

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF UASIN GISHU

THE COUNTY TREASURY

**2026 COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER
(CFSP)**

**BUILDING ON NGUZO KUMI: STRENGTHENING FOUNDATIONS FOR
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION**

FEBRUARY 2026

A County of Opportunities for all in Kenya and Beyond

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FOREWORD

The 2026 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP), the third under the administration of H.E. Dr. Jonathan Chelilim, highlights progress in implementing the *Nguzo Kumi* transformative agenda embedded in the County Integrated Development Plan. Anchored on ten pillars, *Nguzo Kumi* seeks to improve residents' lives through targeted interventions across six county sectors. While notable progress has been achieved, the slow pace of implementation calls for urgency. The remaining period will therefore focus on completing flagship projects with the greatest impact on residents.

The 2026 CFSP has been prepared at a time when Kenya's economy has remained resilient despite domestic and external challenges. National GDP grew by 5.0 percent in 2025, up from 4.9 percent in 2024, and is projected to rise to 5.3 percent in 2026, supported by favorable weather, improved agricultural productivity, climate-smart investments, and sustained BETA interventions. Similarly, Uasin Gishu's economy has shown resilience, with the KNBS Gross County Product 2025 report indicating average growth of 5.6 percent between 2020 and 2025 and a contribution of 2.6 percent to national GDP in 2024, up from 2.5 percent in 2023. This growth has largely been driven by agriculture complemented by expanding trade and industrial activity, positioning it among the mid-tier county economies.

For FY 2026/27 and the medium term, the County Government's fiscal stance will put emphasis on completing ongoing *Nguzo Kumi* flagship projects within the current plan period to deliver benefits to residents. Delayed multi-year projects will also be fast-tracked through targeted resource allocation, while initiation of new projects will be limited to maintain focus on completion. In FY 2026/27, county development priorities will shift focus to key sectors with the greatest potential of generating jobs and income opportunities. Therefore, increased investments will be directed to Agriculture and Agribusiness, Trade and Cooperatives, Infrastructure, Health, and Education, with the aim of driving inclusive growth and transformation as envisioned in the *Nguzo Kumi* agenda and the County Integrated Development Plan (2023–2027).

In view of the constrained fiscal environment, the County departments will be required to eliminate wasteful spending and align priorities with the fiscal position outlined in this paper, focusing on the five county development priorities for FY 2026/27 and completion of ongoing *Nguzo Kumi* flagship projects. In addition, Sector Working Groups, while finalizing the budget,

should ensure allocations reflect these priorities within the sector ceilings provided for FY 2026/27 and the medium term.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2026 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP), prepared in line with Section 117 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Regulations 26–28, outlines the current economic status and medium-term outlook. It sets the fiscal framework, defines the resource envelope and allocation criteria, and highlights sectoral expenditure priorities to guide the FY 2026/27 MTEF budget.

The preparation of this CFSP has been a collaborative effort, drawing on inputs from County Departments and Agencies as well as non-state stakeholders. We extend our sincere appreciation to His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Deputy Governor for their exemplary leadership and guidance throughout the preparation process. Their vision and commitment provided the foundation upon which this document was developed. We are equally grateful to all members of the County Executive Committee, together with their Chief Officers and technical staff, whose input shaped the final document. Also special thanks to the planning team for their tireless effort in ensuring the successful completion of this document.

We acknowledge the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) for their invaluable input and constructive engagement, which enriched the quality, inclusiveness, and credibility of this paper. We further extend our gratitude to all stakeholders and residents of Uasin Gishu whose contributions have made this document a true reflection of collective effort and shared vision.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	:	Annual Development Plan
AHP	:	Affordable Housing Project
AMS	:	Agricultural Mechanization Services
ARUD	:	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
ATC	:	Agricultural Training College
BETA	:	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
BPS	:	Budget Policy Statement
CAIP	:	County Aggregated Industrial Park
CBR	:	Central Bank of Kenya
CBROP	:	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CEC	:	County Executive Committee
CFSP	:	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CHP	:	Community Health Promoters
CIDP	:	County Integrated Development Plan
CoK	:	Constitution of Kenya
CRA	:	Commission of Revenue Allocation
DMSP	:	Debt Management Strategy Paper
ECDE	:	Early Childhood Development Education
ERP	:	Enterprise Resource Planning
FY	:	Financial Year
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
KCPE	:	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KM	:	Kilometers
KSh	:	Kenya Shillings
KVDA	:	Kerio Valley Development Authority
MICE	:	Meetings, Incentives, Conference, Exhibition
MPC	:	Monetary Policy Committee
MSMEs	:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NSE	:	Nairobi Stock Exchange
OSR	:	Own Source Revenue

PE	:	Personnel Emoluments
PFM	:	Public Finance Management
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PWD	:	People with Disability
PTA	:	Parents Teachers Association
REREC	:	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
SME	:	Small Medium Enterprise
TVET	:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UGCED	:	Uasin Gishu County Equitable Development
USD	:	United States Dollar
VTC	:	Vocational Training Centres

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 BUILDING ON NGUZO KUMI: STRENGTHENING FOUNDATIONS FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

The County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) is an important annual policy document that guides the county budget-making process. It closes the gap between national policy and county-level development priorities. The CFSP provides the policy direction and fiscal framework that informs the preparation of the County's annual budget and medium-term expenditure framework.

1.2 Purpose of CFSP

The CFSP sets out the County Government's strategic priorities. It outlines the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that guide the government in preparing its budget for the next financial year (FY) and over the medium term. Second, the CFSP provides a fiscal framework, including revenue projections and sector ceilings, which serve as the basis for the subsequent budget estimates. Third, the paper guarantees that the county follows the financial, legal, and fiscal responsibility criteria outlined in the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act of 2012 and the Constitution, such as maintaining a balance between recurrent and development expenditure, with at least 30 percent allocated to development. In addition, the CFSP ensures adherence to fiscal responsibility principles including maintaining a sustainable wage bill ratio, prudent borrowing levels, and progressive reduction of pending bills in line with Section 107 of the PFM Act. Fourth, the CFSP aligns county planning with national economic development objectives, including those in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). Fifth, it provides a platform for public debate on economic and development issues and invites input from stakeholders, including the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA), to ensure budget is responsive to needs of the society. Finally, the paper supports performance monitoring as it incorporates the findings of the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper (CBROP) to assess past performance and realign financial strategies.

1.3 Legal framework

The CFSP 2026 has been developed following the requirement of Section 117 of the PFM Act 2012, which mandates the County Treasury to develop CFSP and submit it to the County

Assembly by 28th February of each year. Section 26, 27 and 28 of the Act further obligate the County Treasury to align the Paper with the national objectives as outlined in the Budget Policy Statement, and apply fiscal responsibility principles contained in section 107 of PFM Act 2012. Section 117 of the Act further obligates the County Treasury to lay out the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will lead the county government in developing its budget for the upcoming fiscal year and the medium term. The CFSP also includes financial outlook, that is, county government revenues, expenditures, and borrowing for the next financial year and over the medium term. According to Section 117(5), in preparing the CFSP, the County Treasury shall seek and consider the views of the Commission on Revenue Allocation, the public, any interested persons or groups, and any other forum that is established by statute. In addition, the Section requires that not later than fourteen days after submission of CFSP to the County Assembly, the County Assembly shall consider and may adopt it with or without amendments.

The CFSP is further grounded in Article 220 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which requires transparent and accountable public finance management at both national and county levels.

1.4 Overview

CFSP 2026 has been put together in the context of Kenya's resilient economy which has regularly grown at a rate that beats both global and regional averages over the last three years. This strength is based on purposeful decisions and the advantages of a diverse economy. The economy has thus been able to resist the negative effects of domestic and external shocks. In 2024, the economy expanded by 4.7 percent, with positive development in all sub-sectors except construction, mining, and quarrying. Furthermore, in the first and second quarters of 2025, the economy remained strong, growing by 4.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. This rise was principally driven by excellent agricultural performance, a resurgence in the industrial sector, and the resilience of the services sector.

The economic resilience at the national level reflects in the county's economy, with the county share of Gross County Product (GCP) rising to 2.6 percent in 2024 from 2.5 percent and 2.4 percent in 2023 and 2022 respectively, primarily driven by agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and services as indicated in the 2025 Gross County Product Report. The county's average share of GCP for the years 2020 to 2024 stood at 2.4 percent. Further, the county's contribution to the gross value added (GVA), that is the total output minus intermediate consumption (input

costs), for the periods 2020 – 2024 was at 2.4 percent. During the same period, County's contribution of total GVA for agricultural activities stood at 2.7 percent, manufacturing at 1.3 percent, secondary sector economic activities (mining and quarrying activities, electricity and water supply activities, and construction) at 1.7 percent, and service sector at 2.6 percent. The average GCP growth rate was at 5.6 percent for the periods 2020 – 2024, with the GCP per capita of KSh. 298,525. Therefore, the county will leverage the positive prospects at the national and county levels to facilitate wider implementation of its policies, programmes and projects as a result of the expected additional fiscal space.

The county's socio-economic activities will be bolstered by its strategic location supported by superior infrastructure, industrial and agricultural development, and social and cultural diversity, and by its strategic economic, geographical and social positioning as an epicenter for agricultural production in Kenya, as a transit point into Western Kenya and Eastern Africa region, and as a highly cosmopolitan region. In addition, the county is considered a transport and service hub in the region, with its developed infrastructure in road, railway and telecommunication networks; international airport; inland container depot; and a branch of Central Bank of Kenya and several other financial institutions to facilitate financial deepening and growth.

The presence of high-altitude training facilities and internationally recognized athletes strengthens the county's sports economy potential. The county will use this position to support sports development and diversification, as well as explore the opportunities afforded by the county's diversity through investments in arts, culture, and talent development. The county has well-established educational and tertiary institutions that may help people obtain the knowledge and skills they need to participate in the development discourse. These include two public universities (Moi University and the University of Eldoret), campuses of other public and private universities, and tertiary institutions such as the Eldoret National Polytechnic, Rift Valley Technical Training Institute, and several county polytechnics. Furthermore, Uasin Gishu County will leverage a national referral hospital (Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital), a county referral hospital, and several other established as well as valued health institutions required for a functioning healthcare system, thus fostering medical tourism.

The county is distinguished by arable and fertile soil, as well as favorable climatic conditions, which promote agricultural production, value addition, and exports. It also has enormous manufacturing potential, which will help move agriculture up the value chain through value

addition. Value addition will allow the country to diversify and expand its exports while also ensuring growth and job creation.

Over the past four fiscal years, the county government has diligently implemented the Governor's *Nguzo Kumi* initiatives to improve the lives of county citizens. This has established a solid foundation for rapid socioeconomic growth and development. Agricultural transformation, infrastructure and ICT development, health, manufacturing, and trade development, cooperative and enterprise development, urban development, and other areas have all resulted in development outcomes. More investments are planned to further expedite implementation of the *Nguzo Kumi* in the coming fiscal year.

The CFSP 2026 therefore, aims to set broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will build on *Nguzo Kumi's* solid foundations to enhance the lives of Uasin Gishu citizens. The county government's transformational agenda is aligned with the national objectives in the BPS, including the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), ensuring the county's socioeconomic development, yielding increased production and productivity, and efficiency in the county, accelerating and sustaining growth, creating job opportunities, and securing residents' livelihoods.

1.5 Implementing Governor's Nguzo Kumi

Over the past three years, the County has advanced the Governor's Ten-Point Agenda, *Nguzo Kumi*, recording notable achievements across several areas. However, the pace has not fully met expectations, underscoring the need for greater urgency. In the year ahead, the County will intensify efforts to fast-track key flagship projects under *Nguzo Kumi*, with a clear focus on delivering meaningful and tangible benefits to residents.

Accordingly, key achievements realized under the core pillars of *Nguzo Kumi* include:

- To enhance food security and increase incomes to farmers, the county is establishing several agro-processing facilities - the potato processing plant in Ainabkoi, the coffee processing plant in Kamagut, the milk processing and packaging plant at Kapseret, Chicken abattoir at Kuinet/Kapsuswa Ward, and the animal feeds processing plant in Cheptiret/Kipchamo which are at varying stages of completion.
- To enhance equitable access to quality healthcare, the County Government has prioritized the construction of an ultra-modern Uasin Gishu County Level IV Hospital, alongside the

completion of Ziwa Level V, Kesses Level IV, Turbo Level IV, Moiben Level IV and the ICU/HDU facility in Burnt Forest Sub-County.

- To promote trade and industrialization and position the county as a hub for agro-industrial growth, the County jointly with the national government is spearheading the construction of the County Aggregation and Industrial Park (CAIP) in Moiben, the 64 Champions Market in the Central Business District, and the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Cherunya in Langas Ward. In addition, to increase access to affordable credit for businesses, the county disbursed KSh 69 million to 760 MSMEs under Inua Biashara Fund and further disbursed KSh 152 million to 74 Cooperative Societies.
- To provide quality ECDE and vocational training, the county rolled out the ECDE school feeding programme with over 34,500 learners benefiting, constructed several ECDE facilities comprising classrooms, ablution blocks and administration blocks. In addition, all the 13 county Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) were supplied with modern instructional materials and 38 new instructors were recruited.
- To advance sports development and youth empowerment, the County is constructing a modern youth empowerment centre in Racecourse Ward and a modern library, youth and innovation centre at the county headquarters, while also completing the 64 Stadium and the Chagaiya High Altitude Training Centre. In addition, the County continues to support flagship tournaments such as the Governors' Cup and the Eldoret City Marathon, while equipping grassroots teams across various disciplines with sports kits.
- To improve the county's road network and establish a reliable transport system, the County Government is constructing an asphalt plant, with equipment already delivered and awaiting installation. In addition, the County has constructed 17 bridges and box culverts, graded 2,431km of roads, graveled 532 km, maintained 548.78 km, and installed 2,277 meters of culverts over the last year, significantly supporting economic activities across the county.
- To enhance access to clean and safe water for all households, the County Government has implemented a range of interventions, including the drilling of 25 boreholes, protection of 12 springs, development of 9 river and stream abstractions, rehabilitation of 3 dams, rehabilitation of 6 water supplies, and installation of 180 km of distribution pipelines. Further, to expand water distribution across the county, wards have been organized into

three clusters for ease of implementation, with the first cluster completed, the second ongoing, and the final cluster scheduled for implementation in the current period.

- To guide physical development and land use within the county, the County Government is preparing a County Spatial Plan and physical development plans. In addition, to facilitate the delivery of affordable housing, land has been provided for the construction of Affordable Housing Units in Kapsuswa, Kimumu, and Pioneer Estate. Through the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP), the County has also expanded basic infrastructure in Maili Nne, Shauri, Mwanzo, Kipkaren, Segero, Kasarani, and KK, thereby improving living conditions in informal settlements and promoting inclusive urban growth.
- To enhance service delivery, the County Government has established the Uasin Gishu Service Centre at the TAC Centre as a one-stop shop for revenue services. In addition, over 60 percent of county services have been decentralized to Sub-County and Ward offices, while 30 percent of HR services have been digitized.
- To increase national recognition of Eldoret town, the County Government successfully saw the elevation Eldoret to city status. In addition, the process of granting municipal charters to six townships of Burnt Forest, Moi's Bridge, Ziwa, Moiben, Kesses, and Turbo is underway.

These flagship projects have been implemented alongside other sectoral programmes that collectively advance the vision of *Nguzo Kumi*. Notably, empowerment initiatives targeting excluded groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities have been rolled out to promote inclusivity. In addition, several projects under conditional grants programmes such as NAVCDP, FloCCA, and KISIP have been successfully implemented across multiple sectors, delivering tangible benefits to residents. The operationalization of these flagship projects is expected to generate direct and indirect employment, expand the county's tax base, and enhance GCP over the medium term

1.6 County Development Priorities for FY 2026/27

Guided by the principles of *Nguzo Kumi* and the CIDP, the following five priority areas have been identified for implementation in the coming year to address the county's pressing development needs. In a marked shift from the previous cycle, agriculture has now been elevated above roads as the leading focus, underscoring its pivotal role in driving food security,

household incomes and sustainable economic growth. This reorientation reflects the County's commitment to channeling resources into sectors that directly improve livelihoods while maintaining balanced investment in health, water, education and roads. Further, the prioritization of these areas is informed by projected fiscal ceilings, revenue performance trends, and the need to balance recurrent pressures with development spending in compliance with the PFM Act.

1.6.1 Agriculture and Agribusiness

Agriculture remains the cornerstone of Uasin Gishu County, driving both the local economy and sustaining community livelihoods. The county government recognizes the vast potential of agribusiness and value addition in creating employment opportunities and generating wealth for residents. As the largest contributor to the Gross County Product (GCP), the sector offers immense opportunities and prioritizing value addition which will unlock its full potential. To advance this agenda, six agro-processing plants are being established to transform locally produced raw materials into high-quality finished products that command stronger market prices. Beyond economic gains, these initiatives are expected to promote food security, enhance sustainability and position the county as a competitive hub for agricultural innovation.

Over the medium term, the county's strategic focus will be on operationalizing established agro-processing facilities and scaling up investments in village-based processing centres to empower farmers to add value to their produce. This will be complemented by targeted interventions such as: Promotion of high-value crops through distribution of seedlings for coffee, avocado, macadamia and other climate-resilient varieties; Strengthening market linkages by establishing aggregation centres, cooperative marketing structures and digital platforms to guarantee farmers better prices; Capacity building and farmer training in modern production techniques, climate-smart agriculture and cooperative governance to enhance productivity and resilience; Inclusive participation in value chains, ensuring smallholder farmers, youth and women groups are not only producers but also active players in agribusiness; Food security and sustainability initiatives, including irrigation schemes, post-harvest management and adoption of environmentally friendly practices; and Research and innovation partnerships with universities, research institutions and private sector actors to introduce new technologies, improve seed varieties and foster innovation.

These combined efforts are expected to enhance rural incomes, promote inclusive growth and position Uasin Gishu as a leader in sustainable agribusiness. By aligning investments with

value addition, market access and farmer empowerment, the County will strengthen its agricultural base while driving long-term economic transformation.

1.6.2 Trade and Cooperatives

Trade and industrialization remain pivotal drivers of wealth creation and employment in Uasin Gishu County, ranking third in their contribution to the Gross County Product (GCP). With sustained investment, the sector holds the potential to elevate the county's economic standing, as envisioned in Nguzo Kumi and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Over the past three years, the County government has prioritized agro-processing within key agricultural value chains and is now committed to expanding initiatives across other value chains where the County enjoys a competitive advantage. In addition to strengthening agro-processing, the County is exploring opportunities in manufacturing, cottage industries and industrial parks to diversify production, enhance market competitiveness and attract private sector investment.

Over the medium term, in an effort of revamping enterprise financing, the County will expand the Fanikisha Hustle and Enterprise Fund to extend affordable loans and credit facilities to a wider base of MSMEs, farmers and youth engaged in wealth-creating and job-generating activities. The County will also focus in fast-tracking the construction and operationalization of 64 ultra-modern market and the County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIP) to provide structured spaces for trade, aggregation and value addition. In an effort to Promote cottage industries and light manufacturing, the County will support small-scale producers and artisans to scale up production, diversify products and access regional and national markets. To strengthen cooperative societies, the County will enhance governance, transparency and efficiency in cooperative management while promoting cooperative-led aggregation and marketing. To enhance financial literacy and capacity building, the County will integrate training programs to equip entrepreneurs, traders and cooperative members with skills in financial management, digital literacy and business development. The expansion of enterprise funds will be structured as revolving funds to ensure sustainability and minimize fiscal burden.

Collectively, these measures will broaden access to finance, expand market opportunities, build resilience, foster innovation and ensure inclusive participation in the county's economic transformation. By aligning trade and cooperative development with industrialization and value addition, Uasin Gishu will strengthen its position as a competitive hub for commerce and industry in the region.

1.6.3 Infrastructure

Improved road networks continue to play a pivotal role in facilitating the movement of goods and services across Uasin Gishu, enabling farmers to transport their produce to markets while also enhancing access to essential services such as healthcare, education and emergency response. Over the years, the County has consistently invested in road infrastructure to strengthen connectivity and stimulate economic growth. Equally, access to safe and reliable water for both domestic and industrial use has remained a top priority, with the water sub-sector receiving substantial budgetary allocations, including in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.

Over the medium term, the County will sustain its focus on infrastructure development as a key enabler of economic transformation and improved service delivery. The County, will operationalize the asphalt plant in an effort of accelerating the upgrading of roads to bitumen standards in major urban centres and key access routes to improve connectivity, reduce transport cost and enhance mobility. In an effort to expand rural access roads, the County will focus on opening feeder roads to link farmers to aggregation centres, markets and social amenities, thereby reducing post-harvest losses and improving service delivery. Priority will be given to roads that unlock agricultural value chains and industrial zones to maximize economic returns on investment.

In addition, to enhance water distribution and last-mile connectivity, the County will invest in pipelines and storage facilities to extend clean water access to households, schools, health facilities and industrial users. To scale up irrigation development, the County will leverage completed water projects to support irrigation schemes for high-value crops, boosting agricultural productivity and household incomes. In an effort to boost resilient infrastructure for service delivery, the County will integrate climate-smart designs in roads and water projects to ensure sustainability and adaptability to changing weather patterns. Finally, to enhance Public-private partnerships, the County will continue encouraging collaboration with private sector actors in road construction, water management and infrastructure maintenance to enhance efficiency and resource mobilization.

These combined efforts will strengthen connectivity, expand access to clean water, empower farmers to engage in irrigation-based production and improve access to essential services. By positioning infrastructure as a catalyst for economic growth and social transformation, Uasin

Gishu County will enhance productivity, stimulate investment and improve the quality of life for its residents.

1.6.4 Health Services

Provision of affordable and quality healthcare is fundamental to the socio-economic development of Uasin Gishu County. Over the years, the County has invested substantial resources to improve health outcomes, yet ensuring universal access to affordable and high-quality services remains a persistent challenge that calls for sustained investment.

Over the medium term, the County will complete the construction and fully equip the Uasin Gishu Hospital and Diagnostic Centre, ensuring it is ready to deliver comprehensive diagnostic and specialized healthcare services. To strengthen access to quality primary healthcare, one existing health facility in each ward will be upgraded to Level 2 or 3, thereby expanding coverage and improving service delivery at the grassroots. At the same time, the County will continue mobilizing resources to finalize ongoing health infrastructure projects, including the Moiben, Turbo, and Ziwa sub-county hospitals.

To enhance referral systems and emergency response, the County will acquire additional ambulances, ensuring timely and effective care for all residents. Beyond infrastructure, emphasis will also be placed on recruiting and training healthcare personnel, integrating digital health systems and expanding maternal and child health programs. These combined efforts will not only improve access to specialized and primary healthcare but also strengthen resilience, reduce health disparities and contribute to a healthier, more productive population across the County. The County will also align health investments with ongoing national health financing reforms to enhance reimbursement efficiency and reduce financial strain on county facilities.

1.6.5 Education and Training

The County places strong emphasis on the provision of quality education and training, with a deliberate focus on continually improving standards and supporting learners to achieve their full potential. Over the years, significant investments have been directed toward this sector, including the construction of modern educational facilities and the recruitment of ECDE caregivers and vocational training centre (VTC) instructors to enhance teaching and learning outcomes. The implementation of the school milk feeding programme has further boosted enrolment and retention rates across all ECDE centres, ensuring that young learners remain engaged and motivated.

The County Government will prioritize the modernization of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), transforming them into centres of excellence that equip youth with market-relevant skills while also offering opportunities for hands-on production. These institutions will be enhanced to manufacture basic commodities for local consumption, positioning them not only as training hubs but also as engines of community-based economic activities. In addition, the County will fast-track the completion of the Modern Library (Youth Empowerment Innovation Centre), which will serve as a hub for research, innovation and digital learning, thereby complementing vocational training and expanding access to knowledge resources. By integrating modern technologies, entrepreneurship training and industry linkages into VTC programs, alongside the library's role in fostering innovation, the County aims to empower young people to become job creators rather than job seekers. These combined efforts will strengthen household incomes, promote community development and reinforce Uasin Gishu's vision of becoming a leading industrial and agribusiness hub in the North Rift.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY OUTLOOK

This chapter presents an overview in which the budget for FY 2025/26 was prepared, outlining the recent economic developments at the global, national and county level.

2.1 Overview of Recent Economic Developments

The global economy has shown resilience but remains under pressure from trade tensions, fiscal strains, and geopolitical uncertainties. Although growth slowed in 2025 and continues to face structural headwinds, it stabilized with global growth projected at 3.2 percent in 2024 and 3.3 percent in 2025 from 3.3 percent in 2023 supported by easing of global inflation and supply chain constraints. At the regional level, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to rebound to 4.2 percent in 2025 from 3.8 percent in 2024. This growth is driven by improved economic activities as the adverse impacts of prior weather shocks subside and supply constraints gradually ease.

The Kenya's economy has remained resilient despite domestic and external challenges. National GDP grew by 5.0 percent in 2025, up from 4.9 percent in 2024, and is projected to rise to 5.3 percent in 2026. This positive trajectory has been supported by favorable weather conditions experienced last year, improved agricultural productivity and sustained Bottom-Up Economic Agenda (BETA) interventions.

The overall inflation in Kenya stood at 4.6 percent in October 2025 as compared to 2.7 percent in October of 2024. The slight increase reflects the easing of monetary policy but overall, the year-on-year inflation has declined and remained below the mid-point of the policy target range of 5.0 ± 2.5 percent since June 2024. This was supported by abundant supply of food attributed to favorable weather conditions coupled with lower fuel prices attributable to stability of exchange rate and lower international oil prices.

The Central Bank of Kenya has gradually eased monetary policy, lowering the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 13.0 percent in August 2024 to 9.25 percent in October 2025. This move has seen reduction in borrowing costs thus stimulating consumer spending and improved business environment, thereby supporting domestic economy growth.

The foreign exchange market remained relatively stable against the US dollar, averaging KSh 129.2 in October 2025, the same level as in October 2024, primarily well-supported by steady inflows from agricultural exports and diaspora remittances, which helped cushion the shilling

against excess volatility. As Kenya is a net importer, the strong shilling has helped ease inflationary pressures, particularly on oil, making everyday goods and services more affordable for consumers and businesses.

The improved macroeconomic conditions and the stability of the Kenya shilling against major currencies have boosted investor confidence, leading to higher foreign investment inflows and increased participation in the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE). The anticipated listing of Kenya Pipeline Company is expected to further stimulate the capital market, with wide citizen participation reflecting renewed confidence in Kenya's economic recovery and long-term prospects.

2.2 County Economic Performance

Uasin Gishu County has demonstrated notable economic performance in recent years, making a significant contribution to Kenya's overall economy. According to the KNBS Gross County Product 2025 report, the county's GCP grew at an average rate of 5.6 percent between 2020 and 2025, contributing 2.6 percent to national GDP in 2024, up from 2.5 percent in 2023. This growth was driven mainly by agriculture, complemented by expanding trade and industrial activity, positioning Uasin Gishu among Kenya's mid-tier county economies, behind Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Machakos and Meru.

The improving macroeconomic stability at the national level will continue to support growth at the county level. Lower interest rates have made credit more affordable for farmers, traders, and MSMEs, while a stronger shilling has reduced the cost of imported inputs such as fertilizer and fuel, easing production expenses and stimulating local economic activity. This momentum has been further supported by rising diaspora remittances from residents abroad, which remain a key driver of growth in Uasin Gishu.

Continued investment inflows from the national government have significantly supported the county economy. Key projects currently under implementation include the Affordable Housing developments in Pioneer, Kapsuswa, and Kimumu; the County Industrial Aggregation Park in Moiben; the Export Processing Zone in Cherunya; the 64 Champions Market and Economic Stimulus Programme markets; Kipchoge Keino Stadium; and the new Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, alongside other major infrastructural developments. These initiatives have triggered a construction boom across the county, creating jobs for hundreds of youths, generating business opportunities for suppliers, and stimulating the wider local economy.

2.3 Update on Fiscal Performance and Emerging Challenges

The execution of the FY 2025/26 budget during the first half has been slower than anticipated, mainly due to delays in adopting the e-procurement system (e-Gpay) and revenue underperformance. Further setbacks arose from the late release of the County Additional Allocation of Revenue Act, necessitating a supplementary budget to incorporate conditional grants not initially appropriated in the approved budget.

Revenue Performance

As of 31st December 2025, the County had received total revenue of KSh 4,063.01 million, comprising Own Source Revenue of KSh 256.91 million, Facility Improvement Fund collections of KSh 80.64 million, and an equitable share disbursement of KSh 3,452.78 million, as shown in Table 1. Own-source revenue collections during the reporting period were 32 percent below the actual collections recorded in a similar period of the previous financial year. Conditional grants were not disbursed during the review period owing to delays in the enactment of the requisite legislation.

Table 1: Fiscal Performance as at 31st December 2025

	FY 2024/25			FY 2025/26			Growth (%)
	Approved budget	Actual as at 31st Dec, 2024	% of Budget	Approved Budget	Actual as at 31st Dec, 2025	% of Budget	
Total Revenue & Grants	12,088.78	4,566.59	38%	10,181.02	4,063.01	40%	-11%
Unspent Bal b/f	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00	0%	0%
Revenue (Total)	12,088.78	4,566.59	38%	10,181.02	4,063.01	40%	-11%
Equitable Shareable Revenue	8,766.33	4,190.13	48%	8,881.02	3,725.46	42%	-11%
Local Revenue	1,395.00	376.46	27%	1,300.00	256.91	20%	-32%
FIF	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00	80.64		0%
AIA	0.00	0.00	0%	0.00			0%
Grants & Others	1,927.46	0.00	0%	0.00	0.00		0%
CG Expenditure	12,088.78	4,288.84	35%	10,180.12	3,452.79	34%	-19%
Recurrent	7,374.72	3,016.82	41%	7,126.11	2,890.28	41%	-4%
P.E	0.00	0.00	0%	4,622.32	2,163.38	41%	0%
O&M	0.00	0.00	0%	2,503.79	726.90	29%	0%
Development	4,714.07	1,272.02	27%	3,054.01	562.51	18%	-56%

Expenditure Performance

By 31st December 2025, total expenditure was KSh 3,762.4 million against a budget of KSh 10,181.02 million, translating to an absorption rate of 37 percent. Recurrent expenditure amounted to KSh 3,221.58 million against a budget of KSh 7,126.11 million, reflecting an absorption rate of 45 percent, while development expenditure totaled KSh 540.81 million against a budget of KSh 3,054.91 million, representing an absorption rate of 17 percent, as

indicated in Table 1. The below-target expenditure is largely attributed to the slow progress in adopting the e-Gpay system, as well as delayed disbursements of funds from the National Treasury. A development absorption rate of 17 percent is below acceptable performance thresholds and necessitates immediate corrective measures including accelerated procurement, strict project management timelines, and enhanced contractor oversight.

Emerging Challenges

Emerging issues that continue to undermine the anticipated fiscal performance in the current period include:

- **Rising recurrent expenditure pressures especially on personnel emoluments.**
- Delay in transition from IFMIS to e-GP procurement system.
- Slow growth in own-source revenue.
- Accumulation of pending bills.
- Delayed and unpredictable disbursement national government.
- Existence of incomplete flagship projects.

2.5 County Economic Policy and Outlook

The county economic policy is guided by the *Nguzo Kumi* development framework, a ten-pillar agenda championed by Governor Dr. Jonathan Bii. The framework emphasizes agricultural transformation to enhance food security and agro-processing; infrastructure modernization including roads, water, ICT, and market facilities; youth empowerment and MSME support to stimulate job creation; healthcare and education investments to improve human capital; and governance reforms to improve service delivery.

The FY 2025/26 budget prioritizes strategic investments in roads, agriculture, water, health, education, trade, lands, and the City of Eldoret as the key drivers of economic growth in the current period. Sustained investment in these priorities is essential to consolidating growth and reinforcing the county's trajectory towards inclusive prosperity.

Based on the half-year fiscal performance, the outlook anticipates that if projected revenue and expenditure targets are realized, the county will pursue reforms to strengthen revenue mobilization and reduce underperformance, timely approval of supplementary budgets will enhance absorption of conditional grants, and ensure spending remains aligned with priority sectors. In addition, risk management will be critical to address macroeconomic shocks that may occur, delayed disbursement of funds, and challenges in system adoption.

2.6 Risks to the Economic Outlook

Just like the national economy, the county outlook faces several downside risks that could constrain growth and challenge the fiscal framework. Key risks include:

- Upcoming elections in 2027 may slow investments as private sector and development partners tend to adopt a “wait-and-see” approach.
- Unpredictable weather patterns continue to pose a risk, as most farming in the county is rainfall-fed.
- Rising costs of farm inputs, including fertilizer, fuel, and animal feeds, may make farming and agribusiness less profitable and discourage expansion;
- Limited access to affordable credit, driven by tight financial conditions and relatively high lending rates, can slow investment by farmers and small businesses;
- Slow growth in county own-source revenue reduces the county’s ability to finance development programmes and respond to emerging needs;
- Delays in national government transfers affect cash flow, leading to postponed projects and interruptions in service delivery;
- Pending bills owed to suppliers and contractors strain county finances and affect local businesses that rely on timely payments;
- Inadequate supportive infrastructure required such as roads, storage, electricity and markets, increases costs and limits access to markets;
- Rapid urban growth in Eldoret City is putting pressure on housing, jobs, and essential services, requiring increased investment and careful planning; and
- External economic shocks, such as global price changes, exchange rate movements, and geopolitical tensions, may increase costs and create uncertainty for businesses and households.

2.7 Proposed Mitigation to the Risks

The county will institute measures to mitigate the highlighted risks and sustain growth over the medium term. These measures will focus on the following:

- Foster inclusive dialogue with the private sector and development partners to depoliticize development priorities.
- Strengthen climate resilience in agriculture by expanding irrigation, promoting climate-smart farming practices, supporting crop and livestock insurance, and investing in water harvesting to reduce dependence on rainfall;

- Lower the cost of farm inputs by subsidizing farm inputs and working with cooperatives and private suppliers to enable bulk purchasing and improve access to affordable fertilizer, seeds, and animal feeds;
- Improve access to affordable credit by supporting cooperative-based financing, revolving funds, and partnerships with financial institutions tailored to farmers, SMEs, and agribusinesses;
- Enhance own-source revenue collection by broadening the revenue base, strengthening enforcement and compliance, automating revenue systems, and reducing leakages to improve fiscal sustainability;
- Improve cash flow management through better planning and prioritization of expenditures to reduce the impact of delayed national government transfers;
- Settle and prevent pending bills by strengthening expenditure controls, timely verification of claims, and prioritizing payments to local suppliers and contractors;
- Invest in critical infrastructure such as rural roads, irrigation schemes, storage facilities, and markets to reduce transport costs, cut post-harvest losses, and improve market access;
- Manage rapid urban growth in Eldoret City through integrated urban planning, expansion of basic services, affordable housing initiatives, and support for job creation; and
- Build economic resilience by promoting value addition, diversifying the county's economic base, and encouraging investments in agro-processing and light manufacturing.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 FISCAL PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the County's fiscal performance and key achievements for FY 2024/25 and the first half of FY 2025/26. It provides insights that will guide resource allocation and shape priority areas for sustainable growth and improved service delivery in FY 2026/27.

3.1 Revenue Performance**a) Revenue Performance FY 2024/25**

In FY 2024/25, the County realized total revenue of KSh 12,766 million against a target of KSh 15,180 million, drawn from an equitable share of KSh 8,472.40 million, conditional grants of KSh 843.94 million, own-source revenues of KSh 1,010.39 million, FIF of KSh 233.04 million, AIA of KSh 108.73 million and an unspent balance of KSh 2,097.10 million carried forward from FY 2023/24, reflecting a shortfall of KSh 2,414 million, as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Fiscal Performance for FY 2024/25 and First Half-Year for FY 2025/26

Item	FY 2024/25			FY 2025/26		
	Rev. Estimates	Actual	% of Budget	Approved Budget	Actual as at 31st Dec, 2025	% of Budget
Total Revenue & Grants	15,180	12,766	84%	10,181.02	4,063.01	40%
Unspent Bal b/f	2,097.10	2,097.10	100%	0	0	0%
Equitable Shareable Revenue	8,472.40	8,472.40	100%	8,881.02	3,725.46	42%
Local Revenue	1,395.00	1,010.39	72%	1,300.00	256.91	20%
FIF	79.14	233.04	294%	0	80.64	
AIA	132.03	108.73	82%	0		
Grants & Others	3,004.11	843.94	28%	0	0	
CG Expenditure	15,180	11,132	73%	10,180.12	3,784.10	37%
Recurrent	8,821	7538.89	85%	7,126.11	3,221.59	45%
P.E	4,941.62	4,826.82	98%	4,622.32	2,303.70	50%
O&M	3,879.12	2,712.06	70%	2,503.79	918.53	37%
Development	6359.03	3593.34	57%	3,054.01	562.51	18%

Own Source Revenue for FY 2024/25

The County collected a total of KSh 1,010.39 million in own-source revenue, achieving 72 percent of the annual target of KSh 1,395.00 million and leaving a shortfall of KSh 384.61 million, equivalent to 28 percent of the target. This below-target performance is largely

attributable to non-compliance by residents in paying due rates and fees, underscoring the need for stronger enforcement. To address this, the County is mapping out key revenue streams to enhance performance and formulating supportive revenue policy frameworks to strengthen compliance and sustainability.

Facility Improvement Fund

In FY 2024/25, the County recorded Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) collections of KSh 233.04 million, surpassing the annual target of KSh 79.14 million by 294.44 percent, with the funds retained and utilized at source in line with the Facility Improvement Financing Act, 2023. This strong performance demonstrates significant potential for even more collections, underscoring the need to intensify resident sensitization on registration for the Social Health Authority (SHA) and to invest further in health facilities so they can expand services within the SHA framework.

Appropriation in Aid

This revenue is drawn from Alcoholic Drinks Control Board and the Chebororwa Agricultural Training Center. During FY 2024/25, the County collected KSh 108.72 million in Appropriation-in-Aid (AiA) revenue against a target of KSh 132.03 million, translating to an achievement rate of 83 percent and leaving a shortfall of KSh 23.31 million. The actual revenues comprised of KSh 73.15 million from the Alcoholic Drinks Control Board and KSh 58.88 million from the Chebororwa Agricultural Training Center.

The revenue shortfall from the Uasin Gishu Alcoholic Drinks Control Board has been attributed primarily to the strict licensing regime introduced to curb alcoholism and ensure outlets are not located near sensitive areas such as schools, hospitals, and residential villages, thereby lowering collections. For Chebororwa ATC, the decline in revenues has been linked to fluctuating agricultural prices, which directly affect the Centre's income from farm produce and related activities. These outcomes call for strengthened enforcement to improve compliance with fee payments, alongside diversification of agricultural production to stabilize and enhance future revenue performance.

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Table 3: Half-Year Analysis of Own Source Revenue Performance by Stream (July – December FY2025/26)

Revenue Streams	Actual Collection July-Dec 2024/2025	Budget Estimates 2025/2026 (July to Dec .2025)	Actual Collection July- Dec. 2025/2026	Budget vs Actual Collection July-Dec 2025/2026	Actual Collection July-Dec 2024/2025 vs Actual Collection July-Dec 2025/2026	Performance Actual vs Budget
Staff Loan commision	4,586,331.05	5,000,000	3,384,230.20	(1,615,770)	(1,202,101)	68%
Staff Payroll Charges	637,457.85	500,000	280,550.00	(219,450)	(356,908)	56%
Library fee	-	75,000	15,620.00	(59,380)	15,620	21%
Court fines			143,000.00			
Impounding charges	1,363,050.00	2,000,000.00	2,337,120.00	337,120	974,070	117%
All Admin/ miscellenous fees	-	2,500,000	189,400.00	(2,310,600)	189,400	8%
County Markets	13,173,910.00	15,000,000	9,309,945.00	(5,690,055)	(3,863,965)	62%
Business Permits Current Year	11,362,941.00	109,350,000	9,851,095.00	(99,498,905)	(1,511,846)	9%
Betting Control	897,000.00	2,250,000	591,500.00	(1,658,500)	(305,500)	26%
Weights and Measures	820,500.00	2,700,000	724,400.00	(1,975,600)	(96,100)	27%
Livestock Auction sales	1,834,660.00		404,660.00	404,660	(1,430,000)	0%
Cooperative societies Audit and supervision	1,357,201.00	2,250,000	1,677,472.00	(572,528)	320,271	75%
Ict & E-government Led Screen	527,124.00		25		(527,099)	0
Enclosed Bus Park Fee	60,496,500.00	65,450,000	66,626,950	1,176,950	6,130,450	102%
Street Parking Fee	43,938,395.00	65,000,000	40,238,911	(24,761,089)	(3,699,484)	62%
Clamping Fee	-	1,750,000	-	(1,750,000)	-	0%
Right-of-Way / Way-Leave Fee	164,114.00	750,000	265,256	(484,744)	101,142	35%
Fire-Fighting Services	657,500.00	2,700,000	379,000	(2,321,000)	(278,500)	14%
Sign Boards & Advertisement Fee	13,595,256.00	40,500,000	12,202,849.00	(28,297,151)	(1,392,407)	30%
Motor bike Fees	8,887,000.00	12,500,000	12,015,556	(484,444)	3,128,556	96%
Land Rates Current Year & Penalties	18,626,389.75	35,100,000	15,907,998	(19,192,002)	(2,718,391)	45%
Housing Estates Monthly Rent	6,881,846.00	12,500,000	7,003,121	(5,496,879)	121,275	56%
Buildings Plan Approval Fee	12,380,928.00	17,500,000	4,621,455	(12,878,545)	(7,759,473)	26%
Council Premises Occasional Hire	58,001.00	250,000	63,000	(187,000)	4,999	25%
Burial Fees	139,201.00	1,000,000	1,080,000	80,000	940,799	108%
Refuse Collection Fee (Conservancy)	4,105,020.00	6,210,000	1,455,250	(4,754,750)	(2,649,770)	23%
Sand,Gravel and Ballast Extraction fees	22,741,261.00	27,500,000	27,539,238	39,238	4,797,977	100%
Hire of Machinery	1,560,000.00	2,500,000	-	(2,500,000)	(1,560,000)	0%
Log/Bark Cess	499,304.00	1,250,000	385,641	(864,359)	(113,663)	31%
Public Toilets	-	250,000	-	(250,000)	-	0%
Wheat Maize,Milk,and other Produce fees	16,313,331.40	42,250,000	24,760,585	(17,489,415)	8,447,253	59%
Sugar Cess	1,886,473.00	3,000,000	1,530,340	(1,469,660)	(356,133)	51%
Slaughtering Fee	10,590,901.00	12,500,000	10,315,240	(2,184,760)	(275,661)	83%
Veternary Services	-	1,000,000	-	(1,000,000)	-	0%
Fisheries Fees	188,200.00	500,000	236,300	(263,700)	48,100	47%
AMS	126,163.00	1,025,000	193,990	(831,010)	67,827	19%
Direct Banking	415,372.00		1,176,866.00	1,176,866	761,494	0%
Total	281,245,362.05	494,610,000.00	256,906,563.50	(237,703,436.50)	(24,338,799)	52%

b) Revenue Performance for Half-Year FY 2025/2026

As of 31st December 2025, the County had received total revenue of KSh 4,063.01 million, comprising Own Source Revenue of KSh 256.91 million, Facility Improvement Fund collections of KSh 80.64 million, and an equitable share disbursement of KSh 3,452.78 million, as shown in Table 2. Conditional grants were not disbursed during the review period owing to delays in the enactment of the requisite legislation.

Own Source Revenue as of 31st December, 2025

Own Source Revenue (OSR) collection for the first half of FY 2025/26 amounted to KSh 256.91 million against a target of KSh 494.61 million, translating to 48 percent performance and reflecting a shortfall of KSh 237.70 million. This performance is lower than the same period in the previous year, which stood at KSh 281.24 million.

Key drivers of revenue performance during the first half-year of FY 2025/26 were impounding charges, burial fees, and collections from the enclosed bus park, while hire of machinery, public toilets, and clamping fees recorded the weakest performance, as indicated in Table 3. This mixed outcome underscores the need to sustain and expand high-performing streams while addressing inefficiencies in underperforming areas to enhance overall revenue mobilization.

3.2 Expenditure Performance

a) Expenditure Performance for FY 2024/25

In FY 2024/25, the County spent KSh 11,132 million against an approved budget of KSh 15,180 million, representing an overall absorption rate of 73 percent. Of this, recurrent expenditure amounted to KSh 7,538.88 million against an allocation of KSh 8,820.74 million, reflecting an absorption rate of 85 percent, while development expenditure totaled KSh 3,593.32 million against an allocation of KSh 6,359.05 million, translating to an absorption rate of 57 percent.

b) Expenditure Performance for First Half-Year FY 2025/26

Total expenditure for the half-year stood at KSh 3,762.4 million against an approved budget of KSh 10,181.02 million, translating to an absorption rate of 37 percent. Recurrent expenditure amounted to KSh 3,221.58 million against a budget of KSh 7,126.11 million, reflecting an absorption rate of 45 percent, while development expenditure totaled KSh 562.51 million against a budget of KSh 3,054.91 million, representing an absorption rate of 18 percent, as indicated in Table 4.

Table 4: Expenditure Performance as at 31st December 2025 (Half- year FY 2024/2025)

Department	Recurrent Expenditure				Development Expenditure			
	Approved Budget FY 2025/26	Actual Expenditures as at 31st Dec 2025	Variance (KSh)	Absorption (%)	Approved Budget FY 2025/26	Actual Expenditures as at 31st Dec 2025	Variance (KSh)	Absorption (%)
Office of the Governor	98,582,319	38,427,027	60,155,292	39%	-	-	-	-
Finance	517,661,414	356,144,751	161,516,663	69%	-	-	-	-
Public Service Management	891,673,558	681,218,122	210,455,436	76%	-	-	-	-
ICT and E-Government	59,206,559	18,771,094	40,435,465	32%	42,600,000	-	42,600,000	0%
Roads, Transport and Infrastructure	635,609,299	220,531,452	415,077,847	35%	948,833,460	143,382,211	805,451,249	15%
Health Services	1,579,900,749	595,439,640	984,461,109	38%	175,000,000	61,112,802	113,887,198	35%
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	208,604,366	75,190,673	133,413,693	36%	104,224,140	101,435,070	2,789,070	97%
Trade, Cooperatives, Tourism, Wildlife	85,639,837	57,246,683	28,393,154	67%	116,110,478	36,007,431	80,103,047	31%
Education, Social, Cultural, Youths and Sports	565,106,634	220,870,418	344,236,216	39%	207,320,880	19,640,175	187,680,705	9%
County Public Service Board	69,668,830	18,136,269	51,532,561	26%	-	-	-	-
County Assembly	762,248,662	331,323,533	430,925,129	43%	110,000,000	-	110,000,000	0%
Economic Planning	107,669,898	64,399,336	43,270,562	60%	-	-	-	-
Administration and Devolution	113,234,378	54,095,405	59,139,173	48%	40,000,000	-	40,000,000	0%
Youth and Sports development	218,765,220	67,930,645	150,834,575	31%	78,148,420	-	78,148,420	0%
Co-Operatives and Enterprise Development	36,715,854	8,236,736	28,479,118	22%	16,500,000	-	16,500,000	0%
Livestock Development and Fisheries	44,048,410	10,434,694	33,613,716	24%	199,124,140	14,736,897	184,387,243	7%
City of Eldoret	94,188,710	37,755,308	56,433,402	40%	85,000,000	-	85,000,000	0%
Promotive and Preventive Health	546,176,243	202,291,793	343,884,450	37%	96,740,180	5,490,779	91,249,401	6%
Energy Environment Climate Change and Natural Resources	44,298,038	11,699,675	32,598,363	26%	292,572,420	59,214,376	233,358,044	20%
Partnership Liason and Linkages	32,174,235	11,047,858	21,126,377	34%	-	-	-	-
Gender Social Protection and Culture	90,117,972	40,324,261	49,793,711	45%	42,624,140	-	42,624,140	0%
Housing and Urban Development	39,197,619	12,639,646	26,557,973	32%	65,000,000	2,089,220	62,910,780	3%
Lands and Physical Planning	53,149,119	25,238,334	27,910,785	47%	51,424,140	8,337,136	43,087,004	16%
Water, Irrigation and Sanitation	166,082,767	50,199,031	115,883,736	30%	383,688,140	111,067,883	272,620,257	29%
Office of the County Attorney	66,390,358	11,997,242	54,393,116	18%	-	-	-	-
Total	7,126,111,248	3,221,589,626	3,904,521,622	45%	3,054,910,538	562,513,979	2,492,396,559	18%

3.3 Adherence to Fiscal Responsibility Principles

The Public Finance Management (PFM) Act of 2012 requires county governments to comply with the fiscal responsibility principles set out in Section 107 of the Act, as outlined below.

Maintaining a Balanced Budget – the law requires that a County Government’s recurrent expenditure shall not exceed its total revenues. In compliance with this provision, the County has consistently maintained a balanced budget and commits to sustaining this over the medium term

Compliance with the Requirement for Expenditure on Wages – Regulation 29(1)(b) of the PFM (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 stipulates that the county governments' compensation to employees shall not exceed 35 percent of total revenues. Currently, expenditure on wages and benefits stands at 45 percent, underscoring the need for deliberate measures to realign the wage bill within the prescribed limits.

Adherence with the Requirement for Development Spending Allocations – the County has complied with the fiscal responsibility principle by allocating 31 percent of its budget to development expenditure, thereby surpassing the minimum threshold of 30 percent.

County Debt Financing to be used for development – the County will maintain a balanced budget over the medium term, and any borrowing undertaken in the future will be for financing development projects, in line with Section 107(2)(d) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Borrowing Framework for Sub-Nationals.

3.4 Fiscal and Policy statements towards the 2025/26 budget

Management of pending bills: The County has experienced an increase in the accumulation of pending bills, requiring urgent attention to avert business closures and the weakening of the local economy. In response, the County Treasury will prioritize the clearance of the pending bills in FY 2025/26 to reverse the trend and restore confidence among suppliers and contractors.

Expenditure Management: In the previous years, revenue has continuously failed to meet its target leading to accumulation of pending bills. To overcome this challenge, the county will pursue proper management of expenditures by ensuring that the county's spending aligns with the cash flow. Further, only expenditures that deliver the greatest impact to residents will be prioritized, thereby guaranteeing that intended benefits reach the community.

Project Management: The project implementation has experienced challenges over the years owing to poor conceptualization of projects, compounded by poor financing and payment to contractors. In the medium term, the county will entrench Public Investment Management (PIM) process in all sectors so as to strengthen project design, planning and management. This will ensure that only projects with the highest impact to the communities are funded. In addition, the County will strengthen the pre-feasibility and feasibility study phases of project implementation, alongside robust Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms, to ensure successful completion of projects and the effective utilization of funds.

Untapped revenue potential: The county will continue to expand its revenue base by targeting previously untapped segments. According to CRA, the County has a revenue potential of KSh 2.7 billion, which it aims to achieve. To achieve this, the County will develop and implement more effective strategies to enhance revenue collection and onboard all sectors and areas that continue to operate outside the scope of the revenue net.

Debt Financing Policy: The county will only borrow for development purposes, in accordance with the County Debt Management Strategy and the National Treasury's Borrowing Frameworks for counties. Only bankable projects will be considered for financing through borrowing under a predetermined framework established by the County Treasury.

Resource mobilization: Over-reliance on OSR and Equitable share has enslaved the County to a cyclical trap of underfunding from the onset of devolution. In the medium term, the county will enhance its Resource Mobilization Committee to enable it seek for more resources to supplement traditional revenue sources. It will also seek assistance from the National Government and development partners to see key ongoing flagship projects through to completion. In addition, it will leverage on Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) for viable initiatives to complement public resources and accelerate development.

CHAPTER FOUR:

4.0 FY 2026/27 BUDGET & MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the fiscal projections for the FY 2026/27 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and highlights the sectoral priorities for the same period.

4.1 Fiscal Framework for FY 2026/27 and Medium-Term Budget

The FY 2026/27 budget and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework are anchored on the priorities and fiscal strategies outlined in Chapters one and two, with implementation supported by improved expenditure efficiency and stronger revenue mobilization.

Resource Projections

The total revenues for FY 2026/27 are projected at KSh 10,831 million, an increase from the KSh 10,181 million budget in FY 2025/26. This comprises an equitable share allocation of KSh 9,086 million, conditional grants of KSh 342 million and Own Source Revenue of KSh 1,400 million. The performance will be sustained through ongoing revenue measures aimed at broadening the revenue base and strengthening compliance.

Expenditure Projections

The overall expenditures for FY 2026/27 are projected at KSh 10,831 million, up from KSh 10,181 million in FY 2025/26. It comprises recurrent spending of KSh 7,499 million and development spending of KSh 3,332 million. This is expected to grow by 2.5 percent annually over the medium term to 11,379 million in FY 2028/29 as indicated in Table 5. Further, in line with the Uasin Gishu County Equitable Development Act of 2019, 40 percent of the development budget will be allocated to ward projects.

Table 5: Summary of Fiscal Framework for the FY2026/27 – 2028/29 (KSh Million)

	FY 2025/26 Budget Estimates	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29
TOTAL REVENUE	10,181,021,786	10,831,438,347	11,102,224,306	11,379,779,913
Equitable Share	888,102,178.00	9,086,168,092	9,313,322,294	9,546,155,352
Conditional Grants	-	345,270,255	353,902,011	362,749,562
Own Source Revenue	1,300,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,435,000,000	1,470,875,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	10,181,021,786	10,831,438,347	11,102,224,305	11,379,779,912
Recurrent	7,126,111,248	7,499,343,719	7,686,827,312	7,878,997,995
Development	3,054,910,538	3,332,094,628	3,415,396,993	3,500,781,918

4.2 Criteria for Resource Allocation

Allocating resources is a complex exercise due to the scarcity of funds relative to the many competing demands across sectors. For the FY 2026/27, the county has an available resource envelope of KSh. 10,831 million, which must be distributed among all sectors. This requires prioritization to ensure that resources are directed where they will have the greatest impact. Accordingly, several guiding factors informed the allocation of resources across different sectors, including statutory obligations, ongoing commitments, equity considerations, and alignment with strategic development priorities. Key among them include:

- The *Nguzo Kumi* manifesto outlined key priority areas that must be addressed across all sectors. In response, the CFSP has identified relevant programmes and allocated resources to ensure effective implementation of *Nguzo Kumi* commitments.
- Non-discretionary expenditures must take precedence before other allocations are considered. Accordingly, essential items such as salaries and wages, utilities, and medical insurance have been provided with adequate resources prior to addressing additional expenditure areas.
- Counterpart funding is a requirement set by donors to ensure that recipient governments demonstrate interest and commitment to the projects being supported. In line with this condition, the County will allocate adequate resources to all projects that fall under such arrangements. For example, programmes like the Second Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP II) will receive sufficient county contributions to complement donor financing.
- The county will prioritize ongoing projects to ensure their full completion and commissioning. Adequate resources will be allocated to ensure that all initiated projects are successfully finalized, thereby preventing delays, avoiding resource wastage, and ensuring that residents benefit from the investments already made.
- Views collected from the public participation exercise held on 24th and 25th February, in which the resident's expressed consensus that agriculture, trade, infrastructure, health, and education should be prioritized in the budget for the coming financial year

4.3 Details of Sector Priorities

Table 6 provides the projected baseline ceilings for the FY 2026/27 and the medium term, classified by sector.

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Table 6: Summary of Budget Ceilings by Sector and Departments for FY2026/27– 2028/29 (KSh)

Sector	MDAs	Estimates			FY 2026/27					2027/2028		2028/2029	
	County Departments & Agencies	2025/2026 (a)			CBROP Ceiling	CFSP Ceiling (b)			% Change ((b-a)/a)	Projections			
		Rec. Gross	Dev. Gross	Gross Total	Gross Total	Rec. Gross	Dev. Gross	Gross Total		Rec. Gross	Dev. Gross	Rec. Gross	Dev. Gross
Administration and Governance Sector	Governor	98,582,319	0	98,582,319	101,539,789	115,343,402	0	115,343,402	17.00%	118,226,987	0	121,182,661	0
	% of Total Expenditure	0.96%	0.00%	0.96%	0.97%	1.54%	0.00%	1.06%		1.01%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%
	Finance	517,661,414	0	517,661,414	533,191,256	428,228,344	0	428,228,344	-17.28%	438,934,053	0	449,907,404	0
	% of Total Expenditure	5.05%	0.00%	5.05%	5.20%	3.95%	0.00%	3.76%		3.76%	0.00%	3.76%	0.00%
	Economic Planning	107,669,898	0	107,669,898	110,899,995	133,880,389	0	133,880,389	24.34%	137,227,399	0	140,658,084	0
	% of Total Expenditure	1.05%	0.00%	1.05%	1.08%	1.24%	0.00%	1.17%		1.17%	0.00%	1.17%	0.00%
	PSM	891,673,558	0	891,673,558	918,423,765	784,140,000	0	784,140,000	-12.06%	803,743,500	0	823,837,088	0
	% of Total Expenditure	8.70%	0.00%	8.70%	8.96%	7.24%	0.00%	6.88%		6.88%	0.00%	6.88%	0.00%
	Administration and Devolution	113,234,578	40,000,000	153,234,578	157,831,615	129,140,000	200,000,000	329,140,000	114.79%	132,368,500	205,000,000	135,677,713	210,125,000
	% of Total Expenditure	1.11%	0.39%	1.50%	1.54%	1.19%	1.75%	2.89%		1.13%	1.75%	1.13%	1.75%
	CPSB	69,668,830	0	69,668,830	71,758,895	76,140,000	0	76,140,000	9.29%	78,043,500	0	79,994,588	0
	% of Total Expenditure	0.68%	0.00%	0.68%	0.70%	0.70%	0.00%	0.67%		0.67%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%
	Partnership.Liason and Linkages	32,174,235	-	32,174,235	33,139,462	42,514,235	-	42,514,235	32.14%	43,577,091	0	44,666,518	0
	% of Total Expenditure	0.31%	0.00%	0.31%	0.32%	0.39%	0.00%	0.37%		0.37%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%
	Ward Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%		0		0
	% of Total Expenditure	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	C ASS	762,248,662	110,000,000	872,248,662	898,416,122	753,017,977	40,000,000	793,017,977	-9.08%	771,843,426	41,000,000	791,139,512	42,025,000
	% of Total Expenditure	7.44%	1.07%	8.51%	8.77%	6.95%	0.35%	6.96%		6.60%	0.35%	6.60%	0.35%
	CA	66,390,358	0	66,390,358	68,382,069	90,140,000	0	90,140,000	35.77%	92,393,500	0	94,703,338	0
	% of Total Expenditure	0.65%	0.00%	0.65%	0.67%	0.83%	0.00%	0.79%		0.79%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%
Sub-Totals	2,659,303,852	150,000,000	2,809,303,852	2,893,582,968	2,552,544,347	240,000,000	2,792,544,347	-0.60%	2,616,357,956	246,000,000	2,681,766,905	252,150,000	
% of Total Expenditure	25.95%	1.46%	27.42%	28.24%	23.57%	2.11%	24.49%		22.39%	2.11%	22.39%	2.11%	
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD)	Agriculture and Agri-Business	208,604,366	104,224,140	312,828,506	322,213,361	308,140,000	245,712,129	553,852,129	77.05%	315,843,500	251,854,932	323,739,588	258,151,306
	% of Total Expenditure	2.04%	1.02%	3.05%	3.14%	2.84%	2.16%	4.86%		2.70%	2.16%	2.70%	2.16%
	Lands and Physical Planning	53,149,119	51,424,140	104,573,259	107,710,457	53,089,119	110,239,109	163,328,228	56.19%	54,416,347	112,995,087	55,776,756	115,819,964
	% of Total Expenditure	0.52%	0.50%	1.02%	1.05%	0.49%	0.97%	1.43%		0.47%	0.97%	0.47%	0.97%
	Livestock and Fisheries	44,048,410	199,124,140	243,172,550	250,467,727	54,188,410	119,128,322	173,316,732	-28.73%	55,543,121	122,106,530	56,931,699	125,159,193
	% of Total Expenditure	0.43%	1.94%	2.37%	2.44%	0.50%	1.04%	1.52%		0.48%	1.04%	0.48%	1.04%
	Housing and Urban Development	39,197,619	65,000,000	104,197,619	107,323,548	57,324,676	99,745,431	157,070,107	50.74%	58,757,793	102,239,067	60,226,738	104,795,043
	% of Total Expenditure	0.38%	0.63%	1.02%	1.05%	0.53%	0.87%	1.38%		0.50%	0.87%	0.50%	0.87%
	Municipality of Eldoret	94,188,710	85,000,000	179,188,710	184,564,371	190,494,012	139,000,000	329,494,012	83.88%	195,256,362	142,475,000	200,137,771	146,036,875
	% of Total Expenditure	0.92%	0.83%	1.75%	1.80%	1.76%	1.22%	2.89%		1.67%	1.22%	1.67%	1.22%
	Sub-Totals	439,188,224	504,772,420	943,960,644	972,279,463	663,236,217	713,824,991	1,377,061,208	45.88%	679,817,123	731,670,616	696,812,551	749,962,381
	% of Total Expenditure	4.29%	4.93%	9.21%	9.49%	6.12%	6.26%	12.08%		5.82%	6.26%	5.82%	6.26%

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General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector	Trade Development and industrialization	85,639,837	116,110,478	201,750,315	207,802,824	93,740,000	161,695,197	255,435,197	26.61%	96,083,500	165,737,577	98,485,588	169,881,016
	% of Total Expenditure	0.84%	1.13%	1.97%	2.03%	0.87%	1.42%	2.24%		0.82%	1.42%	0.82%	1.42%
	CO-OP and Ent	36,715,854	16,500,000	53,215,854	54,812,330	46,255,854	133,068,528	179,324,382	236.98%	47,412,250	136,395,241	48,597,556	139,805,122
	% of Total Expenditure	0.36%	0.16%	0.52%	0.53%	0.43%	1.17%	1.57%		0.41%	1.17%	0.41%	1.17%
	Sub-Totals	122,355,691	132,610,478	254,966,169	262,615,154	139,995,854	294,763,725	434,759,579	70.52%	143,495,750	302,132,818	147,083,144	309,686,139
	% of Total Expenditure	1.19%	1.29%	2.49%	2.56%	1.29%	2.59%	3.81%		1.23%	2.59%	1.23%	2.59%
Infrastructure and ICT Sector	Roads	635,609,299	948,833,460	1,584,442,759	1,631,976,042	648,862,352	713,477,645	1,362,339,997	-14.02%	665,083,910	731,314,586	681,711,008	749,597,451
	% of Total Expenditure	6.20%	9.26%	15.46%	15.93%	5.99%	6.26%	11.95%		5.69%	6.26%	5.69%	6.26%
	Water, Irrigation and Sanitation	166,082,767	383,688,140	549,770,907	566,264,034	150,386,785	440,529,089	590,915,874	7.48%	154,146,455	451,542,316	158,000,116	462,830,874
	% of Total Expenditure	1.62%	3.74%	5.37%	5.53%	1.39%	3.86%	5.18%		1.32%	3.86%	1.32%	3.86%
	ICT & e-govt.	59,206,559	42,600,000	101,806,559	104,860,756	69,546,559	45,000,000	114,546,559	12.51%	71,285,223	46,125,000	73,067,354	47,278,125
	% of Total Expenditure	0.58%	0.42%	0.99%	1.02%	0.64%	0.39%	1.00%		0.61%	0.39%	0.61%	0.39%
	Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	44,298,038	292,572,420	336,870,458	346,976,572	54,638,038	155,506,528	210,144,566	-37.62%	56,003,989	159,394,191	57,404,088	163,379,046
	% of Total Expenditure	0.43%	2.86%	3.29%	3.39%	0.50%	1.36%	1.84%		0.48%	1.36%	0.48%	1.36%
	Sub-Totals	905,196,663	1,667,694,020	2,572,890,683	2,650,077,403	923,433,734	1,354,513,262	2,277,946,996	-11.46%	946,519,577	1,388,376,094	970,182,566	1,423,085,496
	% of Total Expenditure	8.83%	16.27%	25.11%	25.86%	8.53%	11.88%	19.98%		8.10%	11.88%	8.10%	11.88%
Health Services	ClinicalServices	1,579,900,749	175,000,000	1,754,900,749	1,807,547,771	1,543,490,406	349,126,871	1,892,617,277	7.85%	1,582,077,666	357,855,043	1,621,629,608	366,801,419
	% of Total Expenditure	15.42%	1.71%	17.13%	17.64%	14.25%	3.06%	16.60%		13.54%	3.06%	13.54%	3.06%
	Promotive and Preventive Health	546,176,243	96,740,180	642,916,423	662,203,916	658,140,000	96,118,920	754,258,920	17.32%	674,593,500	98,521,893	691,458,338	100,984,940
	% of Total Expenditure	5.33%	0.94%	6.27%	6.46%	6.08%	0.84%	6.62%		5.77%	0.84%	5.77%	0.84%
	Sub-Totals	2,126,076,992	271,740,180	2,397,817,172	2,469,751,687	2,201,630,406	445,245,791	2,646,876,197	10.39%	2,256,671,166	456,376,936	2,313,087,945	467,786,359
	% of Total Expenditure	20.75%	2.65%	23.40%	24.10%	20.33%	3.91%	23.22%		19.31%	3.91%	19.31%	3.91%
Education and Social Protection Sector	Education and Vocational Training	565,106,634	207,320,880	772,427,514	795,600,339	473,140,000	160,783,810	633,923,810	-17.93%	484,968,500	164,803,406	497,092,713	168,923,491
	% of Total Expenditure	5.51%	2.02%	7.54%	7.76%	4.37%	1.41%	5.56%		4.15%	1.41%	4.15%	1.41%
	Youth and Sports	218,765,220	78,148,420	296,913,640	305,821,049	424,105,220	103,344,047	527,449,267	77.64%	434,707,850	105,927,648	445,575,546	108,575,839
	% of Total Expenditure	2.13%	0.76%	2.90%	2.98%	3.92%	0.91%	4.63%		3.72%	0.91%	3.72%	0.91%
	Gender, Social Protection and Culture	90,117,972	42,624,140	132,742,112	136,724,375	121,257,942	19,619,000	140,876,942	6.13%	124,289,391	20,109,475	127,396,626	20,612,212
	% of Total Expenditure	0.88%	0.42%	1.30%	1.33%	1.12%	0.17%	1.24%		1.06%	0.17%	1.06%	0.17%
	Sub-Totals	873,989,826	328,093,440	1,202,083,266	1,238,145,764	1,018,503,162	283,746,857	1,302,250,019	8.33%	1,043,965,741	290,840,529	1,070,064,885	298,111,542
	% of Total Expenditure	8.53%	3.20%	11.73%	12.08%	9.40%	2.49%	11.42%		8.93%	2.49%	8.93%	2.49%
	Grand Totals	7,126,111,248	3,054,910,538	10,181,021,786	10,486,452,440	7,499,343,720	3,332,094,626	10,831,438,346	6.39%	7,686,827,313	3,415,396,992	7,878,997,996	3,500,781,917
	% of Total Expenditure	69.99%	30.01%	100%		69%	31%	100.00%		69%	31%	69%	31%

The Administration and Governance Sector will receive the largest share at 24.9 percent of the total budget, followed by the Infrastructure Sector at 21.1 percent and the Health Sector at 21.6 percent. In contrast, the General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector will receive the smallest share at 3.4 percent as illustrated in Figure 4.1. Further, ward projects established under the Uasin Gishu County Equitable Development Act, 2019 will account for 40 percent of the total development allocations.

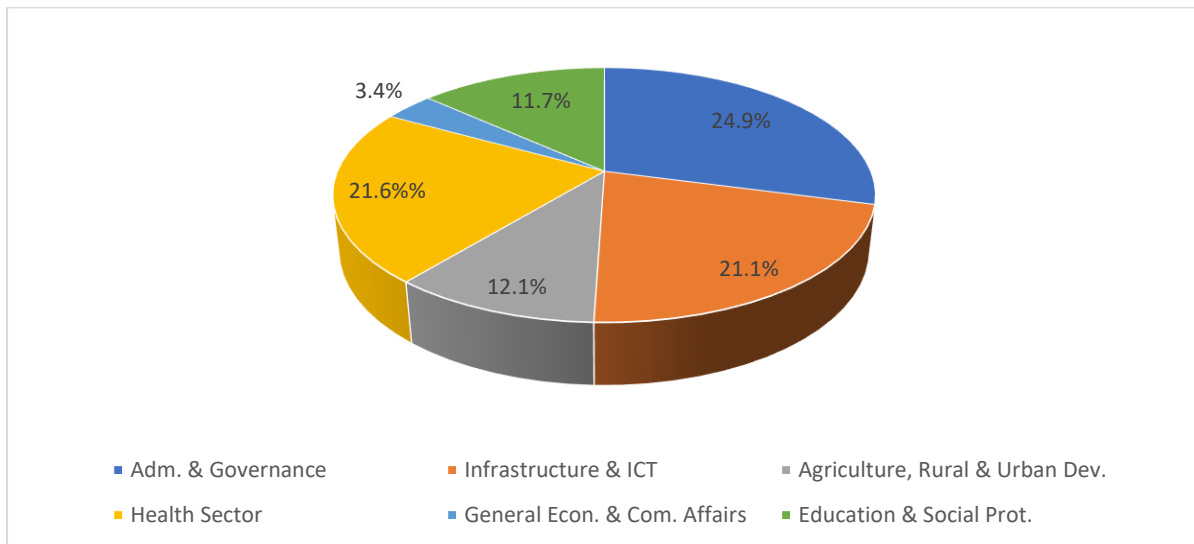


Figure 1: Showing Budget Allocations by sector in FY 2026/27 (KSh Million)

Administration and Governance

The Governance and Administration sector, which brings together the Office of the Governor, Finance, Economic Planning, Public Service Management, Administration and Devolution, the County Public Service Board, the County Assembly, the Office of the County Attorney, and the Partnership, Linkages and Liaison unit, is mandated to promote good governance and ensure prudent management of public finances.

During the 2022/23–2024/25 MTEF period, the sector made significant strides, including advancing the construction of Cluster 3 Ward Offices (Kapkures, Kipsomba, Tapsagoi, Huruma, and Moisbridge) to 35 percent completion, Cluster 4 Ward Offices (Langas, Kipkenyo, Megun, Ngeria, Kapsoya, and Cheptiret/Kipchamo) to 85 percent completion, and initiating the modern library, youth, and innovation centre, which has reached 7 percent completion. Institutional strengthening was also achieved, with 100 percent of departmental structures established and approved by the CPSB, 30 percent of HR services digitized, three HR policies and guidelines reviewed, three schemes of service developed, 15 percent

harmonization of skills despite budget constraints, and 1,993 staff trained due to increased funding.

Looking ahead to the medium-term period (FY 2026/27–2028/29), the sector has prioritized completing the Cluster 3 and 4 Ward Offices, finalizing the modern library, youth, and innovation centre, and constructing the remaining sub-county offices in Soy and Kesses. It also plans to fully operationalize all ward offices by equipping them with ICT infrastructure and internet connectivity, train 724 staff in FY 2026/27, and develop two communication strategies to enhance governance and service delivery.

To support these interventions, the sector has been allocated KSh 2,792 million in FY 2026/27, KSh 2,862 million in FY 2027/28, and KSh 2,933 million in FY 2028/29.

Infrastructure & ICT Sector

The sector is organized into four sub-sectors: Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works; Water, Sanitation and Irrigation; Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; and ICT and Innovation.

During the review period, the sector improved the road network, linkage, and accessibility by constructing 17 bridges and box culverts against a target of 38, grading 2,431.05 km and graveling 532.11 km of roads against targets of 3,000 km and 662.5 km respectively, maintaining 548.78 km of roads against a target of 550 km, and installing 2,277.2 meters of culverts against a planned 2,275 meters.

To expand access to clean and safe water during the review period, the sub-sector drilled 76 boreholes against a target of 115, protected 24 springs against a planned 150, developed 18 river and stream abstractions against 12, rehabilitated 22 dams against 31, rehabilitated 19 water supplies against 20, and laid 360 km of distribution lines as targeted. In addition, it established a Rural Water and Sanitation Company with an interim board to oversee full operationalization, promoted renewable energy through the installation of 145 solar-powered water pumps against a target of 226, and enhanced environmental conservation by planting 632,288 trees and flower seedlings.

To strengthen ICT connectivity and advance the digital economy, the sector installed one Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, connected 88 county offices and institutions to internet services, established a call center at the Kapseret Sub-County office, and trained 450 youths on various digital modules against a target of 560.

Over the medium term (FY 2026/27–2028/29), the sector plans to expand infrastructure development in the county by adopting advanced technologies and expanding water and energy services. Key projects include fully operationalizing the asphalt plant, constructing 9 bridges, grading 1,300 KM, graveling 300 KM, opening 35 KM of new roads, and installing 3,000 meters of culverts. In ICT, the sector will roll out public *Wi-Fi* hotspots across the county, establish new ICT innovation centres and expand internet connectivity to all county facilities. To improve water and sanitation, it will lay a 210 KM distribution line, equip 120 community water projects, construct 11 dams, extend a 20 KM sewer line, fully operationalize URWASCO, and ensure reliable water supply to institutions such as ECDEs and health facilities. In addition, Energy services will focus on adopting green energy solutions for 150 projects, procuring 30 transformers under REREC’s *Stima Mashinani* program to boost rural electrification, and establishing a county energy laboratory to drive innovation and efficiency.

To implement these programmes, the Sector has been allocated KSh 2,277 million, KSh 2,334 million and KSh 2,393 million in the FY 2026/27, 2027/28 and 2028/29 respectively.

Health Sector

The sector is comprised of two departments namely Clinical Services, and Promotive and Preventive Health. Its core mandate is the provision of accessible and affordable healthcare of the highest attainable standards to all residents.

Notable achievements realized by the sector included reduction of HIV prevalence rates to 3.8 percent, increased TB cure rate to 89 percent, Malaria at 13 percent and Viral suspension rate at 95.5 percent. The county in partnership with the national government also engaged the community health promoters leading to increased outreaches across the county. These engagements led to 67.5 percent under 1 year children fully vaccinated, vitamin A supplement coverage increased to 91 percent with immunization coverage Penta 3 rising to 82 percent.

Health infrastructure improvement was key in achieving Universal Health Care (UHC) which is in line with *Nguzo* No.2 of the County’s manifesto. Towards this, the county had continued to construct the six (6) sub county hospitals, all at various levels of completion and invested heavily on renovation and refurbishment of health centers and dispensaries across the county. This resulted to health care services being brought closer to residence with skilled birth attendance reaching 77 percent.

Additionally, the county in collaboration with KEMSA had ensured 100 percent fill rate of medical drugs and supplies to all facilities.

In the MTEF period 2026/27–2028/29, the sector will implement key health projects including the proposed construction of a hospital block and installation of a generator set at Moiben Sub-County Hospital, the construction of the Naiberi Level 4 Sports, Physiotherapy, and Chiropractic Hospital, and the completion and equipping of Uasin Gishu County Hospital. The county will strengthen supply chains for essential health products across all facilities and advance Universal Health Care by sensitizing residents on SHA registration. It will also continue with RMNCAH interventions in collaboration with partners such as Helen Keller among others, ensuring access to quality healthcare is achieved.

To implement the above interventions, the sector has a resource allocation of KSh 2,646 Million, KSh 2,712 million and KSh 2,780 Million in the FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28 and FY 2028/29 respectively.

Education and Social Protection

The sector comprises three departments: Education, Vocational Training, Culture and Library Services; Gender and Social Protection; and Youth Affairs and Sports. Its mandate includes providing quality ECD education and skills development, nurturing talent in sports and the creative economy, promoting gender mainstreaming, and advancing community development to foster a cohesive society.

During the FY 2022/23–2024/25 review period, the sector achieved notable progress in ECDE through the employment of 1485 qualified ECDE teachers and also the school feeding programme which benefited 107,736 pupils. However, construction of classrooms, ablution blocks and administration facilities experienced significant delays due to procurement challenges, resulting in only partial completion.

In addition, substantial progress was seen in VTCs where by all planned Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) were equipped, moreover 66 competent VTC instructors and 43 coordinators were employed assuring quality vocational training. However, bursary disbursements fell short of targets due to delays in fund release arising from legal challenges, which limited the intended beneficiaries. The sector successfully organized annual cultural festivals, including the Kenya Music and SISIBO competitions, and surpassed planned targets in counseling services by reaching thousands of families. Despite that, elderly care under the Social Health Authority (SHA) and rehabilitation of rescue centres lagged behind due to funding constraints, while the Chebolol assessment and training centre remain incomplete.

The sector also recorded remarkable progress in mentorship and entrepreneurship training, surpassing targets significantly due to ward-level funding allocations. However, the establishment of Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs) progressed slowly, with only one centre operationalized against the planned targets. It also continued with the completion of Chagaiya High Altitude Training Camp, which is 70 percent completion rate.

Over the medium term, the sector will continue modernizing ECDE facilities, including classrooms, ablution blocks, and administration offices, while scaling up school feeding programmes. In addition, youth employability will be strengthened through the equipping of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), increased capitation, and expansion of the *Fanikisha Vijana* programme. The sector will also preserve cultural heritage by organizing annual cultural festivals, convening elders' meetings, and hosting artist workshops. At the same time, it will expand access to learning resources through book issuance, user registration, and the preparation of catalogues.

In addition, the sector will prioritize community counseling, construction and renovation of social halls, formulation of policies on SGBV and child protection, and provision of safety nets for persons with disabilities (PWDs), the elderly, and vulnerable children. To empower the youth, efforts will focus on establishing Youth Empowerment Centres, providing mentorship and entrepreneurship training, facilitating access to affordable credit, and sponsoring driving school enrolment through Fanikisha Vijana.

Further, the sector will nurture talent and promote sports tourism through the completion of the Chagaiya High Altitude Training Camp, upgrading playgrounds across the county, hosting competitions, supplying kits, and training officials.

The sector has been allocated KSh 1,302 million, KSh 1,333 million and KSh 1,368 million in FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28 and FY 2028/29 respectively to implement the planned programmes and projects.

Agriculture Rural and Urban Development Sector

The sector is composed of five sub-sectors: Agriculture and Agribusiness; Livestock Development and Fisheries; Lands and Physical Planning; Housing and Urban Development; and the City of Eldoret. It plays a central role in achieving food security and nutrition, ensuring effective land administration and control, and facilitating the delivery of affordable and decent housing.

During the review period, the sector implemented several key projects including the Potato Processing Plant at Kamagut (60% complete), the Potato Processing Plant at Ainabkoi (80%), the Animal Feeds Milling and Packaging Plant at Cheptiret (40%), the Chicken Abattoir at Kuinet/Kapsuswa which is complete, contract for construction of Milk processing and packaging plant done, the installation of traffic lights in the CBD, construction of the Deputy Governor's Residence (70%), Town Manager's office at Ziwa operationalized, Service centre renovated and operationalized, renovation of Eldoret main slaughter house, operationalization of soil testing lab, ATC hostels constructed and furnished, construction of two cereal stores (Sugutek & Tuiyotich) completed, Agriculture Transformational Centre established awaiting equipping, 10,000 farmers reached through extension services, promotion of Climate smart technologies and innovations among farmers, subsidized AI services issued to 95,120 farmers, 440,000 animals vaccinated against notifiable diseases, 914 dorpers distributed to farmers and the upgrading of the 64 Stadium (70%). Additionally, income generating crops like coffee seedlings (No. 1,322,666) was distributed to 2,644 farmers across the county where they were planted with over 50% survival expecting gains. Further, facilitation of fertilizer subsidy programme was seen where New progressive FCS, Kimoning FCS, Tuiyotich FCS, Marathon farmers Union, Barotet Farmers Union and Soy Mateeny FCS served as last mile fertilizer distribution centers serving 7944 farmers.

In the 2026/2027–2028/2029 MTEF period, the sector plans to complete and fully operationalize all processing plants initiated in the current period and establish six avocado pulping stations. The sector will also continue to promote high-value crops, particularly coffee, through the distribution of certified seedlings to farmers, scaling up of artificial insemination (AI) services, strengthening disease control by supplying acaricides and vaccinations, and revamping extension services across the county. Additionally, the sector will furnish the Deputy Governor's Residence; construct and equip four fire stations in Ziwa, Mois' bridge, Kamagut and Kesses; and complete the county spatial plan. In addition, the sector will operationalize Soil testing plan, construct 3 cereal stores, purchase of 15 tractors, construction of administration block at ATC -Chebororwa, promotion of climate smart agriculture, training of farmers through extension officers, carry out livestock census, scaled up *Inua mama na kuku* (Indigenous) programme, revamp Dorper Ram rotation/ exchange programme, distribute dairy goats, establishment of breeding units for fingerlings and establishment of a fingerlings shop. Furthermore, development of valuation roll will be key for the sector as well as national land

registry (Ardhi Sasa) integration, development of 36 county spatial plans, and intelligent traffic management system.

To achieve these outputs, the Sector's total allocation is KSh 1,377 million, KSh 1,410 million and KSh 1,445 million for the FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28 and 2028/29, respectively.

General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector

The sub-sectors under the GECA sector are Trade, Tourism, Investment and Industrialization, and Cooperatives and Enterprise Development.

In the review period the sector achieved the following: complete construction and fabrication of the Kimumu Bahati wholesale market, rehabilitate 45 selected markets across the wards, online marketing platforms established, initiate construction of CAIPs up to 48% completion stage, develop Sosiani River Nature Park to 60% completion stage, issued 69 million Inua Biashara fund with over 760 MSMEs benefitting from the funds, conduct capacity building for 3,000 MSMEs/ entrepreneurs, 4 economic forums and 11 Trade fairs held, 1 cottage industries for value addition centers be established, A one-stop county investment unit established, 7 village-based agro-processing centres promoted, 6 local and regional exhibitions held and attended, 8 tourism products developed, 11 tourism promotional materials developed, 816 cooperative societies trained, 19 cooperative societies revived, 55 new cooperative societies registered 318 cooperative societies and disbursed 152 million cooperative enterprise development funds (CEDF) with 74 cooperative societies financed.

The sector has a target baseline FY2025/26 of forty million in fanikisha hustle and will commence construction of the Eldoret Museum FY25/26. However, it will implement the following key outputs in the FYs 2026/27 - 2028/29. Complete construction of CAIPs, extend rehabilitation of markets across the ward. Complete the development of the Eldoret Museum; maintain business financing through the Fanikisha Hustle Programme and Inua Biashara Funds, Continue to capacity build cooperatives and upscale cooperative revolving fund.

To implement these programmes, the Sector has been allocated KSh 434 million, KSh 445 million and KSh 456 million in FY 2026/27, FY 2027/28 and FY 2028/29, respectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION

The 2026 CFSP reaffirms the county's commitment to prudent resource management, strategic prioritization, and inclusive development. Guided by the *Nguzo Kumi* manifesto, the CIDP and the need to complete ongoing projects, the county has aligned its resource allocation with programmes that deliver maximum impact to citizens. Despite the challenge of limited resources against competing demands, the county has adopted a balanced approach that emphasizes efficiency, equity, and sustainability.

The county seeks to strengthen service delivery and foster economic growth. This CFSP therefore provides a clear roadmap for fiscal discipline and transformative investments that will advance the county's vision of opportunities for all residents as envisaged in her vision. Therefore, with the identification of the five key areas of prioritization for FY 2026/27, it is expected to drive socioeconomic transformation in the county over the medium term by enhancing productivity, expanding opportunities, and improving service delivery. In addition, other programmes identified across county sectors will supplement these priorities, ensuring a comprehensive approach to development.

In conclusion, the successful actualization of this Fiscal Strategy Paper depends on the collective commitment of all county sectors to its realization. Implementation will require urgency in executing the identified priorities while strictly adhering to the fiscal policies outlined in this document. To ensure efficiency in project execution, project planning and management frameworks will be strengthened to guarantee timely completion of projects. Further, efforts will be made to mobilize resources to supplement the available fiscal envelope, thereby ensuring adequate financing for priority programmes.