,433,682</b>	<b>24,500,000</b>	<b>26,950,000</b>	<b>29,645,000</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>		<b>356,813,308</b>	<b>453,740,586</b>	<b>499,114,644</b>	<b>549,026,109</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Energy, Infrastructure and ICT</b>					
<b>4.1</b>		<b>Infrastructure</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	92,295,138	100,027,595	110,030,354	121,033,390
		Operations & Maintenance	177,500,669	237,114,309	260,825,740	286,908,314
		Development Gross	1,249,734,449	150,500,000	165,550,000	182,105,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,519,530,255</b>	<b>487,641,904</b>	<b>536,406,094</b>	<b>590,046,704</b>
<b>4.2</b>		<b>ICT, e-Government and Public Communication</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	-	-	-	-
		Operations & Maintenance	33,234,432	35,242,566	38,766,823	42,643,505
		Development Gross	-	26,362,562	28,998,818	31,898,700
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>33,234,432</b>	<b>61,605,128</b>	<b>67,765,641</b>	<b>74,542,205</b>
		<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>	<b>1,552,764,687</b>	<b>549,247,032</b>	<b>604,171,736</b>	<b>664,588,909</b>

	SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
					2027/2028	2028/2029
5	Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources					
5.1		<b>Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	169,213,369	164,817,270	181,298,997	199,428,896
		Operations & Maintenance	68,933,162	84,485,598	92,934,158	102,227,574
		Development Gross	729,191,568	393,025,890	432,328,479	475,561,327
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>967,338,099</b>	<b>642,328,758</b>	<b>706,561,633</b>	<b>777,217,797</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>		<b>967,338,099</b>	<b>642,328,758</b>	<b>706,561,633</b>	<b>777,217,797</b>
6	General Economics and Commercial Affairs					
6.1		<b>Trade, Cooperatives, Tourism</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	65,377,799	75,268,211	82,795,032	91,074,535
		Operations & Maintenance	131,689,693	147,921,030	162,713,133	178,984,446
		Development Gross	218,063,158	311,697,699	342,867,469	377,154,216
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>415,130,650</b>	<b>534,886,940</b>	<b>588,375,634</b>	<b>647,213,197</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>		<b>415,130,650</b>	<b>534,886,940</b>	<b>588,375,634</b>	<b>647,213,197</b>
7	Health					
7.1		<b>Health Services</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	4,722,287,327	4,135,928,422	4,549,521,264	5,004,473,390
		Operations & Maintenance	2,229,609,206	2,949,414,632	3,244,356,096	3,568,791,705
		Development Gross	1,619,324,310	846,067,015	930,673,717	1,023,741,088
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8,571,220,843</b>	<b>7,931,410,069</b>	<b>8,724,551,076</b>	<b>9,597,006,184</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>		<b>8,571,220,843</b>	<b>7,931,410,069</b>	<b>8,724,551,076</b>	<b>9,597,006,184</b>
8	Public Administration and National/International Relations					
8.1		<b>Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	105,369,861	106,841,413	117,525,554	129,278,110
		Operations & Maintenance	251,705,497	264,965,189	291,461,708	320,607,879
		Development Gross	15,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	24,200,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>372,075,358</b>	<b>391,806,602</b>	<b>430,987,262</b>	<b>474,085,988</b>
8.2		<b>County Treasury</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	301,869,692	310,068,230	341,075,053	375,182,558
		Operations & Maintenance	1,099,309,071	963,655,120	1,060,020,632	1,166,022,695
		Development Gross	855,188,403	2,350,129,633	2,585,142,596	2,843,656,856
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,256,367,167</b>	<b>3,623,852,983</b>	<b>3,986,238,281</b>	<b>4,384,862,109</b>	

	SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
					2027/2028	2028/2029
8.3		<b>Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	1,249,705,686	1,474,908,539	1,622,399,393	1,784,639,332
		Operations & Maintenance	244,798,162	217,915,761	239,707,337	263,678,070
		Development Gross	385,384,728	533,350,000	586,685,000	645,353,500
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,879,888,576</b>	<b>2,226,174,300</b>	<b>2,448,791,730</b>	<b>2,693,670,902</b>
8.4		<b>County Public Service Board</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	45,114,412	45,890,651	50,479,716	55,527,688
		Operations & Maintenance	47,550,000	52,936,274	58,229,901	64,052,891
		Development Gross	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,630,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>95,664,412</b>	<b>101,826,925</b>	<b>112,009,617</b>	<b>123,210,579</b>
8.5		<b>Office of the County Attorney</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	23,627,797	29,533,069	32,486,376	35,735,014
		Operations & Maintenance	35,949,795	53,418,247	58,760,071	64,636,079
		Development Gross	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,630,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>62,577,592</b>	<b>85,951,316</b>	<b>94,546,447</b>	<b>104,001,092</b>
8.6		<b>County Assembly</b>				
		Compensation to Employees	487,719,778	497,719,778	547,491,756	602,240,931
		Operations & Maintenance	773,777,830	653,939,455	719,333,401	791,266,741
		Development Gross	250,000,000	100,000,000	110,000,000	121,000,000
		<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,511,497,608</b>	<b>1,251,659,233</b>	<b>1,376,825,156</b>	<b>1,514,507,672</b>
	<b>SUB TOTAL (SECTOR)</b>		<b>6,178,070,713</b>	<b>7,681,271,358</b>	<b>8,449,398,493</b>	<b>9,294,338,343</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Total Compensation to Employees</b>	<b>8,407,281,640</b>	<b>8,072,579,721</b>	<b>8,879,837,693</b>	<b>9,767,821,462</b>
		<b>Total Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>6,517,590,232</b>	<b>6,847,534,273</b>	<b>7,532,287,701</b>	<b>8,285,516,471</b>
		<b>Total Development Gross</b>	<b>7,472,530,359</b>	<b>6,455,407,488</b>	<b>7,100,948,236</b>	<b>7,811,043,060</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,397,402,231</b>	<b>21,375,521,482</b>	<b>23,513,073,630</b>	<b>25,864,380,993</b>

**Annex IV: Total Recurrent Expenditure Ceilings for the Period 2026/2027 - 2028/2029**

VOTE	Source of Funding	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
				2027/2028	2028/2029
Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>357,075,358</b>	<b>371,806,602</b>	<b>408,987,262</b>	<b>449,885,988</b>
	Local Revenue	31,578,289	33,198,726	36,518,599	40,170,459
	Emergency Fund	70,000,000	70,000,000	77,000,000	84,700,000
	CRA Equitable Share	255,497,069	268,607,876	295,468,663	325,015,530
County Treasury	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>1,401,178,764</b>	<b>1,273,723,350</b>	<b>1,401,095,685</b>	<b>1,541,205,253</b>
	Local Revenue	84,722,699	71,890,767	79,079,844	86,987,828
	Medical & Motor Vehicle Insurance	340,000,000	360,000,000	396,000,000	435,600,000
	Common Use Items Consolidated	235,972,409	200,170,922	220,188,014	242,206,816
	Mortgage & Car loan	55,000,000	60,000,000	66,000,000	72,600,000
	CRA Equitable Share	685,483,656	581,661,661	639,827,827	703,810,609
County Public Service Board	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>92,664,412</b>	<b>98,826,925</b>	<b>108,709,617</b>	<b>119,580,579</b>
	Local Revenue	10,193,085	10,870,962	11,958,058	13,153,864
	CRA Equitable Share	82,471,326	87,955,963	96,751,559	106,426,715
Health	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>6,951,896,533</b>	<b>7,085,343,054</b>	<b>7,793,877,359</b>	<b>8,573,265,095</b>
	Local Revenue	529,248,407	505,066,421	555,573,063	611,130,369
	AIA	1,740,723,131	2,132,729,157	2,346,002,073	2,580,602,280
	User Foregone Fees	38,723,265	-	-	-
	Level 5 Grant	261,710,982	261,710,982	287,882,081	316,670,289
	CHP's Grant from GoK	99,390,000	99,390,000	109,329,000	120,261,900
	CRA Equitable Share	4,282,100,748	4,086,446,494	4,495,091,143	4,944,600,258
Infrastructure	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>269,795,806</b>	<b>337,141,904</b>	<b>370,856,094</b>	<b>407,941,704</b>
	Local Revenue	29,677,539	37,085,609	40,794,170	44,873,587
	CRA Equitable Share	240,118,267	300,056,295	330,061,924	363,068,116
Naivasha Municipality	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>59,194,948</b>	<b>64,055,582</b>	<b>70,461,140</b>	<b>77,507,254</b>
	Local Revenue	6,030,194	7,046,114	7,750,725	8,525,798
	KUSP UIG Grant	4,375,000	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	48,789,753	57,009,468	62,710,415	68,981,456
Office of the County Attorney	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>59,577,592</b>	<b>82,951,316</b>	<b>91,246,447</b>	<b>100,371,092</b>
	Local Revenue	6,553,535	9,124,645	10,037,109	11,040,820
	CRA Equitable Share	53,024,057	73,826,671	81,209,338	89,330,272
Nakuru City	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>113,152,415</b>	<b>101,396,952</b>	<b>111,536,647</b>	<b>122,690,312</b>
	Local Revenue	11,965,516	11,153,665	12,269,031	13,495,934
	KUSP UIG Grant	4,375,000	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	96,811,899	90,243,287	99,267,616	109,194,377
Trade, Cooperatives, Tourism and Culture	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>204,501,174</b>	<b>235,689,241</b>	<b>259,258,165</b>	<b>285,183,981</b>
	Local Revenue	16,995,129	20,425,816	22,468,398	24,715,238
	Enterprise Fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000	60,500,000
	CRA Equitable Share	137,506,045	165,263,424	181,789,767	199,968,743
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>481,953,890</b>	<b>459,764,862</b>	<b>505,741,348</b>	<b>556,315,483</b>
	Local Revenue	53,014,928	50,574,135	55,631,548	61,194,703
	CRA Equitable Share	428,938,962	409,190,727	450,109,800	495,120,780

VOTE	Source of Funding	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
				2027/2028	2028/2029
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>123,182,318</b>	<b>145,269,503</b>	<b>159,796,453</b>	<b>175,776,099</b>
	Local Revenue	11,625,055	14,329,645	15,762,610	17,338,871
	KUSP UIG Grant	17,500,000	15,000,000	16,500,000	18,150,000
	CRA Equitable Share	94,057,263	115,939,858	127,533,843	140,287,228
Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>238,146,531</b>	<b>249,302,868</b>	<b>274,233,154</b>	<b>301,656,470</b>
	Local Revenue	24,986,118	27,423,315	30,165,647	33,182,212
	FLLoCA CCIS	11,000,000	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	202,160,413	221,879,552	244,067,507	268,474,258
Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>1,494,503,848</b>	<b>1,692,824,300</b>	<b>1,862,106,730</b>	<b>2,048,317,402</b>
	Local Revenue	158,620,423	179,885,673	197,874,240	217,661,664
	KDSP II Grant + Counterpart	52,500,000	57,500,000	63,250,000	69,575,000
	CRA Equitable Share	1,283,383,425	1,455,438,627	1,600,982,489	1,761,080,738
Education, ICT, e-Government and Public Communication	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>1,441,966,930</b>	<b>1,298,878,179</b>	<b>1,428,765,997</b>	<b>1,571,642,597</b>
	Local Revenue	83,777,635	90,017,750	99,019,525	108,921,477
	Bursary & Scholarship	416,062,172	205,000,000	225,500,000	248,050,000
	School Feeding Programme	198,000,000	198,000,000	217,800,000	239,580,000
	VTC Matching Funding	66,289,894	77,535,000	85,288,500	93,817,350
	CRA Equitable Share	677,837,229	728,325,429	801,157,972	881,273,770
Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>301,241,238</b>	<b>189,840,586</b>	<b>208,824,644</b>	<b>229,707,109</b>
	Local Revenue	24,523,536	14,832,464	16,315,711	17,947,282
	Sports & Disability Allocation	78,300,000	55,000,000	60,500,000	66,550,000
	CRA Equitable Share	198,417,702	120,008,121	132,008,933	145,209,827
Gilgil Municipality	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>41,925,257</b>	<b>44,568,240</b>	<b>49,025,064</b>	<b>53,927,571</b>
	Local Revenue	4,130,528	4,902,506	5,392,757	5,932,033
	KUSP UIG Grant	4,375,000	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	33,419,729	39,665,734	43,632,307	47,995,538
Molo Municipality	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>31,417,251</b>	<b>37,071,300</b>	<b>40,778,430</b>	<b>44,856,273</b>
	Local Revenue	2,974,648	4,077,843	4,485,627	4,934,190
	KUSP UIG Grant	4,375,000	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	24,067,603	32,993,457	36,292,803	39,922,083
County Assembly	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>1,261,497,608</b>	<b>1,151,659,233</b>	<b>1,266,825,156</b>	<b>1,393,507,672</b>
	Local Revenue	138,764,737	126,682,516	139,350,767	153,285,844
	CRA Equitable Share	1,122,732,871	1,024,976,717	1,127,474,389	1,240,221,828
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,924,871,872</b>	<b>14,920,113,994</b>	<b>16,412,125,394</b>	<b>18,053,337,933</b>

**Annex V: Total Development Expenditure Ceilings for the Period 2026/2027 - 2028/2029**

VOTE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
				2027/2028	2028/2029
Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>22,000,000</b>	<b>24,200,000</b>
	Local Revenue	1,650,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000
	CRA Equitable Share	13,350,000	17,800,000	19,580,000	21,538,000
County Treasury	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>855,188,403</b>	<b>2,350,129,633</b>	<b>2,585,142,596</b>	<b>2,843,656,856</b>
	Local Revenue	67,670,724	38,514,260	42,365,686	46,602,254
	Debt Resolution	240,000,000	300,000,000	330,000,000	363,000,000
	Ward Allocation	-	1,700,000,000	1,870,000,000	2,057,000,000
	Conditional Grant	-	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	547,517,679	311,615,373	342,776,911	377,054,602
County Public Service Board	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>3,630,000</b>
	Local Revenue	330,000	330,000	363,000	399,300
	CRA Equitable Share	2,670,000	2,670,000	2,937,000	3,230,700
Health	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>1,619,324,310</b>	<b>846,067,015</b>	<b>930,673,717</b>	<b>1,023,741,088</b>
	Local Revenue	117,124,912	22,079,516	24,287,468	26,716,215
	AIA	435,180,783	533,182,289	586,500,518	645,150,570
	DANIDA	23,583,750	-	-	-
	Nutrition Int. Grant	10,000,000	-	-	-
	Level 5 Grant	85,787,850	112,161,850	123,378,035	135,715,838
	CRA Equitable Share	947,647,015	178,643,360	196,507,696	216,158,466
Infrastructure	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>1,249,734,449</b>	<b>150,500,000</b>	<b>165,550,000</b>	<b>182,105,000</b>
	Local Revenue	106,946,599	16,555,000	18,210,500	20,031,550
	RMLF Grant	277,492,641	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	865,295,209	133,945,000	147,339,500	162,073,450
Naivasha Municipality	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>473,757,464</b>	<b>217,396,897</b>	<b>239,136,587</b>	<b>263,050,246</b>
	Local Revenue	23,975,591	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,655,000
	KUSP UDG	255,797,548	167,396,897	184,136,587	202,550,246
	CRA Equitable Share	193,984,325	44,500,000	48,950,000	53,845,000
Office of the County Attorney	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>3,630,000</b>
	Local Revenue	330,000	330,000	363,000	399,300
	CRA Equitable Share	2,670,000	2,670,000	2,937,000	3,230,700
Nakuru City	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>497,561,244</b>	<b>536,390,503</b>	<b>590,029,554</b>	<b>649,032,509</b>
	Local Revenue	23,648,350	6,050,000	6,655,000	7,320,500
	KUSP UDG	282,576,241	481,390,503	529,529,554	582,482,509
	CRA Equitable Share	191,336,653	48,950,000	53,845,000	59,229,500
Trade, Cooperatives, Tourism and Culture	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>218,063,158</b>	<b>323,697,699</b>	<b>356,067,469</b>	<b>391,674,216</b>
	Local Revenue	12,408,000	24,887,500	27,376,250	30,113,875
	CAIPs Grant	105,263,158	97,447,699	107,192,469	117,911,716
	CRA Equitable Share	100,392,000	201,362,500	221,498,750	243,648,625

VOTE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	APPROVED ESTIMATES FY2025/2026	CFSP CEILINGS 2026/2027	PROJECTIONS	
				2027/2028	2028/2029
<b>Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>363,188,759</b>	<b>266,752,000</b>	<b>293,427,200</b>	<b>322,769,920</b>
	Local Revenue	17,872,216	13,267,100	14,593,810	16,053,191
	NAVCDP	151,515,152	110,000,000	121,000,000	133,100,000
	KELCOP	38,280,000	36,142,000	39,756,200	43,731,820
	KABDP	10,918,919	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	144,602,472	107,342,900	118,077,190	129,884,909
<b>Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>187,516,731</b>	<b>146,500,000</b>	<b>161,150,000</b>	<b>177,265,000</b>
	Local Revenue	9,626,840	11,715,000	12,886,500	14,175,150
	KISIP II	100,000,000	40,000,000	44,000,000	48,400,000
	CRA Equitable Share	77,889,891	94,785,000	104,263,500	114,689,850
<b>Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>729,191,568</b>	<b>393,025,890</b>	<b>432,328,479</b>	<b>475,561,327</b>
	Local Revenue	47,204,060	10,979,629	12,077,591	13,285,351
	Climate Change Mitigation Prog	111,852,663	105,000,000	115,500,000	127,050,000
	FLLoCA CCRI	188,211,085	188,211,085	207,032,194	227,735,413
	CRA Equitable Share	381,923,760	88,835,176	97,718,694	107,490,563
<b>Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>385,384,728</b>	<b>533,350,000</b>	<b>586,685,000</b>	<b>645,353,500</b>
	Local Revenue	42,392,320	19,893,500	21,882,850	24,071,135
	KDSP II Level II Grant	352,500,000	352,500,000	387,750,000	426,525,000
	CRA Equitable Share	342,992,408	160,956,500	177,052,150	194,757,365
<b>Education, ICT, e-Government and Public Communication</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>242,257,434</b>	<b>179,985,250</b>	<b>197,983,775</b>	<b>217,782,153</b>
	Local Revenue	18,119,468	11,269,528	12,396,480	13,636,128
	Vocational Inst. Grant	77,535,000	77,535,000	85,288,500	93,817,350
	CRA Equitable Share	146,602,966	91,180,723	100,298,795	110,328,674
<b>Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>48,138,388</b>	<b>239,400,000</b>	<b>263,340,000</b>	<b>289,674,000</b>
	Local Revenue	5,295,223	26,334,000	28,967,400	31,864,140
	CRA Equitable Share	42,843,165	213,066,000	234,372,600	257,809,860
<b>Gilgil Municipality</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>187,437,617</b>	<b>96,212,599</b>	<b>105,833,859</b>	<b>116,417,245</b>
	Local Revenue	5,954,069	4,950,000	5,445,000	5,989,500
	KUSP UDG	133,309,720	51,212,599	56,333,859	61,967,245
	CRA Equitable Share	48,173,828	40,050,000	44,055,000	48,460,500
<b>Molo Municipality</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>144,786,105</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>55,000,000</b>	<b>60,500,000</b>
	Local Revenue	15,926,472	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,655,000
	KUSP UDG	-	-	-	-
	CRA Equitable Share	128,859,633	44,500,000	48,950,000	53,845,000
<b>County Assembly</b>	<b>Gross Allocation</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>110,000,000</b>	<b>121,000,000</b>
	Local Revenue	27,500,000	11,000,000	12,100,000	13,310,000
	CRA Equitable Share	222,500,000	89,000,000	97,900,000	107,690,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,472,530,359</b>	<b>6,455,407,488</b>	<b>7,100,948,236</b>	<b>7,811,043,060</b>

## **Annex VI: Adherence to Fiscal Responsibility Principles**

In line with Article 201 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Section 107 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2012, the County Government has adhered to the fiscal responsibility as envisaged in the aforementioned statutes as follows;

- I. **The County Government's recurrent expenditure shall not exceed the County Government's total revenue** - The County Government has ensured that allocation and expenditure on recurrent has not exceeded the County's total revenue. Actual recurrent expenditure in the FY 2024/2025 stood at 75 percent of the County's total expenditure. In the current FY 2025/2026, recurrent expenditure is projected at 66.6 percent while over the medium term 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 it is projected at 69.8 percent.
- II. **Over the medium term, a minimum of 30 percent of the County budget shall be allocated to development expenditure** – In the current FY 2025/2026, allocation for development expenditure stands at 33.4 percent. The projected development expenditure for the next MTEF period FY2026/2027 – 2028/2029 will amount to Ksh. 6.45 billion (30.2 percent), Ksh. 7.1 billion and Ksh. 7.8 billion respectively.
- III. **The County Government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its employees not to exceed 35 percent of the County Government's revenue as prescribed by the Regulations** - Section 25(1) (b) of the PFM (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 requires that County Governments' wage bill shall not exceed 35 percent of their total revenue. The wage bill for the current FY 2025/26 is 37.5 percent (Ksh. 8.4 billion) of the total revenue. For the year 2026/27 the wage bill is projected at 37.8 percent (8.07 billion) of the County budget which is higher than the prescribed 35 percent. The high wage bill is as a result of the implementation of the phase III of salary review by SRC, increment to NSSF contribution, policy & tax reforms i.e., housing levy and worker's collective bargaining agreements.

- IV. **Over the medium term, the County Government's borrowings shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure** - The County Government has continued to ensure that it maintains a rationalized and balanced budget. In compliance with the requirements of this principle, any borrowing will only be used for development expenditure. However, the County government does not plan to borrow in the medium term.
- V. **Public debt and obligations shall be maintained at a sustainable level as Approved by County Government (CG)** - Pursuant to Section 107(2) and 107(4) of the PFM Act, County debt should be maintained at sustainable levels and does not exceed a percentage of the annual revenue in respect of each financial year by resolution of the County Assembly. The current stock of pending bills amounts to Ksh 4.1 billion (KSh 2.9 billion eligible and KSh 1.27 billion ineligible that is under review) which is 18 percent of the total county revenues i.e., within the 20 percent debt revenue ratio range allowed under the law. Over the medium term the County has ensured that pending bills don't increase and at the same time, payment of outstanding pending bills is ongoing. Prudent financial management and improved credibility of the budget associated with realistic revenue estimates is expected to ensure that the County continues to maintain a balanced budget ensuring realistic revenue estimates which equals total expenditure with the aim of reducing pending bills.
- VI. **Fiscal risks shall be managed prudently** - The County Government has improved its macroeconomic forecasts and regularly reviewed the impact of macroeconomic projections and its implications to the budget. Further, the national government has developed revenue forecasting model to be adopted by the counties. This will go a long way to ensure revenue is not over projected. The County Government will continue to put measures in place to enhance revenue collection, through automation, enforcement and regular

inspection, operationalization of the valuation roll, revenue mapping and widening of revenue bases. County will ensure that only critical expenditure areas are given priority.

- VII. **A reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases shall be maintained, taking into account any tax reforms that may be made in the future** - The County Government coordinates the collection of Own Source Revenue to provide for revenue raising measures relating to County taxes, licenses, fees and charges through the preparation of the annual Finance Act. In the medium term the County will adopt the revenue forecasting tools being piloted by the National government to enhance revenue predictability. The County's realistic own source revenue targets have generally registered improvements over the medium term. The County has a comprehensive revenue strategy include: review and approval of relevant revenue laws; ensure Finance Act is approved on time; revenue mapping, recruitment and replacement of staffs to the Revenue Directorate and further automation of more services.

## **Annex VII: Statement of Specific Fiscal Risks**

There are potential risks that are likely to affect the County fiscal outlook emanating from global, regional, domestic (country-level) and County level environments.

For prudent management of risks, the PFM Act, 2012 requires the preparation of a 'Statement of Fiscal Risks'. Thus, this section provides a comprehensive assessment of fiscal risks that the County outlook is exposed to that may hinder or affect the achievement of the targets and objectives detailed in this CFSP 2025. The fiscal risks arise from uncertainties in the global economy and budget execution. This section also details the measures that the Government is implementing to mitigate such risks.

### **Risks related to Uncertainties in the global and national economy**

Global and regional geo-political tensions pose significant risks to both national and county fiscal stability. Ongoing conflicts—including those between Ukraine and Russia, Israel and Palestine, Sudan and South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo—could lead to volatility in oil and commodity prices, disruptions in trade flows, and increased inflationary pressures worldwide. In addition, the proposed tariff increments by the USA could affect the performance of Kenya shilling against the US dollar and other major world currencies.

Any economic underperformance at the national level would negatively affect the shareable revenues, leading to low or no growth and delay to disbursement of the equitable share to the County Government.

### **Budget Execution**

The PFM Act 2012, requires the County Governments to manage public finances prudently and adhere to fiscal responsibility principles. In the medium term, there are a number of risks related to the budget implementation that may arise. These include:

*High personnel emoluments:* The Regulation 25(1)(b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 caps expenditure on wages and benefits at 35 percent of the total revenues. Compensation to employees is projected at 37.8 percent of the total County budget, in the medium term. Despite efforts to curb wage growth, several external factors have contributed to the increase, including implementation of Phase III of SRC salary review, doubling of employer contributions to NSSF from February 2025, and the mandatory employer contribution of 1.5 percent to the Housing Levy. Additionally, the County faces staffing gaps, particularly in technical areas.

The recent withdrawal of USAID funding has affected approximately 481 County health workers, creating a shortfall that will need to be addressed in the medium term, further increasing the wage bill. In addition, the County is undertaking a gradual review of the terms of service of staff in the health sector transitioning the health workers from contractual terms to permanent and pensionable terms of service. Two groups of the healthcare workers have already been confirmed and two more groups set for confirmation in the medium term.

To mitigate these risks, the County Government will progressively implement recommendations from the Human Resource Taskforce report and the Wage bill conference.

*Huge stock of pending bills:* The County is still facing huge outstanding pending bills stock. The pending bill stock is inclusive of the pending bills that have been accumulated since the beginning of devolution and those that were inherited from the defunct local authorities. The pending bill stock threatens the financial credibility of the County and its ability to attract reliable suppliers. In the current fiscal year, Ksh. 610 million has been allocated for debt resolution. During the MTEF period 2026/2027-2028/2029, the County government shall require approximately Ksh. 700 million in order to sustainably service current debt commitments against an allocation of Ksh.300 million proposed in CFSP 2026. To mitigate further

accumulation of pending bills, the County is strengthening expenditure management and ensuring timely supplier payments.

*Low budget execution:* In the FY 2024/25, the County achieved a budget execution rate of 65 percent, falling short of the planned target of 100 percent. The low budget execution rate has been attributed to the low absorption of the development budget across departments. This has resulted in a rollover of projects, with the current fiscal year carrying forward Kshs 4.4 billion worth of incomplete projects. The continued project rollovers lead to delayed achievement of development outcomes, increased cost of projects due to rising costs of materials, and extended timelines for project completion. To improve budget execution, the County will adhere to the Project Implementation Management (PIM) guidelines issued by the National Treasury and conduct prefeasibility studies before allocation of resources. In the medium term, the County will continue to have realistic own source revenue targets using revenue forecasting models piloted by the National Treasury, automate all revenue streams, and implement continuous revenue mapping.

*Delays in approval of DoRA, CARA, Conditional grants, Additional Allocation Bill:* There are frequent delays in approval of the Acts related to appropriation of funds at the County level. The approval process often require mediation before consensus is reached, leading to delays in finalization of the budget process at the county level and in some cases, counties having to use vote on account. This has significantly derailed budget implementation, given that exchequer releases account for approximately 90 percent of the County budget. The shortfall has adversely affected budget credibility, as it has necessitated the reduction or postponement of already planned projects that had undergone public participation. Consequently, this undermines public trust and confidence in the County Government's planning and budgeting process.

*Litigations and Court Decrees* - The County has experienced a rise in the number of legal cases, resulting in high legal fees and unfavourable court rulings issued after budget approvals. The unfavourable court rulings often require budget reallocations during supplementary budgets, diverting funds from critical areas. To mitigate this risk, the County is pursuing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to reduce the number of cases in court and the associated legal costs. The County is also strengthening legal advisory services through the Office of the County Attorney by recruiting additional legal officers in the medium term, thereby enhancing internal capacity and minimizing reliance on external legal services.

*Abrupt withdrawal of development partners* - The County Integrated Development Plan 2023-27 (CIDP 2023-27) included funding projections from development partners. However, recent pronouncement by the US government to halting USAID funding, a major development partners in the department of Health, will significantly affect the healthcare sector. The County will continuously monitor the situation and make adjustments to the CIDP during the mid-term review to account for funding shortfalls.

**Annex VIII: Sector Composition and Sector Working Groups for MTEF Budget  
2026/2027 – 2028/2029**

<b>CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT (COFOG)</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>SECTOR COMPOSITION(S)</b>
General Public Services	Public Administration and National/International Relations	Office of The Governor and Deputy Governor
		County Public Service Board
		Finance and Economic Planning
		Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
		Office of the County Attorney
		County Assembly
Recreation, Culture and Social Protection	Social Protection, Culture and Receptions	Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity
		Culture
Education	Education	Early Childhood Education and Vocational Training
Economic Affairs	Agriculture Rural and Urban Development	Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries and Veterinary Services
		Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development
		Nakuru City
		Naivasha Municipality
		Gilgil Municipality
	Molo Municipality	
	General Economics and Commercial Affairs	Trade, Cooperatives and Tourism
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Infrastructure	
	ICT, e-Government & Public Communication	
Environment Protection	Environment Protection Water and Natural Resources	Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change
Health	Health	County Health Services
Macro Working Group	Macro Working Group	Finance and Economic Planning

## Annex IX: CFSP 2026 Public Hearings Highlights

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
Health	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residents sought more information on SHA and Disability Waiver. Does SHA cover chronic illnesses for PLWDs?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is important to register as a SHA member and once registered one can access services at Level II and Level III health facilities.</li> <li>To access specialized services at Level IV, V, and VI hospitals, one must undertake a means testing, pay some amount and enrol to SHIF.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overcrowding in cemetery and allegation of bones in the cemetery and some rotting bodies dumped in Lake Nakuru</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South cemetery is still available on the lower side and will take approximately 2 years to be filled. The department faces community resistance when trying to purchase cemetery land but will continue searching.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What measures does the department take for residents who dig pit latrines near a river/borehole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder engagement with the department of water and WSPs and public education to ensure that graves and latrines have a lining to prevent percolation of waste water and contamination of aquifers.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice on the depth of hole for digging a toilet or grave near a borehole</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depth to be maintained but liners used to prevent contamination.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased incidences of open defecation in town and inadequate public toilets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department has enhanced efforts to ensure that public toilets are cleaned. There is an MoU with private owners of toilets to allow street children and families to use toilets for free at the expense of the department and enforced by the Jijini Community CHP group. There is a law against open defecation.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alleged favouritism and rude behaviour among healthcare workers to patients and in public health service delivery. Drunkenness among health workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any misconduct should be reported to the medical superintendent or facility in charge/administrator and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken in line with the HR policies and HIPPA rules.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate public participation from KEMRI teams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KEMRI is a national government institute, but the county has a research unit, and the department encourages residents to come and propose research topics for consideration</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve on absorption rate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department commits to improve absorption rate</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department to enhance efforts to improve partner coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dwindling donor support across facilities has limited ability of the department to coordinate donor efforts in the gaps left</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending bills to be disclosed in report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensive report on pending bills is contained in the main document available in county website</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of doctors and all health workers should be considered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be taken up in collaboration with the CPSB</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commended the president's directive that KEMSA should distribute drugs to the facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This has indeed helped reduce periodic stockouts and inadequate HPTs in facilities even those who are far flung</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHA should consider covering the hearing AIDS for the hearing-impaired and provide free services in case of incidents arising from hearing problems e.g., accidents for pedestrians</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrol to SHIF to access specialized services under SHA. 55,000 cover is provided per person for hearing AIDS</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Low development budget expenditure absorption by the department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inadequate contractor capacity and delayed disbursement of funds. Most health projects are multi-year projects</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Huge gap in resource requirements against allocation for HPTs and the impact on availability of drugs and critical medicines across facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Department acknowledges the gap between approved allocations and actual HPT requirements. This has been driven by rising patient numbers, expanded service packages, and delayed exchequer releases. Measures underway include prioritization of essential medicines, strengthened quantification, improved facility reporting through DHIS2, and engagement with the County Treasury to enhance allocations in future budgets.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inadequate and inoperable health infrastructure affecting access to critical health services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ongoing interventions include phased rehabilitation of priority facilities, completion of stalled projects, and equipment replacement using both County funds and partner support. Infrastructure upgrades have been prioritized in the Supplementary Budget and upcoming MTEF period.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stagnated growth in FIF and efforts the department is making to improve financing particularly for FIF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Efforts to improve performance include enforcement of revenue retention guidelines, digitization of billing and collections, expanded service offerings in facilities, and strengthening of financial accountability mechanisms to ensure optimal utilization of FIF resources.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inadequate capacity to conduct facility-based planning and budgeting, including personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Capacity gaps have been identified, particularly at lower-level facilities. The Department is rolling out targeted training on planning, budgeting, and financial management for facility managers, while advocating for additional staffing and rationalization of existing human resources.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1.2 billion worth of pending bills by the health sector, making it the leading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Department acknowledges the accumulation of pending bills, largely arising from historical commitments, delayed disbursements, and contractual obligations. A structured pending bills verification and settlement plan has been developed in collaboration with the County Treasury, with phased payments incorporated into the Supplementary and future budgets.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is the difference between CHCs, CHVs, and CHWs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community Health Volunteers (CHVs): Community members who provide frontline, household-level health services on a voluntary or stipend-supported basis.</li> <li>● Community Health Workers (CHWs): Formally trained and paid health workers who supervise and support CHVs and deliver defined primary healthcare services at community level.</li> <li>● Community Health Committees (CHCs): Community-based governance and oversight structures elected or selected by the community.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased cases of stray dogs that are unvaccinated. What efforts is public health taking to control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Department, in collaboration with Veterinary Services and other stakeholders, is implementing dog vaccination campaigns, public awareness initiatives, and stray dog population control measures. Plans are underway to scale up these interventions to reduce the risk of rabies and other zoonotic diseases.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inadequate midwives in maternity units across various facilities</li> <li>● Level IV hospitals some services such as lab only function during the day</li> <li>● Can SHA cover Prostate cancer screening and treatment.</li> <li>● No cleaners at the north and south cemetery despite allegation that the department has hired cleaners</li> <li>● Low stipends for CHPS and inadequate CHPs.</li> <li>● Allegation of expired HPTs in some facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Budgetary constraints</li> <li>● Bondeni level IV is a newly upgraded facility and the department is on the process of ensuring 24hrs services.</li> <li>● Screening is covered under SHA. Prostate cancer treatment will be provided under SHIF</li> <li>● This is not true since, there are hired cleaners who are always at the cemetery to perform their duties</li> <li>● Inadequate budget</li> <li>● Routine audits, stock monitoring, and redistribution mechanisms are in place to minimize expiries. Investigations are ongoing in the cited facilities, and any expired commodities identified will be safely disposed of in accordance with guidelines, with accountability measures applied where necessary.</li> </ul>
Environment Protection Water and Natural Resources	Water, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The challenges with non-revenue water, which the resident estimated at 54% against a target of 20-25%.</li> <li>● FLoOCA Fund project, in particular Ksh. 6M allocated Climate smart Agriculture project, what is the sustainability of the project.</li> <li>● High tariffs on water currently go against the pro poor household policies.</li> <li>●</li> <li>● Why the department is not exploiting opportunities in nature-based solutions (funding) in collaboration with partners. Funding opportunities for MRF and other flagships.</li> <li>● Why water in Nakuru causes discoloration of teeth and proposed solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NRW is as follows; NAWASSCO 20%; NAIWASCO 21%, and NARUWASCO; 40%... averaging 27-28%</li> <li>● All projects Under FLoOCA including CSA related projects are subjected to screening and approval by the County Climate Change Planning and Steering Committees, in accordance with ESHS standards to guarantee Sustainability</li> <li>● A measure to cater for high operating costs e.g., previously NAWASCCO paid 26M in electricity payment and now the bill is over 40M.</li> <li>● Revision of tariffs are a revenue enhancing measure for NARUWASCO to allow provision of every household with water in Nakuru.</li> <li>● Brokers are benefiting more from selling water through water kiosks against low prices offered by NARUWASCO.</li> <li>● The department has had and continues to source partners to implement climate change initiatives and invites the public, NGOs and other stakeholders to work with the county department</li> <li>● Nakuru has limited sources of water depending predominantly on underground water as opposed to few seasonal rivers that form a small percentage of surface sources. While the county has put efforts to blend water, surface and underground, more partnerships are required with the county government of Nyandarua and Baringo for more surface water blending. Completion of the ITARE Dam project will see more clean surface water to the county in surplus by 45,000 m3.</li> <li>● Rehabilitation of existing river, makalia, Njoro, molo, rironi, ndarugo etc.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Kapkures and Mogoan, water is available but not yet reticulated to households through piping networks.</li> <li>Poor security for the water project in kapkures e.g solar panels vandalised.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completing Negotiations with NAWASSCO for reticulation. Residents are encouraged to allocate some money during ward public participation for reticulation and revival of nearby drilled boreholes that are yet to be equipped.</li> <li>Ease resistance to handover water projects to NAWASCO as this will see security provided upon completion of the handover process in collaboration with the community.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kapkures and N'gambo have no sewer extensions, if NAWASSCO takes over will they charge sewer rates or install new sewer lines.</li> <li>Lack of water &amp; sanitation facilities in Ngata and water projects in Njoro-Egerton stalled while mapping shows that these areas have access to water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewerage services in Kapkures and N'gambo are in the plans</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak budget absorption rate by the department.</li> <li>Supplementary projects are done before even a single absorption of the original approved budgets without PP consultations.</li> <li>Long procurement processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed due to e-GP. Absorption rate poised to go up in the current FY 2025/26.</li> <li>Liaise with the area MCAs and Ward Admins Office on any project's changes at the ward level and possible impacts on the community.</li> <li>The procurement process is implemented in accordance with the PPADA Act. However, delayed initiation of procurement and outstanding obligations to contractors by the County has affected uptake of contracts, leading to poor implementation.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of technical officers to allow fast tracking project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical capacity is available. Environmental officers and Water engineers have been recruited by the CGN.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PWDs representation and trained in your department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Ward Climate Change committees have PWD representation. PMCs also have representation and undergo continuous training.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak GRM structures and poor rate of responds to complaints of residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department commits to improve the rate of response to public inquiries.</li> <li>There exists official whatsapp groups, toll free numbers to access water service providers.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stormwater issues in Kapkures, what is the department doing to ensure management of the stormwater. Fault lines in Kapkures are a danger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor town planning in kapkures over time has resulted in such issues including faultlines. The department in collaboration with VEIL is implementing the sponge city concept and will undertake rehabilitation in hot spot areas such as kapkures to reduce water flow and percolation downhill.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a stock analysis of projects performance per ward</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rollout of the County PMS system will provide all the details for every project implemented in the county.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment of Plumbers in the county and technical officers who are functional.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment is done by CPSB</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County borehole water projects have been done on private land which is currently disputed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prefeasibility to be enhanced by the county on land donated by the community before public investment.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personal contact of the CECM to report environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an official WhatsApp group the number will be provided; and official toll free lines for NAWASCO and NARUWASCO to be provided in the forum</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant issues of water in Ngata phase 9 and why NARUWASCO has not taken action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a project ongoing in Ngata Phase 9</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low awareness of services offered by water service providers such as NARUWASCO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NARUWASCO attends most events relevant to its mandate (department of WEEENRCC) and conducts public sensitization on its mandate and achievements.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scraping of Ksh. 1,000 penalty on late payment of water bills and commends department for removing service charge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This requires a public participation during tariff and review exercise by WASREB which regulate pricing of water.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High fluoride in water in Nakuru affected recruitment of Nakuru residents into KDF, police and prisons agencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nakuru is a water scarce county and limited to underground or surface water and solution to fluoride is water blending through PPP project in Naivasha and Chemususu &amp; Itare dams.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the department offer internships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. but it offers attachment. Internships due to their budgetary requirement and long engagement period are done through normal recruitment channels</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor garbage management in Kapkures, some places/estates are becoming landfills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notify tenants on action to be taken if dumping is from their residential plots and recommend engagement with garbage collection service providers.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawkers are using road medians to hawk and matatus are parked there, there is a need to properly manage the town and remove the hawkers along the road mediums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare Memos to the department of Roads and petition for the removal of hawkers and boda boda operators. This will be enforced by the County with approval from the CEC.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dried trees in Lake Nakuru affecting aesthetics, the department should remove the dried up trees that were planted and “cleanse” the lake from lead and harmful metals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is as a result of flooding of the lake and rising water levels. Trees under excess water rot. The lake is a gazetted protected area and the department cannot remove or interfere with the lake Nakuru natural biodiversity ecosystem</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How is the county implementing projects outside the budgets such as Material Recovery Facility (MRF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These are implemented through PPPs.</li> </ul>
Social Protection, Culture and Recreations	Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Youth Directorate should emphasize/ allocate more resources to creatives &amp; artists and implement the creatives program as planned in the CIDP.</li> <li>No mention of culture &amp; youth programs achievements and plans for the MTEF period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plans are in the comprehensive sector report for the sub sector which is available on the county website despite not being mentioned during the presentation.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the county doing to reduce the procurement impediments and late disbursement of funds from National</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full rollout of e-GP system and engagement with the national government on timely exchequer releases.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		Treasury and from county treasury to departments. What are some strategies?	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low absorption rate of development expenditure further exacerbated with huge pending bills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was brought about by slow implementation of the e-GP system and poor contractual management by both parties in county contracts.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of feedback mechanisms on issues raised during public participation forums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The department is open to answer any queries raised physically and will utilise the online platforms to respond to the issues raised as well as publish the public participation report online.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern on unpaid domestic workers, e.g., Aunts using class 8 dropouts, or form 4 graduates to do domestic work and tend to the children without pay or with very little pay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommended use of 5R approach i.e., Recognize, Reduce, Redistribute, Reward, and Representation in a Memorandum submitted to the department.</li> <li>• Payment of minimum wage of Ksh. 16,000/month.</li> <li>• Nakuru Care policy to be developed, cascaded/domesticated from the national care policy.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of talent nurturing in the county, e.g., boxing and development of small teams is declining which could help reduce deaths, ADA, conflicts etc. among the youth.</li> <li>• Department to furnish the forum with how many teams have been nurtured in every ward in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scouting of youths talents done at sub county/ward level.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tedious process in admitting elderly members of the community to the county Alms House. Relax regulations.</li> <li>• There are no plans to construct homes for the elderly in every sub county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Elderly admitted there are the most destitute in the society and only those with absolutely no family linkages. Extreme scrutiny/background checks are required to ascertain these facts before admission.</li> <li>• Low budgetary allocations for construction of elderly homes in every sub county.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negligible plans and allocations to PWD interventions including empowerment and capacity building initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The county disability fund once implemented will be used for socio-economic empowerment and issue of the assistive devices for the PWDs.</li> <li>• The PWDs sports events are sponsored by the sports directorate.</li> <li>• The department plans for training/capacity building of PWDs caregivers.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Organization of Persons with disability submitted a memorandum with the following key issues; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Establish social halls in all 55 wards</li> <li>✓ Timely provision of assistive devices for PWDs</li> <li>✓ Employment of sign language interpreters to the County government in all public facilities</li> <li>✓ Allocation of Market stalls to PWDs (5% allocation of stalls as per the act)</li> <li>✓ Ensure the 5% threshold in the county public service are PWDs and provide data on</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The department commits to continuously implement and ensure that facets of the County PLWD act, as well as other legislative and policy frameworks and ratified commitments be implemented progressively subject to resource availability.</li> <li>• PWDs teams participated in paralympic sporting disciplines, issuance of assistive devices in Njoro Sub County.</li> <li>• The Memoranda was received by the department, will be reviewed and relevant actions taken subject to budget and resource availability. Department commends the veracity of the suggestions by the Group.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<p>employment numbers of PWDs within the county public service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Enhance budgetary allocation for the Nakuru county PWD fund from 27.5 M to 55M and establish a cash Transfer kitty for PWDs equal to pesa ya wazee, inua jamii etc. to cushion persons with severe disabilities.</li> <li>✓ Negligible concern on PWD issues e.g., Promotion of paralympic sports &amp; inclusive sport programmes, empowerment, training etc.</li> <li>✓ Observe all celebrations related to PWDs</li> <li>✓ Timely issuance of Disability waivers as per the PFM Act and Finance Acts</li> <li>✓ Digital literacy for PWDs through Assistive Device Smart Technology, employ sign language interpreters in all public places and innovation centre be established in the County</li> <li>✓ Creation of a disability directorate to cater to people with disability as per the County Disability Act.</li> <li>✓ Establish county PWD ICT hubs.</li> <li>✓ Modernise the PWD unit at the PGH with modern equipment, HRH specialised, etc. and establish of a modern therapy centre for physically disabled persons</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establishment of a GBV rescue centre in the county to offer support to GBV victims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plans are there to have GBV centre in either Gilgil and Njoro.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Free Legal support to GBV victims especially child abuse cases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Not plausible to offer direct legal support. The county legal office only handles civil cases not criminal cases but will engage with various legal support partners to handle GBV cases.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of a Data repository and statistics for GBV cases and redress mechanism in resolving them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There exists a GBV reporting system for reporting all cases and generation of reports linked with the county website.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Equal allocation of departmental Kitty as per the directorates to prevent cross-departmental expenditures due to inadequate allocations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recommendation noted but equitable allocation to be done as opposed to equal allocation as the mandates may demand more allocation.</li> <li>● Enhance external resource mobilization strategies to bridge the resource gap.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Full Scholarships and funding of Youth Proposals by the department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Budget constraints impede implementation of some of the proposals made. However, the County through the executive office of the governor provides full scholarships to the neediest students.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● London social Hall to be equipped and operationalized. It has been inoperable for long</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Department will look at possible intervention to ensure its operations.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inadequate allocation to the department by the county treasury. Gen Z is a ticking time bomb and if this is the department to take care of youth issued there is a need for enhanced ceilings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The County cedes that youth issues are increasingly becoming pressing with need for targeted interventions to address them. CFSP final ceilings may consider a budgetary increase to the department once final Revenue projections have been finalized</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Failure of the departmental Executive officers (Chief Officers and CECMs) to be in attendance and allow for meaningful participation of citizens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Treasury, through the budget office invited all CECMs and COs formally to the event. While not all CECMs and COs attended, technical members of sector working groups were available to answer any concerns by the public.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Address increasing cases of psychosocial issues affecting the youth and children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The department, through partners supports targeted psycho-social support initiatives for youth girls women and children</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Progress of implementation of youth empowerment programme and criteria used when distributing youth empowerment equipment.</li> <li>● Create an allocation of empowerment tools &amp; equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Youth to draft proposals and ensure allocation in the ward public participation forums for the budget. which are escalated to the county department for implementation in the subsequent financial year.</li> <li>● Multisectoral engagement &amp; coordination with the department of youth, vocational training directorate and partners to offer youth with attachment/internship/apprenticeship opportunities and issuance of business start-up kits.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Scholarships for PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bursary allocation has a 5% reserve for persons with disability who are allocated the highest amount allocated per person.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mainstreaming disability, youth and gender issues in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Some departments allocate resources to the specific vote head on gender and disability mainstreaming.</li> </ul>
General Economics, Commercial and Labor Affairs	Trade, Cooperatives and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Overshooting on requirements 2.1B against an allocation of 384 million reflecting unrealistic requirements.</li> <li>● Weaknesses in licensing of liquor outlets, without sanitary facilities, some are in residential areas and close to schools e.g., ECDEs). Weak enforcement of Alcohol control regulations affecting the youth.</li> <li>● Mushrooming liquor companies that are unlicensed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● New Approach to forecasting to be adopted particularly by using the ADP which has rationalized figures.</li> <li>● The department mentioned that the law allows for subcounty alcoholic committees composed of multisectoral players including planners, DCC and Revenue officers and are the ones who conduct inspections.</li> <li>● The County Alcoholic Drinks Committee only licences liquor outlets that have undergone the full vetting process. Those operating in residential areas are non-compliant and illegally in operation. The county in partnership with the national government have been enhancing efforts for enforcement and called on the public to report any such outlets to the department and write petitions on illicit liquor dens.</li> <li>● The department has a shortage of technical staff for enforcement.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak enforcement of gambling regulations. Small gambling “Con” outlets in town who scam people. Licencing gambling joints undertaking illegitimate activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization efforts have been undertaken continuously to the public on the addictiveness and social costs associated with gambling. Responsible gambling is advised.</li> <li>Gambling premises are only licences as long as they are inspected</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to information on CAIPS and Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PIMIS link shared with the public</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there a policy for allocating market stalls to PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nakuru County market policy 2023 exists with affirmative action guidelines on issuance of trading stalls and is currently implemented for all new markets.</li> <li>Nursing Mothers, children play areas, accessibility by PWDs, youth and women spaces are reserved as per the policy.</li> <li>Formation of committees for allocations of stalls in every market is formed with composition of the market stakeholders.</li> <li>Challenges is on implementing it in existing markets</li> <li>The public was encouraged to apply through their associations in Nakuru.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rampant street gambling activities with heavy engagement with the county youth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county will enhance sensitization on responsible gambling and delegate the responsibility further to nyumba kumi, churches, CSOs etc to assist.</li> <li>Street gambling is illegal and citizens are encouraged to report any such incidents to the department.</li> <li>Gambling is addictive and citizens are encouraged to take personal responsibility against it.</li> </ul>
Social Protection, Culture and Recreations	Culture Sub-sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low absorption rate of Ksh. 27m particularly in the tourism and culture directorate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue of e-GP procurement delayed project implementation significantly, thus affecting budget absorption rate.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Cultural centres to empower the youth. Nakuru Players Theatre is closed and not operational due to management issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledged majority of the cultural centres including Nakuru Players theatre are privately owned that are managed by a management committee;</li> <li>The department will continuously engage with the county &amp; city board, by formation of a joint committee inclusive of county officials for better management.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More information on creation of the county language committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a language committee is ongoing that will oversee development and standardizing (dictation) of language, research by academic institutions and facilitation of literacy (local languages).</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Allocation to Culture and Tourism directorate, with indirect impacts on activities related to culture and tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is inaccurate, Citizen sensitized on the sector-based planning and budgeting. However, it</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inequitable compensation of local artists compared to renowned artists who earn significantly more in events such as Talanta Stadium Launch and WRC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department will engage with the national government on the WRC event to promote and prioritize local artists with higher perks.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor standards of the county recording studio at Menengai Social Hall. There is need to upgrade to high standards through enhanced budget allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low budget in purchase of upto date softwares, equipment, cameras and marketing of content produced in the county studio.</li> </ul>
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Roads, Public Works, and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMTs being misused e.g., parking and hawking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Trade, city boards, municipalities boards and Enforcement unit in collaboration with the management of urban boards have been tasked by H.E the governor to enforce proper use of NMTs</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMTs should be made more user friendly and accommodate PWDs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendation taken up. Bolacks removed to allow wheelchairs to pass.</li> <li>NMT is being implemented in all urban centres including Kuresoi North.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenged the 100% achievement of BQs preparation and lack of tenders on e-GP platform.</li> <li>Recommendation of BQs to be done by third party contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county has a capacity to prepare BQs as submitted by the county departments i.e., clients and has achieved 100% preparation as submitted by departments.</li> <li>BQs and designs are available online to allow for bidding.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non implementation of e-GP by a “contractor” among the members of the public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BoQs and Tender documents including designs available in public procurement portals</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mismatch between the proposed numbers for recruitment and the actual recruitment made extending to the impact of all the staff recruited since 2014</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lense with which the impact of employment is measured is expansive being socio-economic and efficacy based.</li> <li>Efficiency also witnessed in implementation of govt. Projects through extensive staff employment.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeder roads will be established to link with A8 proposed dualling of Rironi Mau summit highway. Impassible Road to RVIST</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department to second county engineer to access the RVIST road.</li> <li>Rironi-mau summit road designs will be made public and CECM &amp; COs are part of the committee and there are proposals to build underpasses/footbridges to reduce accidents.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation of county garage and re service downed vehicles as opposed to spending millions on purchase of new vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County garage is complete only awaiting operationalisation</li> <li>Motor vehicles are for public works project supervision and M&amp;E.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor oversight/enforcement of transport activities e.g., matatus stopping in the middle of the highway to pick passengers along the Nakuru Eldoret highway i.e., town to total round- about</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's more on the citizens to avoid standing on the roadside rather than a designated bus stop. It starts with the citizens and avoiding the cultural entrapment where PSVs are forced to pick citizens on the roadside to make a living. A Multi Agency Approach to the problem In collaboration with NTSA and NPS is underway to crack down on these issues.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak absorption by the department highest being 56% and as low as 38%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate contractor capacity, weaknesses in Evaluation and delayed disbursement of funds by treasury have been the chief concern for weak absorption and pending bills.</li> <li>Partnerships with NYS have enabled work (Imarisha Barabara) programme in over 20 wards as of now and it is projected by February that all 55 wards will have nearly 800 graded and gravelled roads.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asking for higher budgets (4B) against an absorption of 600-800 million) asserting claims of budgeted corruption. There</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projections made in line with ADP and CIDP based on community proposals.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<p>is need for realistic budgeting based on the achievements over the MTEF period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalization of complete projects and revive stalled projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over projections assist in resource mobilization.</li> <li>Resource gaps give room for strategies for external resource mobilization.</li> <li>Most projects that were incomplete in the previous regimes have been fast tracked including Keringet, treasury building Afraha stadium and Subukia, Njoro level IV, Afraha stadium and PGH trauma centre have been in collaboration with partners in the national government such as the KDF and World bank.</li> <li>Inadequate allocation for projects by departments and recommend departments to declare projects that are implemented in phases to reduce incompleteness of projects.</li> <li>AGPO project contractors are the leading cause of stalled/incomplete projects as contractors rely on loans from banks, requests for extension, exchequer releases in bits etc.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department should revive county courtesy buses and use them to provide transport services to residents to and from the public participation forums, funerals etc.</li> <li>Frequent accidents incidents by county vehicles e.g., at Kenyapower &amp; Nairobi are an indication of misuse of county assets coupled with high allocation for insurance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The buses were poorly maintained and the cost of servicing them being high end luxury Mercedes buses, the bill was over 6M which did not make economic sense.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment creation for youth through AGPO in Road projects.</li> <li>RMLF tenders allocation to women, youth, PWD etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitment for grading and gravelling of 800km in FY 2025/26.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of subway, tunnels and overpass quality roads in collaboration with stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some infrastructure classes such as subways and overpasses require huge capital outlay sometimes not possible within the current fiscal space within which the county operates. The designs for the new RIRONI -MAU SUMMIT highway include overpasses to reduce accidents.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NTSA surveillance should regulate and crackdown on rouge road users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The county road safety program which is a flagship will complement this function</li> </ul>
	ICT, e-Government and Public Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information management systems relating to Education and VTC data, Capitation Data, Location of Schools etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a start the PIMIS system will map all county projects including county ECDEs.</li> <li>GIS mapping of all county projects with location coordinates, pictorial evidence etc.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Come up with a system to Live broadcasts of Sector hearings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Next Sector Hearings will be broadcasted, department has capacity</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All CECMs and COs to attend sector Hearings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The were all invited to attend.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very Low Absorption for ICT department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement challenges and late disbursement of resources</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
Education	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jamhuri Primary ECDE and ST. Xaviers allocation inquiry of 2.8M in FY 2023/24. St Xavier has not started and Jamhuri is not equipped but classrooms have been constructed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The allocation is inadequate as the current BQ for a classroom, tank, and 6 tables and 24 chairs costs 1.8 M.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certification/formal Training of Domestic Workers Course in VTCs as approved by NITA in 2018—(CTD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department will take this into consideration when doing a curriculum review</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancement of Uji Program to include lunch and also include all special schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate budget to accommodate lunch programmes and extend school feeding in special schools.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commended 71% absorption rate for the department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department promises to increase it further in the coming year</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unrealistic Budget requirements against Ceilings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More realistic planning and budgeting to be adopted going forward in line with ADP</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and placement criteria for learners with special needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate capacity to conduct assessment on the level of impairment. The department usually refers them for assessment in Ngara.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are County VTCs and ECDEs ready for integration (learners with special needs enrolled in ECDEs and VTCs)-case in point visually impaired learners have no access to VTC education in Nakuru</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current model is integrated learning both in ECDEs and VTCs.</li> <li>The county lacks the capacity to assess learners with special needs but are referred to Ngala School for the deaf and Menengai School for the impaired.</li> <li>PWDs learners already integrated in county VTCs but with special needs are referred to Ngala Vocational training centre.</li> <li>The county recruits qualified special needs specialists hired by the county.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BoG in VTCs should include PWDS as members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The VTC act guides that BoG should include PWDs. This is done with every BoG appointment Cycle</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern over poor terms for VTC instructors and ECDE Teachers who are lured to national institutions. Improve competitiveness of Pay for VTC instructors and ECDE teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remuneration for VTC instructors is determined by SRC and without a review the situation of turnover to TSC and national institutions will remain perenial</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult learners who have Disabilities should be considered and offered special courses for them in VTC. Not enough interpreters in VTCs for the hearing impaired who want to study to allow them earn livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constrained resources prevent establishment of special VTCs. BoG appointed interpreters are present in schools which have students with hearing issues e.g., molo and Nakuru VTC.</li> </ul>
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the requirement/criteria for a farmers group to access provision of dairy goats, dopper sheep fingerlings and chicks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inputs are procured by HQ mainly upon allocation in the ward fund. Only wards that have requested the dairy goats and other inputs at the ward fund will receive these inputs.</li> <li>Inputs come from various sources such as fertilizer from the National Government.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presentation does not capture the direct interventions that the department is implementing to address post-harvest losses; the nature and capacity of extension services (issuance of motorbikes should be captured); urban</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presentation did not address it but the main sector report has captured issues of post-harvest losses, issues of extension services, M&amp;E visits and urban agriculture (corn gardens and CSA initiatives). The issued</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		agriculture; distribution of one month old chicks. What are some interventions	motorcycles are in use including by meat inspection. Initiatives to reduce subdivision of agricultural lands.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak budget absorption of the budget and absorption of externally mobilized resources should be showcased such as NARIGP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed disbursement of funds, some of the projects were ongoing by the end of the financial year.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department to support residents attend ASK show</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASK operates independently. In addition, the show is at the beginning of the financial year and the department has not yet received the allocation for the financial year.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public cattle dip in Kapkures, Mogoos is contaminated and not fenced thus prone to accidents and pesticides contamination of boreholes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There's a total of 87 cattle dips, a majority of which are non-operable. The department agrees that the cattle dip in question is a danger and the community should write a proposal/memorandum to the department on which action the community requires the department to take: close or revive.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building on Apiculture, aquaculture, and horticulture to communities of Barut who have provided proposals on the same. What are the efforts to support the community?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department invites the farmers to visit the directorate to co create the alternative livelihoods proposed by the farmers. The directorate is committed to do so but due to budgetary constraints, these issues will have to be phased. The director encouraged the groups to lobby for additional allocation from the ward fund</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lauded subsidized AI services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 2000 cattle artificially inseminated at a reduced cost of ksh. 800.</li> <li>Subsidized AI is an initiative of HE Governor.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department had committed to sponsor farmers to participate in the annual ASK show</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASK shows operate independently and the county cannot sponsor farmers &amp; coupled with slow exchequer releases.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commended the fertilizer subsidy program noting its impact on food security. Asked the department to ensure timely provision of the subsidized fertilizer and seed inputs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution logistics for the current financial year in place awaiting supply of the subsidized fertilizer from the national government</li> </ul>
	Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing cases of land fraud, corruption, issuance of title deeds, land agreements and security of land titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different functions delineated to National Government and county government pertaining to land i.e., county handles land cases while NG issues security of title deeds.</li> <li>The department uses ADR/AJR mechanisms such as local policing e.g., nyumba kumi to ascertain the history of lands at the local level.</li> <li>The department will enhance sensitization forums to educate the public on community land laws &amp; procedures.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to affordable houses; more information on who is implementing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable housing is a National government initiative and the county is limited in the role of assessment of land viability of demarcated land, conveyance, approvals etc.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading areas to municipalities while kapkures remains un urbanized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write to CECM lands requesting survey &amp; physical planning of Kapkures.</li> <li>The department is currently planning 151 urban centres.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper planning of Kapkures and other areas in Nakuru City with focus from urban to rural areas to avoid mushrooming of slums.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corruption in the Lands Department particularly on titling and building approvals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of physical plans are first done through PP forums before being approved by the county.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey and Titling of <b>GALILEYA</b> block LR 20/21 settlement which has been long overdue which is a stalled KISIP II project.</li> <li>Land department not aware of the state of public land in the county</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISSUE under resolution, details of which cannot be revealed to the public as that is private land</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of road medians and market centres what's the procedure, and why are there cases of county-facilitated subdivision and sale of public land and review of maps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write to CECM requesting urgent survey and the process will be facilitated by the lands department</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mismatch between GIS information and actual found information e.g., a tarmac on GIS maps but roads are filled with potholes and dusty on the ground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of the county department is to provide information on measurement</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak absorption rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occasioned by long land acquisition procedures and minimum qualifications for KISIP and KUSP programs.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit condemned buildings and implement demolitions as necessary to keep residents and users safe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit is a public health issue which should be handled by the department of health.</li> <li>There's a need for a policy on regularization of buildings for Nakuru County.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Questions on management and qualification of municipal board members and the managers for Gilgil and Molo.</li> <li>Optimally recruit board members for Molo municipality and facilitate them through payroll system.</li> <li>What are the qualifications for elevation to municipality status of towns?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boards are created to bring services closer to the people and there are appointment criterias stipulated in the urban areas and cities act.</li> <li>The residents should demand elevation to be issued municipality status through petition to the department for assessment and reporting on recommendations.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High turnover rates of staff through transfers to regions that don't have a history of historical land issues affecting that area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transfers are a governance &amp; administration requirement and only proper handing over should be done.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rampant land encroachment of road reserves by hawkers etc. which is overlooked by county surveyors.</li> <li>Mushrooming structures in county estates i.e., garages, kiosks etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation threshold for road reserve is 12m minimum against the old norm of 6m.</li> <li>Hold PP forums to move structures on road reserves.</li> <li>Residents report to the department on these structures for enforcement.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soilo land being done with an affordable housing project and encroachment by private developers on the upper side.</li> <li>Eveready ownership land issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land was rightfully allocated to the affordable housing project while the case for the private developers is still in court.</li> <li>The issue is being handled at the court.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
	Nakuru City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city has neglected development projects in various wards within Nakuru City raising concerns about patriotism for being a city.</li> <li>Most city projects are concentrated in Nakuru East leaving out Nakuru West Sub County.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equalisation through ward allocation for projects and also world bank funded projects will cut across the city wards.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendation to embrace Public Private Partnerships to mobilise resources and bridge the existing resource gaps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good recommendation that is welcomed by the department. The county has made significant steps, in improving partnerships through ERM and SPMU units in Treasury</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Rironi-Mau Summit Road projects and whether Nakuru County will reap the benefits through employment opportunities, revenue raised from toll charges, economic prosperity etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hiring of local labour is prioritised and will open up Nakuru county economically but toll charges are meant to repay the loan.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city lacks CCTV cameras, pedestrian walkways, drainages etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCTV cameras were vandalised during protests and the board is in the process of replacing them.</li> <li>NMT project is still ongoing to provide pedestrian walkways.</li> <li>Drainage projects ongoing through ward fund and world bank programs.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide comprehensive details on the Afraha Stadium project i.e., when initiated, scope of works, expected completion dates etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project is being undertaken by KDF and project details are available on enquiry.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duplication of projects proposals from HQ departmental allocations, ward kitty, city board, national government etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate during the planning phase to avoid duplication of roles/projects with ward kitty, HQ allocations and development partners.</li> <li>The city will be implementing all ward projects within the city boundaries going forward that were domiciled in county departments.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breakdown of equitable share expenditure to reflect development &amp; recurrent expenditures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed breakdown of expenditures is provided in the comprehensive sub sector report available in the county website.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absentia of board members and city manager reflecting the low value placed on public participation engagement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apology on behalf of Board members and manager who were undergoing training by world bank on implementation of world bank funded projects and were not able to attend the forums.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does Nakuru City have a bursary program for city residents?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bursary program is domiciled at the department of Education.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many wards are within the Nakuru City boundary?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City covers <b>11 wards</b> drawn from two Sub Counties: Nakuru Town East and Nakuru Town West.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What plans does the city have about felling dry trees scattered around the city to pave way for planting of trees?</li> <li>Does the city grow trees or just plant and neglect them?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city does grow trees in partnership with partners such as Britam and encourages responsibility of taking care of trees by the public, irrigating and fertiliser application.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low absorption rate of 50% against high allocations with a small coverage area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city doesn't pay for incomplete projects and rolls over projects to subsequent FYs which affect development absorption rates.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No christmas tree lighting event, city cultural festival and city marathon in the MTEF period under review.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City festivals to be done continuously and marathons still in consultation with partners e.g., banks.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kivumbini ward MCA not performing duties.</li> <li>• What is the city's plan on clean-up of river Ndarugu as it is polluted with all drainages from Menengai and companies located along its channels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overseeing MCAs is not a role of the city board.</li> <li>• Working with the department of environment and various partners to clean-up in phases.</li> <li>• It's an Environmental Social Governance (ESG) framework done by the city to evaluate how responsibly an organization operates for all companies to take care of the environment.</li> </ul>
	Naivasha Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High fluoride levels in drinking water which is negatively affecting the dental and bone health of residents of lower naivasha regions particularly dental fluorosis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue would be addressed through the water sector. However, immediate mitigation by Naivawasco was that the residents were informed of a de-fluoridation plant established at karagita through KISP to remove the fluoride before distribution of water in that region. Secondly Naivawasco had identified an aquifer with clean water along river Malewa at KCC area.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence requested organisation of a public education day to create awareness on the functions of the municipality, classification of delegated functions and non-delegated functions and a discussion on implementation of municipality budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents were informed that the second Citizen forum was rescheduled for February 2026 and the date would be widely shared. The forum centers on education to the public concerning delegated functions, project proposal especially now for APA II to enable the municipal board prepare the investment plan for world bank to fund through KUSP II. The residents also informed that the first Citizen Forum was held on January 2025 at Civic house that was so instrument in preparation of investment plan for APA I that has seen the municipal board get a funding of kshs 194,000,000 which will be used in Urban regeneration, waste management and road works</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residence proposed full delegation of mandate for the functions that are supposed to be performed by the municipality to enable it collect and manage its own source revenue to enable it offer high quality municipal services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents were informed that the Council of Governors was actively driving its own source revenue enhancement by operationalizing county level policies. The county is pushing for enhancement of revenue administration laws in collaboration with the commission on revenue allocation that will resume reliance on national transfers.</li> </ul>
	Gilgil Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local youths should provide labor for development projects such as the proposed drainage works to be carried out during the current financial year</li> <li>• At Kambi Somali, there is need for solarization of the borehole, additional streetlights, drainage works including installation of culverts, additional staff at Gilgil Level IV hospital, the community hall in the area should be converted to a VTC since it is idle</li> <li>• At Mbegi, additional streetlights are required, there is a need for a kitchen at the ECDE centre, and recommend drainage of run-off water to a river</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local youths were employed in the ongoing cabro-paving works.</li> <li>• Youths are encouraged to visit the municipal office for any consultation</li> <li>• Members of the public are encouraged to share the project proposals during the ward based public participation exercise for the MTEF budget and prioritized since most projects mentioned are ward based related. However, the municipality will intervene where necessary.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Eburru, Kamathatha ECDE needs more classrooms and ECDE teachers, there is a need for a VTC, a hospital as public land is available, the borehole in the area not functioning, and upgrading of the Kamathatha Primary to Nashum road.</li> <li>At Teachers, there is a need for surveying of the area, additional streetlights, and enforcement of waste disposal policies.</li> <li>Market lock-ups should be installed at the police station area</li> <li>The park needs renovation and a public toilet</li> <li>There is need for a social hall in Gilgil ward around Butors area</li> <li>Roads within the Gilgil hospital should be upgraded</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is there a youth representative at the municipality board?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth are encouraged to continuously develop their skills and qualifications to enable them to apply for future municipal board positions.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipality requires a fire engine and a fire station.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The procurement of a fire engine will be prioritized for consideration in the next budget cycles.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need for a policy on animal control in the town and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The necessary policies required for the effective operation of the municipality will be developed</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Gilgil stadium should be upgraded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The stadium upgrade is included in the current budget and covers renovation of the fence, construction of the football and netball fields</li> </ul>
	Molo Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Molo Municipality needs to renovate its offices which were burnt down during Genz Demonstrations in 2024.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Municipality will ensure budgetary allocation for renovation of its offices in the FY 2026/27 budget.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of temporary municipality offices. The municipal board has been operating without proper physical offices since June 2024.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Molo Municipality staff will temporarily operate from the Ward administrator's office next to Molo Social Hall while awaiting renovation of municipality offices. These offices will also accommodate other subcounty staff without offices.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation of Molo social hall including installation of a gate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipality will allocate resources for rehabilitation works within the FY 2026/27 budget</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation of Molo Stadium is critical for sports development in the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KShs 20 million has been allocated for rehabilitation of Molo Stadium in the proposed FY 2026/27 budget.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor state of roads in Molo Municipality. Most feeder roads need maintenance and upgrading before the onset of the rainy season. The road to Molo social hall also needs upgrading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various roads have been earmarked for upgrading and maintenance in the current FY 2025/26 budget. Molo municipality will pursue the matter to ensure the work commences in good time. Other roads will be targeted in the FY 2026/27 budget.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor attendance of Molo Municipal Board members during public hearings. Only two board members accompanied the Manager during the CFSP public hearings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Board members missed the CFSP public hearings due to other official engagements. The municipality will ensure attendance of all board members in subsequent public hearings.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate youth empowerment programs in the municipality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various youth empowerment programs have been rolled out within Molo by the Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity</li> <li>The National Government has also empowered the youth through the Nyota program in collaboration with the County Government.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kibunja hospital/Molo District hospital was initiated by the previous regime and still is incomplete in its operationalization. Municipality to prioritize equipping of the hospital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The County government has been continuing with implementation of all ongoing projects from the previous regime as evidenced by budget allocation. It is at the final stages of equipping the hospital.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need for improvement of drainage systems within molo town and molo market as a matter of urgency. The market has dangerous drainage, no paved routes, need cabro installation, needs a parking as there is none currently and needs an extra toilet on the other end as the one which is there is not sufficient to the population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipality will prioritise drainage systems within Molo. The national government has taken interest in the rehabilitation of Molo market. The sub county admin to follow up on how they can work in partnership to construct an additional toilet at the market urgently</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nyota fund to enroll struggling small businesses and groups in Molo to boost their growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nyota Programme is a National government Initiative countrywide</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There should be free technical training at the vocational centre as it is constructed but students have no funds to enroll</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County government has subsidized the fees and will continue working to improve access to technical courses for youth</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Molo needs a sewerage system. It is the most urgent need currently.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NARUWASCO has allocated funds for Molo sewer system</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDA road and Marymount streetlights failed. This has increased insecurity and violence against children and women using that route. Municipality to prioritize their operationalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Molo MCA through ward allocations will work closely with the Municipality to ensure installation/ rehabilitation of streetlights</li> </ul>
Public Administration International/ National Relations (PAIR)	Public Service, Devolution, Citizen Engagement, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff productivity is a serious matter of concern.</li> <li>The resident took issue with failure of CECMs and Cos to Attend save for a few in the department of Water, PSM and Education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the current PCs, there are indicators on productivity mainstreaming across all departments.</li> <li>The county will improve and ensure attendance</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation of Staff to the County Treasury Building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County treasury building is yet to be completed and operationalized. However, once complete all departments currently housed in national institutions will be moved there</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huge Wage Bill and steps to address it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased revenue and staff rationalization/ attrition remain the only viable options to reduce wage bill.</li> </ul>	
	Office of the County Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outsourcing of legal counsels as and settlement of 22M as raised by the OAG yet the county has internal capacity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is inadequate capacity within the OCA to handle the current workload.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake lawyers misleading citizen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private practitioners should be reported to the Bar Association of Lawyers which has the mandate to prosecute and disbar legal professionals engaged in malpractice</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge pending bills and steps taken to address them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most legal pending bills were incurred from the defunct local authorities.</li> <li>• Work with the county treasury to progressively settle all eligible legal pending bills from the debt management unit.</li> <li>• County Public Service board to hire more advocates to allow handling of cases internally and in turn reduce outsourcing fees for lawyers</li> <li>• OCA to develop a policy mandating county departments to allocate budgets to settle bills relating to their mandate in the subsequent Financial Year.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure of engaging external lawyers against alleged claims of favouritism in award of cases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The county prequalifies and engages all legal firms through competitive outsourcing as outlined in the PPADA for a term of not exceeding 3 years.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many lawyers does the OCA have in their employee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The county has only 5 advocates and is working with the treasury and CPSB to recruit more</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandate in regards to Appeals made to rulings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The county Attorneys Office is a Law firm like any other with county departments and entities as the client who give instructions on what course of action to take including appeals.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the office of the county attorney pay court related processing charges differently from private legal firms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No, all charges are uniform as regulated by the advocates (remuneration) Orders</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of pending cases by financial year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once the case management system is in place , the data will be segregated automatically</li> </ul>
	Nakuru County Public Service Board (NCP SB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment opportunities for high school dropout in the county public service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme of service guides on the minimum requirements for all cadres within the public services. Free basic education allows al citizen to achieve form four which has schemes and learners who have completed basic education will</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation to attend public Participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public participation is a Civic Duty and should not be facilitated as it may amount to <b>Manipulation</b>: Courts have invalidated proceedings where it was demonstrated that participants were "bussed in" or paid, making the process a sham rather than a genuine gathering of public opinion.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedures for hiring casual labourers and why it allegedly stopped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPSB does not recruit causals, but does the approvals and chief officers take up the recruitment.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alleged Ethic favouritism in the appointment of the County Public Service Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is representation in the current composition of the board. Skills and Long-term experience are necessary facets of board members other than ethnic considerations.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some residents complained of extended periods of unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPSB recruits competitively and only the most qualified are selected save for PWDS who get preferential treatment</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have breakdown of recurrent and development expenditure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will be done but comprehensive report in the website has the breakdown</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
	Office of the Governor & Deputy Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the OGVN doing to reduce industrial action/strikes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The governor through the CEC ratifies and approves interventions to end industrial action as possible.</li> <li>The Governor is a stakeholder in CBA negotiations but relies heavily on the parent department.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why are there too many pending bills and what actions are being undertaken to reduce them?</li> <li>Pending bills and where they originate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every county entity has their own pending bills and criteria on how to clear them.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliment on 85% expenditure but declined to 68% a reflection of no intervention on public good delivery.</li> <li>Recurrent expenditure higher than development expenditure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reason for decline is due to peak expenditure during completion of Milimani Complex in FY 2023/24.</li> <li>PP forums inform prioritisation of HQ projects and ward kitty projects to be implemented.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The governor had dedicated every Thursday for the public to meet the governor which was abolished. The governor should return that.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be communicated to the chief of staff to organise the diary to include Thursday as a public/wananchi engagement day.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor participation of CECMs and COs in sector hearings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treasury to prepare a public participation report and submit to the CEC in form of a cab memo for action and hopeful remediation</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low development Projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the completion of Millimani, the development budget allocation plummeted since departments are implementing projects related to their sectors</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalization of new modern market</li> <li>Poor returns on goat auction in Banita market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kisuliusuli market belongs to the trade department and will consult on the opening of the market.</li> <li>The Government to revive the goat auction at Banita with better pricing.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criteria to appoint CECMs whether it's based on merit or political as most CECMs are not performing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All CECM's signed their performance contracts.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendation for additional funding to the office of the Governor and establish a consolidated fund to ringfence funds and prevent return of funds at the end of the FY.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocations to the office of the governor are guided by the CARA and therefore needs parliamentary approvals to have the ceilings revised upwards</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governor's presence in the county is lacking.</li> <li>Tinted windows in CECM vehicles and the governor are hardly seen in the public light.</li> <li>Attendance of the public to state house events has discrimination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Governor is always in Nakuru and considering the vastness of the county, the public may not engage with the Governor very often.</li> <li>Openness on statehouse events attendance by the public to be better organised by the County Government.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation for citizen public participation. This should be mandatory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each department facilitates its own PP forums.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation for women empowerment program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocations for women and youth empowerment are domiciled in the Department of Youth, Sports, Gender, Social Services and Inclusivity</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departments reporting on delay in policies approval by the cabinet which lies in the Office of the Governor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Office of the Governor has approved all policies tabled through the Governor while others have been returned to Departments for amendments</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criteria used to appoint the county liquor committee.</li> <li>Inspection fees short deadline and accrued penalties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The liquor act specifies the criteria for appointment of liquor committees.</li> <li>Addition of time on payment of inspection fees will be considered</li> </ul>
	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue of MCA's without offices.</li> <li>Recommendation of wisdom in electing MCAs by the public.</li> <li>Do MCAs know their roles??</li> <li>What areas are MCAs trained on?</li> <li>MCAs are effecting changes to priorities identified during PP forums during supplementary budgets.</li> <li>Carryout the scorecard screening of MCAs performance with consideration of expenditures, projects, areas of focus etc.</li> <li>Follow-up on inactive MCAs and MCAs who don't want to interact with wananchi.</li> <li>Foreign travel facilitation for MCAs using funding from the ward kitty.</li> <li>Criteria for appointment of staff in MCAs offices.</li> <li>Debt recovery measures on MCAs who have outstanding car loans and mortgages.</li> <li>The Rironi-Mau summit road project and if it will lead to demolition of Ugatuzi towers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every MCA has an office including nominated MCAs based on a court ruling i.e., 75 physical offices. Citizens should follow-up on individual MCAs claiming they don't have offices.</li> <li>Offices are constructed only on public land with consultation with CECM lands on approval of public land for construction of MCAs offices.</li> <li>Tabled documents in CA meet all legal requirements without any coercion e.g., supplementary budgets.</li> <li>Capacity building of MCAs focuses on legislation, etiquette, budgets etc.</li> <li>The public should elect leaders based on integrity.</li> <li>Allocation for MCAs offices done from CRA and partisan staff are a provision for MCAs liberty i.e., they don't do interviews but are appointed on merit, minimum qualifications and cannot appoint relatives.</li> <li>Loans of Ksh. 2m and mortgage of Ksh. 3m issued to MCAs. There's no debt from any elected MCA and outstanding payments done by February of every election year.</li> <li>CA will work with public works, KeNHA to ensure CA building will not be affected by the Rironi-Mau summit road project.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discrimination of ward representatives for meetings in statehouse whereby MCAs are appointing relatives and friends.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allegations to be investigated and feedback provided through appropriate channels</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What's the number of bills that can be passed by the CA per FY and how many were passed in FY 2024/25?</li> <li>County assembly to cap petitions to only two per year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There's no limit on bills passed by the county assembly including statutory bills with timelines. The county assembly passed 16 bills passed in FY 2024/25 and there's a bill tracker on the CA website.</li> <li>Engagements on bills why they were stopped by the court is on process</li> <li>CA receives petitions from the public without limit. Write petition on Banita Scheme but within CA roles/mandate/powers.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of lawyers by the CA whereas there exists the Office of the County Attorney.</li> <li>Transparency /accountability of CA and not hold the county executive hostage.</li> <li>Enforce payment of CHPs through budget allocation approval and oversight of the executive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CHPs budget/stipend under health but CA passed the budget as its role is not to spend on behalf of the county executive.</li> <li>Resources to be availed to the PP department in future allocations to enable enhanced public participation.</li> <li>Public participation bill yet to be passed</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Summoning of CECMs &amp; COs especially CO Public Participation.</li> <li>● Low CE &amp; PP in county plans.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Printing of sector reports by the county for the public is lacking for the past three FYs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Summary of the reports have been printed, detailed full report can be downloaded from the county Website.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Issue of school uniforms being sold in schools at higher prices compared to purchasing outside schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● This is a function of the National Government and MPs.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Breakdown of allocations against expenditures.</li> <li>● Recommendations for allocations to CA as per their resource requirements.</li> <li>● What's the criteria for allocation of the ward kitty?</li> <li>● The county has delays in implementation of county projects and what's the criteria on citizens to do social audit?</li> <li>● Addressing substandard works done on county projects.</li> <li>● Reduction in expenditure against Ksh. 80m allocation.</li> <li>● High cost of construction of offices at Ksh. 28m and handing over of these offices at the end of serving term.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A comprehensive report on the county website provides a detailed breakdown.</li> <li>● Low absorption rates due to slow exchequer releases/disbursements.</li> <li>● Allocation to CA is based on CRA criterias.</li> <li>● The Ksh. 28m allocation for MCAs offices not done since no approval of public land issued from the department of lands but consultation with the PC on construction on any National Government land.</li> <li>● CA passes budgets on time as on 30th June every FY and implementation done by the executive.</li> <li>● Oversight only on projects but can petition PMC and committees of CA will investigate.</li> </ul>
	Finance and Economic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The county wage bill has escalated beyond the set target of 35%.</li> <li>● Delays in salary payments are affecting the economy of the county, especially tenants.</li> <li>● Timely remittance of CHPs stipends.</li> <li>● Low value for money on staff recruited and remuneration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wage bill is at 42% which is a systemic issue from staff inherited from defunct local authorities and will be managed through natural attrition while still doing strategic recruitments such as HRH, ECDE teachers etc.</li> <li>● CHPs pending stipend is only for one month which will be timely cleared.</li> <li>● All salaries are processed at the same time through GHRIS including casual staff.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High resource requirement against resource allocation.</li> <li>● Huge allocation of budget towards the administration, planning and support services programme across all county entities.</li> <li>● Public to advocate for timely exchequer releases to county government.</li> <li>● Recommendation to adhere to PFM Act and regulations by the county.</li> <li>● Prioritise allocation towards education in Kivumbini ward, water sector and recruitment of HRH.</li> <li>● Reasons on the constant rate of absorption at 76 percent.</li> <li>● Does the county budget cycle follow a similar trend to that of the national government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The county budget cycle borrows from the national government cycle but holds separate forums i.e., NG usually hold their forums at KICC.</li> <li>● Chunk of admin. Programme budget entails salaries as first charge and follows the program-based budgeting method.</li> <li>● The resource gap provides room for resource mobilisation strategies.</li> <li>● Ward public participation provides an opportunity for residents to Prioritise allocation towards education in Kivumbini ward and interventions in the water sector</li> </ul>

SECTOR	SUB SECTOR	ISSUES RAISED	FEEDBACK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow roll-out of the e-GP system in the county.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e-GP rollout ongoing while the matter is still pending at the law courts, the county has trained supply chain staff and access is through <a href="http://www.e-gp.co.ke">www.e-gp.co.ke</a> and the supply chain directorate will hold forums to train supplies.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Escalating pending bills affecting liquidity of local businesses and should be solved through the FIFO criteria and prioritisation of projects under AGPO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pending bills are historical and most contractors lack proper documentation for payment initiation.</li> <li>• Embrace solar and LED streetlights to reduce huge KPLC electricity bills.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of access to information on county projects being implemented.</li> <li>• CIDC provides physical copies of county policies and should invest in ICT services for ease of access of information, statistics etc.</li> <li>• Delays in publishing of quarterly BIRR reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rollout of the county Project Management System to feature all county projects inclusive of grievance redress mechanisms.</li> <li>• All BIRR reports uploaded online will be timely submitted</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of stalled projects in the county especially borehole water projects.</li> <li>• Status on the opening of the county treasury building and should be opened by 1st March, 2026.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early advertisements of county projects to provide more time for implementation.</li> <li>• The department has held meetings with the Contractors Association of Nakuru and provides access to status of payment processing.</li> <li>• County treasury is almost complete and all county departments will relocate to the HQs.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the challenges on revenue forecasting and attainment of set targets i.e., underperformance, over ambitious targets etc and what strategies are being deployed to improve OSR performance against the set potential target by CRA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue performance is usually above the 75% threshold set but there's still more room for improvement.</li> <li>• Cabro paving of parking lots in satellite towns and municipalities to allow for charging of parking fees.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of facilitation and transport reimbursement for public attendance of PP forums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's a civic duty for citizens to attend PP forums and the county is only allowed to provide refreshments and venues but not facilitation and transport reimbursements.</li> <li>• This is to promote attendance without the incentive for compensation.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicts of interest between MCAs and MPs on the development agenda.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social audit by the public on the performance of elected leaders.</li> </ul>