



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU

KISUMU COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER (KCFSP)

FY 2026/2027

THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KISUMU	
3 RD ASSEMBLY	
DATE:	Time: Day:
TABLED BY:	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	

THEME: *Towards a peaceful and prosperous county*

FOREWORD

The Fourth Kisumu County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) for the plan period 2023–2027 sets out broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the County Government of Kisumu in the preparation of the 2026 Budget Estimates and over the medium term. The document underscores the County’s commitment to adherence to fiscal responsibility principles, demonstrating prudent, transparent, and accountable management of public resources in line with the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012.

The policy document provides a clear roadmap for transformative interventions aimed at improving the socio-economic wellbeing of the County residents, ensuring that they enjoy a decent quality life while sustaining hope and opportunity for both the present and future generations. The County’s strategic focus is anchored on fostering sustainable development and shared prosperity for all residents, informed by key development priorities articulated in the third Kisumu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) as well as the Annual Development Plan (ADP) 2026/2027.

Further, the document is anchored on the theme “Building for the Future”, with emphasis on consolidating development gains realized over the past three years while initiating new strategic programmes and projects as outlined in the second part of the Governor’s Manifesto.

The County’s fiscal strategy prioritizes targeted and transformative interventions aimed at accelerating inclusive growth, strengthening resilience, and improving the welfare of residents. In this regard, the strategy focuses on boosting agricultural productivity and value addition; expanding access to quality education; and promoting Universal Health Coverage to enhance human capital outcomes. It further emphasizes scaling up support to the informal sector, MSMEs, and trade to stimulate job creation and household incomes, while boosting investments and accelerating enterprise development to broaden the economic base.

In addition, the strategy seeks to enhance manufacturing as a driver of industrialization and employment, expand infrastructure connectivity to unlock productivity across sectors, and address housing and urban development needs in line with sustainable urbanization objectives. Priority is also placed on sustainable water resource development and management, strengthening social protection systems, promoting tourism, and conserving the natural environment to support long-term growth and climate resilience. Complementary measures include strengthening resource mobilization and financial management to enhance fiscal sustainability, alongside improving service delivery efficiency and effectiveness across all sectors of the County economy.

To achieve these objectives, the fiscal framework incorporates targeted budgetary measures aimed at enhancing efficiency and containing expenditure pressures. In this regard, the County Treasury will prioritize the reduction of pending bills, completion of stalled flagship projects, rationalization of low-impact initiatives, and reallocation of resources towards high-impact, high-return interventions that promote job creation, economic resilience, and sustainable growth.

Kisumu County’s economic performance, as measured by the Gross County Product (GCP), recorded sustained growth over the period 2020–2024. Nominal GCP increased from KShs. 246,965 million in 2020 to KShs. 370,851 million in 2024, representing cumulative nominal growth of approximately 50.2 percent. This performance reflects the post-pandemic economic recovery, expansion in public expenditure, improved performance of the services sector, and prevailing price effects.

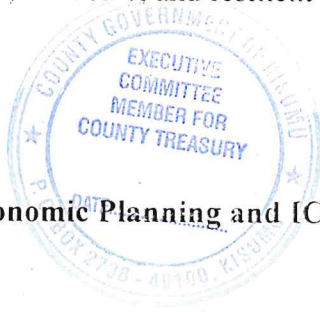
Budget execution during the first six months (July–December 2025) of FY 2025/26 progressed satisfactorily. Total revenue available to the County as at December 2025 amounted to KShs. 6,590,125,270, representing about 40 percent of the approved annual budget. This comprised Own Source Revenue of KShs. 452,401,113, translating to 46.4 percent of the first-half revenue target, and Exchequer releases from the National Government amounting to KShs. 4,577,889,098. Revenue performance is expected to improve over the remainder of the financial year, largely driven by the implementation of new revenue enhancement and administration initiatives adopted by the County Treasury.

In the fiscal year 2026/2027, the total proposed budget is **Kshs. 12,408,199,544** comprising of Personnel Emolument, Operations and Maintenance, and Development expenditures. The personnel emolument proposed budget amounting to **Kshs. 5,548,779,614** represents 45 per cent of the total proposed budget. Accordingly, Operations and Maintenance, and Development budgets are projected at **Kshs. 3,117,361,028**, and **Kshs. 3,742,058,902** respectively.

As we implement this Fiscal Strategy, we reaffirm our unwavering commitment to prudent resource management, fiscal responsibility, transparency, and inclusive growth. We shall continue to strengthen expenditure controls, enhance revenue mobilization, and promote accountability to ensure that public resources deliver maximum value for money and sustainable development outcomes.

We call upon all stakeholders including citizens, development partners, civil society, and the private sector to partner with the County Government in advancing our shared development agenda. Through collaboration, innovation, and collective responsibility, we will realize our vision of a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient Kisumu County.


George O. Okong'o
CECM-Finance, Economic Planning and ICT Services



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2026 has been prepared in accordance with Section 117 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. It outlines the current state of the economy and outlook over the medium term, broad macroeconomic issues and the medium-term fiscal framework, resource envelope and criteria for resource allocation, key strategic priorities and policy goals and a summary of the Government's spending plans as a basis for the FY 2026/2027 budget estimates.

The preparation of Kisumu County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2026 was a collaborative effort supported by individuals, government agencies and entities. The County Executive Committee Members played a key role by providing departmental strategic directions that were critical in the finalization of this policy document.

I recognise the leadership role provided by CECM for Finance, Economic Planning and ICT services for his guidance in the entire process. I also thank all Chief Executive Officers as well as the Chief Officers for providing necessary information and technical assistance in the preparation of this document.

We are highly indebted to the core team from the Economic Planning and Budget Directorates for their tireless effort in ensuring the preparation and finalization of this document.

Finally, I extend my sincere appreciation to the Sub-County Administrators and Ward Administrators for their proactive efforts in mobilizing the public to participate actively in the Kisumu CFSP public participation forums across all the 35 county wards.



Wilson Abiero

Ag. Chief Officer Economic Planning

Table of Contents

FOREWORD.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Figures.....	viii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.0 FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES AND LEGAL BASIS FOR CFSP.....	1
1.2 LEGAL BASIS FOR THE COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER.....	3
1.3 FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES FOR THE NATIONAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.....	4
1.4 OVERVIEW OF THE KISUMU COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER.....	5
1.4.1 Objective of the CFSP.....	5
1.5 ECONOMIC ENABLERS.....	6
CHAPTER TWO.....	12
2.0 SECTOR REVIEW FOR THE 2024/25-2025/26 MTEF PERIOD.....	12
AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2026-27.....	12
INTRODUCTION.....	13
2.1 FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING & ICT SERVICES.....	13
2.2 TRADE, TOURISM, COOPERATIVES, INDUSTRY & MARKETING.....	25
2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY & PUBLIC WORKS.....	28
2.4 MEDICAL SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH & SANITATION.....	30
2.5 WATER, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE.....	33
2.6 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT & IRRIGATION.....	36
2.7 EDUCATION, TECHNICAL TRAINING, INNOVATION & SOCIAL SERVICES.....	39
2.8 LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT.....	44
2.9 PUBLIC SERVICE, COUNTY ADMINISTRATION & PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.....	47
2.10 CITY OF KISUMU.....	54
2.11 COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KISUMU.....	56
2.12 COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.....	57
2.13 SPORTS, CULTURE, GENDER AND YOUTH AFFAIRS.....	61
CHAPTER THREE.....	63
RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MEDIUM TERM OUTLOOK.....	63

3.1 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS	64
3.2 DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	65
3.2.1 Inflation Developments	68
3.2.2 Monetary and Credit Developments.....	69
3.2.3 External Sector Developments	71
3.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	72
3.2.5 Exchange Rate Developments	73
3.2.6 Capital Markets Developments	73
3.2.7 Impact of National and Macroeconomic Variables on County development	74
3.4 KISUMU COUNTY FISCAL PERFORMANCE	75
3.4.1 Revenue Performance	76
3.4.2 Expenditure performance.....	79
3.5.1 Gross County Product Performance.....	81
3.5.2 Nominal GCP Per Capita Economic Performance.....	81
3.5.3 Contribution per Sector	83
3.5.3.1. Overall Sectoral Performance	84
3.5.3.2 Alignment to CIDP III, MTP IV, and BETA Priorities.....	85
CHAPTER FOUR	37
4.0 FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK.....	37
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	38
4.2 MEDIUM TERM DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.....	39
4.2.1 DEBT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE.....	39
4.3 COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU DEBTS	90
4.3.1 CATEGORY AND PRINCIPAL RISK ASSOCIATED WITH DEBT	92
4.3.2 STRATEGIES OF DEALING WITH DEBT IN THE MEDIUM TERM.....	92
4.3.3 GENERAL DEBT RISK ANALYSIS.....	93
4.4 RESOURCE ENVELOPE AND CRITERIA FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION.....	94
4.4.1 DETERMINATION OF RESOURCE ENVELOPE	94
4.4.2 ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN THE FY 2026/27.....	95
4.4.3 RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR FY 2024/2025-2028/29.....	98
4.5 CRITERIA FOR RESOURCE SHARING.....	101
4.6 PROPOSED EXPENDITURE CEILINGS FOR 2026/2027.....	102
Annex 1.0: KCFSP FY 2026/2027 Public Participation Schedule.....	103

List of Tables

Table 3. 1: Locally Collected Revenue for 1 st and 2 nd Quarters of the FY 2025/2026.....	76
Table 3. 2: Locally Collected Revenue for 1 st Half of the FY 2025/2026.....	77
Table 3. 3: 1 st and 2 nd quarter expenditure performance FY 2025/2026	79
Table 3. 4: Kisumu County GCP Aggregates.....	81
Table 3. 5: Kisumu GCP by Economic Activity at Current Prices, 2022 - 2024	83
Table 4. 1: Summary of pending bills per department	90
Table 4. 2: Category and Principal Risk Associated with Debt	92
Table 4. 3: General debt risk analysis.....	93
Table 4. 4: Additional Allocations to County Governments in FY 2026/27	95
Table 4. 5: Division of Revenue Raised Nationally FY 2020/21 – FY 2026/27 (KSh Million).....	96
Table 4. 6: Disaggregation of County Governments’ Allocation (KSh Millions)	97
Table 4. 7: Kisumu County Resource Envelope (Kshs.).....	98
Table 4. 8: Proposed Sector Ceilings	102

List of Figures

Figure 3. 1: IMF World Economic Outlook.....	64
Figure 3. 2: Sectoral GDP Performance.....	67
Figure 3. 3: Annual Real GDP Growth Rates, percent.....	68
Figure 3. 4: Inflation Rate, Percent.....	68
Figure 3. 5a: Short Term Interest Rates.....	69
Figure 3. 6: Money and Credit Developments (12 Months to December 2025, KSh billion).....	70
Figure 3. 7: Private Sector Credit	71
Figure 3. 8: Balance of Payments (USD Million).....	71
Figure 3. 9: Foreign Exchange Reserves (USD Million).....	72
Figure 3. 10: Kenya Shillings Exchange Rate.....	73
Figure 3. 11: Performance of the Nairobi Securities Exchange	74

CHAPTER ONE
1.0 FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES AND LEGAL BASIS FOR CFSP

PREAMBLE

The County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) is a government policy document that sets out broad strategic priorities and policy goals to guide the County Government in preparing the budgets for the subsequent financial year and over the medium term. In the document, adherence to the fiscal responsibility principles demonstrates prudent and transparent management of public resources in line with the Constitution and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012.

The County Treasury pursuant to section 117(1) and (6) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012 is mandated to prepare and submit the Fiscal Strategy Paper to the County Assembly, by 28th February of each year, and subsequently publish and publicize it not later than seven days after it has been submitted to the County Assembly.

In accordance to section 117(2) of PFM Act 2012, the Kisumu County Treasury has aligned the proposed revenue and expenditure plan to the national financial objectives contained in the National Budget Policy Statement (BPS) for 2026. The Fiscal strategy paper outlines the county's fiscal policies in the context of prevailing macroeconomic policies and outlook while articulating the County's broad strategic priorities and policies for the fiscal year 2026/2027.

The proposed strategic policy priorities for the fiscal year 2026/2027 represent a consultative approach that has taken a keen consideration of the views and opinions of the public, the Commission on Revenue Allocation and other stakeholders within our County. Indeed, **ward-based forums** were publicized and accorded to all Kisumu citizenry in each of the thirty-five (35) wards and their inputs thereof greatly inform the strategic thrust of this Paper. Details of development priorities have been articulated in the third Kisumu County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) as well as the 2026/27 Kisumu County Annual Development Plan.

This Fiscal Strategy Paper outlines economic policies and structural reforms as well as sector-based expenditure programmes that the county government intends to implement in the medium term in order to achieve the broader goal of the County government's development agenda. The proposed fiscal framework ensures continued fiscal discipline and provides support for sustained growth, broad-based development that benefits all. The County Fiscal Strategy Paper contains information on:

- Achievements in the last Financial Year 2024/25 as well as the first half of the current Financial Year 2025/26.
- Broad strategies, priorities and policy goals to be pursued by the County Government of Kisumu in the next Financial Year 2026/27 and over the medium term;
- County outlook on revenues and expenditure projections.
- An assessment of the current state of the economy including macroeconomic forecasts;
- The financial outlook with respect to Government revenue, expenditures and borrowing for the next financial year and over the medium term;
- The proposed expenditure ceilings for the Sectors, including those of the County Assembly.

1.2 LEGAL BASIS FOR THE COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER

This Fiscal Strategy Paper is prepared pursuant to Public Finance Management Act, 2012 Section 117 which stipulates that:

- i. The County Treasury shall prepare and submit to the County Executive Committee the County Fiscal Strategy Paper for approval and thereafter submit the approved Fiscal Strategy Paper to the county assembly, by the 28th February of each year.
- ii. The County Treasury shall align its County Fiscal Strategy Paper with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement.
- iii. In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall specify the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the county government in preparing its budget for the coming financial year and over the medium term.
- iv. The County Treasury shall include in its County Fiscal Strategy Paper the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues, expenditures and borrowing for the coming financial year and over the medium term.
- v. In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall seek and take into account the views of —
 - The Commission on Revenue Allocation;
 - The public;
 - Any interested persons or groups; and
 - Any other forum that is established by legislation.
- vi. Not later than fourteen days after submitting the County Fiscal Strategy Paper to the county assembly, the county assembly shall consider and may adopt it with or without amendments.
- vii. The County Treasury shall consider any recommendations made by the county assembly when finalizing the budget proposal for the financial year concerned.
- viii. The County Treasury shall publish and publicize the County Fiscal Strategy Paper within seven days after it has been submitted to the county assembly.

1.3 FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES FOR THE NATIONAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

In line with the Constitution, the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012, sets out the fiscal responsibility principles to ensure prudent and transparent Management of public resources. The PFM law (Section 107) states that:

- (1) A County Treasury shall manage its public finances in accordance with the principles of fiscal responsibility set out in subsection (2), and shall not exceed the limits stated in the regulations.
- (2) In managing the county government's public finances, the County Treasury shall enforce the following fiscal responsibility principles:
 - a) The county government's recurrent expenditure shall not exceed the county Government's total revenue;
 - b) Over the medium term a minimum of **thirty percent** of the county government's budget shall be allocated to the development expenditure;
 - c) The county government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its public officers shall not exceed a percentage of the county government's total revenue as prescribed by the County Executive member for finance in regulations and approved by the County Assembly;
 - d) Over the medium term, the government's borrowings shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure;
 - e) The county debt shall be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by county assembly;
 - f) The fiscal risks shall be managed prudently; and
 - g) A reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases shall be maintained, taking into account any tax reforms that may be made in the future.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) (d), short term borrowing shall be restricted to management of cash flows and shall not exceed five percent of the most recent audited county government revenue
- (4) Every county government shall ensure that its level of debt at any particular time does not exceed a percentage of its annual revenue specified in respect of each financial year by a resolution of the county assembly.
- (5) The regulations may add to the list of fiscal responsibility principles set out in subsection (2).

1.4 OVERVIEW OF THE KISUMU COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER

This CFSP outlines interventions geared towards stimulating the growth of the county economy and as well as building community resilience for sustainable development and prosperity in line with ensuring households maintain growth in incomes in spite of the persisting shocks. The interventions are geared towards:

- i. Boosting Agriculture
- ii. Expanding Education
- iii. Promoting Universal Health Coverage
- iv. Scaling up informal business, MSME support and trade opportunities for job creation
- v. Boosting investment
- vi. Accelerating enterprise development
- vii. Boosting manufacturing
- viii. Expanding infrastructure connectivity
- ix. Meeting Housing and Urban Development needs
- x. Managing water resources and waste management
- xi. Enhancing social protection.
- xii. Promoting tourism
- xiii. Promoting conservation of natural environment
- xiv. Strengthening Resource Mobilization and Management
- xv. Enhancing Service Delivery

1.4.1 Objective of the CFSP

The objective of the 2026 Kisumu County Fiscal Strategy Paper is to set the framework for the preparation of the Kisumu county budget estimates for Financial Year 2026/27 as required under section 117 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. This Fiscal Strategy Paper contains the following:

- i. The principles that will guide the 2026/2027 budgetary process;
- ii. The broad fiscal parameters for the 2026/2027 budget and the key strategies and policies for management of revenues and expenditures;
- iii. The broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the preparation of the budget over the medium term;
- iv. A discussion of risks to the budget parameters and budget strategies;
- v. The medium-term outlook for county government revenues and expenditures;
- vi. A discussion of how the Budget Strategies relates to the Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy (MTFS) and County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP); and
- vii. A framework for the preparation of departmental forward budget estimates.

1.5 ECONOMIC ENABLERS

A review of the 15 sectors in the County in terms of their performance, constraints and opportunities provides a basis of formulating the strategic interventions. Summaries of the sectors and their performances are provided below.

1.5.1 Agriculture in Kisumu County is a cornerstone of the local economy, contributing approximately 47 per cent of household incomes and 12 per cent to the total gross value added. Agriculture activity includes subsistence farming, food crops such as rice, cash crops including sugar cane, and fishing although Kisumu contributes a paltry 4 per cent of the total fish caught in the Lake Victoria riparian. Livestock is on small scale dominated by beef cattle and sheep. That said, the sector has the lowest level of labor productivity. The key challenge being high cost of farm inputs, which restricts the farmer's ability to invest in modern technologies and practices, impacting productivity and growth. There are various opportunities that can be tapped to address the constraints such as adoption of climate-smart agriculture, exploiting emerging activities such as apiculture and poultry farming, integrating animal production to dairy and leather value chains, and supporting farmers to grow maize and cotton, enhancing value addition through agro processing, market infrastructure provisions including cold storage facilities, and enhance market access.

1.5.2 Education is central to its development strategy, emphasizing quality education and vocational training. The county aims to improve access and equity, especially in early childhood education and vocational training. Challenges include high dropout rates which has seen a low secondary net school enrolment rate and gender disparities. The county government is working to enhance infrastructure, resources, and policies to support inclusive education. By integrating technology and innovative teaching methods, Kisumu seeks to align with regional and global standards, preparing students for the modern job market. Collaborative efforts with stakeholders are crucial for creating a supportive educational environment and reducing unemployment through practical skills training. Kisumu County has established various vocational training centers (VTCs) aimed at providing quality and relevant skills to youth, with a focus on integrating innovative teaching methods and technology into the curriculum.

1.5.3 Health is essential for residents well-being, focusing on accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare in line with Universal Health Coverage (UHC). It offers a broad range of services, including preventive, curative, rehabilitative care, and health promotion. The county has recently prioritized initiatives to combat both communicable and non-communicable diseases, with programs targeting maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and chronic diseases. There's also an increased focus on integrating mental health services into primary care. Through partnerships with local and international stakeholders, Kisumu aims to enhance health equity, address current challenges, and build a resilient health system. The County was part of the UHC pilot program which aimed to ensure that residents could access health services without facing financial hardship. This pilot program provided valuable lessons regarding the implementation of UHC. For example, it highlighted the importance of strengthening community health systems and ensuring that healthcare workers are adequately supported to meet increased patient demands. The county has achieved a vaccination coverage rate of 87.98 per cent, which is commendable but also indicates room for improvement in reaching higher immunization rates

1.5.4 Fostering development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The informal business sector and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of Kisumu's economy, providing employment, driving economic growth, and contributing to poverty alleviation. They operate across various sectors, including agriculture,

retail, manufacturing, and services. These enterprises are essential in providing livelihoods for most of the population, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas.

1.5.5 Boosting private investment is critical to stimulate economic growth and drive socio-economic transformation at both the national and county levels, and support employment creation and revenue generation. The County Government of Kisumu has undertaken various initiatives to attract investment into the county, such as development of the Kisumu County Investment and Development Corporation Bill, 2021 aimed at enhancing financial and economic prudence in county government investments; and the Kisumu Lakefront Development Corporation Bill, 2021, aimed at among others developing a policy framework for investment and cooperation along the lakefront and mobilize for funds for the development and maintenance of the lakefront facilities. The County Government needs to put in place an effective investment monitoring system, or an investment information system that will help capture investment flows within the county across sectors and track trends over time.

1.5.6 Creating an enabling environment for business is key to fostering enterprise growth. Kisumu has however been performing well in its business environment for MSEs as shown by KIPRA County Business Environment for MSEs (2024), ranking among the top five counties. Furthermore, the County Government has undertaken several initiatives to support enterprise development in the county, which include the SME Development Programme, focus on providing technical assistance, training, and access to finance for small-scale manufacturers. Enterprise growth is negatively impacted by constraints such as limited access to finance, low technology and innovation, low uptake of entrepreneurship opportunities, limited diversification and value addition, and inadequate workspaces. Given the role of trade in fostering employment and revenue generation, implementing the policies and legislations that will support business development will contribute to better enterprise development for the County.

1.5.7 Growth of manufacturing sector is crucial for the local economy, driving employment, industrial development, and economic diversification. The share of industries in the Kisumu County has remained stable in the first and second county regimes with an average of 23.78 per cent. The average industry sector growth rate for Kisumu County is 9.41 per cent which is below the national average of 10.58 per cent. The major industries driving the manufacturing sector in Kisumu include cement processing, sugar milling, alcohol and beverage production, water bottling, paint manufacturing, the steel industry, and lime processing. Additionally, there is significant potential in fish and cotton processing. The majority of those working in the industry sectors are in manufacturing, followed by the construction sector. However, the sector faces challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and technology and innovation issues. To address these, ongoing infrastructure projects like the expansion of Kisumu Port and road network improvements can make Kisumu a more attractive location for manufacturing. Additionally, leveraging the county's agricultural resources for agro-processing can create new products and markets, benefiting both the agricultural and industrial sectors. Increasing investments in the high technology manufacturing firms could not only increase revenue for the county but also provide job opportunities in the county. Creating an enabling environment for private sector growth is key to support in driving the growth of the sector and would create a significant number of jobs in the county.

1.5.8 Improvements in roads, energy, and digital infrastructure are essential given that Kisumu is a key economic hub in the Lake Victoria region. This serves to enhance mobility within and beyond the county, promote trade and investment, create job opportunities, and support regional integration. Key constraints that affect the infrastructure development include

inadequate funds by the county government to build and maintain key infrastructure in both urban and rural areas,

infrastructure that are easily affected by floods and droughts leading to outages of infrastructure services, high cost of accessing infrastructure services such as energy and delayed disbursement of funds by the national government for upgrading and maintenance of key infrastructure. Tapping on the strategic location of the county in facilitating trade and regional integration could attract investment through public private partnerships for infrastructure development. The County will benefit more by promoting investment in key infrastructure. For instance, the extension of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) to Kisumu from Mombasa- Nairobi- Naivasha could open more economic opportunities in the county. Further, enhancing the capacity, upgrading infrastructure, and the expanding Kisumu International Airport to accommodate increasing passenger and cargo traffic is critical in maximizing the airport's potential in the region. Promoting digital economy initiatives including digital infrastructure, skills and innovations would bring economic transformation in the county.

1.5.9 Housing is a key economic driver for families, significantly impacting their growth and development. For many, a home is more than just shelter; it offers a stable environment that can improve overall quality of life. Affordable, stable housing is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty, providing a foundation for better health, improved educational performance, greater economic opportunities, and enhanced community cohesion. Key challenges include increased urban population that put pressure on the housing market. The county's demand for affordable and adequate housing often exceeds supply, leading to overcrowded living conditions and ultimately growth of informal settlements. The informal settlements are characterized by poor access to water, sanitation, roads, and electricity. Further, the high cost of land and construction materials contributes to the high cost of owning or renting a house to be high. The National government through the county government is putting in place various affordable housing initiatives such as provision of land and other incentives to attract private sector in the housing sector. With increased collaborations between the public sector and private developers, the county will be able to provide resources, expertise, and investment for social, affordable and high-quality housing.

1.5.10 Water resources in Kisumu County includes Lake Victoria, one of the world's largest freshwater lakes, rivers, streams, springs, wells, and boreholes. Currently, water coverage in the county is at 58 per cent, with a water storage capacity of 36,296 cubic meters distributed across its sub-counties. Key constraints experienced in the water and sanitation sector include inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure that leads to low access to safe and clean water, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Community involvement in the planning, implementation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities can lead to more sustainable and culturally appropriate solutions in Kisumu. Further, leveraging on water and sanitation initiatives and available funding donors can improve access to clean and safe drinking water and proper sanitation.

1.5.11 Social protection is acknowledged in broader development strategies. By aligning with national and international frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the county seeks to build a more equitable and resilient society. This involves working with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community-based groups to ensure that social protection programs are effectively implemented and reach those in need. The sector faces several constraints such as limited funding from both national government allocations and international donor agencies, data gaps related to the identification of vulnerable populations and

the effectiveness of existing programs and coordination challenges among various stakeholders involved in social protection efforts. To ensure the sustainability of these programs, it is crucial to establish mechanisms for continuity that allow for ongoing support and adaptation over time. This includes creating long-term funding strategies, developing robust data collection systems to monitor progress, and fostering relationships among stakeholders that promote consistent communication and collaboration.

1.5.12 Exploiting tourism is a priority in strengthening the services sector. The tourism together with blue economy sectors in Kisumu County are crucial in the region's economic development, contributing significantly to the Gross County Product (GCP). The sectors face significant challenges, including high pollution levels in Lake Victoria and inadequate tourism infrastructure, which limit its growth and sustainability. Despite these constraints, Kisumu's tourism and blue economy sector presents numerous opportunities for diversification, eco-tourism development, and innovation through partnerships and technology integration. To capitalize on these opportunities and address the challenges, Kisumu County may prioritize investments in infrastructure development, particularly through public-private partnerships, while promoting sustainable practices and community engagement. By leveraging its strategic location, rich biodiversity, and cultural significance, Kisumu can position itself as a leading tourism and blue economy hub in the East African region, attracting investors and visitors.

1.5.13 Environment, natural resources, and climate change are vital for Kisumu's sustainable development, particularly given its location along the shores of Lake Victoria and its diverse ecosystems. However, the sector faces significant challenges, including inadequate funding for environmental conservation and climate adaptation projects, which hampers effective resource management. Rapid urbanization has led to the encroachment on wetlands, threatening biodiversity and exacerbating the impacts of climate change, while the lack of robust data limits informed decision-making. Despite these constraints, Kisumu presents numerous opportunities for growth, such as leveraging partnerships with international organizations to secure funding for climate resilience projects and promoting innovative waste management solutions like the water hyacinth biogas initiative. Additionally, expanding renewable energy sources can enhance energy security and reduce the county's carbon footprint. By focusing on these opportunities and addressing existing challenges, Kisumu County can foster a sustainable environment that supports the livelihoods of its residents while attracting investment in climate-smart initiatives. This approach will contribute to the overall resilience of the community and the preservation of its natural resources.

1.5.14 Resource mobilization is crucial in financing both recurrent and development expenditures for effective service delivery in the county. Resources at the county level are mobilized through collection of own source revenues, exchequer issues from the national government (equitable share), grants and borrowing, and investment income. The county's broad income streams such as trade licenses, parking fees, and building permits, among others as well as the cashless receipts collection system have contributed to the increase in own-source revenue for the county. At policy and legislative level, the county has an Investment and Development Corporation Bill, 2021 aimed at enhancing the county revenue base. The county has also automated its revenue collection system by introducing 200 point of sale (POS) machines and employing 200 additional revenue officers. The County Government also has an operational social and economic council. Enhancing fiscal responsibility, increasing own source revenue streams by

diversifying source of economic growth, and automating the revenue collections, will help to meet the county's financial needs.

1.5.15 Governance plays a significant role in improving utilization and transparency of resource management as well as enhancing public service delivery. Kisumu County has significantly transformed the management of political, social, and economic affairs by placing citizens at the center of governance in the County. This has increased local voices and inclusion, allowing citizens to have a greater say in decision-making and contributing to more localized and responsive governance. The key constraints include inadequate infrastructure, inadequate resources, inadequate data collection and monitoring systems, and equitable access to services. Other key issues that the county faces and in particular the city include low uptake of smart mobility solutions such as electric vehicles due to inadequate supporting infrastructure, low Internet connectivity by households, low ownership of smartphones by households, as well as limited women representation in the County Assembly. Addressing these constraints requires building digital infrastructure, leverage on Public-Private Partnerships and digitization of services. The county to implement and enforce gender-inclusive policies that ensure equitable participation and representation of women at all levels in the county.

Further, the county government to fully implement the Urban and Cities Act to enhance the management of the city.

1.6 LINKAGE WITH THE VISION 2030, SDGS AND MTPS

This County Fiscal Strategy Paper is closely linked to the Vision 2030, MPT IV, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the African Agenda 2063.

Vision 2030 being a long-term development blueprint that outlines the country's aspirations and goals for the next 30 years and beyond. The County Fiscal Strategy Paper aligns with Vision 2030 by providing the necessary resources and funding to support the implementation of the various initiatives and projects outlined in the blueprint.

The SDGs are a set of 17 goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all. Kisumu County Government has committed to achieving these goals and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper plays a critical role in supporting their attainment. The County Fiscal Strategy Paper allocate funding for initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, improving access to education and healthcare, and protecting the environment, which are all in line with the SDGs.

The African Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over the next 50 years. Kenya is a member of the African Union and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper is aligned with the African Agenda 2063 by supporting the implementation of initiatives aimed at promoting economic growth and development, improving governance, and strengthening regional integration, among other things.

In conclusion, the Kisumu County Fiscal Strategy Paper is closely linked to the Vision 2030, SDGs, and the African Agenda 2063, as it provides the necessary resources and funding to support the implementation of initiatives and projects aimed at promoting sustainable development and economic growth in the country. The County Government will leverage on its comparative advantage in resource availability within the framework of the BLUE ECONOMY to enhance the productive sector and promote export while promoting growth in the service industry. An environment of fiscal discipline will be necessary if the County is to navigate through the global and domestic challenges in and order to sustain and improve the resilience of the county economy.

CHAPTER TWO
2.0 SECTOR REVIEW FOR THE 2024/25-2025/26 MTEF PERIOD
AND PRIORITIES FOR FY 2026-27

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides departmental performances and achievements in the 2024/2025-2025/26 MTEF period. The chapter also highlights key departmental strategic priorities that will be implemented in the next Financial Year 2026/27 and over the Medium Term.

2.1 FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING & ICT SERVICES

Key achievements.

This department draws its mandate from Section 104 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2012, the County Government Act, 2012 Sections 104 and 105 as well as regulations and policy guidelines issued by the National Treasury from time to time.

In the fiscal year 2024/2025, the department continued to pursue its mission of providing leadership in financial management, policy formulation, co-ordination, implementation and tracking of results for sustainable development. It also focused on its strategic priorities which included: Improving public financial management; Improving Policy planning; Budgeting and M & E; Enhancing internet Services; Digitizing and automating Kisumu County government services as well as enhancing and safeguarding environment for utilization of ICT resources.

In the last Fiscal Year 2024/25, under the financial management programme, the department demonstrated noteworthy achievements across its various sub-programmes. Specifically, the department successfully raised **Kshs. 2,769,462,360** exhibiting a commendable effort, albeit falling short of the ambitious target of Kshs. **3,804,073,100**.

In accounting service, the department prepared the 2025 Debt Management Strategy Paper; Ensured efficient credit management by updating the credit register; Improved financial reporting by preparing and submitting 5 financial reports to relevant government entities; Obtained a qualified audit report despite an unqualified audit report target.

Under the budget coordination and management sub-programme, the department prepared and submitted 4 quarterly budget and expenditure reports as well as an annual budget and expenditure report. It also held two MTEF consultative forums to enhance transparency in planning and budgeting.

In planning and policy formulation, the department successfully prepared the Annual Development Plan for the Financial Year 2025/26, 2025-26 annual budget estimates, County Budget Review and Outlook Paper 2024/2025, Appropriation bill 2025-26, and the finance bill 2025/26 as well as the County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2025-2026.

Similarly, towards strengthening the county statistical systems, the department successfully launched the 2024 Kisumu County Statistical Abstract in the second quarter of the current Financial Year. This achievement reflects the department's commitment to data-driven decision-making and comprehensive planning.

During the year under review, the directorate of ICT directorate enhanced access to dedicated Internet services that enhanced service delivery. The internet was reliable and stable due the amount of 600Mbps bandwidth procured. It also Deployed operational Integrated Network Infrastructure in 4 stations (CGK headquarters, City Hall, Rotary -Zone01 Lab, Roads and Public

Works). The 2 libraries are yet to be completed i.e. Kisumu National Library and Muhoroni Library.

The unit also led in digitization and automation of 3 Government services i.e. ICIMIS, Health and TVETs. Similarly, utilization of ICT resources was also enhanced by developing an ICT Policy which was approved by the cabinet and procurement of standard ICT equipment and software licenses.

Towards strengthening the county monitoring & evaluation systems, the department generated quarterly reports that led to generation of County Annual Progress Report. It also actively participated in the preparation of the state of the county report before it was presented to the Assembly by the Governor and contributed in the review of Performance Contracting which is a key Governance tool in the County.

During the review period, Kisumu County Revenue Board implemented targeted administrative and compliance reforms aimed at enhancing the county OSR realization. As a result, the County Treasury realized the following key achievements:

- 100 % of all approved county revenue streams were on boarded onto the Integrated Revenue Management System (IRMS), ensuring full automation, real-time revenue visibility, improved audit trails, and enhanced accountability in revenue collection.
- Revenue enforcement coverage was expanded to 100% in major trading zones, through intensified and regular compliance operations, including door-to-door spot compliance checks, significantly reducing revenue leakages and non-compliance.
- The County operationalized a rapid response compliance and taxpayer support mechanism, enabling timely resolution of revenue-related issues and strengthening taxpayer engagement.
- Taxpayer onboarding and compliance improved to approximately 70%, following sustained taxpayer education, sensitization, and enforcement initiatives.

Jointly, these interventions strengthened the County's revenue administration efficiency, broadened the tax base, and laid a strong foundation for sustained growth in own-source revenue in the medium term.

In Supply Chain Management, the department undertook a number of initiatives including Consolidation of annual procurement plans across departments. It also Enhanced Compliance by strengthening adherence to the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (PPADA), 2015 and attendant regulations through improved documentation and audit preparedness

Another milestone was the preparation and publication of the Annual Procurement Plan in the eGP system - The department successfully prepared and uploaded the approved procurement plan into the electronic Government Procurement (eGP) platform during the 1st half of FY 205/2026 in compliance with national government directives. This has since enhanced transparency and improved procurement planning.

In addition, the department led in creation and management of tenders through the eGP system. All tenders were created and processed through the eGP platform in the 1st half of FY

2025/2026, promoting transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the procurement process. This minimized paperwork and strengthened compliance with public procurement regulations.

The Suppliers' Register was also updated during the review period. The directorate undertook a comprehensive update of the suppliers' register to ensure accurate, up-to-date supplier information. This enhanced fair competition, improved supplier engagement, and streamlined procurement processes

In the same fiscal year, the department organized training workshops for Procurement Officers and County Staff on the new Procurement Model. Capacity building sessions were conducted for procurement officers and relevant county staff on the new procurement framework and eGP system. This strengthened institutional capacity, improved compliance levels, and enhanced effective service delivery

Compliance with the 30% Reservation Rule (AGPO) -- The department ensured adherence to the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) requirement by confirming that every department allocated at least 30% of their procurable items to the reservation groups (Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities). This promoted inclusivity, economic empowerment, and equitable access to government opportunities

Departmental Priorities

The department will continue to pursue its strategic priorities in the 2026/27 fiscal year, which will encompass improving Public Finance Management, policy planning, budgeting and M &E and enhancing service delivery through digitization and automation of government services.

Regarding Improving PFM in the fiscal year 2026/27, the department seeks to further reduce pending bills, oversee completion of stalled flagship projects and improve debt management to improve financial reporting.

Similarly, towards strengthening procurement services, the department intends to: Encourage local contractors during procurement by designating 40% of the overall procurement budget for goods and services sourced locally, as outlined in the annual procurement plan; Pre-qualify registered groups as part of an affirmative action initiative and present a summary of the procurement opportunities assigned to the target group to the appropriate entities; Enhance the capabilities of the three target groups through training on government procedures, requirements for accessing government opportunities, and information on specific opportunities available in the County Government of Kisumu.

On asset management, the department will review the county asset policy and transfer log books and title deeds from the defunct local authorities and national government to county government of Kisumu. Additionally, the department will develop the Debt Management Strategy Paper FY 2027/28, generate debt management reports and update creditors register.

Accordingly, towards improving policy planning, budgeting and M &E, the department will implement key sub programmes including budget coordination and management; Policy planning and budgeting; County statistical system and M&E. Particularly, the department will develop planning and budgeting statutory documents including ADP FY 2027/2028, CBROP FY2025/2026, CFSP FY 2027 2028, budget estimates FY 2027/2028, Finance bill FY 2026/2027, and budget implementation reports.

The department also commits to develop the 2026 Kisumu County Statistical Abstract to further guide planning and resource allocation in the county. It will also develop an integrated county statistical dashboard that will consolidate data from all departments into a single, unified platform. This initiative aims to enhance data-driven decision-making, improve service delivery monitoring, and strengthen financial management across the county government departments.

On Monitoring & Evaluation, the department will continue supporting Indicator Development review across departments especially for crosscutting issues such as, youth internships/ industrial attachments/apprenticeships, Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), promotion of local content in procurement, prevention of alcohol and substance abuse, prevention of HIV infections and non-communicable diseases, disability mainstreaming, gender mainstreaming, environmental sustainability, safety and security measures, road safety mainstreaming, corruption prevention, national cohesion and values.

The department will further enhance E-CIMES Platform by uploading relevant planning documents in the platform; Undertake quarterly reviews of Sectoral Programmes and/or projects and produce quarterly reports, leading to the final County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report; Strengthen Social Accountability by training M&E Committee members and M&E Focal Persons across the County on social Accountability. Social accountability will lead to improved tracking of development programs/projects thus better development results; Undertake regular field visits to profile performance of various departments; Conduct project performance reviews: Performance review will be conducted from time to time, but more importantly in quarterly and half yearly basis. Reviews will also be conducted on programs and/projects from time to time before payments are made by the County Treasury, for selected projects, randomly chosen. In addition, the directorate will review departmental annual work plans that will assist in linking the CSP, CIDP, ADP and the Annual work plan. Annual work plans will inform performance by individual directorates.

In the same fiscal year, the unit will lead in finalization of the Kisumu County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy as well as development of an M&E implementation framework.

In the next Financial Year 2026/27, the directorate of ICT plans to: Increase the bandwidth of dedicated Internet services from 600Mbps to 2000 Mbps, for citizens to fully embrace and utilize government services with ease. The directorate will also Deploy and operationalize an Integrated network infrastructure that will support VoIP, LAN, WAN, CCTV and enhance the CGK Data center, to ensure full connectivity and local hosting of digitized services as well as retention of CGK data.

The directorate has also prioritized digitization and automation of government services and to digitally empower county staff and 350 citizens across the 8 Sub-Counties. This will result into increase in uptake of government services and enhance service delivery. It will also enhance environment for ICT resource utilization by developing an ICT Strategic Plan and procuring a Standard ICT equipment and software licenses.

In the next Financial Year 2026/27, the department will undertake full implementation of the Government directive on procurement through the eGP system. The directorate of Supply Chain Management will ensure that all procurement processes are conducted exclusively through the eGP platform to enhance transparency, accountability, efficiency, and real-time monitoring of procurement activities

Continued sensitization and capacity building on eGP – The directorate of Supply Chain Management will conduct continuous training and sensitization programs for county staff and contractors to strengthen understanding and effective utilization of the eGP system, thereby minimizing system-related challenges and enhancing compliance

Strict enforcement of the 30% Reservation Rule (AGPO) – The directorate will ensure full compliance by awarding at least 30% of every department's procurable items to the reservation groups. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms will be strengthened to track compliance and promote inclusive economic participation

Strengthening Procurement Planning and Budget Alignment – The Directorate will ensure full alignment of procurement plans to approved budgets across departments

Highlights of Revenue Enhancement Strategies.

In FY 2026/27, the County Government will implement the following revenue enhancement strategies to strengthen own-source revenue mobilization, improve compliance, and enhance fiscal sustainability:

- Strengthen revenue collection systems including infrastructure with internet connectivity and human capital by building revenue capacity of staff to model and forecast revenue projections.
- Enhance fiscal responsibility by increasing the share of OSR in total revenue. Measures under this include moving towards fuller automation of revenue collection for licenses, land rates, business permits and market fees, among other levies; including incomes from informal sector, to address challenges related to revenue leakages.
- Tap into private investment and capital financing strategies at the Nairobi Securities Exchange and forging Public-Private Partnerships.
- Digitization and Mapping of Revenue Streams: Complete digitization and geospatial mapping of all structured county revenue streams to enable real-time monitoring of compliance and collections through the Integrated Revenue Management System (IRMS). The system will automatically flag non-compliant revenue points for enforcement action.
- Data Clean-up and Records Management: Undertake progressive data clean-up and harmonization of land rates records, alongside continuous updating and validation of Single Business Permit (SBP) registers across the County to improve accuracy, billing efficiency, and revenue forecasting.

- Expansion of the Revenue Base: Identify, formalize, and onboard new and emerging revenue streams into the IRMS to broaden the County's revenue base and enhance overall collections in line with existing legal and policy frameworks.
- Strengthened Revenue Enforcement: Intensify revenue enforcement through a continuous rapid response initiative, aimed at addressing non-compliance, reducing revenue leakages, and ensuring full collection of all legally collectible county revenues.
- Improved Service Delivery and Taxpayer Sensitization: Enhance the efficiency of revenue-related service delivery and undertake continuous taxpayer education and sensitization to improve voluntary compliance and foster a culture of timely tax payment.

Further, the Board has prioritized the implementation of the following revenue enhancement strategies, consistent with the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, aimed at improving own-source revenue performance and achieving the approved targets per revenue stream.

STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING TARGET FOR THE PERIOD JULY 2025 TO JUNE 2026						
S/No	Revenue Streams	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FY 2024/2025	TARGET FY 2025/2026		Projected Growth	STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING TARGET OF 3.6B
			Amount KES	% Contribution		
1	Locally collected Revenue Land Rates	128,241,063	573,000,000	15.76%	347%	Updating the valuation roll, continuous public sensitization of stakeholders for early payment of rates. Taxpayer data cleanup has been planned to be completed by end of December 2025 to help in revenue enhancement
2	Rents	6,183,882	63,844,894	1.76%	932%	Mapping and valuation of all county houses to establish current ownership and rate. Engagement with the Dept. of Lands (Housing) to review all existing contracts and sign new contracts where there is none. Enforcing compliance
3	Trade license fees	238,540,672	289,350,715	7.96%	21%	Introduction of Unified Business Permit and 100% automation of SBP/ Trade license revenue collection. Stricter Compliance checks and onboarding of mapping businesses across the county in

								IRMS.
4	Bus Park Fees	52,192,730	280,631,418	7.72%	438%	Opening of new bus park at Mowlem and enhanced sensitization to convert most tax payers to do payment every entry to improve collections		
5	Parking Fees	54,183,921	250,000,003	6.88%	361%	Regular surveillance of Enforcement compliance in IRMS that will help in identifying noncompliance. Introduction of E-parking in the designated areas for ease of maximizing revenue collections.		
6	Reserved slot	6,200,000	9,000,000	0.25%	45%	Structuring all Mapped reserved slots and ensure online invoicing done in time for ease of trace before the deadline period elapses for payment through IRMS		
7	Monthly Stickers	922,500	12,736,841	0.35%	1281%	Review of the Finance Act to incorporate suggestions from Departments and tax payers e.g. Monthly Sticker payment for Parking which is currently higher compared to cumulated daily payments		
8	Clamping Fees	49,400	500,000	0.01%	912%	Introduction of E-Clamping in IRMS for enhanced enforcement		

9	Market Fees	53,223,896	88,115,903	2.42%	66%	Mapping of all markets in the county and converting some markets into Structured revenue and collection enforcement through RMS. We continue to have challenges with garbage collection, lighting and wrangles within MMC's. We have additional 2,000 traders. Into Uhuru Market where we expect to enhance more revenue in the process.
10	Stock Ring	3,188,092	5,000,000	0.14%	57%	Full automation of both Stock ring and Movement Permit on RMS, once this is up and running seamlessly without downtime and system failer. We are optimistic of drastic growth in revenue collections
11	CESS	27,361,215	35,139,013	0.97%	28%	Mapping and Incorporation of Cess into the RMS System. Stakeholder engagement and partnership with major Cess players to streamline the payment process. Stricter compliance within sand and murram pits. County is working on how to provide service delivery to the taxpayers directly commensurate

									to their payment.
12	Building Dev. Plans	31,846,149	159,944,340		4.40%	402%			End to end Automation in RMS including E-Construction module which is nearly complete. Compliance checks being coordinated between KCRB and Lands Dept.
13	Sign Board promotion etc.	145,424,763	400,000,000		11.00%	175%			Mapping of all ODA sites completed. Review of costings done in the current Finance Bill so as to make Ksm competitive.
14	Sundry revenue	225,722	244,379		0.01%	8%			
	Sub-Total	747,784,006	2,167,507,504		59.61%	190%			
1	Revenue from Departments								
2	Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	1,650,254,178	1,359,032,292		37.37%	-18%			Acquisition of Playbills and going cashless for all the Health Facilities has enhanced revenue. We have also seconded staff to some facilities to supervise revenue collection. We have a reduction in the Health revenue projection due to the elevation of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Teaching and Referral Hospital (JOOTRH) to level 6. We are cognizant of the fact that this elevation will affect OSR.
	Public Health and Others	9,417,385	12,912,903		0.36%	37%			Acquisition of Playbill for all Health Facilities has enhanced revenue

								across Dept. of health and reduced leakages.
3	Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock Development and Irrigation	3,108,095	7,035,972	0.19%	126%	KCRB is working with the dept. to automate streams and improve efficiency.		
4	Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	31,936,201	41,781,440	1.15%	31%	Mapping of all markets, green spaces and recruitment of Market Superintendents to be in charge of market operations at the Sub County level.		
5	Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	16,701,940	37,800,000	1.04%	126%	Ongoing engagement with KIWASCO on the conservancy fee pending payments. Working with dept. to collect garbage in the markets and avoid revenue disruptions.		
6	Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	793,850	4,000,000	0.11%	404%	GIS integration and E-Construction System development to support the department of Lands.		
7	Education, Technical Training, Innovation and Social Services	172,841	609,085	0.02%	252%	Mapping all Social Halls in RMS for payment of Hiring charges, incorporated fees from registration of private VETs and ECDs into RMS revenue tally.		
8	Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	2,727,100	3,200,000	0.09%	17%	Museum and Stadiums integration in RMS now complete, mama Grace Onyango hall now included in Finance Bill		

9	Public Service, County Administration and Participatory Development, Office of the Governor	132,350		2,366,640	0.07%	1688%	2024/25 Revenue mainstreaming through Governors' round table meeting on revenue, involving heads of depts.
10	Sub-Total	1,715,243,940		1,468,758,531	40.39%		
11	Total	2,463,027,946		3,636,245,835	100.00%	48%	Establishment of Debt Collection Unit. Over 20 staff deployed to debt collection unit to recover short and medium term debts (SBP Invoices, ODA Invoices, outstanding rates demand notices, etc.)

2.2 TRADE, TOURISM, COOPERATIVES, INDUSTRY & MARKETING

Key achievements.

The Department of Trade, Tourism, Cooperatives, Industry, and Marketing in Kisumu County has achieved several milestones centered on infrastructure development, digital transformation, and investment promotion.

Under trade and infrastructure development the department completed and improved markets infrastructures across various sub-counties. These included building market sheds, improving drainage, and enhancing sanitation.

In modern retail hubs, the department constructed Pap-Onditi Modern Retail Market in Central Nyakach to completion. This initiative has significantly boosted wholesale and retail trade for local vendors. It also renovated Muhoroni market toilet in Muhoroni/koru ward; Constructed Maseno market toilet in west ward; Constructed Kibuye market toilet (thepthep) in Kisumu Central; Renovated Dunga walk board in Nyalenda B ward; Conducted cleaning of several markets across the county to enhance hygiene in the markets.

Under MSME Support, the department trained over 4,500 entrepreneurs in partnership with the Stanbic Bank Foundation, focusing on financial literacy and digital skills.

On Cooperatives management, 130 officials in 15 cooperative societies were trained on cooperatives management.

In the same Financial Year, the department made the following advancements under SACCO sub-component: 39 agriculturally related SACCOs were mapped and graded; All 35 wards now have SACCOs-16 previously existing and 19 newly registered; 1261 CIGs/VMGs were mobilized to join SACCOs; 7,078 CIG/VMG members have been mobilized to join SACCOs; 7,843 Members are in SACCOs; Kshs 45,099,672 has been mobilized as deposits by SACCO members and; Kshs 7,545,173 has been mobilized as shares; Kshs 16,425,099 has been accessed by members as loans from the SACCOs; 1,597 SACCO members have accessed loans; 28 Sacco's inclusion grant proposals approved valued at 25;25 million total value of approved inclusion grants; 12 SACCOs have Computers, furniture, Cabinet procured and distributed; 16 SACCOs have computers, furniture and cabinets procured and to be distributed; 28 Sacco's bookkeepers have been recruited; 28 SACCO bookkeepers have been to be trained; 11 SACCOs applied for line of credit; 5 SACCOs line of credit totaling Ksh 13,038,000 approved. Awaiting due diligence from NPCU; Sacco's line of credit given conditional approval (to reduce 60-day loan portfolio at risk to below 20%); Follow up and backstopping on SACCO operations and bookkeepers ongoing; 12 SACCOs have been automated; 35 SACCOs have undergone automation readiness assessment; SACCO leaders from the 35 SACCOs trained on governance, SACCO operations and grant.

The tourism directorate organized Kisumu County World Tourism Day 2025. The activities included: exhibitions, panel discussions, outdoor events, media FAM trips, cultural shows, a gala dinner, Tourism Excellence Awards, greening initiatives and a procession through the city. Another major achievement is the increased awareness about sustainable tourism product development, marketing and diversification of tourism activities.

The major achievements highlighted across these events collectively demonstrate a significant push towards enhancing Kisumu County tourism, trade, and cultural visibility. Key achievements include: Strengthening Tourism Destination Marketing: The official launch of the **#Destination Wigot**. The Campaign positions Wigot Gardens Hotel as a premier hospitality destination, directly contributing to Kisumu County broader tourism development and marketing agenda.

Fostering Public-Private Partnerships in Tourism is also another achievement: The Launch of Marwaa Expedition brought together key stakeholders from the private sector, government, and tourism industry. This event successfully reinforced the importance of collaboration in growing Kisumu tourism sector by sharing ongoing projects and future plans, thereby creating a unified approach to development.

Preserving and Promoting Cultural Heritage: The Luo Festival served as a vibrant platform for showcasing and preserving the rich heritage of the Luo community. By bringing together cultural practitioners, artists, elders, youth, entrepreneurs, and stakeholders, the festival celebrated identity, unity, and pride in Luo traditions, while also embracing modern expressions, thus enriching the cultural tourism landscape of the region.

Enhancing Regional Connectivity and Economic Linkages: The Launch of SafariLink-Entebbe Flights established direct daily flights between Kisumu International Airport and Entebbe International Airport. This achievement is a significant milestone in strengthening regional air connectivity, which in turn boosts tourism, trade, and investment linkages between Kisumu County, Kenya, and the wider East African region. It aligns with the development agenda of positioning regional airports as economic growth catalysts.

Promoting Motorsport Culture and Community Engagement: The Kisumu City Drift Takeover event successfully promoted motorsport culture in Kisumu, provided a platform for local drivers to showcase their skills, and encouraged community engagement and tourism in the area. Attracting a large audience of motorsport enthusiasts, it added a dynamic and thrilling dimension to the county event calendar.

Together, these events underscore a concerted effort to diversify Kisumu's attractions, improve its infrastructure, foster collaborations, and celebrate its rich cultural identity, all contributing to its emergence as a multifaceted regional hub for tourism, trade, and culture.

In Alcoholic drinks and control, the department achieved the following: Protected the health of the individual in the light of the dangers of excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks; Protected persons under the age of eighteen (18) years from negative impact on health and social development from exposure to advertisements of alcoholic drinks; Protected consumers of alcoholic drinks from misleading or deceptive inducements and inform them of the risks of excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks; Protected the health of persons under the age of eighteen years by preventing their access to alcoholic drinks; Informed and educated the residents in the county on the harmful health, economic and social consequences of the consumption of alcoholic drinks; Adopted and implemented effective measures to eliminate illicit trade in alcohol including smuggling, illicit manufacturing and counterfeiting; Ensured fair and ethical business practices related to production, distribution, promotion and sale of alcoholic drinks; Led in Full Automation of the Licensing Process; Conducted Liquor Court in 2 Sub Counties

In Trade and Enterprise, the department organized training and capacity building of women in business on Financial Literacy Program with Stanbic Foundation, reaching over 3,000 women traders; Initiated drafting of three policies with SNV, engaging stakeholders in trade, industry,

and cooperatives. Similarly, the department enhanced enterprises growth by Supporting 57 SMEs with business registration and licensing facilitation.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and the medium-term period, the sector will prioritize implementation of the following key programmes to meet its strategic priorities:

Under tourism, the department will embark on tourism destination marketing and promotion; Kisumu County Tourism Marketing and Branding; Tourism Exhibitions in Kisumu County ;Organize and participate in International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions; Conduct tourism stakeholders training and education awareness; Strengthen inter-County collaboration on tourism matters; Establish the County Tourism Fund; Organize training workshops for hoteliers, tour operators and communities and groups in the sector .tourism and hospitality, sector personnel development; Establish Kisumu County Tourism Advisory Committee.

In the same Financial Year, the department will lead in development and diversification of Niche products; Establishment of Kisumu County Tourism Excellence Award scheme; Prioritize tourism infrastructure; Enhance capacity building and training of cooperative members economically and socially and enhance processing and marketing of agricultural and related business products in the county.

Under cooperatives, the department seeks to organize capacity building of cooperative societies; Formulate Policies, legal and institutional reforms; Mainstream participation of youth, women and PWDs in cooperative societies; Enhance promotion of cooperative, marketing and value addition; Lead in promotion of cooperative development; Develop a robust cooperatives database; Renovate cooperatives offices.

In trade & enterprise development, the department will be central in rehabilitation and infrastructural improvement of markets; Construction of ablution blocks and toilets in selected markets; Survey and planning of markets; Establishment of a Business Innovation & Incubation Center; Establishment of an E-Commerce Platform; Management of Markets; Promotion of local businesses; Completion of incomplete market shades; Fencing and gating of established markets to enhance security and increase business hours; Provision of stone crushing machines to the youth.

Under Alcoholic drinks and control, the department seeks to mitigate against alcoholic drugs and substance abuse; Continue with automation of licensing process; Undertake mapping and creating data bank of all pool tables, casinos and betting entities to improve consumer protection and fair trade practices; Organize training & Sensitization of the public on consumer protection;

Under Industry development, the department will undertake industrial mapping in the whole county; Renovate & modernize selected slaughter houses; Develop cottage industries under one village-one product; Operationalize Constituency Industrial Development Centers (CIDs);Conduct capacity building in the Juan Kali Sector; Construct sub-county industrial development offices; Develop a databank of industries within the county; Establish a County Aggregation & Industrial Park (CAIP) as well as Agro processing and manufacturing hubs; Undertake formulation of policies and legal and institutional reforms positioning Kisumu County as an Investment Hub.

2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY & PUBLIC WORKS

Key Achievements

In FY 2024/25-2025/26, the Infrastructure, Energy and Public Works department realized notable achievements. The Department under the Road Construction and Maintenance programme completed 131 road projects (36no. under rollover), accounting for over 319 Kilometres out of a budget funded 149 projects across all 8 sub-counties. This achievement significantly improved rural-urban connectivity, with major gains in Nyando, Kisumu West, and Seme sub-counties. Manual road maintenance through community-based teams was equally successful, with 186.4 Kilometres of rural roads rehabilitated out of a budget funded 200 kilometre target, demonstrating the effectiveness and scalability of this labor-intensive model. The department constructed 3no. Box culverts in North West, Kolwa East and Ombeyi wards, for drainage and storm water management. The department also had two upgrading to bitumen standards projects: Lolwe – Bodi - Asat – Bao beach road in Central Seme ward and the tarmacking of Arina primary - Brilliant road in Kaloleni Shaurimoyo ward. These projects were both at 20% complete as at the reporting period with the projects being fast tracked.

Despite severe underfunding, the department under the Transport and Mechanical Engineering Services programme, inspected and maintained a record 51no. Vehicles and equipment and offered pre-and post- inspection services for the entire county fleet. It also finalized the obsolete fleet inventory awaiting the county disposal framework. The department also co-hosted an E-mobility awareness forum bringing in the users, the transporters (matatu owners association), the EV companies and government representatives.

During the period under review, the department launched the *Kisumu County's roadmap towards renewable energy by 2050* guiding the design of energy projects. In this line, the Department piloted solar powered lighting infrastructure with 30no. Solar high mast floodlight projects (*out of 38no. – 78.9% completion*) and 1no. Solar street lighting project completed. Solar lighting was to improve the sustainability, reliability and affordability of public lighting by reducing the immediate recurrent overheads in addition to the public lighting objectives of improving safety/security and stimulating night-time economic activity. In collaboration with GIZ and CoMSSA, the department also completed the installation of smart meters in 9 public health facilities to monitor power usage and promote energy efficiency.

During the reporting period, the Department designed and submitted 214no. Sustainable public building infrastructure designs (*Bill of Quantities and drawings*) and supervised to completion 183.no. projects (*30no. under the rollover*). Furthermore, during the first half of FY 2025/26, the Department finalized sustainable designs for 153no. New public building infrastructure.

Notably, during the reporting period, the Department designed three (3) sustainable resource efficient buildings: the proposed Kisumu County HQs, the proposed Climate Change Resource Centre at Bandani (*currently under construction*) and the Sustainable Flood Emergency Centre at Kanyagwal (*designed in conjunction with University of Nairobi*). The Flood Emergency Centre design entailed an infirmary, the Administration block, Men's hostel, Ladies' hostel, the gendered Ablution block, Silos, a Solar farm and a Weather station with the proposed construction material being majorly bamboo.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and over the medium-term period, the department will prioritize implementation of the following key programmes to meet its strategic priorities:

Road Construction and Maintenance: Rehabilitation and routine maintenance of rural access roads; Opening and construction of new gravel roads; Construction of new tarmac roads; Construction and maintenance of proper drainage structures; and Tree planting along the road networks (Roads for Green Institutions)

Transport and Mechanical Engineering Services: Acquisition of road construction plant and equipment; Rehabilitation of stalled road construction plant and equipment; Routine maintenance of fleet; Develop a Kisumu County Sustainable Transport Policy; Conduct road safety sensitization; Conduct an E-mobility sensitization forum; Facilitate the installation of an E-mobility charging station.

Design & Construction of Green and Sustainable Public Buildings and assets: Design of sustainable public building infrastructure; Supervision of the construction of Sustainable public building infrastructure; Maintenance of inventory of County Government fixed and movable assets; and Develop a Kisumu County Public Works and Green Building Policy

Electricity and Petroleum Energy: Rural Electrification-extension of grid connectivity; Public grid powered lighting (Street lighting and High mast lighting); Energy Audit of a public facility; Develop/Review Kisumu County Energy Plan; Develop Kisumu County Energy Act and Energy Regulations; Energy regulation through inspection and licensing of retail petrol stations and gas outlets; Preventive and curative maintenance of installed public lighting infrastructure.

Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development: Solar Energy Development through installation of solar-powered high mast floodlights and streetlights and facilitating the installation and operationalization of a micro grid; Promotion of clean energy lighting solutions through distribution of solar kits to vulnerable households; Promotion of clean cooking to reduce health risks for women and children exposed to traditional fuels; Establishment of the Kisumu Energy Centre; Promotion of clean cooking initiatives through forums, demos and collaborations

2.4 MEDICAL SERVICES, PUBLIC HEALTH & SANITATION

Key Achievements.

In the FY 2024/2025 the health sector implemented eight (8) programs namely: County & Sub County Hospitals; Health Centres and Dispensaries; Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Teaching and Referral Hospital; Kisumu County Referral Hospital, Nutrition, Reproductive Maternal and Child Health; Surveillance Emergency Response and Epidemic Control and Syndemic Disease Response Program.

Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Teaching and Referral Hospital Program effectively ended on 18th June 2025 upon being gazetted as a national referral hospital under the State Department of Medical Services. This transition redefines referral dynamics within the region and heightens the need to strengthen county-owned referral capacity to sustain access to specialized care.

The sector continued to deliver its mandate of providing preventive, promotive, curative, and rehabilitative services while investing in infrastructure and programs with measurable population health

Under the Core Functional achievements, the sector provided a consolidated 2,773,892 Outpatient Consultations (OPD); Conducted 129,632 in-patient admissions (IPD); conducted 1,322,222 routine tests; Provided immunization coverage to 87.98% of all children under 1-year-old thereby preventing immunizable childhood diseases thus significantly reducing morbidity, mortality and set the children towards a healthy future in the long term.

The department also achieved a skilled birth attendance rate of 68% despite fourth antenatal clinic visit of 53%. The department ensured 100% disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness that resulted in no disease spread in the county. HIV viral suppression treatment rate was maintained at 97% way above the target threshold of 95%.

There was 100% staff appraisal conducted in the financial year 2024/2025 and new performance targets set for FY 2025/2026.

Major investments included construction and completion of health facilities; Theatre equipping, radiology development; Digitization infrastructure; Solar power installations; Staff housing; Maternity expansions; Telemedicine upgrades, and waste management capacity building.

The department will also prioritize completion and operationalization of existing infrastructure before initiating new capital projects, ensuring maximum return on public investment and preventing dormant.

The County Health facilities realized a facility improvement financing (FIF) of KSh. 222,336,287 comprising KSh.63,401,549 collected as reimbursement from the Social Health Authority to the Health Centres and Dispensaries, KSh.156,083,938 collected as reimbursements from Social Health Authority for services rendered and KSh.2,850,800 as collections by the Environmental Health Officers/Public Health Officers.

During the reporting period, the sector experienced uneven financial performance across facilities, largely driven by the variability of Social Health Authority (SHA) reimbursements. While some facilities flourished due to timely reimbursements that supported service continuity and operational stability, others nearly stalled as erratic disbursements severely disrupted cash flows.

Despite this imbalance, the department recorded a major milestone, with facility revenues nearly doubling against set targets — a reflection of improved service utilization and strengthened internal revenue generation.

Departmental Priorities

In the FY 2026/2027 period, the sector will focus on completing the Governor's Manifesto commitments and CIDP III targets while consolidating the gains already made in strengthening the county health system. Priority will be placed on operationalizing existing infrastructure by completing, equipping, and staffing stalled facilities to unlock service capacity and safeguard prior capital investments. This approach reflects a deliberate shift toward maximizing the value of past investments before undertaking new capital expansion.

The department will also prioritize the upgrade of Kisumu County Referral Hospital by strengthening its infrastructure, equipment, and human resource capacity to meet Level 5 standards. This is particularly critical in light of the national transition of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Teaching and Referral Hospital, which has increased the need for a strong county referral facility capable of absorbing additional patient load.

To enhance emergency preparedness and support specialized care, the County will establish a Blood Transfusion System through targeted investments in equipment, workforce training, and program development. At the same time, the department will accelerate digital transformation by integrating health information management systems into a unified countywide data ecosystem. This will improve financial oversight, enhance claims management, and support evidence-based clinical decision-making.

Recognizing the operational disruptions caused by delays in Social Health Authority (SHA) reimbursements, the department will collaborate closely with national stakeholders to resolve administrative and technical bottlenecks that affect facility liquidity. In parallel, Emergency Medical Services will be strengthened through sustainable financing mechanisms, including decentralized fuel resourcing and enhanced operational support to ensure reliable ambulance services across the county.

The department will further establish a structured countywide program to address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, with particular emphasis on prevention and long-term management of hypertension, diabetes, sickle-cell and stroke. This strategy is expected to reduce future treatment costs while improving population health outcomes.

Preventive public health will remain a core focus, with targeted investments in sanitation initiatives, market-based partnerships, and support for vulnerable households. Given its high return on investment, improved sanitation is expected to significantly reduce disease burden and healthcare costs over time. Consequently, the department will emphasize on immunization services and strengthening of level 1 health service provision through continuous capacity building and human resource financing.

Workforce expansion will be strategically aligned with emerging service demands to support newly operational facilities and specialized programs while maintaining fiscal prudence. Additionally, the department will conduct a comprehensive end-term policy evaluation to assess delivery outcomes, capture lessons learned, and inform the next planning cycle.

These will be in addition and supplemental to the Programs and sub-programs in the Annual Development Plan FY 2026/2027.

In the General Administration, Policy and Support Services Program the department will strengthen health systems administration, management coordination and support services by developing at least one statutory and one legislative proposal in the policy Sub-program; Perform performance contracting and appraisals; Conduct stakeholders engagement forums; Mobilize

resources and continue with digitalization projects under the Health administration sub-program; and to retain 100% of the human resources for health.

In the Preventive and promotive health services program, the department will improve capacity of health workers to prevent diseases and ill health through robust health system by improving disease surveillance and procuring surveillance motorcycles to facilitate motorized logistics for disease investigations and to enhance Primary Health Care Services, MPDSR and health in emergencies; Conduct larviciding in selected mosquito breeding zones to reduce malaria transmission; Conduct health promotion events; Establish wellness clinics; Perform vaccinations and promote skilled birth attendance; Dispose wastes safely by procuring safety grade biohazard waste management motor vehicle; Build capacity of health service providers on Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and paediatric HIV services, address commodity security for essential PMTCT & Pediatric HIV supplies; Promote nutrition by establishing breastfeeding spaces, vitamin supplementation and trainings; Promote adolescents health by providing health literacy and skills.

To guide nutrition programming in the county, the department will lead in developing on a county Nutrition Action Plan that will outline key priorities for nutrition in the county. In addition, the department intends to purchase commodities for treatment of Severe and Moderate acute malnutrition i.e. RUTF, RUSF and CSB. This will reduce risk of death associated with severe acute malnutrition.

Similarly, the department will scale up procurement of micronutrients like IFAS, Multiple Micronutrient Supplements for Women and adolescents; Establish lactation rooms within the county (health offices, county offices, public parks and markets) to support and ensure the best start for infants and babies and to support breastfeeding; Roll-out growth monitoring and Vitamin A supplementation in all ECD and day care centers to ensure no child is left behind and to encourage early detection of malnutrition and track growth.

In the Curative and rehabilitative services program, the department will improve capacity and quality of curative and rehabilitative healthcare by upgrading and modernizing Kisumu County Referral Hospital by expanding surgical theatres and improving the physical infrastructure; Improve laboratory and imaging diagnostic services in the County Hospitals including Gita, KCRH, Kombewa, Ahero, Muhoroni, Chulaimbo and Nyakach hospitals and expand physical infrastructure for the hospitals.

2.5 WATER, ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

Key Achievements

In FY 2024/2025, the Department had planned to implement 44 county-funded development projects. 32 projects were successfully implemented and operationalized, while the other 12 projects are currently under execution. These projects included 11 boreholes, 1 spring protection, and construction of 2 new water supply systems, rehabilitation and upgrading of 17 water supplies, pipe laying of 38.76 km, rehabilitation of 3.5 km pipeline and construction of 10.510m³ capacity water reservoirs and supply of rain water harvesting systems in 25 institutions.

On environment, the department constructed 2 No. material recovery facilities and purchased 1 No. Waste loader compressor truck; 3 No. Water Resource Users Associations were formed to promote Environmental Conservation and Protection. Schools greening program was also undertaken by planting 150,000 seedlings.

The department trained 37 No. Climate Change Planning Committees and implemented 2no. Renewal energy technologies. It also generated 28,770 tree seedlings.

In addition, 46No. out of 49 No. FLLoCA climate change resilient investments projects were successfully implemented and the other 3 projects are at the final stages of completion.

Moreover, development partners supported the department in implementing 22 water projects during the period under review. Notably, LWSC (Living Water Services Center) supported the implementation of 18 Water projects in Nyakach Sub County, while CARE KENYA and KWAHO supported the implementation of 4 projects in Seme Sub County.

Development of policies and Legal framework for the Department is another achievement whereby five (5)-(Amendment of Kisumu County Water Act, 2023, Kisumu County Water Policy, Kisumu County water regulation, Kisumu County Sustainable Solid Waste Policy, Kisumu County Sustainable Solid Waste Bill) regulatory instruments are currently under development, a process that has been enabled through fostering partnerships and collaborations with like-minded organizations

The Department made effort towards enhancing partnerships and collaborations, and the following were achieved: New partnerships forged with : Hand in Hand; Africa Bioenergy programs; The City of Gersthofen (Federal Republic of Germany);A consortium of three partners (SWAP, Siemens Stiftung, and RWMS);Alliance for Biodiversity and CIAT;SUSWATCH;YWCA and TINADA. These Partners supported awareness creation and sensitizations on Water, Environment, Climate change and Natural Resources during celebrations of Water and Environment National and International Advocacy days e.g. World Environment Day and World Water Day

Similarly, the European Investment Bank (EIB) supported a feasibility study on waste to Biogas within the City.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and over the medium-term period, the sector will prioritize implementation of the following key programs to meet its strategic priorities:

Under Water sub-program, the department will increase access to safe and clean water by undertaking the following: Water infrastructure development through drilling and equipping 50no. boreholes; Protection of 2 No. springs; Construction of 1 No. new water supply system and upgrading 5 No. water supply systems; Rehabilitation of 20 No. non-functional water facilities and construction and equipping of 1No. water quality laboratory; Construction of rain water harvesting systems in 120 institutions and construction of 2.881m³ capacity reservoirs; Extension of 32 km new water Pipeline; Rehabilitation of 21km of dilapidated water pipeline network and connecting households with clean and safe water targeting 290 households in rural areas and 2,840 in urban; Establishment of 1 no. Non-Revenue Water Management Unit as well as metering 5,000 water connections; Procurement of WASH supplies, particularly household water treatment and water storage containers.

The department will as well ensure successful establishment and operationalization of Kisumu Rural Water and Sanitation Company Limited (KIRWASC). The planned initiative is aimed at transforming rural water service delivery through professional management, financial accountability, and community-centered governance.

Under climate change, the department will develop 2No. Climate change regulations and train 37No. Ward climate change committees. Capacity building and knowledge management on climate change adaptation and mitigation will be enhanced through training of 500 participants, including school-going children, youth, persons with disabilities (PWD) and opinion leaders.

The County Climate Change Action Plan (KCICCAP 2028–2032) will be reviewed to align climate interventions with emerging priorities. Similarly, advocacy on climate justice will be promoted, alongside the promotion of 10 green technologies and the 20no. FLOCCA climate change resilient investments projects will be implemented. In addition, all the Phased out FfloCa projects will be completed to enable operationalization. Particularly, the Climate Change Resource Centre building will be equipped as well as the Ogenya Evacuation Centre and Railways Material Recovery facility.

The department will also promote 5No. Renewable energy technologies particularly biogas systems. Further 300No. Green champions will be trained to support the Net Zero campaigns; 4no. Climate campaigns will be carried out and 100 households trained on smart building technologies while 3 no participatory scenario planning sessions will be conducted.

In disaster risk management, 10No. Disaster hotspots will be mapped and 3No. Weather stations constructed while 7No. Disaster risk committees trained. The department will also implement 20 no. nature-based solution projects to promote green innovations and also construct 3No. Waste-to-biogas systems.

Under environment and natural resources, the department will develop 1No. Regulation on solid waste management; Construct 3No. Waste recovery facilities and 8No. Waste holding facilities in various markets. The key focus will be flood proofing Kasese dumpsite by investing in access, culverting works, drainage works and embankments. Perimeter fence measuring 1,520M will be constructed complete with gates at Kasese dump site.

To enhance WASH services, the department will Prioritize and enhance sanitation-related activities such as Menstrual Hygiene Management, Innovative Market-Based Sanitation, Fecal Sludge Management, and elimination of open defecation for improved sanitation. It will also prioritize construction of disability-friendly toilets, gender-segregated facilities, and safe waste disposal systems in county offices, schools, markets, and health centers.

Similarly, the department will Enhance WASH in emergencies by investing in Emergency Infrastructure. Mobile water treatment units, collapsible tanks, emergency latrines, and hygiene kits for rapid deployment in affected areas. Accordingly, it will scale up training community health promoters on emergency hygiene promotion and first response.

External and boundary access to *Kasese* is estimated at 8km. Additionally, 1 leachate treatment facility will be constructed at the site.

On environmental awareness and enforcement, the department will organize one sensitization forum on environment and natural resource programs; Train 5 staff members on water resource management and conduct 2No. Air pollution monitoring and enforcement exercises. The department will also purchase 2No. Noise meters to control noise and excessive vibration

2.6 AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT & IRRIGATION

Key Achievements

The department is charged with the mandate of developing competitive and commercialized value chains for crops, livestock, and fisheries to improve food and nutrition security, increase incomes, and create jobs in Kisumu County. In FYs 2024/2025-2025/2026, the department continued to pursue its goal of commercializing the agricultural sector through interventions targeting creating an enabling environment in the sector, sustainable land use, increasing agricultural productivity and output, improving access to agricultural inputs and credit, and enhancing market access.

In the period under review, the sector realized notable achievements that included: 40,909 farmers were reached with modern agricultural technologies and best practices; Completed Phase III infrastructure works at Pap Konam Agricultural Training Centre, with a focus of improving the department's technical capacity; More land was brought to enhance production and water management improved through DE siltation of four (4) rivers and three (3) irrigation canals in Kobura, Miwani, and Kolwa East wards; Promoted small scale irrigation by purchasing and distributing eleven (11) irrigation water pumps to farmer groups in North Seme ward; Promoted soil health restoration by procuring for distribution 3,000 sachets of soil conditioner to farmers in South East Nyakach; Enhanced access to quality inputs by distributing 5.3 tons of certified maize, rice, sorghum and sunflower seeds to farmers in Kajulu and Kobura wards to boost crop productivity; Promoted livelihood diversification by distributing 5,000 grafted avocado seedlings to farmers in SE Nyakach and Muhoroni/Koru wards; Strengthened value chain coordination and targeted investment by developing five (5) value chain strategies for chicken, cotton, dairy, rice, and tomato to guide targeted department interventions;

The department also rolled out the Know Your Farmer (KYF) platform, digitizing 63,637 farmers across 35 wards, enabling 16,385 of them to access the national fertilizer subsidy programme; Supported youth and women agripreneurship through grants totaling Kshs.7.4 million, complemented by training and incubation support; Mobilized and established 35 SACCOs and 19 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to support increased access to agricultural credit and structured markets by farmers; Disbursed KES 11.7 million in inclusion grants to 12 SACCOs to strengthen financial access for smallholder farmers; 6,704 farmers are actively accessing digital market linkage credit services from FPOs and SACCOs; Ahero multi-stage rice mill was operationalized through a lease agreement with focus to improve market access to local rice produced; Strengthened fisheries co-management and expanded cage aquaculture in Lake Victoria by providing twenty cages to Paga, Ogal, Kaloka, and Nyamuroka BMUs; Improved post-harvest fish handling and reduced fish losses through construction of the Tok Teko Jina fish beach banda.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and the medium-term period, the sector will prioritize implementation of the following key programmes and associated strategic interventions:

Departmental planning and administration services: Development and or domestication of departmental policies, regulations, and strategies; Strengthen the departmental Facility Improvement Financing (FIF); Support in implementation of National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP), PrAECTiCe, GCF-TUNZA and Integrated Natural Resource Management Programme (INREP), donor-funded projects; Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of Sub-County offices to improve field-level coordination.; Recruitment of staff to address critical human resource gaps; Building capacity of staff to enhance technical competencies, service delivery, and career progression.

Promotion of sustainable land use: Dissemination of soil and water conservation technologies and practices; Promotion of low-carbon technologies and climate resilience including investing in flood control, water harvesting, and strengthen early warning systems for climate and food security; Promotion of agroforestry through planting fruit tree seedlings and fodder trees; Continued development and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes to expand rice production; Development of small irrigation schemes to support horticulture production; Strengthening of Irrigation Water User's Associations (IWUAs) to improve water use governance and sustainability of irrigation infrastructure and; dissemination of urban and peri-urban agricultural technologies to enhance household food security and restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes and wetlands.

Agricultural productivity and output improvement: Enhance digital extension and advisory services to provide real-time production, agro-weather, market data and information; Investing in climate smart agricultural technologies and practices; Continued renovation of Maseno ATC and improving KDDC to position them as a regional agriculture incubation, mentorship, and training centres; Capacity building of technical staff in modern and emerging agricultural technologies to improve their effectiveness in service delivery; establishment of farmer field schools and demonstration plots in every ward to facilitate peer learning and knowledge exchange among farmers; support improvements in social inclusion and women participation in climate resilient low-carbon value chains; Partner with research institutions (KALRO, universities) for adaptive research; Continued updating of the county agricultural digital database to facilitate improved planning for interventions, including e-voucher farm input support; Promotion of modern cropping technologies through provision of improved crop varieties and certified seeds, pesticides, and fertilizers; Promotion of farm enterprise diversification; Livestock genetic improvement through distribution of improved animals and setting up bull schemes to upgrade the local zebu herd across the county; Development of the county animal feed resource basket including construction of hay barns; promotion of cage-fish farming to mitigate declining capture fisheries; Continued construction and rehabilitation of fish ponds; Enhance access to subsidized farm mechanization services through purchase of additional farm machinery; Enhance disease control of the livestock herd with the target to conduct a vaccination coverage of 75% against endemic diseases; Enhance crop and animal pest and disease surveillance and early warning systems.

Agriculture input and credit Access: Capacity building of agricultural value chain actors in entrepreneurship knowledge and skills; Strengthening of SACCOs producer organizations and farmers' cooperatives to improve access to credit and enhance collective market actions; Enhance access to subsidized artificial insemination (AI) services to support livestock improvement; Implementation of the county e-voucher farm input subsidy program; Development and maintenance of farm input bulking/multiplication infrastructure.

Promotion of agricultural market access and product development: Facilitate structured agricultural market linkages and promote contract farming; Invest in youth-focused agritech innovation hubs and agribusiness incubation programmes; Capacity building of value chain actors in value addition and product development; Develop fish landing sites including appropriately equipping them towards reducing post-harvest losses; Development of aggregation centres including a fish auction centre and construction of modern livestock sale yards.

2.7 EDUCATION, TECHNICAL TRAINING, INNOVATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

Key Achievements

During Financial Year 2024/2025, the Department made significant progress in advancing its strategic mandate across all the eight sub-counties of Kisumu County. It focused on three critical areas of intervention: Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE), Vocational and Technical Training (VTC), and Social Services, including inclusive programming for persons with disabilities (PWDs). Despite budgetary constraints and logistical bottlenecks, the department delivered tangible outcomes, while also initiating innovative programmes to strengthen resilience and digital inclusion in learning. The department recorded notable achievements in the delivery of ECDE, VTC, and social welfare services across the eight sub-counties.

Strengthening ECDE Infrastructure, Access, and Digital Learning. A major highlight in the FY 2024/2025 was the completion of 20 ECDE infrastructure projects targeting schools with critical classroom shortages and inadequate facilities.

Particularly, 27 ECDE, 4 VTC and 3 Social services projects were completed including classrooms, latrines, fencing, gates, training tools and water systems.

In North Kisumu Ward, the completion of Sidika ECDE Centre improved learning environment, with the facility now fully operational and in use. In South West Kisumu Ward, the construction of ECDE facilities at Sabembe Primary School and Sabako was completed and put into use, enhancing access to quality early childhood education. North Seme Ward recorded the completion of ECDE facilities at Canon Nyong'o, Atoya, and Amii, all of which are operational and have improved early childhood learning conditions.

In East Seme Ward, the completion of ECDE centres at Kajulu, Nanga, Nyamisri, and Lunga strengthened access to early childhood education, while Central Seme Ward benefited from the completion of Otenga and Okode ECDE centres and the equipping of Pap Othany VTC, enhancing both basic and vocational education infrastructure.

Railways Ward achieved the completion of Obunga ECD and an ablution block at Kudho ECD, improving sanitation and learning conditions, while Kaloleni/Shaurimoyo Ward recorded the rehabilitation of Shaurimoyo ECD classrooms and hall and the fencing of Arina ECDE, improving security and learning infrastructure.

In West Nyakach Ward, ECDE classrooms at Mbugra were completed and are in use, while South East Nyakach Ward saw the completion of Bodi ECDE, expanding early childhood education coverage. Central Nyakach Ward recorded the completion of ECDE facilities at Kawili, Olembo, and Nyabola primary schools, significantly improving access to early learning. North West Kisumu Ward benefited from the completion of Esivalu ECDE and the fencing and gating of Nyakongo Social Hall, strengthening education and social service infrastructure, while West Kisumu Ward recorded the completion of Sianda ECDE.

In Nyalenda A Ward, ECDE classrooms at St. Mark were completed and operationalized, while Market Milimani Ward benefited from the construction of an ECDE toilet at Lake Primary School, improving learning resources and sanitation. Ahero Ward achieved the completion of an ECDE classroom at Disi Primary School, enhancing early childhood learning conditions.

Within the **Vocational Training** directorate, Kajulu Ward recorded the completion of sanitation facilities at Obwolo VTC; West Seme Ward achieved equipment of Chwa Vocational Training Centre; and Central Seme Ward benefited from the equipping of Pap Othany VTC which were reassigned pending completion of the VTC.

At the countywide level, educational aids and equipment were procured and distributed to 28 Vocational Training Centres. In the social services, East Kano Wawidhi Ward recorded the completion of a four-door toilet at Kanyangoro Social Hall, while Market Milimani Ward achieved full rehabilitation of the County Library, both improving service delivery.

The Department has made notable progress in the implementation of FY 2025/2026 development projects across various wards. As at the reporting period, a total of 10 projects have been fully completed (100%), demonstrating effective execution and utilization of allocated resources. These completed projects mainly include ECDE classrooms, social halls, sanitation facilities, and fencing works, which are now fully operational and benefiting the targeted communities. The following projects under FY 2025/2026 Departmental Projects/Programs have been fully completed (100%): Construction of Olemba Primary ECD – Central Nyakach; Construction of Nyakongo Social Hall – North West Kisumu. Completion of Kisure ECD Classroom – Miwani. Construction of ECDE at Ochara – West Seme; Completion of Kamrika ECD – Masogo/Nyang’oma; Stone Fencing of Capital Hall – Nyalenda A; Completion of Nyalenya ECDE – Masogo/Nyang’oma; Completion of Kanyakwar Hall – Nyalenda A; Completion of Kosawo ECDE Toilet – Kondele; Completion of Wuok ECDE – Chemelil.

These projects have been finalized and are fully operational, contributing directly to improved early childhood education, social infrastructure, and community service delivery across the respective wards.

In addition, 6 projects are currently at advanced stages of implementation, with progress ranging between 10% and 90% completion. These ongoing projects include construction and completion of ECDE facilities, workshops, classrooms, and sanitation infrastructure. Works are progressing steadily, subject to continued funding flows and contractor performance. Overall, the implementation status reflects positive momentum, with a strong foundation laid through completed projects and continued advancement of ongoing ones. The Department remains committed to ensuring timely completion of the remaining ongoing projects within the financial year.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and over the medium-term period, the department will prioritize implementation of the following programmes to meet its strategic priorities:

In planning and administration services: Development and or domestication of sector policies, regulations and strategies will be prioritized. The department plans to develop/complete and or operationalize the following: The Kisumu County PWD Act, policy and regulations; The Kisumu County ECDE Regulations; Kisumu County VET Regulations and The Kisumu County Child Protection Policy to ensure consistency, accountability, safety, and quality standards, while clarifying roles, procedures, and compliance requirements in the sector.

In addition, the department will develop the Kisumu County Education and Social Protection fund Act and Accompanying regulations to guide in the administration of KES 205 Million, funds meant to support bright and needy students. This is after the signing of Inter Parties Agreement signed between the County Government of Kisumu and the National Government on administration of bursaries.

Early childhood Development Education: The department plans to improve access to quality ECDE services in the county through the following: Sustainable and Nutritious Feeding programmes aimed at ensuring regular nutritious meals for all 44,488 ECDE learners in 653 ECDE centers — moving beyond sporadic feeding to more structured coverage across all Centres. This will support retention, growth, immune health, and cognitive development; Nurturing Care and Child Well-Being. Kisumu County is aligning with the Nurturing Care Framework, which promotes holistic child development focusing on secure environments, responsive caregiving, health, nutrition, and early learning stimulation. Investments include infrastructure upgrades for safe, age-appropriate classrooms and community engagement through programmes like “Kuwa Kocha” (Be a Coach), empowering caregivers with practical skills; Quality Assurance and Standards.

Similarly, a County Quality Assurance Committee has been established to systematically monitor and improve ECDE services across the county: Conduct regular audits, infrastructure standards enforcement, and quarterly reporting from sub-county levels with the aim of lifting educational quality and accountability;

The department will also focus on strengthening the role of County Early Childhood Education Committee (CECEC). The CECEC serves as a multisectoral governance platform bringing together education, health, water, finance, agriculture, and social services to ensure coordinated ECD implementation and Digital Learning Integration.

In the same fiscal year, the department will integrate digital learning tools in ECDE settings — improving access to interactive, age-appropriate educational content (e.g., through platforms like EIDU) for tens of thousands of learners and expand device access and teacher ICT capacity building for early literacy and foundational skills; Recruit and deploy 100 ECDE teachers and caregivers to improve teacher-learner ratios and support child-centered learning; Procure furniture and play materials to continue enhancing early learning environments; Promote inclusive Education & Special Needs through identification, assessment, and referral of children with disabilities, plus domestication and operationalization of inclusive education policies at the county level. Further, the department commits to equip newly constructed and existing ECDE centres with adequate child-friendly furniture, playing, teaching and learning materials.

Emphasis will also be on health, growth monitoring & hygiene. In line with the county’s nurturing care focus, the plan includes comprehensive health interventions like growth monitoring, vitamin supplementation, deworming, and hygiene education campaigns; and establishing data management, Reporting and County Education Information Management (CEIMS) to improve tracking of ECDE performance, resource allocation, and planning.

Directorate of Technical Training Innovation and Social Services will focus on: Improving access to quality Vocational Education and Training in the county through provision of relevant tools and equipment to all 28 Vocational Training Centre across the County with a projected trainee enrollment of 7,300; Provision of capitation grants. Capitation grants to VTCs in Kisumu County are critical in reducing financial barriers for trainees, improving enrolment, retention, and course completion while ensuring institutions can meet minimum training and CBET standards. The grants will support the purchase of training materials, tools, and consumables, enhance accountability through learner-based financing, and sustain day-to-day operations. These will strengthen skills development, improve youth employability, and align vocational training with the county’s socio-economic development priorities.

Similarly, the department will emphasize on promoting partnerships and linkages through implementation of the Kenya blue Economy programme supported by Colleges Institutes Canada. This will ensure that the pilot institutions (Akado, Rotary and Ahero VTCs) benefit from hospitality tools and equipment that prepare graduates to job market demands; Promoting digital skills training.

The planned Stanbic Foundation's digital skills training in the 3 VTCs will enhance employability by equipping learners with practical, market-relevant digital competencies, while bridging the digital divide for underserved groups. The programme promotes entrepreneurship and productivity through effective use of digital tools, supports lifelong learning, and strengthens participation of youth and women in the digital economy, ultimately improving economic resilience and access to modern employment opportunities; CBET training and Continuous capacity improvement of Boards of Governors in Vocational training centres.

The department will also partner with TVET Authority to sensitize trainers on the new curriculum and boards training. In addition, the department in partnership with Comundo, a Swiss NGO, will undertake capacity building training of trainers on CBET and recognition of prior learning of 100 Instructors across the County.

Establishment and operationalization of Centres of Vocational Expertise. Centres of Vocational Expertise (CoVEs) are specialized TVET institutions designed to deliver high-quality, industry-aligned skills training in priority economic sectors. The department has established two CoVEs at Akado VTC in Kisumu East Sub County for Automotive Engineering and Sabako VTC in Kisumu West for Aquaculture. They integrate advanced infrastructure, modern equipment, qualified trainers, and strong industry partnerships to support competency-based training, innovation, applied research, and entrepreneurship. The department plans to establish 6 more CoVEs in other Sub Counties to serve as hubs for skills development, capacity building, and best-practice sharing, enhancing workforce competitiveness, employability, and alignment of vocational training with labour market and national development priorities.

In the same fiscal year, the department will focus on promoting access to innovation incubation and technology adoption in the VTCs; Recruitment and deployment of 40 VET trainers and social workers to improve trainer-trainee ratios and support social development and protection services; Procurement of library books, training tools, equipment, PWD assistive devices to promote literacy, relevant and market-oriented training and enhance self-reliance among PWDs respectively.

To enhance access to social protection services, the department will provide bursaries and scholarships worth 205 Million to bright and needy students across Kisumu County. This is a strategic investment in human capital development that promotes equity, social inclusion, and equal access to education and skills training. By mitigating financial barriers, these interventions enhance enrolment, retention, and completion outcomes, strengthen workforce readiness, and support long-term socio-economic development by ensuring that talent, rather than financial capacity, determines access to education.

The department seeks to develop Kisumu County social protection policy to anchor county social protection spending. It will also lead in launching the County Children Policy and establishing the implementation framework with clear referral mechanisms for case management.

To take care of children with disability, the department will prioritize provision of assistive devices for children with disabilities to support their mobility; Establish and protect safe spaces for children, child protection centres as well as public day care centres.

Similarly, the department will strengthen the Kisumu County PWD technical working group and partner with stake and non-state actors to ensure that PWD access friendly services in the public sector.

In the Financial Year 2026/2027, the department will focus on construction of 21 twin Workshops in Vocational Training Centres; Construction and completion of 59 ECDE classrooms; Fencing and gating of 6 institutions and construction of atleast 10 ablution blocks.

2.8 LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Key Achievements

In Financial Year 2024/25-2025/26, the department realized notable achievements that included: Preparation of County spatial plan which is at 30% progress. this will in long run help in mapping land resources, infrastructure and human resource settlement to guide suitable development which will result in defining a vision for the long-term development of towns, city and the larger County with an emphasis on the most critical development needs of the areas over the next 10-20 years; Preparing short, medium terms plans to guide urban development, including action area plans, subject plans, advisory or zoning plans and regulations, and other reference materials.

Land use management system has also been established through the establishment of a working Geographic Information System (GIS) lab. The land records office is also fully equipped. With the establishment of GIS lab now, the department is now able to digitize physical land use plans and the land use management has been made easier.

On land management system, 17ha of land was acquired for County sustainable current and future investment programs. Acquisition of new valuation roll is also at advance stage. This will enhance revenue generation, equitable taxation, fiscal planning & sustainability and asset management.

On human resource management, the department organized capacity building workshop for all municipal board members and key staffs members; training of all municipal managers which was enabled through donor funded project of KUSP under UIC; 10 technical staff were also recruited.

Urban management systems were also strengthened through initiation of delineation of urban areas and the establishment of Town Institutional structures (Municipal managers, municipal boards, town Committees, Market Committees and urban secretariat) in the management of the established 5 County Municipalities which are Maseno-Holo, Ahero-Awasi, Muhoroni-Chemelil, Katito- Pap- Ondit and Kombewa Bodi.

In line with Securing, vibrant, inclusive urban economy and livelihood, the department collaborated with the National Government with the aim of delivering 14,000 housing units to ease housing shortages in the city. Key developments included the ongoing 2,348 units in Lumumba Estate project; Kanyakwar affordable housing projects with 401 units to be developed; Makasembo housing by Lapfund; Anderson Estates by LAPTRUST & CPF will see 1,200 units constructed; Kibuye Estate social Housing – UN habitant partnership to construct 360 units for low income residents; Muhoroni (Shauri Yako) a community enabling project aimed at building 800 units of safe and affordable housing.

With the help of Kenya Informal Settlement Programme (KISIP) under infrastructure development project, 30km Length of Urban roads are ongoing, 40km length of sewer network construction has been initiated, 35km water network construction are also ongoing.

The department also initiated construction of Municipal headquarters for Katito and Kombewa; Purchased land for expansion of Sangoro dispensary; Purchased land for Administration Office

and Resource center office for Kadibo Sub-County; Purchased land for Livestock market and Jua Kali at Awasi; Constructed an ablution blocks at Muhoroni Municipality.

Katito Pap-Onditi Municipality realized the following achievements; Evacuation of solid wastes from Katito and Pap-Onditi markets. This ensured a clean and healthy environment devoid of diseases normally brought about by filthy surrounding. The markets remained safe for businesses to thrive and this resulted in increased revenue collection; Provision of fruits seedlings to farmers. This achievement was realized in collaboration with FLLoCA Funds. A total of 5000 seedlings of mangoes, oranges, avocado and bananas were planted to increase tree coverage and also improve on nutrition in future.

In addition, the municipality launched construction of Municipal headquarters at Rae in North Nyakach location. This will enhance service delivery as all Municipal offices will be housed under one roof.

In the first half of the FY 2025/26, Ahero-Awasi municipality repaired 1no. Double pick up for daily operations; Conducted community engagement meetings/citizen fora. In addition, the municipality developed the Municipal Policy as expected by the World Bank through UIG.

The Municipality has so far recruited casual laborers who shall help in cleaning the market and the general environment and will also help in collection of solid waste at Ahero and Awasi towns respectively.

In Financial Year 2025/2026, Kombewa-Bodi municipality implemented beautification project of Kombewa town through tree and flower planting; Conducted civil works on clogged drainages at Kombewa town; Initiated delineation of the municipal boundaries; Drafted a five year Strategic plan for the Municipality; Renovated Municipal.

In Financial Year 2025/2026, Maseno-Holo municipality initiated implementation of some its programs like Beautification of Maseno Town through tree and flower planting; Public Land survey and audit; Delineation of Municipal boundaries; Preparation of a five year strategic plan for the Municipality; and renovation of Municipal offices.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and the medium-term period, the department will prioritize implementation of the following programmes to meet strategic priorities:

Departmental planning and administration services: Development and or domestication of sector policies, regulations, and strategies; Implementation of facility improvement financing mechanisms.

Physical and Land Use Planning: under sustainable land use management the department commits to prepare 3 of Land use plans; Conduct 3 physical and land use institutional structures sensitization forums.

In line with Physical and land use institutional structures, the department commits to institute 2 Physical and land use management committees.

On Physical land use policy framework, the department will prepare and approve 2no. Land use policies; hold 3 Communities and key stakeholders engagements.

Under Land management system; the department commits to acquire 100 Acreages for land banking; Establish land & rates information system and initiate acquisition of titles deeds for public land.

In line with securing, vibrant, inclusive urban economy and livelihood- the departments commits to construct 2000 units of safe and affordable housing , 25 KM Length of Urban roads & 30KM sewer line, 5 markets and 300 No. of street lights .

On Urban management system; the department commits to establish 5 No. of Municipal towns and markets committees and delineation of urban areas which includes Ahero – Awasi , Muhoroni – Chemelil, Kombewa – Bodi and Katito pap – Ondit and Maseno Holo.

Katito Pap-Onditi Municipality has prioritized implementation of the following key programs: Completion of Municipal Headquarters: Development of strategic plan, physical and land use plan, integrated development plan for Katito and Pap-Onditi markets.

The municipality will also open urban access roads within the municipality; Purchase land for purposes of livestock market; Construct a modern market at Katito and slaughter abattoir. This is necessary to enhance trade and improve the quality of meat.

During FY 2026/27 and the medium-term period, Ahero Awasi Municipality will focus on completion of delineation of Ahero Awasi Municipal boundaries; Complete and maintain a bus park, waste collection sites in Ahero and Awasi markets, as well as installation of floodlights at strategic places, tarmac roads, walkways.

The municipality will also emphasize on expansion of Ahero market: Training of board and staff members; Recruitment of more cleaners and development of Land use Development plan.

On strategic development, the municipality intends to acquire a land bank for development projects. The municipality will also embark on serious greening of the towns and installation of street lights.

Similarly, the municipality has been earmarked for construction of an ESP in collaboration with the National Government.

In the FY 2026-2027 Maseno-Holo Municipality will emphasize on: Purchase of land for construction of markets; Construction of a municipal office and a bus park; Purchase of a waste evacuation equipment; Beautification of Kombewa town and its environs; Preparation of Land use plan; Cadastral surveying; Equipping of the municipal office including a full boardroom; Purchase of municipal vehicle.

2.9 PUBLIC SERVICE, COUNTY ADMINISTRATION & PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Key Achievements

During FY 2024/25–FY 2025/26, the County Government through the Department of Public Service County Administration made significant progress in strengthening decentralized governance and administrative service delivery by implementing the following programs:

Under Devolved Administration, the county expanded administrative infrastructure through the construction of Ward Administrator offices in Nyalenda B, Migosi, Miwani, North West Kisumu, South West Nyakach, West Nyakach, West Seme, Kajulu, and East Kano/Wawidhi.

In addition, the sector coordinated various public participation forums in all the eight (8) Sub-counties and held quarterly heads of departments meetings in all the eight (8) Sub-counties. These investments enhanced the presence of county services at the grassroots level and improved coordination across devolved units.

Administrative efficiency was supported through procurement of office furniture, equipment, and supplies, coordination of national celebrations, and regular supervisory field visits. Operational efficiency was further improved through the establishment of a centralized county vehicle pool.

Enhance Disaster Management and preparedness

The department also strengthened disaster preparedness and resilience through the establishment of a Disaster Risk Management legal and institutional framework. Forty-two (42) Disaster Risk Management Units were operationalized, and a comprehensive County Disaster Risk Profile developed to guide planning and resource allocation.

Disaster response capacity was also enhanced through fire and flood management interventions, including the development and rehabilitation of evacuation centers in Ahero, Kobura, and Kabonyo Kanyagwal wards. Progress was also made in the formulation of a County Disaster Risk Management Policy to provide a structured approach to risk reduction and emergency response.

Access to information and county brand visibility were enhanced through the formulation of a Communication Policy and the strengthening of communication systems and platforms. The department conducted the annual state of the county Address and invested in communication equipment, and media infrastructure. Digital screens were installed, and communication platforms expanded to improve public outreach.

Accordingly, media relations were strengthened through structured engagement, dissemination of communication materials, and acquisition of communication support vehicles, thereby improving transparency and public awareness of county programmes and activities.

In the area of strategy, policy, and service delivery, the county advanced institutional performance and accountability through the development of draft policy-making and service delivery frameworks, a performance management framework which included sensitization and implementation of the new integrated performance management guidelines that led to objective based target setting negotiations and Performance Contract vetting exercise for all departmental Contracts, and a performance appraisal system.

Performance contracting and evaluations were conducted across departments, complemented by the implementation of citizen scorecards and strengthened monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes. The unit also participated in developing a disability inclusion proposal in collaboration with the office of the advisor to the Governor on matters disability to support mainstreaming into county planning and service delivery processes.

Protocol and Executive Support Services

In the first half of the current Financial Year, the department strengthened coordination of protocol and executive support services to enhance efficiency, professionalism, and stakeholder engagement. The directorate effectively managed the Governor's itinerary, providing timely and coordinated support for all official engagements.

Key achievements included the provision of comprehensive hospitality services during national and county governance events, ensuring seamless hosting of both local and international guests. The department also facilitated gifting and hosting of distinguished visitors, enhancing the County's image and reinforcing diplomatic and stakeholder relations.

To improve service delivery and presentation, the department initiated renovation of the reception area, creating a more functional and aesthetically appealing space for official engagements. These interventions enhanced the County's capacity to deliver high-quality executive support services while strengthening protocol management standards in alignment with CFSP priorities.

Resource Mobilization and Investment Opportunities

During FY 2024/2025-26, the County made significant strides in promoting investment and mobilizing resources to support development initiatives. The development of the Investment Handbook was finalized, and an investment promotion website established to provide accessible information to potential investors.

The County actively participated in international and regional investment fora to showcase its investment potential, including engagement at the Africa Trade Fair 2025. A total of two (2) investor engagement fora were held, alongside three (3) targeted meetings with diaspora committees to explore investment partnerships and collaborations. Progress was made in establishing additional diaspora chapters and creating structured channels for diaspora engagement.

Coordination with national and international stakeholders was strengthened through six (6) county liaison meetings with the Council of Governors (COG) and four (4) donor engagement sessions, fostering partnerships and resource mobilization initiatives.

Investor outreach was enhanced through digital engagement platforms, including Facebook, WhatsApp, and X, under the Global and diaspora investor outreach program. Additionally, investment promotion events were successfully conducted both locally—in Nairobi, Kakamega, and Turkana—and internationally, in Colombia, Uganda, and Morocco, raising awareness of Kisumu County's investment opportunities and attracting potential investors for strategic development projects. These achievements laid a strong foundation for continued investment promotion and resource mobilization in FY 2026-2027.

Human Resource

Under internal administrative services, the County strengthened human resource management systems by conducting HR audits. Development and maintenance of the Human Resource

Information Management System, and implementation of a biometric staff attendance system Phase 1.

Staff capacity was enhanced through coordinated training programmes, while institutional clarity and compliance improved through development of job descriptions, evaluation manuals, customized HR policies, and strengthened HR records management systems.

The County also enhanced security and enforcement of county laws through collaboration with the Office of the County Attorney to draft enforcement standing orders, regulations, and legislation. Enforcement operations were strengthened through procurement of office infrastructure, procurement of tools of trade including office equipment and uniforms and conducting monthly multi-sectoral security forums. Additional measures included continuous internal training, equipped enforcement and inspectorate officers with skills, and strengthened collaboration with relevant security stakeholders.

In general administration, planning, and legal services, the County Law Office advanced governance and compliance through drafting of an omnibus bill for existing county by-laws and capacity building of county legal practitioners. Out of the pending bills totaling to 2.8B by FY2024/2025, the county law office managed to facilitate the payment of Kshs. 80M which translates to 2.857%. One Property MEDD ADITUS LAND was successfully registered in favor of the county government through conveyancing.

Finally, the County strengthened public affairs and citizen engagement by preparing the County Annual Public Participation Report, and developing a Participatory Development Handbook. Civic education was also scaled up to the devolved administrative units:

Statutory public participation processes were also coordinated in line with the Public Finance Management Act 2012. In addition, public participation policies and guidelines were disseminated and reviewed. These interventions enhanced transparency, accountability, and meaningful citizen participation in county planning, budgeting, and implementation of development programmes.

Similarly, the department implemented KDSP II programs, which included the conduct of a comprehensive Human Resource and payroll audit and the initiation of subsequent implementation of audit recommendations. The County also institutionalized the Integrated Performance Management Guidelines through targeted training on Performance Contracting, the Staff Performance Appraisal System (SPAS), and related performance management tools. Further, office equipment were procured to support effective implementation of KDSP II programmes.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and over the medium-term period, the department will prioritize implementation of the following key programmes to meet its strategic priorities:

Strengthening Devolved Administration and Service Delivery: In FY 2026/2027, the County will prioritize consolidation of devolved administration structures to improve access to services at the grassroots level. This will include the additional construction of ward office facilities, completion of offices under Work-In-Progress and full operationalization of ward office facilities to ensure they are adequately equipped and staffed. The County will undertake targeted

renovation and enhancement of administrative offices, including City Hall and the Governor's support offices, to improve functionality, professionalism, and service delivery environments. Further, the County will deepen decentralization by strengthening devolved units and building the capacity of sub-county, ward, and village-level committees to effectively manage and oversee county programmes. Emphasis will be placed on enhancing grassroots accountability through the operationalization and support of community-led Project Management Committees (PMCs). In addition, capacity-building initiatives will be undertaken for administrators at all levels, alongside the provision of standardized corporate uniforms to promote professionalism and institutional identity.

Strengthening Internal Administration and Human Resource Management

The County will prioritize strengthening of human resource governance to enhance efficiency, accountability, and service delivery. Key interventions will include implementation of the approved staffing plan and model profiles to ensure optimal staff deployment based on defined roles and job descriptions; Rollout and optimization of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), including system integration, data migration, user training, and standardization of HR processes; Conduct review and validation of Job Description Manual; Develop Review and Validate recruitment plan; Develop and Validate Kisumu County staff succession plan;

Annual Human Resource audits will be conducted, and audit recommendations implemented to strengthen compliance and internal controls. The County will establish and operationalize a centralized human resource records management system. Similarly, capacity-building programmes will be implemented for county staff based on skills gap analysis and training needs assessment (TNA), including targeted training for human resource personnel in collaboration with the Kenya School of Government. Phase II implementation of the staff biometric system will also be completed to enhance attendance management and payroll integrity.

Enhancing Access to Information, Public Communication, and County Brand Visibility

In FY 2026/2027, the department will strengthen access to information and citizen engagement through coordinated public communication and information dissemination. Priority actions will include the coordination of the Annual State of the County Address and the production and dissemination of related reports and documentaries. The department plans to install and operationalize a fully equipped studio and resource centre to support content development and public communication.

The department will expand and modernize digital information platforms to improve visibility of county programmes, services, and operations. Regular public communication and citizen engagement initiatives will be conducted through social media platforms and structured feedback fora. Investments will be made in communication infrastructure, including procurement and maintenance of public address systems, procurement of a workable and presentable Public Address mobility vehicle for the Governor and installation of integrated communication and information systems. The department will also finalize and implement the County Communication Policy, expand communication platforms, and strengthen media partnerships through structured engagement forums.

Strengthening Public Participation and Citizen Feedback Mechanisms: The department will prioritize inclusive governance and participatory development by strengthening public participation across the County Public Expenditure Management cycle in line with the PFM Act

2012. This will enhance citizen involvement in planning, budgeting, implementation, and oversight of county programmes.

Key priorities will include the implementation of the Kisumu County Public Participation Policy (2024), formulation and operationalization of Village Administration Regulations, and the repeal and replacement of the Kisumu County Public Participation Act, 2015, together with its regulations. The County will finalize and implement the Access to Information Policy and disseminate it to promote transparency and accountability.

Citizen engagement will be strengthened through the coordination of *Huduma Mashinani* fora across all sub-counties, to be culminated into a *Huduma Mashinani* week.

Appointment and operationalization of Village Councils, and scaling up of civic education and public sensitization initiatives through community forums and media platforms will also be emphasized.

Strengthening Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience: During the planning period, the County will prioritize establishment and strengthening of a comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (DRM) framework to enhance preparedness, response, and resilience. This will include the development, validation, and dissemination of Disaster Risk Management policies and related legal instruments to provide a clear institutional and operational framework for disaster management across the County.

The County will establish and operationalize Disaster Risk Management units through the formation and capacity building of DRM management committees at county and decentralized levels.

To enhance emergency response capacity, the County will construct and equip at least 5 evacuation centers that are gender-segregated, disability-friendly, and compliant with safety standards, alongside the establishment of an Emergency Operations Centre. Existing evacuation centers in at least five county government facilities will be rehabilitated and equipped to ensure readiness during emergencies.

Further, the department will document and regularly update a County Disaster Risk Profile through systematic risk assessments, hazard mapping, and routine data collection. Flood management interventions will be undertaken through the opening and desilting of waterways to reduce flood risks. Additionally, the County will procure strategic food and non-food emergency supplies and establish functional early warning systems and processes to enable timely alerts and coordinated response.

Protocol and coordination of Government functions: In FY 2026/2027, the department will prioritize strengthening of protocol services to enhance professionalism, executive coordination, and institutional image. This will include undertaking specialized protocol training and benchmarking initiatives to build the technical capacity and global best-practice exposure of protocol staff, and procure communication gadgets which include VHF communication gadgets for protocol teams to enhance on time communications; Procure a modern, presentable lectern for the Governor and a separate one branded for the County for use out in the field and in boardrooms.

The County will also strengthen its corporate image and branding through the procurement of standardized protocol staff uniforms, procure a pair of large format flags for Kenya, the County and East Africa for Governor's optics and image branding. Further, executive mobility and operational efficiency will be enhanced through the acquisition of two motor vehicles to support

protocol functions and official engagements, finally procurement of gifts for hosted guests as well as establishing a Grievance Redress Mechanism Desk.

Strengthening Legal Services and Rule of Law: The department will prioritize strengthening of legal services to enhance compliance, reduce litigation risks, and protect public resources. This will include effective legal representation, verification of court decrees, processing of claims, and settlement of legal obligations. The Legal office has a total of 245M planned for settlement in the FY2025/2026. Legal awareness and sensitization programmes will be conducted for county officers and the public to promote compliance with laws and policies. Other key priorities will include improvement of legal office infrastructure through installation of information and case management systems; Drafting and reviewing county legislation, regulations, and policies, and strengthening professional capacity through specialized staff training and participation in professional networks. The County will also support civic education and media outreach to enhance public understanding of legal and governance processes.

Strategy, policy and delivery: In FY 2026/2027, the county will strengthen performance management systems to enhance accountability, efficiency, and service delivery outcomes in line with national public sector performance standards. This will be achieved through negotiation, signing, and implementation of Performance Contracts for all departments, aligned to approved plans, budgets, and sector priorities. Mid-year performance reviews and annual performance evaluations will be conducted to assess progress against agreed targets, identify implementation gaps, and guide corrective actions.

The County will coordinate the annual Performance Contracting evaluation for all departments, including validation and dissemination of performance results to inform management decisions and resource allocation.

To promote individual accountability and productivity, the County will undertake countywide staff performance appraisals, including coordinating individual staff appraisals for all county employees. Appraisal outcomes will be validated and utilized to support performance improvement, capacity development, and effective human resource management.

The department will institutionalize performance management through continuous sensitization and capacity building on the Integrated Performance Management Guidelines, including performance contracting, SPAS, performance appraisal systems, and reporting tools, to ensure uniform application across departments.

The department will further strengthen Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (MERL) systems through routine project monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to track implementation progress, assess programme outcomes, and generate evidence for improved planning and budgeting and train both appointed and field officers and departmental focal persons.

During the period, the department will coordinate development, validation, and dissemination of the County Service Charter through consolidation of departmental service delivery standards and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the department will facilitate development and validation of the County Strategic Plan to align sector priorities with the County Integrated Development Plan and available fiscal space.

To enhance transparency, citizen participation, and social accountability, the department will implement citizen performance reporting mechanisms, including the Citizen Score Card, and undertake periodic surveys against established targets to monitor service delivery performance, identify bottlenecks, and inform evidence-based decision-making.

In line with the newly integrated performance management guidelines, the directorate intends to develop Change Management Plan and Knowledge Management Policy.

Investment opportunities and resource mobilization: In FY 2026/2027, the department will prioritize strengthening investment promotion and resource mobilization to enhance fiscal sustainability and accelerate development financing. Key priorities will include the review and identification of viable investment opportunities across sectors, supported by structured interdepartmental coordination. The County will operationalize interdepartmental investment and resource mobilization committees to improve planning, coordination, and engagement with stakeholders, development partners, and private sector investors.

A core priority will be the development, validation, and dissemination of an Investment Policy Handbook to guide investment decisions and ensure consistency with county legal and policy frameworks. In addition, the County will develop and update a comprehensive Investment Portfolio Handbook to package bankable projects for potential investors and partners.

The County will also prioritize the preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, including initial viability assessments and resource and investment analyses, to identify potential funding streams, assess investment options, and determine financial requirements for priority projects. Further, departments will consolidate and update an inventory of partnerships and resource mobilization initiatives to enhance coordination and avoid duplication.

To institutionalize these efforts, departments will designate Partnerships and Resource Mobilization focal persons to strengthen partnership management and support effective resource mobilization across the County who will be trained by the resource mobilization directorate

Implementation of Security and Enforcement of county by-laws: In FY 2026/2027, the county will prioritize strengthening operational and institutional capacity of the Directorate of Inspectorate and Security to enhance public safety, compliance, and service delivery. Key priorities will include procurement and equipping of the Office of the County Director of Inspectorate and Security with requisite furniture, computers, and printers to improve coordination and administrative efficiency. Sub-county inspectorate offices will also be equipped with essential furniture and office equipment to support decentralized enforcement operations.

The department will prioritize equipping enforcement officers with appropriate tools of trade, including working and ceremonial uniforms, jackets, and safety gear, to promote professionalism, officer safety, and visibility. A Service Charter aligned to the approved standard operating procedures will be developed and customized to guide the directorate's operations and strengthen accountability.

To enhance human resource capacity, the department plans to recruit and train 180 new enforcement officers, with all officers undertaking a mandatory three-month paramilitary training to improve discipline, operational readiness, and enforcement effectiveness. It will also be equipped with modern security and communication infrastructure, including CCTV surveillance systems, VHF communication gadgets, and a centralized control and monitoring system with associated accessories.

Further, the department will institutionalize quarterly consultative and multi-sectoral Security Caucus meetings to strengthen coordination with key security stakeholders and support integrated security management across the County.

2.10 CITY OF KISUMU

Key Achievements

The City is mandated to provide residents with quality services that contribute to an improved quality of life, attract investment, and create a conducive business environment.

During the review period, the City of Kisumu achieved a series of transformative milestones aimed at: modernizing infrastructure, enhancing public safety, and fostering environmental sustainability.

Infrastructure development remained a top priority, particularly regarding the implementation of the Kisumu City Drainage Master Plan. The department maintained 37.75 km of existing drainage systems and constructed an additional 253 meters of new drainage to bolster the city's resilience against flooding.

Urban connectivity was further strengthened through the completion of 6.79 km of road developments. Notably, the Kisian area saw extensive utility upgrades spanning 10.7 km, which included the installation of water pipes, service ducts, security lights, and public sanitation facilities.

Central to these efforts was a commitment to digital transformation: the city developed a dynamic and interactive website that has revolutionized service delivery. By integrating ICT solutions, the department successfully migrated 80% of its listed services to the digital platform, significantly increasing efficiency and accessibility.

To boost the local economy and improve public safety, the city focused on illuminating trading hubs and residential neighbourhoods. This was achieved through the installation of seven (7) new high-mast floodlights and the comprehensive maintenance of 16 existing masts, ensuring that market spaces remain vibrant and secure.

Finally, the city made significant strides in sustainable environmental management by modernizing its green infrastructure. A major renovation initiative breathed new life into several key recreational landmarks, including the Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Sports Complex, Jamhuri Gardens, Uhuru Gardens, and Taifa Park. These efforts, alongside the development of the Prof. Nyong'o Botanical Garden and the refurbishment of Central Square and Market Park, have successfully enhanced the city's aesthetic appeal while promoting urban environmental sustainability.

Departmental Priorities

The City of Kisumu has articulated a robust strategic roadmap for the Financial Year 2026-2027 which is centered on institutional reform, infrastructure modernization, and the promotion of sustainable urban growth.

At the foundational level, the City intends to strengthen its internal governance by implementing a comprehensive Human Resource policy and transitioning toward a digitally integrated service delivery model. This digital transformation will be supported by the expansion of city-wide network infrastructure and the enhancement of data warehousing capabilities, ensuring that municipal operations are both transparent and efficient.

Economic revitalization remains a cornerstone of this agenda, with a particular focus on modernizing the trading environment to bolster revenue and support local commerce. This includes the major redevelopment of the Jubilee and Kibuye markets, alongside targeted improvements to 5 minor markets. To complement these trade hubs, the City will optimize its

urban workspace by formalizing parking infrastructure and installing 50KM of solar street lighting.

Infrastructure development adopts a holistic approach to connectivity and safety. The City of Kisumu aims to upgrade 80KM of access roads and implement the Drainage Master Plan to address long-standing environmental challenges. Furthermore, the City is prioritizing a shift toward sustainable mobility by developing an integrated non-motorized transport network, complete with cycle tracks, pedestrian walkways, and bike-sharing facilities. These physical upgrades will be paired with enhanced security measures, including the installation of 30 new traffic Lights and a network of 50 surveillance cameras to ensure a safe urban environment.

To manage the complexities of rapid urbanization, the City is set to deploy advanced land management tools, such as the Land Information Management System (LIMS) and a formal Land Banking Programme. These initiatives, alongside the construction of a new satellite bus park, are designed to alleviate CBD congestion and ensure that land use aligns with the City's long-term physical development plans.

Simultaneously, public health standards will be elevated through the renovation of the city slaughterhouse.

Finally, in the Financial Year 2026/27, the city emphasizes the importance of "green infrastructure" and urban aesthetics. A significant investment will be made in the rehabilitation of key recreational spaces, including the Jaramogi Oginga Odinga Sports Complex and the Prof. Nyong'o Botanical Gardens, among others.

By revamping its solid waste management strategy and pursuing aggressive greening initiatives, Kisumu aims to create a vibrant, aesthetically pleasing environment that fosters a high quality of life for all residents and positions the city as a competitive regional hub.

2.11 COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KISUMU

Key Achievements

During FY 2024/25–2025/26, the County Assembly recorded significant achievements. Key among them was the construction of an ultra-modern Assembly office complex, currently at 82% completion and projected to be fully operational by February 2026. To date, Kshs.377, 862,667 has been paid to the contractor against a total contract sum of Kshs.478, 000,000. Upon completion, the facility is expected to substantially improve the working environment, welfare, and overall wellbeing of Members and staff of the County Assembly.

To strengthen institutional capacity, the department recruited twenty-one (21) new employees and implemented seven (7) internal promotions to enhance service delivery. In addition, continuous capacity-building programmes were undertaken, resulting in the training and reskilling of forty-seven (47) Members of the County Assembly and twenty-eight (28) staff. These interventions enhanced skills and competencies, leading to improved quality of deliberations, committee work, and productivity in plenary sessions.

Further, the CAK made notable progress in discharging its constitutional mandate, particularly in enhancing public participation and citizen engagement. On the legislative and oversight front, the Assembly processed to completion thirty-five (35) bills, one hundred and eighty-two (182) motions, six (6) petitions, and seven (7) policies. Additionally, two hundred and eleven (211) committee reports and their corresponding recommendations were deliberated upon and reviewed.

Departmental Priorities

Under Improvement of the Working Environment. The CAK will fast-track completion, furnishing, and occupation of the Ultra-Modern Assembly Complex by Members and staff. In addition, it will undertake the construction of thirty-five (35) Ward Offices across all wards in the county to enhance constituency representation and service delivery.

On Enhancement of ICT Infrastructure and Digital Services. The CAK will initiate procurement and installation of ICT equipment and infrastructure, including networking, website maintenance, and Wi-Fi connectivity to support live streaming of plenary and committee proceedings, enhance transparency, and improve efficiency in legislative and administrative operations.

On Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening. the CAK will conduct Induction and structured training programmes for newly recruited staff, alongside continuous professional development for members and staff, to equip them with relevant skills and competencies required for effective legislative, oversight, and representative functions.

On Public Participation, Civic Education, and Feedback Mechanisms. the CAK seeks to enhance implementation of civic education and public participation programmes, including *Bunge Mashinani*, to strengthen citizen awareness and engagement in county governance. It will also operationalize the liaison office to enhance feedback mechanisms.

2.12 COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Key Achievements

In FY 2024/25-2025/26, the County Public Service Board demonstrated significant progress in strengthening the county's human resource capacity. Through its Recruitment Selection and Capacity Building Committee, the Board contributed towards the County Education department strengthening by filling 125 positions. The board recruited 100 ECDE teachers, underscoring the county's commitment to foundational education and ensuring young learners receive quality early childhood care and education across Kisumu County. The Board also recruited 25 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Instructors, to enhance skills development and technical training.

The board further recruited 8 specialist officers, for the Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning & Urban Development department, to support the county's spatial planning, housing projects, land administration, and urban development initiatives, for Kisumu's growth as a major lakeside city.

Two (2) staff members were also recruited for the Office of the County Attorney, strengthening the county's legal advisory and litigation capacity, to enhance compliance with legal frameworks and protection of county interests.

The board also renewed 146 staff contracts, demonstrating commitment to continuity and retention of experienced personnel. These included 119 staff for the Department of Medical Services, Public Health & Sanitation (MOH-UHC), 25 staff for the Public Service, County Administration & Participatory Development Department, 1 staff for the Lands, Housing, Physical Planning & Urban Development department, and 1 staff for City of Kisumu.

During the period, the Board accepted requests and placed a total of seven hundred and eighty one (781) students on industrial attachment across the various county departments.

Seventeen staff (17) members across various departments were confirmed in their positions, an important milestone in career progression and providing job security.

The board invested in its own development through 11 capacity building initiatives for board members and secretariat staff. These training programs covered areas such as governance, recruitment best practices, performance management, ethics, and emerging human resource trends, ensuring the board remains effective in executing its mandate.

During the period under review, the Board finalized the development of one policy document, the Draft Discipline Procedure Manual, which was shared with relevant stakeholders for their input and submission of memoranda.

The board members, whose tenure ended in April 2025, developed a comprehensive End of Term Performance Report covering the period 2019-2025, providing accountability and documentation of the board's achievements over its entire term. The report serves as a critical tool for institutional memory, stakeholder communication, and planning for future board terms.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and over the medium-term period, the County Public Service Board will prioritize implementation of the following programmes to meet its strategic priorities:

Human Resource Development and Management Activities: The County Public Service Board will put in place capacity building and continuous professional development initiatives to enhance workforce capacities across all county departments, as effective service delivery depends fundamentally on having well-trained, properly placed, and adequately supported staff members who possess the necessary competencies to execute their mandates.

Additionally, the board will conduct comprehensive induction programs for all new staff members to ensure they understand the county's vision, values, policies, and operational procedures from the onset of their employment.

The board will then undertake a thorough review/development of critical policy frameworks that guide human resource management practices. These includes documents such as the Scheme of Service, policy guidelines, internship frameworks, detailed job descriptions and specifications, and succession planning mechanisms, work environment health and safety, performance management, training and development, gender mainstreaming among others. These foundational documents will ensure clarity in roles, responsibilities, and career progression pathways for all county employees.

A critical component of this involves the development and implementation of a new strategic plan that will guide the board's operations and interventions over the medium term. The board will also undertake a comprehensive review of its existing HR policies and procedures manual to ensure they remain relevant, compliant with current legislation, and responsive to emerging human resource management trends.

To optimize workforce composition and deployment, the board will facilitate the recruitment of new staff members through transparent and merit-based processes involving advertising, shortlisting, and interviews; depending on county departments' identified and approved staffing needs. The Board will also conduct promotion of deserving employees who meet the requisite qualifications and experience, the re-designation of employees to better align job titles with actual responsibilities, and the conversion of terms of employment for employees, where there is need and resources availed through the departments.

Performance Management Services Strategy: The County Public Service Board will implement a robust performance management services strategy aimed at establishing systematic mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating, and enhancing employee performance across the county public service. This strategy recognizes that achieving organizational objectives requires not only having the right people in the right positions but also ensuring they are performing optimally and continuously improving their effectiveness.

Central to this, is the development and operationalization of a comprehensive Performance Appraisal System (PAS) that will provide objective criteria for assessing employee performance, identifying training needs, and making informed decisions regarding promotions and career development. The system will incorporate clear performance indicators, regular performance reviews, and feedback mechanisms that foster a culture of continuous improvement and accountability.

To support data-driven decision-making in human resource management, the board plans to procure and operationalize a Human Resource Information Management System (HRIMS). This digital platform will centralize employee data, streamline HR processes, facilitate accurate

reporting, and enable real-time monitoring of key human resource metrics such as staff establishment, vacancies, training records, performance data, and leave management. The system will enhance efficiency, reduce paperwork, minimize errors, and provide management with timely information for strategic planning.

The Board also plans to conduct regular independent Human Resource Audits as a mechanism for ensuring compliance, identifying inefficiencies, and recommending improvements. Additionally, the board plans to engage consultants to develop a revised staff establishment that accurately reflects current organizational structures, workload requirements, and service delivery needs.

To maintain payroll integrity and prevent irregularities, the board plans to conduct quarterly payroll audits throughout the fiscal year. These audits will verify the accuracy of salary payments, identify unauthorized additions or deletions, detect ghost workers, and ensure compliance with established compensation policies. The audits will contribute to prudent financial management and protect the county from potential losses due to payroll fraud.

Recognizing the importance of ethical conduct and constitutional values in public service, the board plans to organize regular sensitization forums to educate staff on the principles and values of governance as outlined in Articles 10 and 232 of the Kenya Constitution. These forums will emphasize values such as integrity, transparency, accountability, professionalism, and respect for human rights. By institutionalizing these values, the board aims to cultivate a public service culture characterized by ethical behavior, responsiveness to citizen needs, and commitment to the public interest.

Governance and Compliance Initiatives: The County Public Service Board will put in place activities that promote adherence to laws, policies, and ethical standards throughout the county public service, since effective governance and strict compliance with established frameworks are essential for maintaining public trust, ensuring accountability, and delivering quality services to citizens.

One such activity is Declaration of Income, Assets & Liabilities (DIALS), which the board will ensure that all the county staff comply with, and that the submitted documents are managed appropriately.

Another compliance activity is effective disciplinary management, by establishing clear procedures for handling and resolving disciplinary cases in a fair, timely, and transparent manner. The board will ensure that disciplinary cases are processed and concluded in a timely manner, following due process and affording all parties the right to be heard. The board will also facilitate the effective and professional management and resolution of legal matters arising between the board and county employees.

The Board will sensitize county employees on compliance issues, with the aim of attaining reduced instances of misconduct, enhanced protection of public resources, and strengthened institutional credibility.

The board will actively work on the development and implementation of a Whistleblower Policy to enhance collective responsibility towards compliance with the rules and regulations governing the use of public resources.

Administration Planning and Support Services: The Board will ensure that it creates an enabling environment for effective human resource management operations, by constructing a modern administration block, designed to accommodate current staff, provide room for future expansion, incorporate contemporary workspace design principles, and create a professional

environment that enhances productivity. In addition to new construction, the Board will maintain and upgrade existing facilities through renovation of two office buildings.

The Board plans to apportion adequate budget for staff compensation, procure and provide ICT equipment, replace obsolete equipment to support new staff additions, and ensure that employees have the tools necessary to perform their duties efficiently. It will also acquire appropriate furniture to create ergonomic workstations that promote productivity.

The Board plans to prioritize the automation and digitization of core services, including recruitment processes, to ensure transparency, effectiveness and efficiency.

To ensure that performance management is evidence-based and aligned with best practices, the board will develop and review a comprehensive county Human Resource Management Performance Management Framework.

The Board also plans to purchase a motor vehicle to facilitate its operations, including field visits, stakeholder engagement, document delivery, and official travel. This will enhance mobility, improve response times, and ensure that board members and staff can fulfill their duties without logistical constraints.

Additionally, the board will procure communication equipment to enhance accessibility, and enable staff to remain connected even when working outside the office.

Finally, the board seeks to ensure adequate provision for general administrative expenses and utilities essential for day-to-day operations. These include office supplies and stationery, internet connectivity to support digital operations, water and electricity to maintain a functional work environment, postage and courier services for official correspondence, and other miscellaneous expenses that arise in the normal course of business. By budgeting adequately for these operational requirements, the board will avoid disruptions and ensure smooth functioning throughout the fiscal year.

2.13 SPORTS, CULTURE, GENDER AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

Key achievements:

In FY 2024/25-2025/26, The Department of Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs registered remarkable achievements in the following program areas;

Under Sports and Talent Development, the department coordinated participation of sports persons in 11 organized Sporting activities in different parts of the County as well as in National Sporting events. It also coordinated the County participation in the annual KICOSCA Games which were held in Siaya County and in which Kisumu County emerged position 3 overall. Further, the Department facilitated participation of 5 Vulnerable and marginalized groups in Sporting events within the County and Nationally. This intervention in disability sports integration has ensured remarkable success for the Kisumu County Para volley team in National competitions.

To ensure competitiveness in Sports, the department invested in the upgrade of 7 Sports infrastructure and recreational facilities across the County. The facilities which are at different stages of completion will ensure that County teams train in favorable conditions and will lead to improvement in sports performance.

The department improved 3 Heritage and Cultural Sites in the County; Coordinated the handover of Kisumu Museum to the County Government and completed the rehabilitation of Kanyakwar Cultural Center.

To ensure greater talent development, 13 Cultural and Artistic groups were supported to train and nurture their creative potential with a view to positioning the groups to monetize their creativity. The department also facilitated the County's participation in the Kenya Music and Cultural Festival held in Eldoret.

With respect to Gender mainstreaming, the Department has initiated 7 Gender specific empowerment programs to raise awareness and mitigate GBV cases across the County. The department has prioritized Youth empowerment and initiated 28 training and empowerment programs to equip the youth with life skills and entrepreneurship skills.

Departmental Priorities

During FY 2026/27 and the medium-term period, the department will prioritize implementation of the following programmes to meet its strategic priorities:

Sports and Talent Development: To further entrench Sports and talent development in Kisumu County and to position Sports for economic development and Youth Employment, the Department will organize Participation in 7 organized sporting activities. This is in addition to 3

planned Sports programs for Vulnerable and marginalized sporting activities aimed at integration of PWDs in Sports.

The department will also prioritize the upgrade and development of 4 additional infrastructural facilities spread across the County particularly in regions where facilities are still lacking.

In respect to Culture and Heritage, the department has earmarked the preservation of 3 Heritage sites as well as the rehabilitation of Kisumu Museum to position the facility as a premier regional heritage conservation hub and tourist attraction.

In talent development, 8 Culture and Arts talent development programs will be initiated to proactively engage the youth in the creative industry.

To ensure gender equity/parity, the department will prioritize 8 Gender empowerment programs, additional 24 Gender mainstreaming initiatives as well as 5 GBV response for implementation.

Finally, on Youth empowerment strategies, the department will implement 5 programs to equip the youth with skills requisite for enterprise development.

CHAPTER THREE
RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MEDIUM TERM OUTLOOK

3.1 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Global growth was estimated at 3.3 percent in 2025, underpinned by easing trade tensions, improved financial conditions, and resilient consumer and business spending. Growth is projected to remain at 3.3 percent in 2026, before easing marginally to 3.2 percent in 2027 (Table 3.1). The sustained resilience reflects continued investment in technology, particularly artificial intelligence, more flexible private-sector supply chains, and generally accommodative financial conditions. However, heightened policy uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and the risk of renewed trade fragmentation continue to weigh on the global outlook.

In advanced economies, growth is expected to be moderate at 1.8 percent in 2026 and 1.7 percent in 2027 from an estimated 1.7 percent in 2025. The United States economy is projected to expand by 2.4 percent in 2026 from a growth of 2.1 percent in 2025, buoyed by strong business investment and resilient household spending, albeit amid ongoing trade-policy uncertainty. The euro area and other major advanced economies are anticipated to register slower but stable growth, underpinned by domestic demand and wage gains, but constrained by weaker external demand and subdued business sentiment.

In emerging market and developing economies, growth is projected to moderate to 4.2 percent in 2026, from 4.4 percent in 2025. China's growth outlook remains firm, reflecting continued policy stimulus, increased policy bank lending, and lower effective US tariff rates following the temporary trade truce. Growth in the Middle East and Central Asia is expected to accelerate in 2026, supported by higher oil output, resilient domestic demand, and ongoing reforms. In Latin America and the Caribbean, growth is projected to slow in 2026 before recovering in 2027, while emerging and developing Europe is expected to rebound from the sharp slowdown experienced in 2025 as the effects of earlier trade-policy shifts dissipate.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, growth is projected to strengthen from 4.4 percent in 2025 to 4.6 percent in 2026 and 2027, supported by macroeconomic stabilization, improving domestic demand, easing inflationary pressures, and continued reform efforts in several key economies. Notwithstanding the improved outlook, the region remains exposed to risks arising from fiscal pressures, external financing constraints, and global economic uncertainty.

Economy	Growth (%)			
	Actual	Estimate	Projections	
	2024	2025	2026	2027
World	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Advanced Economies	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Of which: USA	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.0
Euro Area	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4
Japan	(0.2)	1.1	0.7	0.6
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1
Of which: China	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0
India	6.5	7.3	6.4	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
Of which: South Africa	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Nigeria	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1

Figure 3.1. Global and Regional Economic Outlook

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2025.

3.2 DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Kenyan economy continues to demonstrate significant resilience despite facing multiple challenges from both domestic and external environments. Over the past three years (2022–2024), the economy expanded at an average annual rate of 5.1 percent (4.9 percent in 2022, 5.7 percent in 2023, and 4.7 percent in 2024). This performance exceeds the global average growth rate of 3.5 percent and the sub-Saharan Africa average of 3.9 percent over the same period. This strong performance reflects the sound and deliberate policies implemented during the period, as well as the growing diversification of the economy, which has reduced reliance on any single sector.

The economy continued to demonstrate resilience in 2025, posting improved performance with growth of 4.9 percent, 5.0 percent and 4.9 percent in the first, second and third quarters respectively (Figure 3.2). This growth was primarily underpinned by strong performance in the agriculture sector, a recovery of the industry sector, and the resilience of services sector. All economic sectors recorded positive growth rates in the first three quarters of 2025, with varied magnitudes across activities.

In 2025, the primary sector grew by 6.2 percent in the first quarter, 4.9 percent in the second quarter and 4.0 percent in the third quarter compared to a growth of 4.5 percent, 4.0 percent and 2.9 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024 (**Figure 3.2**). This was as a result of the robust growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sector and a recovery in the mining and quarrying sub-sector. Activities in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sub-sector expanded by 6.0 percent in the first quarter, 4.4 percent in the second quarter and 3.2 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 5.6 percent, 4.5 percent and 4.0 percent in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This performance was driven by favorable weather conditions experienced in most parts of the country involved in crop and animal production. This was evident in the significant increase in the production of milk, coffee, and vegetables, as well as exports of cut flowers. However, the sub-sector's performance was somewhat curtailed by a decline in tea and sugarcane production.

The mining and quarrying sub-sector grew by 10.8 percent in the first quarter, 15.3 percent in the second quarter, and 16.6 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to contractions of 16.1 percent, 5.5 percent, and 12.2 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This growth reflected increased activity and renewed investment following a period of subdued performance in the previous year.

In the first three quarters of 2025, the industry sector recorded a growth of 2.6 percent in the first quarter, 3.3 percent in the second quarter and 4.1 percent in the third quarter, an improvement from a growth of 1.5 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This growth was driven by improved performance across manufacturing, electricity and water supply, and construction sub-sectors.

The manufacturing sub-sector grew by 2.1 percent in the first quarter, 1.0 percent in the second quarter, and 2.5 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 1.9 percent, 3.2 percent, and 2.3 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This growth was

supported by both food and non-food manufacturing activities. Within food manufacturing, the sub-sector benefited from strong increases in coffee auctions and milk deliveries. Non-food manufacturing also performed well, with increased production of cement and galvanized sheets, as well as increased assembly of motor vehicles.

The electricity and water supply sub-sector grew by 3.6 percent in the first quarter, 5.7 percent in the second quarter, and 3.6 percent in the third quarter of 2025, representing an improvement compared to growth of 2.8 percent, 1.2 percent, and 0.9 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. Growth was driven by higher electricity generation, with solar, wind, and geothermal sources contributing significantly, although increases in thermal generation and a decline in hydro generation curtailed overall performance.

The construction sub-sector grew by 3.0 percent in the first quarter, 5.7 percent in the second quarter, and 6.7 percent in the third quarter of 2025, up from growth of 0.4 percent and contractions of 3.7 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This performance was driven by increased consumption of key inputs such as cement, iron, and steel. Additionally, the quantity of imported bitumen increased during the period.

The services sector recorded growth of 4.8 percent in the first quarter, 5.5 percent in the second quarter, and 5.4 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 6.8 percent, 6.2 percent, and 5.7 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. The transportation and storage sub-sector expanded by 3.7 percent in the first quarter, 5.4 percent in the second quarter, and 5.2 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 4.1 percent, 3.4 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. Performance in this sub-sector was supported by increased activity in road, water, and air transport, as well as railway operations.

The accommodation and food service sub-sectors grew by 4.1 percent in the first quarter, 7.8 percent in the second quarter, and 17.7 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 38.1 percent, 35.0 percent, and 22.9 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This growth was largely supported by increased visitor arrivals, as Kenya co-hosted the African Nations Championship (CHAN) in the third quarter of 2025. International visitor arrivals through the two major airport, Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Mombasa International Airport (MIA), increased during the first three quarters of 2025.

The information and communication sub-sector grew by 5.8 percent in the first quarter, 6.0 percent in the second quarter, and 4.5 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 9.2 percent, 6.7 percent, and 6.9 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. This performance was supported by increases in both domestic and international mobile voice traffic, as well as higher mobile broadband data consumption.

The financial and insurance sub-sector recorded growth of 5.2 percent in the first quarter, 6.7 percent in the second quarter, and 5.4 percent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to growth of 9.6 percent, 8.0 percent, and 7.3 percent, respectively, in the corresponding quarters of 2024. The slower growth reflects the impact of easing interest rates, which moderated earnings from financial intermediation, alongside relatively modest credit growth to the private sector.

Leading indicators of economic activity point to improved performance in the fourth quarter of 2025. As such, full-year growth is estimated at 5.0 percent and projected to improve to 5.3 percent in 2026. This growth is supported by continued resilience of key service sectors and agriculture, and continued recovery of the industry sector. The outlook will be reinforced by the ongoing implementation of priorities under Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) (Figure 3.3).

Sectors/Sub-sectors	Quarterly Growth Rates					
	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3
1. Primary sector	4.5	4.0	2.9	6.2	4.9	4.0
1.1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.6	4.5	4.0	6.0	4.4	3.2
1.2. Mining and Quarrying	(16.1)	(5.5)	(12.2)	10.8	15.3	16.6
2. Secondary Sector (Industry)	1.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	3.3	4.1
2.1. Manufacturing	1.9	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.0	2.5
2.2. Electricity and Water supply	2.8	1.2	0.9	3.6	5.7	3.6
2.3. Construction	0.4	(3.7)	(2.6)	3.0	5.7	6.7
3. Tertiary sector (Services)	6.8	6.2	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.4
3.1. Wholesale and Retail trade	3.6	2.5	2.6	5.4	4.1	4.8
3.2. Accommodation and Restaurant	38.1	35.0	22.9	4.1	7.8	17.7
3.3. Transport and Storage	4.1	3.4	4.6	3.7	5.4	5.2
3.4. Information and Communication	9.2	6.7	6.9	5.8	6.0	4.5
3.5. Financial and Insurance	9.6	8.0	7.3	5.2	6.7	5.4
3.6. Public Administration	7.5	9.0	7.3	6.5	6.0	5.1
3.7. Others	5.8	5.6	4.9	4.4	5.2	5.2
of which Professional, Admin & Support Services	9.4	6.7	4.5	4.6	8.5	6.1
Real Estate	6.9	5.9	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.7
Education	2.4	3.2	4.8	2.9	3.2	3.4
Health	5.4	8.1	6.2	4.8	6.8	4.1
Taxes less subsidies	2.9	3.8	6.3	5.7	3.3	3.7
Real GDP	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.9

Figure 3. 2: Sectoral GDP Performance

Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

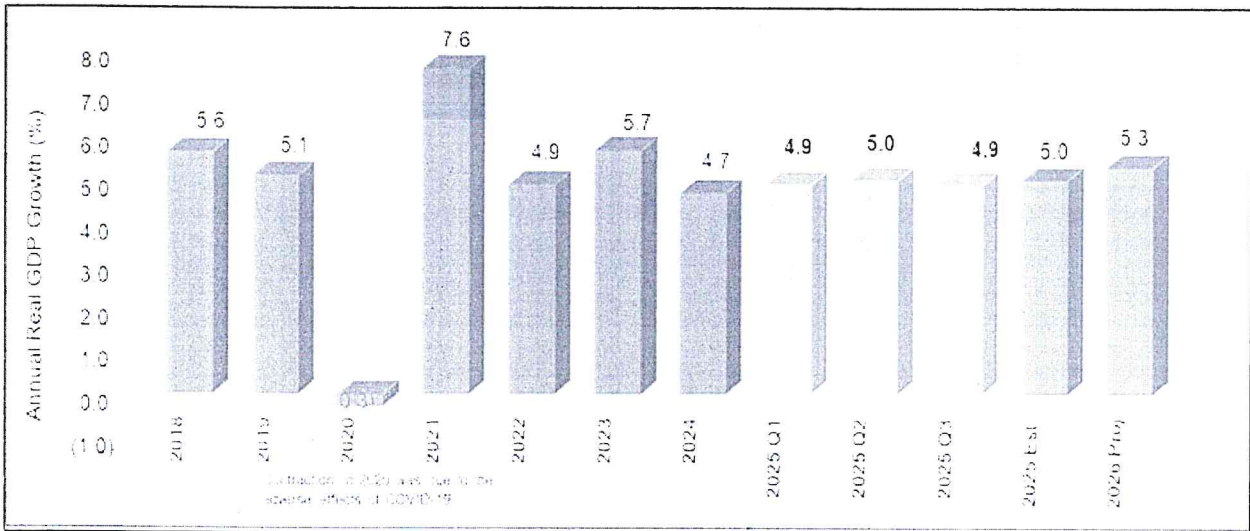


Figure 3. 3. Annual Real GDP Growth Rates, percent
 Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

3.2.1 Inflation Developments

Overall 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. The stable inflation has been supported by: abundant supply of food attributed to favorable weather conditions coupled with government interventions; lower fuel inflation attributed to the stability of the exchange rate and lower international oil prices. Inflation stood at 4.4 percent in January 2026 compared to 3.3 percent in January 2025 (Figure 3.4). The increase reflects the easing of monetary policy.

Core inflation remained muted at 2.2 percent in January 2026 from 2.0 percent in January 2025, mainly on account of lower prices of processed food items. Non-core inflation rose to 10.3 percent in January 2026 from 6.8 percent in January 2025, driven primarily by sharper increases in transport costs, as well as higher prices of vegetables, particularly tomatoes, carrots, onions, and cabbages, alongside pressures from utilities and energy.

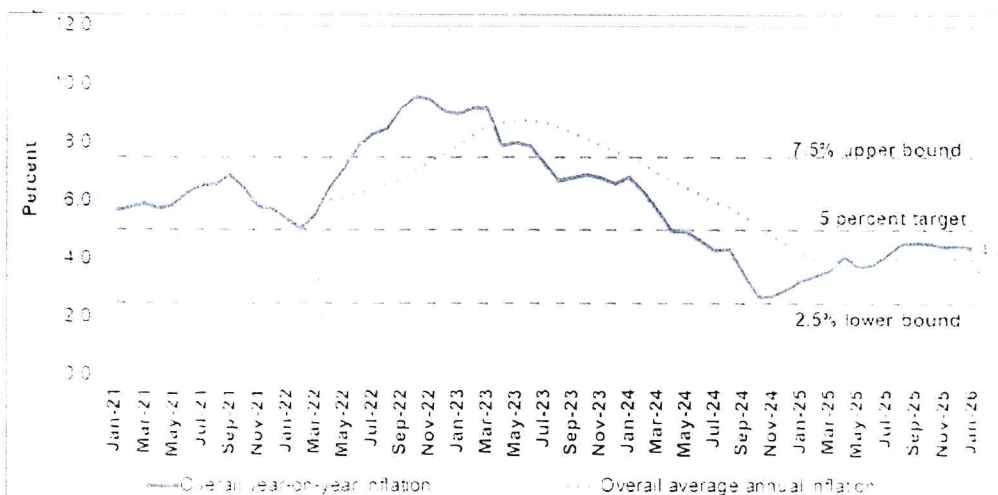


Figure 3. 4: Inflation Rate, Percent
 Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Interest Rates Developments

The Central Bank of Kenya, through the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), has gradually eased monetary policy by lowering the Central Bank Rate (CBR) from 13.0 percent in August 2024 to 9.0 percent in December 2025 (Figure 3.5a). This measure is intended to augment previous policy actions aimed at stimulating bank lending to the private sector and supporting economic activity. It also seeks to ensure that inflationary expectations remain firmly anchored, while the exchange rate remains stable.

Short-term interest rates declined in line with the easing of monetary policy. KESONIA (the overnight interbank rate) declined to 9.0 percent in January 2026 from 11.2 percent in January 2025, while the 91-day Treasury bill rate declined to 7.7 percent from 9.6 percent over the same period. Similarly, the 182-day Treasury bill rate declined to 7.8 percent in January 2026 from 10.0 percent in January 2025, while the 364-day Treasury bill rate declined to 9.2 percent from 11.3 percent over the same period. The decrease in government domestic borrowing rates has contributed to lower debt-servicing costs.

Commercial banks' average lending and deposit rates decreased in the year to November 2025 in tandem with the easing of the monetary policy. The average lending rate decreased to 14.9 percent in November 2025 from 17.2 percent in November 2024 while the average deposit rate also decreased to 7.3 percent from 10.4 percent over the same period. Consequently, the average interest rate spread increased to 7.6 percent in November 2025 from 6.8 percent in November 2024.

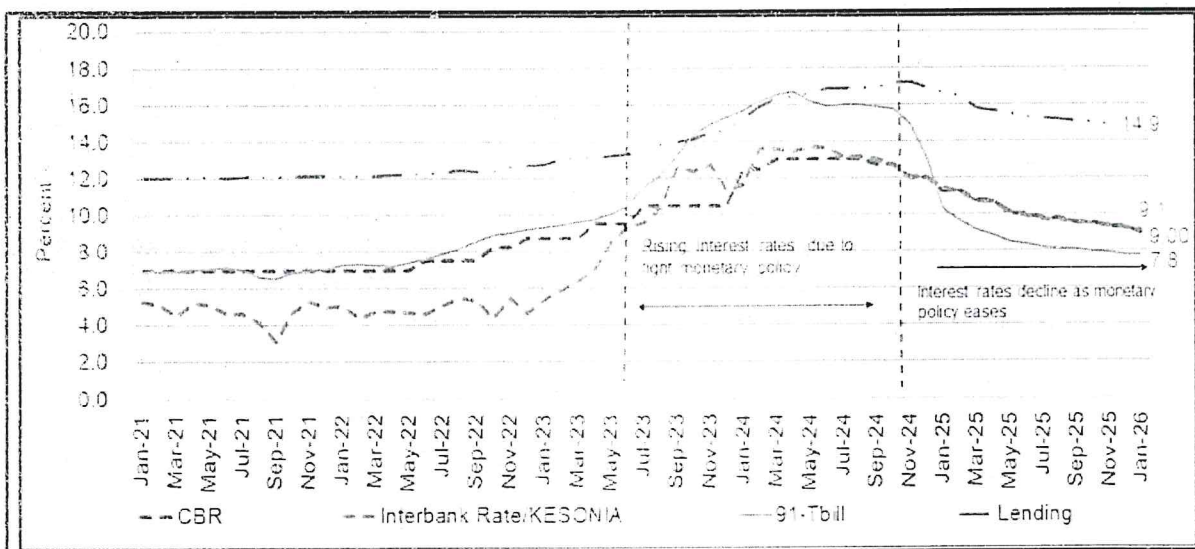


Figure 3.5a: Short Term Interest Rates

Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

3.2.2 Monetary and Credit Developments

Broad money supply, M3, grew by 9.8 percent in the year to December 2025, compared to a contraction of 0.2 percent in the year to December 2024 (Figure 3.6). The improved growth of M3 was driven by higher growth in both Net Foreign Assets (NFA) and Net Domestic Assets (NDA), particularly credit to both the Government and the private sector. The NFA of the banking system grew by 40.7 percent in the year to December 2025, compared to a growth of 6.1 percent in the year to December 2024. The increase in NFA was mainly attributable to a rise in

the Central Bank's foreign assets, while growth in commercial banks' foreign assets slowed during the period.

	2023 December	2024 December	2025 December	Absolute Change		Percent Change	
				2023-2024 December	2024-2025 December	2023-2024 December	2024-2025 December
COMPONENTS OF M3							
1. Money supply (M1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	2,044.1	2,121.4	2,306.0	77.3	284.6	3.8	13.4
1.1 currency outside banks (M0)	282.1	292.8	323.2	10.7	30.4	3.8	10.4
1.2 Demand deposits	1,663.9	1,714.5	1,970.0	50.6	255.5	3.0	14.9
1.3 Other deposits at CBK	98.0	114.1	112.8	16.1	(1.3)	16.4	(1.1)
2. Money supply (M2 + 2.1)	3,952.3	4,231.3	4,682.7	279.0	451.3	7.1	10.7
2.1 Time and savings deposits	1,908.3	2,109.9	2,276.7	201.7	166.7	10.6	7.9
Money supply, M3 (2+3.1)	5,498.6	5,488.7	6,029.3	(9.8)	540.6	(0.2)	9.8
3.1 Foreign currency deposits	1,546.3	1,257.4	1,346.7	(288.8)	89.3	(18.7)	7.1
SOURCES OF M3							
1. Net foreign assets (1.1+1.2)	793.6	841.7	1,183.9	48.1	342.2	6.1	40.7
1.1 Central Bank	486.9	610.1	892.5	123.3	282.4	25.3	46.3
1.2 Banking Institutions	306.7	231.5	291.4	(75.2)	59.8	(24.5)	25.8
2. Net domestic assets (2.1+2.2)	4,705.0	4,647.1	4,845.4	(57.9)	198.4	(1.2)	4.3
2.1 Domestic credit (2.1.1+2.1.2+2.1.3)	6,252.0	5,909.0	6,429.8	(343.0)	520.9	(5.5)	8.8
2.1.1 Government (net)	2,239.5	1,984.2	2,289.6	(255.3)	305.4	(11.4)	15.4
2.1.2 Other public sector	101.3	67.1	34.3	(34.2)	(12.6)	(33.8)	(18.8)
2.1.3 Private sector	3,911.2	3,857.7	4,085.8	(53.5)	228.1	(1.4)	5.9
2.2 Other assets net	(1,547.0)	(1,261.9)	(1,584.4)	285.1	(322.5)	18.4	(25.6)

Figure 3.6. Money and Credit Developments (12 Months to December 2025) KSh billion

Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

Net Domestic Assets (NDA) improved to a growth of 4.3 percent in the year to December 2025, compared to a contraction of 1.2 percent over a similar period in 2024. The domestic credit extended by the banking system to the Government grew by 15.4 percent in the year to December 2025 compared to a contraction of 11.4 percent over a similar period in 2024 while lending to other public sectors contracted by 18.8 percent compared to a contraction of 33.8 percent over the same period. Increased net lending to government mainly reflected increase uptake of government securities by commercial banks. In contrast, lending to other public sector declined, mainly reflecting repayments by parastatals

Growth in private sector credit from the banking system recorded a growth of 5.9 percent in the year to December 2025 compared to a contraction of 1.4 percent in the year to December 2024. Growth in credit to key sectors of the economy, particularly Agriculture, manufacturing, building and construction, Finance and insurance, and consumer durables, remained strong in December 2025. This mainly reflects improved demand for credit in line with the declining interest rates.

The Monthly (month on month) credit flows to the private sector improved to KSh 31.9 billion in December 2025 due to the easing of the monetary policy stance to lower the cost of funds for banks (Figure 3.7). Sustained demand particularly for working capital due to resilient economic activities and the implementation of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for the vulnerable MSMEs will continue to support private sector credit uptake.

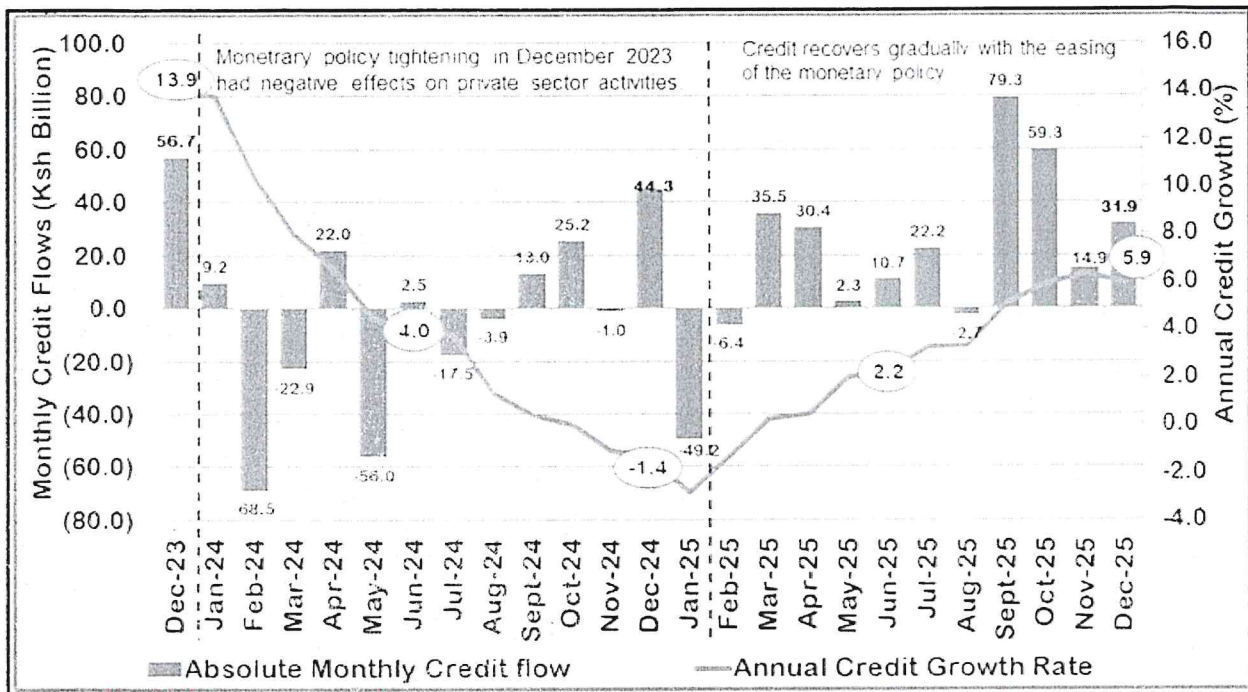


Figure 3.7: Private Sector Credit
Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

3.2.3 External Sector Developments

The current account deficit stood at US\$ 3,298.9 million (2.4 percent of GDP) in December 2025, compared to US\$ 1,550.6 million (1.2 percent of GDP) in December 2024 (Figure 3.8). The current account balance was supported by resilient goods exports, an improvement in services receipt and net primary income, and increased remittances. The current account deficit in the 12 months to December 2025 was more than fully financed by financial account inflows.

	Dec-23	Dec-24	Dec-25	Year to December 2025		Actuals as a Percent of GDP	
				Absolute Change	Percent Change	Dec-24	Dec-25
Overall Balance	1,008.1	(1,458.7)	(1,868.3)	(409.6)	(28.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)
A) Current Account	(2,728.4)	(1,550.6)	(3,298.9)	(1,748.3)	(112.8)	(1.2)	(2.4)
<i>Merchandise Account (adv)</i>	(9,556.4)	(9,734.2)	(10,995.3)	(1,261.1)	(13.0)	(7.8)	(7.9)
a) Goods: exports	11,051.3	12,507.9	13,266.1	758.1	6.1	10.0	9.5
b) Goods: imports	20,587.8	22,242.1	24,261.3	2,019.2	9.1	17.7	17.3
<i>Net Services (adv)</i>	1,703.4	2,416.1	2,100.9	(315.2)	(13.0)	1.9	1.5
c) Services: credit	7,149.2	8,077.6	8,168.3	90.6	1.1	6.4	5.8
d) Services: debit	5,445.8	5,661.5	6,067.4	405.9	7.2	4.5	4.3
<i>Net Primary Income (adv)</i>	(1,861.1)	(1,845.5)	(1,798.7)	46.8	2.5	(1.5)	(1.3)
e) Primary income: credit	182.3	291.7	401.1	109.4	37.5	0.2	0.3
f) Primary income: debit	2,043.5	2,137.2	2,199.8	62.6	2.9	1.7	1.6
<i>Net Secondary Income</i>	6,985.8	7,613.0	7,394.1	(218.8)	(2.9)	6.1	5.3
g) Secondary income: credit	7,079.0	7,662.1	7,459.7	(202.4)	(2.6)	6.1	5.3
of which Remittances	4,189.9	4,945.2	5,036.8	91.5	1.9	3.9	3.6
h) Secondary income: debit	93.3	49.1	65.5	16.4	33.5	0.0	0.0
B) Capital Account	127.6	232.2	180.7	(51.5)	(22.2)	0.2	0.1
C) Financial Account	(1,847.0)	(3,213.6)	(5,266.7)	(2,053.1)	(63.9)	(2.6)	(3.8)

Figure 3.8: Balance of Payments (USD Million)
Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

The balance in the merchandise account deteriorated by US\$ 1,261.1 million to a deficit of US\$ 10,995.3 million in December 2025 mainly due to an increase in import bill that more than offset the increase in exports. Goods exports increased by 6.1 percent, due to higher domestic exports particularly horticulture, coffee, manufactured goods, and apparel. Goods imports rose by 9.1 percent, reflecting increases in intermediate and capital goods imports.

Services receipts increased by 7.2 percent, mainly supported by increased receipts from travel services. The deficit on the primary account narrowed by US\$ 46.8 million to a deficit of US\$ 1,798.7 million in the year to December 2025, compared to the same period last year. Diaspora remittances increased by 1.9 percent to US\$ 5,036.8 million in the 12 months to December 2025 compared to US\$ 4,945.2 million in a similar period in 2024. Remittances increased forex inflows into the country, with some going to investment while others support household consumption of our people.

The capital account balance decreased by US\$ 51.5 million to register a surplus of US\$ 180.7 million in December 2025 compared to a surplus of US\$ 232.2 million in the same period in 2024. Net financial inflows improved to US\$ 5,266.7 million in December 2025 compared to US\$ 3,213.6 million in December 2024 reflecting an increase in net financial liabilities, which more than offset the decline in net acquisition of financial assets. The net financial inflows were mainly in the form of Portfolio investments, direct investments, financial derivatives and other investments.

3.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves

The banking system's foreign exchange holdings remained strong at US\$ 18,312.1 million in December 2025 from US\$ 16,324.5 million in December 2024. The official foreign exchange reserves held by the Central Bank stood at US\$ 12,098.6 million compared to US\$ 10,066.6 million over the same period in 2024 (Figure 3.9). Commercial banks foreign exchange holdings decreased to US\$ 6,213.6 million in December 2025 from US\$ 6,257.9 million in December.

The official reserves held by the Central Bank in December 2025 represented 5.2 months of import cover, compared to 4.4 months of import cover in December 2024. These reserves continue to provide adequate cover and a buffer against short-term shocks in the foreign exchange market. The level of reserves also exceeds the minimum requirement of four months of import cover.

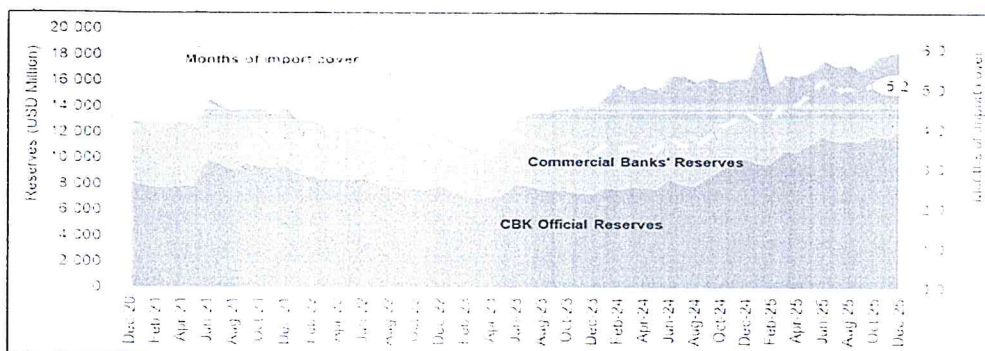


Figure 3. 9: Foreign Exchange Reserves (USD Million)

Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

3.2.5 Exchange Rate Developments

The Kenya Shilling remained relatively stable against the US Dollar, exchanging at an average of KSh 129.0 in January 2026 compared to KSh 129.4 in January 2025. However, the Shilling depreciated against the Sterling Pound and the Euro by 9.1 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively. The Sterling Pound averaged KSh 174.3 in January 2026, up from KSh 159.8 in January 2025, while the Euro averaged KSh 151.4 compared to KSh 134.0 over the same period. Overall, the foreign exchange market remained well-supported by steady inflows from agricultural exports and diaspora remittances, which helped cushion the Shilling against excessive volatility (**Figure 3.10**).

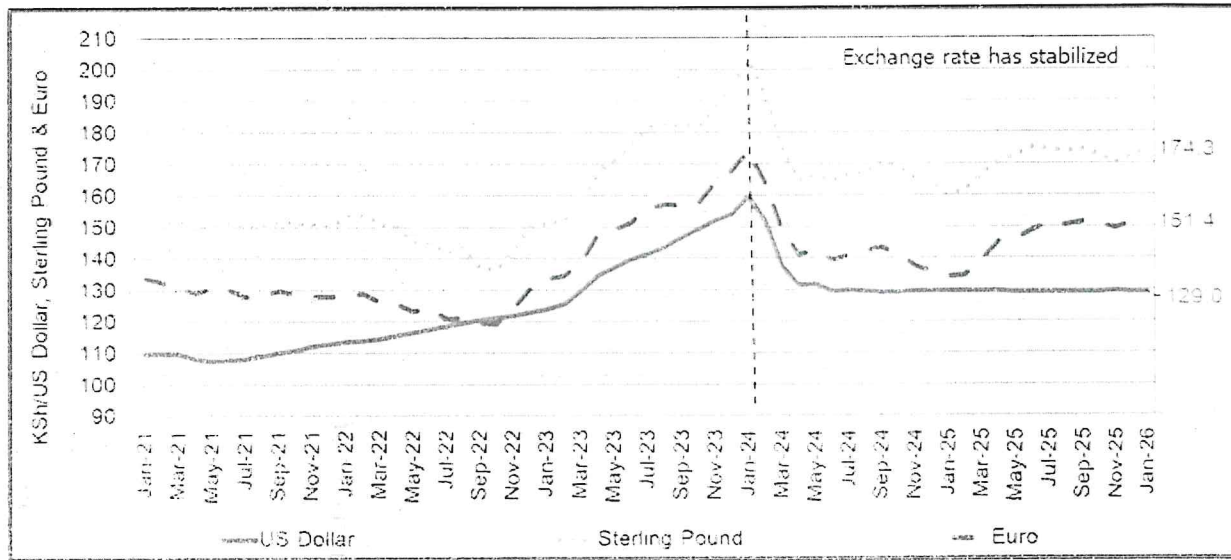


Figure 3.10 Kenya Shillings Exchange Rate
Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

3.2.6 Capital Markets Developments

The stability of the Kenya Shilling against major international currencies, together with improved macroeconomic conditions, has boosted investor confidence. This has driven higher foreign direct investment inflows and increased participation in the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE). As a result, the NSE 20 Share Index improved by 52.4 percent to 3,295 points in January 2026, up from 2,163 points in January 2025. Similarly, market capitalization expanded by 55.2 percent to KSh 3.078 billion from KSh 1,984 billion over the same period (**Figure 3.11**). These levels represent the strongest performance of the NSE since the pre-COVID period, reflecting renewed confidence in Kenya's economic recovery and long-term prospects.

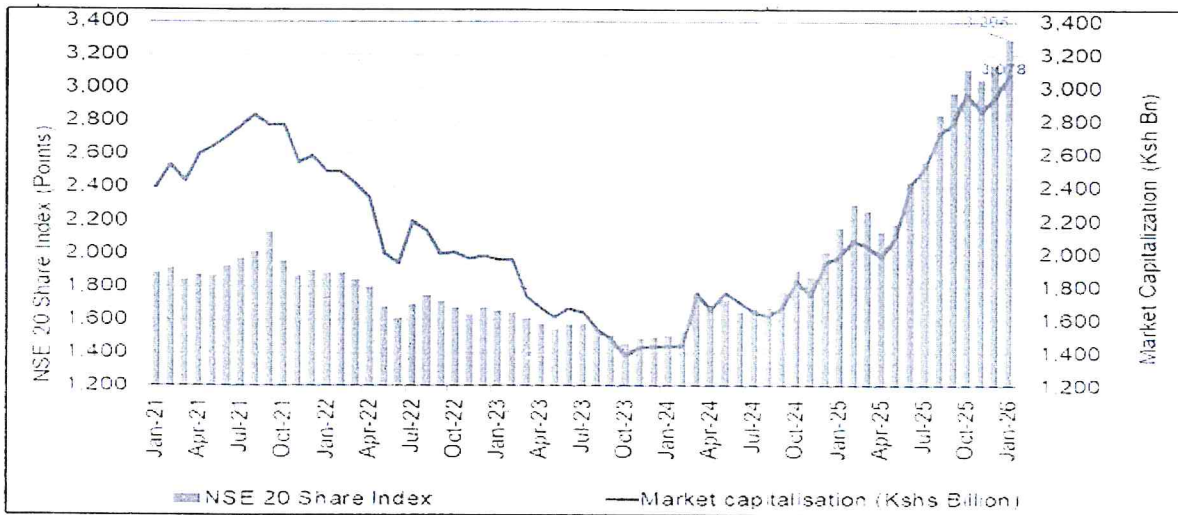


Figure 3. 11: Performance of the Nairobi Securities Exchange
 Source of Data: Nairobi Securities Exchange

3.2.7 Impact of National and Macroeconomic Variables on County development

The global and national economic outlook will have a great impact on the performance of the County considering the largest share of the total revenue originates from the National Government transfers representing 85%. The stability of the macroeconomic environment therefore supports growth of the County since the dynamics of the macro-economic framework have direct and/or indirect effects on the County decisions and operations. The County performance will also depend on formulation and implementation of prudent policies aimed at improving the service delivery. Moreover, with US having a new administration which has affected grants, the conditional grants and programmes implemented with the support of donors are likely to be constrained going forward.

The national performance will influence the level of economic activities and developments in the County. Specifically, non-performance of revenue in the National Government as a result of a constrained macro environment will likely have spillover effect on implementation of the County Development Agenda since resources meant for development are less. The continued low and stable inflation rate on the other hand, will encourage more investments and reduces uncertainties thus enabling the County to invest more on development leading to improved economic growth and stability. Similarly, low and stable interest rates stimulate higher private sector lending, especially the **Small and Medium Enterprises**. However, unpredictable tax environment will likely affect revenue performance going into the next financial year.

3.4 KISUMU COUNTY FISCAL PERFORMANCE

Budget execution in the first 6 months (July 2025 to December 2025) of the FY 2025/26 progressed well. Total Revenue available to the County as at December, 2025 was **KShs. 6,590,125,270 (40 percent)** of the approved budget and comprised of Own Source Revenue of **KShs. 452,401,113 (46.40% percent of the first half target)**, exchequer release from National Government of **KShs. 4, 577, 889, 098**. Revenue performance is anticipated to improve over the course of the financial year, mainly due to the new revenue raising initiatives adopted by the county treasury.

The total budget absorption for the period under review was **KShs. 5,255,165,431 (32 percent)** of the total approved budget estimates for FY 2025/26. Overall expenditures were below target primarily due to the late disbursement of exchequer funds and missed revenue targets, which adversely affected budget execution. Consequently, there was low absorption of both the recurrent and development budgets. However, it is anticipated that the absorption rate will improve in the third and fourth quarters as revenue flows from both the National Government and own sources increase.

On the expenditure, the County Government has embarked on expenditure rationalization by promoting fiscal discipline, allocative and operational efficiency and prioritization to improve efficiency and reduce wastage by ensuring the expenditures are on the strategic flagship projects and payment of pending bills. Expenditure management will be strengthened with gradual implementation of the Electronic Government Procurement System (e-GP Kenya) across all the departments.

Revenues are also expected to progressively improve in the third quarter of the financial year, as it is the peak period for the collection of major revenues such as business permits; Rents; Land rates ; Advertisements; Plan approvals; CESS among others.

The County has continued to implement new revenue collection strategies, such as digitization and mapping of all structured revenue streams for real time viewing of their status in terms of revenue collection, where if they haven't complied then the system can flag them for enforcement. Judging by the above revenue performance, it is also anticipated that the revenue targets for the FY 2025/26 will be achieved.

3.4.1 Revenue Performance

Table 3.1 shows the own source revenue performance for the 1st and 2nd Quarters of the FY 2025/2026. In the first quarter, the county realized Kshs. 223,500,356, against a target of Kshs.293, 582,657 representing a realization of 76.13%. Similarly, in the second quarter the county collected Kshs.228, 900,757 against a target of Kshs. 681,357,452 representing a 33.59% realization.

Table 3.1: Locally Collected Revenue for 1st and 2nd Quarters of the FY 2025/2026

Local Revenue Sources	1st Quarter Target 2025/2026 (KShs.)	1st Quarter Actual 2025/2026 (KShs.)	Realization (%)	2nd Quarter Target 2025/2026 (KShs)	2nd Quarter Actual 2025/2026 (KShs)	Realization (%)
Main Revenue Streams						
Land Rates	44,517,030	17,662,104	39.67%	331,967,050	10,593,255	3.19%
Rents	1,437,985	2,608,380	181.39%	4,456,043	3,206,337	71.95%
Trade License Fees	14,926,650	10,451,467	70.02%	5,091,782	3,032,988	59.57%
Bus Park Fees	17,966,610	17,310,420	96.35%	22,576,290	17,928,880	79.41%
Parking Fees	18,617,501	13,038,580	70.03%	21,019,954	12,649,140	60/18%
Reserved Slot	393,548	780,000	198.20%	0	0	
Monthly Stickers	25,500	16,500	64.71%	0	3,000	
Clamping Fees	15,750	43,250	274.60%	11,250	70,900	630.22%
Market Fees	17,898,246	16,681,872	93.20%	17,883,132	14,132,784	79.03%
Stock Ring	936,252	476,951	50.94%	1,277,664	541,350	42.37%
CESS	12,819,916	3,526,956	27.51%	8,507,396	3,425,685	40.27%
Building Plans	8,367,398	9,908,370	118.42%	11,021,325	4,727,751	42.90%
Sign Board Promotion	20,511,593	16,422,626	80.07%	27,465,942	24,735,168	90.06%
Livestock Movement Permit	10,380	2,150	20.71%	7,860	1,850	23.54%
Public Health and Others	1,950,859	1,880,550	96.40%	1,766,276	1,079,460	61.12%
Sundry Revenue	3,853	79,017	2050.89%	62,160	175,530	282.38%
Sub-Total	160,399,071	110,889,193	69.13%	453,114,124	96,304,078	21.25%
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation						
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	115,958,202	94,922,211	81.86%	210,480,905	116,093,081	55.16%
Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock Development and Irrigation						
Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock Development and Irrigation	706,052	1,846,515	261.53%	639,919	3,543,518	553.74%
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing						
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	581,500	1,053,790	180.29%	1,212,380	256,360	21.15%

Local Revenue Sources	1st Quarter Target 2025/2026 (KShs.)	1st Quarter Actual 2025/2026 (KShs.)	Realization (%)	2nd Quarter Target 2025/2026 (KShs)	2nd Quarter Actual 2025/2026 (KShs)	Realization (%)
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	196,220	175,850	89.62%	111,190	331,600	298.23%
Education, Technical Training, Innovation and Social Services	68,125	4,430	6.50%	38,866	44,770	115.19%
Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	3,857,625	5,537,650	143.55%	634,375	1,484,350	233.99%
Liquor License	2,875,441	3,716,105	129.24%	4,299,003	4,624,933	107.58%
Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	8,909,421	3,907,400	43.86%	9,846,690	2,098,600	21.31%
Public Service, County Adm. and Participatory Development, Office of The Governor	28,000	1,447,212	5168.61%	980,000	4,119,467	420.35%
Sub-Total	133,183,586	112,611,163	84.55%	228,243,328	132,596,679	58.09%
Total Local Revenue	293,582,657	223,500,356	76.13%	681,357,452	228,900,757	33.59%

Table 3.2 shows the cumulative first and second quarters own source revenue realization against the targets. The revenue realized was **Kshs.452, 401,113** against the first half target of **Kshs.974, 940,109** representing **46.40%** efficiency rate.

Table 3.3: Locally Collected Revenue for 1st Half of the FY 2025/2026

Local Revenue Sources	1st Half Target 2025/2026 (KShs)	1st Half Actual 2025/2026 (KShs.)	Realization (%)
Main Revenue Streams			
Land Rates	376,484,080	28,255,359	7.51%
Rents	5,894,028	5,814,717	98.65%
Trade License Fees	20,018,432	13,484,455	67.36%
Bus Park Fees	40,542,900	35,239,300	86.92%
Parking Fees	39,637,455	25,687,720	64.81%
Reserved Slot	393,548	780,000	198.2%
Monthly Stickers	25,500	19,500	76.47%

Local Revenue Sources	1st Half Target 2025/2026 (KShs)	1st Half Actual 2025/2026 (KShs.)	Realization (%)
Clamping Fees	27,000	114,150	422.78%
Market Fees	35,781,378	30,814,656	86.12%
Stock Ring	2,213,916	1,018,301	46.00%
C.F.S.S	21,327,312	6,952,641	32.60%
Building Plans	19,388,723	14,636,121	75.49%
Sign Board Promotion	47,977,535	41,157,794	85.79%
Livestock Movement Permit	18,240	4,000	21.93%
Public Health and Others	3,717,135	2,960,010	79.63%
Sundry Revenue	66,013	254,547	385.60%
Sub-Total	613,513,195	207,193,271	33.77%
Revenue from Departments			
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	326,439,107	211,015,292	64.64%
Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock Development and Irrigation	1,345,971	5,390,033	400.46%
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	1,796,880	1,310,150	72.91%
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	307,410	507,450	165.07%
Education, Technical Training, Innovation and Social Services	106,991	49,200	45.99%
Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	4,492,000	7,022,000	156.32%
Liquor License	7,174,444	8,341,038	116.26%
Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	18,756,111	6,006,000	32.02%
Public Service, County Adm. and Participatory Development, Office of The Governor	1,008,000	5,566,679	552.25%
Sub-Total	361,426,914	245,207,842	67.84%
Total Local Revenue	974,940,109	452,401,113	46.40%

Source: County Treasury

3.4.2 Expenditure performance

In the first half, the County Government spent **Kshs. 4,339,509,477** on recurrent expenditure and **Kshs. 915,655,954** on development, giving a total expenditure of **Kshs. 5,255,165,431** as summarized below.

Table 3. 3: 1st and 2nd quarter expenditure performance FY 2023/2026

Department	Recurrent Expenditure					Development Expenditure					Perfor Mance (%)
	Annual Budgeted	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Total Actual	Perfor Mance (%)	Annual Budgeted	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Total Actual	Perfor Mance (%)	
Physical Planning, Lands, Housing and Urban Development	149,718,084	124,200	41,735,247	41,859,447	28.0	1,083,800,000	10,000,000	56,508,065	66,508,065	6.1	
Agriculture, Livestock, Food and Fisheries	244,833,888	67,010,325	32,133,587	99,143,912	40.5	426,569,641	0	36,504,252	36,504,252	8.6	
City of Kisumu	394,560,510	14,244,718	148,001,407	162,246,125	41.1	1,267,758,259	62,747,500	111,410,055	174,157,555	13.7	
County Assembly of Kisumu	862,083,632	153,207,739	187,261,351	340,469,090	39.5	100,000,000	63,729,295	0	63,729,295	65.7	
County Public Service Board	43,124,462	798,800	1,708,710	2,507,510	5.8	0	0	0	0		
Education, Technical Training, Innovation & Social Service	950,968,100	323,091,811	32,820,665	355,912,476	37.4	335,266,000	0	91,549,451	91,549,451	27.3	
Infrastructure, Energy and Public Works	171,877,408	10,618,408	53,534,002	64,152,410	37.3	1,236,601,577	0	189,705,821	189,705,821	15.3	
Finance, Economic Planning & ICT Services	1,814,708,923	133,851,800	437,333,788	571,185,588	31.5	75,076,880	0	19,800,000	19,800,000	26.4	
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	112,111,960	289,100	17,576,202	17,865,302	15.9	69,383,598	0	32,454,774	32,454,774	46.8	
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	3,686,538,954	1,420,960,341	457,910,178	1,878,870,519	51.0	282,131,185	0	61,056,832	61,056,832	21.6	
Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	114,396,114	1,072,123	51,815,891	52,888,014	46.2	86,244,592	0	12,263,858	12,263,858	14.2	
Water, Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change	129,503,938	-	44,086,738	44,086,738	34.0	595,672,049	0	150,079,478	150,079,478	25.2	
Public Service, County Administrations & Participatory Development	1,407,759,908	446,891,743	170,938,034	617,829,777	43.9	387,687,481	0	15,844,573	15,844,573	4.1	
County Attorney	221,150,000	58,399,411	30,091,390	88,690,801	40.1	0	0	0	0	0	

Department	Recurrent Expenditure					Development Expenditure					Performance (%)
	Annual Budgeted	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Total Actual	Performance (%)	Annual Budgeted	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Total Actual	Performance (%)	
Ahero/Awasi Municipality	16,000,000	15,600	362,401	378,001	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	
Maseno Holo Municipality	11,500,000	-	229,901	229,901	2.0	4,500,000	0	0	0	0.0	
Kombewa/Bodi Municipality	12,000,000	-	194,401	194,401	1.6	4,000,000	0	0	0	0.0	
Katito/Pap Onditi Municipality	11,500,000	196,801	592,963	789,764	6.9	4,500,000	0	0	0	0.0	
Muthoroni/Chemelil Municipality	12,000,000	-	209,701	209,701	1.7	4,000,000	0	0	0	0.0	
TOTALS	10,366,332,901	2,630,972,920	1,708,536,557	4,339,509,477	41.9	5,965,191,262	138,476,795	777,179,159	915,655,954	15.3	

Economic Classification	Revised Budget	Actual Expenditure	Performance
	Personnel Emolument	5,548,779,614	3,126,944,336
Operations and Maintenance	4,817,553,287	1,212,565,141	7.4%
Development	5,965,191,262	915,655,954	15.3%
TOTAL	16,331,524,163	5,255,165,431	32.2%

3.5 KISUMU COUNTY ECONOMIC GROWTH

3.5.1 Gross County Product Performance

The table below presents Kisumu County Gross County Product (GCP) and the corresponding growth rate for the years 2020-2024.

Table 3. 4: Kisumu County GCP Aggregates

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Nominal Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	246,965	271,383	309,513	341,154	370,851
County Share Of Gross County Product (%)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Gross County Product At Constant Prices [Constant (2016=100) Prices, Ksh Million]	209,058	218,506	229,783	240,024	255,113
Nominal GCP Per Capita (Ksh)	208,206	224,854	252,108	273,256	292,183

Source: KNBS

According to the KNBS, Kisumu County's economic performance, measured by the 2025 Gross County Product (GCP), recorded sustained growth over the period 2020–2024. Nominal GCP increased from Ksh 246,965 million in 2020 to Ksh 370.851 million in 2024, representing cumulative nominal growth of about 50.2 %. This performance reflects post-pandemic economic recovery, expansion in public expenditure, improved service sector activity, and price effects.

In real terms, measured at constant 2016 prices, GCP rose from Ksh 209.058 million in 2020 to Ksh 255,113 million in 2024, translating into cumulative real growth of about 22.0 per cent. The consistent increase in real output indicates sustained expansion in productive economic activities across the County.

Kisumu County's share of national Gross County Product remained stable at 2.5 per cent throughout the period, an indication that the County's economy has largely grown in tandem with national trends. This highlights the need for targeted growth-enhancing interventions to enable the County to outperform the national average and strengthen its relative contribution to national output.

In the coming fiscal year, the County will prioritize productive capital investments in infrastructure, urban development, and economic enablers in line with CIDP III(2023-2027) and the Governor's manifesto: Promote sector-specific value addition in trade, agro-processing, fisheries (blue economy), and manufacturing to accelerate real output growth; Strengthen the investment climate through regulatory reforms, land management improvements, and public-private partnerships (PPPs); Enhance data-driven economic planning to guide targeted departmental initiatives.

3.5.2 Nominal GCP Per Capita Economic Performance

Nominal GCP per capita increased from Ksh 208,206 in 2020 to Ksh 292.183 in 2024, representing growth of approximately 40.3 % (Table 3.4). This trend reflects improved average economic output per resident, supported by economic expansion and population dynamics.

Nevertheless, the slower pace of real GCP growth relative to nominal growth suggests that inflationary pressures partly explain the increase in per capita GCP. Sustaining real income and

welfare gains will therefore depend on productivity growth, cost-containment measures, and expansion of employment opportunities.

The county will therefore support productivity-enhancing investments in skills development, technology adoption, and MSME formalization; Expand employment-intensive programmes, particularly for youth and women, in line with CIDP III priorities and the Governor’s manifesto; Strengthen urban productivity initiatives, including market infrastructure and transport systems; Promote inclusive growth strategies to ensure broad-based participation in economic expansion.

3.5.3 Implications for Fiscal Policy and Development Planning

The sustained growth in GCP provides a basis for enhanced **own-source revenue mobilization** and improved fiscal sustainability over the medium term. Economic expansion is expected to increase the tax base, demand for public services, and opportunities for leveraging private sector investment.

The County’s macroeconomic performance aligns with the objectives of **CIDP III (2023–2027)**, which emphasizes inclusive growth, competitiveness, and improved livelihoods; **MTP IV**, which prioritizes economic recovery, value addition, and industrialization; and **BETA**, which focuses on bottom-up wealth creation and job generation.

The County will thus align budget allocations with growth-inducing and revenue-enhancing sectors; Strengthen own-source revenue administration through automation, compliance enhancement, and base expansion; Rationalize recurrent expenditure to create fiscal space for development spending; Mainstream private sector participation and PPPs in priority economic sectors.

3.6 Medium-Term Macroeconomic Outlook (FY 2026/27–2027/28)

Over the medium term, FY 2026/27–2027/28, Kisumu County’s economy is projected to maintain a positive growth trajectory, supported by continued public investment, reduction of pending bills, recovery in private sector activity, and implementation of CIDP III flagship programmes.

Real GCP growth is expected to strengthen gradually as productivity-enhancing investments take effect, while nominal GCP and per capita incomes are projected to continue rising, subject to inflation trends and population growth. The County is expected to maintain or modestly improve its share of national output, contingent on effective implementation of targeted growth interventions.

From a fiscal perspective, the projected economic growth is expected to: Support gradual expansion of own-source revenues; Improve the County’s fiscal space for development expenditure; Enhance the sustainability of service delivery and infrastructure investments.

However, risks to the outlook include inflationary pressures, climate-related shocks, and constrained fiscal resources. Mitigating these risks will require prudent fiscal management, diversification of the economic base, and resilience-building investments.

Medium-Term Policy priorities will be to accelerate implementation of CIDP III economic pillars and flagship projects; Deepen alignment with MTP IV and BETA to unlock national-county synergies; Strengthen economic resilience, including climate-smart investments and diversification; Maintain fiscal discipline in line with the PFM Act, 2012, while safeguarding development spending.

3.5.3 Contribution per Sector

Table 3. 5: Kisumu GCP by Economic Activity at Current Prices, 2022 - 2024

Economic Activity	Ksh (Millions)			2024 %Contribution	% Growth from 2023- 2024
	2022	2023	2024		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	49,528	53,623	58,886	15.9%	9.8%
Mining & Quarrying	2,938	2,746	2,928	0.8%	6.6%
Manufacturing	35,694	38,864	41,477	11.2%	6.7%
Electricity Supply	5,690	8,611	8,568	2.3%	-0.5%
Water Supply; Waste Collection	2,228	2,368	2,386	0.6%	0.8%
Construction	24,044	25,427	25,891	7.0%	1.8%
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	22,528	25,338	26,453	7.1%	4.4%
Transport & Storage	56,540	61,919	64,446	17.4%	4.1%
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	5,379	7,123	9,386	2.5%	31.8%
Information & Communication	5,293	5,747	6,284	1.7%	9.3%
Financial & Insurance Activities	14,975	17,916	19,364	5.2%	8.1%
Real Estate Activities	36,081	39,920	42,883	11.6%	7.4%
Professional & Technical Services	5,745	6,341	7,081	1.9%	11.7%
Administrative Support Services	3,777	4,461	4,983	1.3%	11.7%
Public Administration & Defense	14,850	15,954	22,238	6.0%	39.4%
Education	16,761	17,793	19,302	5.2%	8.5%
Human Health & Social Work Activities	5,589	5,863	6,485	1.7%	10.6%
Other Service Activities	7,330	7,943	8,587	2.3%	8.1%
Financial Services Indirectly Measured	-5,457	-6,804	-6,778	-1.8%	-0.4%
GCP	309,513	341,154	370,851	100.0%	8.7%

Source: KNBS
County Treasury

3.5.3.1. Overall Sectoral Performance

Kisumu County's Gross County Product (GCP) at current prices shows strong and broad-based growth over the period 2022–2024 (**Table 3.5**). Overall GCP increased from KSh 309.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 341.2 billion in 2023 and further to KSh 370.9 billion in 2024, representing an annual growth rate of 8.7 per cent between 2023 and 2024. This performance reflects continued recovery from earlier economic shocks and strengthening of key service and productive sectors within the county economy

The structure of Kisumu's economy in 2024 remained largely service-oriented. Transport and storage emerged as the single largest contributor to GCP, accounting for 17.4 per cent, underscoring Kisumu's role as a regional transport and logistics hub. Agriculture, forestry and fishing followed closely, contributing 15.9 per cent, and continued to play a critical role in livelihoods, food security and agro-based economic activity. Real estate activities and manufacturing were also significant, contributing 11.6 per cent and 11.2 per cent respectively, reflecting sustained urban development, housing demand and gradual industrial expansion. Wholesale and retail trade (7.1 per cent) and construction (7.0 per cent) further reinforced the importance of commerce and infrastructure development in the county's growth profile.

In terms of growth dynamics between 2023 and 2024, several sectors recorded robust expansion. Public administration and defense grew by 39.4 per cent, largely reflecting increased government expenditure and devolved functions. Accommodation and food service activities expanded sharply by 31.8 per cent, pointing to a strong rebound in tourism, hospitality, conferencing and related services. Professional and technical services as well as administrative support services each grew by 11.7 per cent, indicating rising demand for business, consultancy and support services. Health and social work activities (10.6 per cent) and information and communication (9.3 per cent) also recorded strong growth, consistent with increasing investment in social services and digital connectivity.

Other key sectors experienced steady but moderate growth. Agriculture grew by 9.8 per cent, demonstrating resilience despite climate and input-cost pressures. Education expanded by 8.5 per cent, while financial and insurance activities and other service activities each grew by 8.1 per cent. Real estate activities recorded a growth of 7.4 per cent, while manufacturing grew by 6.7 per cent, suggesting continued, though measured, industrial and construction-related activity.

A few sectors underperformed during the period. Electricity supply contracted marginally by 0.5 per cent, while financial services indirectly measured (FISIM) declined by 0.4 per cent, indicating possible inefficiencies or cost pressures within energy provision and financial intermediation.

Overall, the table depicts an economy that is expanding steadily, led by transport, agriculture, real estate and manufacturing, with particularly strong momentum in public administration, hospitality and business services. The pattern of growth highlights Kisumu County's transition toward a diversified, service-driven urban economy while maintaining a strong agricultural base.

3.5.3.2 Alignment to CIDP III, MTP IV, and BETA Priorities

Kisumu County's Gross County Product (GCP) performance between 2022 and 2024 is consistent with the strategic development direction articulated in CIDP III (2023–2027) and aligns well with the national policy priorities under MTP IV (2023–2027) as well as the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The county's GCP grew from KSh 309.5 billion in 2022 to KSh 370.9 billion in 2024, translating into an annual growth of 8.7 per cent between 2023 and 2024, signaling a resilient and expanding local economy that supports inclusive growth and job creation.

The dominance of transport and storage, contributing 17.4 per cent of GCP in 2024, directly supports CIDP III's infrastructure and urban development pillar, which prioritizes improvement of road networks, lake transport, logistics and trade facilitation. This performance is also aligned to MTP IV's focus on infrastructure-led growth and regional connectivity, and to BETA's emphasis on enabling markets and lowering the cost of doing business, positioning Kisumu as a logistics and commercial hub in the Lake Region.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing, accounting for 15.9 per cent of GCP and growing by 9.8 per cent in 2024, remains a central pillar of the county economy. This aligns strongly with CIDP III's agricultural transformation and food security objectives, including value chain development, irrigation, and fisheries enhancement. At the national level, the sector's performance directly supports MTP IV and BETA priorities on food security, value addition, and farmer income growth, particularly within the bottom-up economic model that targets smallholder farmers and fishing communities.

Growth in real estate activities (11.6 per cent contribution) and construction (7.0 per cent) reflects accelerated urbanization and housing demand, which is consistent with CIDP III's urban development, housing and spatial planning agenda. This trend aligns with MTP IV's housing and urban renewal programmes and supports BETA's affordable housing and settlement upgrading pillar, contributing to employment creation and local economic stimulation.

The manufacturing sector, contributing 11.2 per cent of GCP and growing by 6.7 per cent, supports CIDP III's industrialization and MSME development objectives, particularly agro-processing and light manufacturing. This performance also aligns with MTP IV's manufacturing and industrial parks agenda and BETA's value addition and MSME growth pillar, highlighting opportunities for strengthening industrial linkages with agriculture and trade.

Strong growth in accommodation and food service activities (31.8 per cent) is consistent with CIDP III's tourism, culture and creative economy priorities, including promotion of lake-based tourism, conferencing and hospitality. This growth also supports MTP IV's tourism recovery strategy and BETA's focus on service-sector jobs, especially for youth and women.

The expansion of professional and technical services, administrative support services, information and communication, and financial and insurance activities reflects the deepening of a modern services economy. These trends align with CIDP III's ICT, innovation and knowledge economy agenda, MTP IV's digital economy and financial inclusion priorities, and BETA's cross-cutting enablers on digitalization, access to finance and private sector development.

Growth in education (8.5 per cent) and human health and social work activities (10.6 per cent) supports CIDP III's social development and human capital pillars, reinforcing investments in skills development, health outcomes and social protection. These sectors also align with MTP IV's human capital development objectives and BETA's emphasis on empowering households through access to quality social services.

Overall, the GCP trends indicate that Kisumu County's economic performance is broadly aligned with the strategic priorities of CIDP III, MTP IV, and BETA, with strong outcomes in infrastructure, agriculture, services, housing, and human capital. The observed sectoral growth patterns underscore the importance of sustaining investments in productive infrastructure, agricultural value chains, industrialization, tourism, digital services and social sectors to consolidate inclusive and bottom-up economic transformation over the medium term.

CHAPTER FOUR
4.0 FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK

4.1 INTRODUCTION

While consolidating earlier gains, the 2026/2027 Medium-Term Fiscal Policy will primarily focus on flagship projects aimed at economic recovery and achieving the socio-economic transformation agenda envisaged under the third generation County integrated development plan 2023-2027, annual development plan 2026/2027 and focusing on boosting private sector activity; Policy, legislation, and institutional reforms; Strengthening County government's preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters; Enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity; and Human capital development. The policy thrust for the FY 2026-2027 has been highly influenced by the Kisumu County Governor Manifesto 2022-2027 and the Framework provided for in the Budget Policy Statement on Economic recovery Agenda to promote inclusive growth and thrive to achieve the overall long-term objective of 'increased household income for sustainable livelihoods' while at the same time enable residents of the County recover and build resilience from lingering effects of the constrained macro environment and climate change related supply chain disruptions. This includes a determination by the County Government to settle debts owed to suppliers in pending bills amounting to approximately **Kshs. 2,329,758,051**, comprising **Kshs. 1,324,287,429** in recurrent pending bills and **Kshs. 1,005,470,622** in development pending bills.

The priorities notwithstanding, the County Government will strive to ensure that public spending leads to high-quality outcomes within a sustainable and affordable framework. The Kisumu economy continues to be confronted by various constraints such as recurrent drought affecting agricultural productivity; declining manufacturing productivity; skewed access to finance for business and development; rigidities in the business regulatory framework; governance challenges; and fiscal risks including pension's liabilities, stalled projects, payment arrears; and high debt service that has hindered the economy from achieving its full potential.

The need to address these constraints and bolster resilience forms the basis of the government's agenda. The agenda is geared towards an economic turnaround and inclusive growth and aims to increase investments in at least five sectors envisaged to have an immense impact and linkages to the economy and household welfare. These include: Revitalize Agriculture for food security and agribusiness; ensure a healthy population living in a clean environment; Building of modern physical infrastructure; Promoting skills development and innovation; conserving the environment while opening the Kisumu Lakefront for Business; and deepening the structures of devolved governance and strengthen revenue generation and accountability in use of public funds. Providing decent housing in inclusive towns, semi-urban centres and villages; Promoting industrialization and a vibrant service sector, supported by sustainable energy sources and information and communication technologies. Particular focus will be placed on key strategic areas of high impact, and more equitable distribution of resources, while also expanding the own source tax revenue base.

The implementation of these interventions is expected to stimulate economic recovery and restore the County on upward development trajectory. In this regard, spending will be directed towards the County's most critical sectors to achieve quality outputs and outcomes with a current or lower level of resources, particularly implementing priority projects and programs around sectors development issues with higher economic and social impacts, payment of pending bills, and gratuity. Furthermore, the County Government will dedicate resources to building an ultra-modern office complex for improved efficiency in service delivery to the people.

The County Government has projected to raise Kshs. **12,408,199,544** comprising both equitable share and own source revenue in the FY 2026/2027 to finance its programs. The funds will be allocated as categorized below:

- a) Personnel Emoluments will be **45%**
- b) Development Expenditure will be at **30%**
- c) Operation and Maintenance Expenditure will be **25%**

In; addition, the County Government will:

- Increase engagement with the donor community to fund some programmes and also fast track development of PPP implementation guidelines.
- Engage in prudent fiscal risk management. The government will continuously make reference to the national macro-economic forecasts and projections to gauge its implications to the budget
- Strictly adhere to the CRA, SRC and Controller of budget guidelines

4.2 MEDIUM TERM DEBT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

4.2.1 DEBT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The Debt Management Strategy will guide County Government debt management operations in the FY 2026/2027 and the medium term. The Strategy seeks to balance cost and risk of County debt while considering the County Government financing needs. In addition, the strategy incorporates initiatives to seek new funding sources, support the County Government development priorities and achieve debt sustainability.

Objective as per PFM Act, 2012

- i. The principal objective of the County government debt management is to meet its financing requirements at the least cost possible with a prudent degree of minimal risk.
- ii. The secondary objective is to enable the government to deal with the existing debt portfolio to release resources to service delivery.

Scope of the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy

- i. The C-MTDS covers County Government of Kisumu (CGoK) anticipated debt portfolio which includes external debt, domestic debt, and contingent liabilities of on-lent debt and guaranteed debt with the public and other enterprises.
- ii. External debt is defined as debts denominated in currencies other than Kenyan shilling while domestic debt is defined as debt denominated in Kenyan shillings, even when the creditor is a foreign entity.
- iii. In line with international reporting requirements, CGoK will consider review in future for current reporting of domestic debt (as may be required) to include the outstanding liability for transfer value under the pension scheme for civil servants.
- iv. Although the focus of the C-MTDS is on actual direct liabilities of the CGoK, contingent liabilities (whether explicit or implicit) may have an important bearing on the sustainability of debt and robustness of this strategy. Consequently, it is prudent to consider the potential risk that contingent exposures could materialize under specific scenarios and thus may need to be addressed in the future.

SUMMARY OF PENDING BILLS PER DEPARTMENT						
	PENDING BILLS AS AT 30 JUNE		PROBABLE PAY AS AT JUNE		BALANCE AS AT 30TH JUNE 2026	
	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026
Infrastructure, Energy and Public Works	66,094,798	400,716,504	22,710,568	70,000,000	43,384,140	330,716,504
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	44,462,703	58,048,849	8,980,021	38,386,929	35,482,682	19,661,920
Water, Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change	37,845,728	142,459,642	30,226,308	100,084,432	7,619,420	42,375,210
Public Service, County Administration & Participatory Development	1,739,030,914	14,716,940	901,657,932	9,286,340	837,372,982	5,430,600
Physical Planning, Lands, Housing and Urban Development	16,881,520	60,768,621	7,803,618	46,508,065	9,077,902	14,260,556
Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries	40,483,622	55,514,139	17,965,142	31,868,215	22,518,480	23,645,924
Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	76,887,741	20,795,996	13,127,973	2,794,450	63,759,768	18,001,546
TOTAL	3,062,648,175	1,431,399,194	1,795,284,759	592,873,604	1,267,363,416	838,525,590

Source: County Treasury

Contingent Liabilities

Description	C-DMS (2025-2026)	C-DMS (2026-2027)
NSSF	558,980,792	558,980,792
Gratuity	-	-
Medallion	11,820,000	11,820,000
LAPFUND	381,639,221	381,639,221
Legal fees and Court Decrees	2,157,868,820	2,157,868,820
LAPTRUST	216,525,571	216,525,571
Total	3,326,834,404	3,326,834,404

4.3.1 CATEGORY AND PRINCIPAL RISK ASSOCIATED WITH DEBT

Table 4.2: Category and Principal Risk Associated with Debt

Debt category	Nature of risk	Level of risk	Step taken to mitigate against the risk identified
Court decrees	Legal and financial risks resulting in penalties and accrued interest. Taxing of outstanding legal fees resulting in higher fees. Instituting legal proceedings against the County government.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiation with various law firms and decree holders for an extended repayment period. - Budgetary allocations to cater for settlement of the awards and fees.
Contractors and Suppliers of goods and services	Legal risk through court proceedings to recover owed sums. Reputation risk. Financial risk in the event interest clause in the contracts are triggered.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recurrent pending bills amounting Kshs. 3,062,648,175 will be processed as first charge by the departments - Development pending bills amount to Kshs.1,431,399,194 will be processed by respective departments and given priority in settlement.
Statutory deductions (NSSF & LAPFUND & LAPTRUST)	Compliance Risk. Reputational Risk Financial Risk from resultant penalties from non-compliance.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiating with these institutions with a view of staggering payments and writing-off interest and penalties. - Includes verification and reconciliation and finally a viable repayment plan. - Possibility of asset swap also under consideration.

Source: County Treasury

4.3.2 STRATEGIES OF DEALING WITH DEBT IN THE MEDIUM TERM

The current debt portfolio shows that all the debts are already overdue as most are owed to suppliers, contractors and statutory institutions. Strategies to deal with the existing debt portfolio include:

- i. **Enhancing Revenue Collection:** One of the reasons why pending bills are increasing is due to the County's failure to meet its annual local revenue targets. The County has already embarked on enhancing local revenue collection in order to liquidate debts and to improve liquidity by scaling up automation of local revenue collection.
- ii. **Debt rescheduling or renegotiation:** County may seek to reschedule amounts owed to statutory institutions (KRA, NSSF, Lap fund and Lap trust) with a view of getting better or favorable terms that is an enhanced or longer repayment period. This will go a long way in easing pressure on cash flows and thereby free the cash resources to service delivery.
- iii. **Enforcing prioritization of Recurrent pending bills and budgetary allocation for payment of development pending bills:** The departments should prioritize payment recurrent pending bills as first charge in their respective budgets before procuring any new items. In addition, adequate budgetary allocation should be made for payment of development pending bills.
- iv. **Debt/assets tradeoffs:** This strategy may be applied in instances where the County owes various statutory institutions such as NHIF, NSSF, NHC and utility firms such as Kenya Power and Lighting Company, while at the same time, these institutions also owe the County in terms of outstanding rates, rent etc. The County may enter into negotiations with such institutions or creditors with a view to trade off debts with the County.
- v. **Debt write offs:** The County may enter into negotiations with the National Government (e.g. debt owed the National Housing Corporation) with a view to writing off long outstanding debts that it guaranteed in order to clean the balance sheet and improve credit worthiness.
- vi. **Improving cash flow management:** Good cash flow management will ensure that liquidity is available to meet payments obligations as they fall due e.g. issuance of strict A/E to the departments.
- vii. **Realistic budgetary estimates and targets:** One of the most effective ways of addressing persistent pending bills problem is to ensure implementation of realistic budgets based on reasonable and realizable forecasts. Internally generated revenue forecasts and targets should be realistic and achievable.
- viii. **Strengthening internal control systems:** Strengthening systems of controls will ensure that the County does not initiate expenditure or procurement without ensuring availability of funds and cash to support the expenditure. eGP will continue to be used as an expenditure control tool by using the Vote Book Management System.
- ix. **Debt Management Strategy Paper** will be reviewed annually. Current strategy shall be reviewed to accommodate changing debt status to the current economic trends in internal, external and remote environment in which the county continues to operate.
- x. **Other strategies:** Developing a procedure manual and other regulatory framework that will define payment terms, reporting requirements, controls at budget authorization, commitment and payment stages and sanctions associated with any breach of those provisions.

4.3.3 GENERAL DEBT RISK ANALYSIS

This table outlines the county general debt risk analysis, with a focus on the different categories of debt and the corresponding nature, level of risk and mitigation action. Overall, the table serves as a useful tool for identifying and mitigating the different types of debt risks faced by the county.

Table 4. 3: General debt risk analysis

Debt category	Nature of risk	Level of risk	Mitigation action
Employee pension Schemes	Compliance risk	Highly critical	Ensure compliance with the laws and legislation.
Other Employee Benefits	Reputation risk.	High	Increase tangible benefits to employees.
Court Awards/ Fees	Legal risks Financial risk	High	Ensure strict compliance with court rulings and decrees. Prompt payment of legal fees.
Other Suppliers and Service Providers	Reputation risks Legal Risk	High	Adhere to customer service charter.
Contractors	Legal risks	Highly critical	Timely payment to contractors through the Vote book management system.

Source: County Treasury

Employee Pension Schemes, is deemed to have a highly critical Compliance risk. To mitigate this risk, the county will ensure strict compliance with the laws and legislation governing pension schemes.

Other Employee Benefits, has a high Reputation risk. The county is addressing this risk by increasing the tangible benefits offered to employees.

Court Awards Fees, has both Legal and Financial risks that are rated as high. To mitigate these risks, the county is ensuring strict compliance with court rulings and decrees, as well as prompt payment of legal fees.

Other Suppliers and Service Providers, has a high Reputation risk and a Legal risk. To mitigate this risk, the county is striving to adhere to the customer service charter.

Contractors, which has a highly critical Legal risk. To mitigate this risk, the county striving to ensure timely payment to contractors through the Vote book management system.

4.4 RESOURCE ENVELOPE AND CRITERIA FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION

4.4.1 DETERMINATION OF RESOURCE ENVELOPE

The Kisumu County resource envelope consists of the following items:

- i. Share of National Revenue, which finances over **85 per cent** of the budgeted expenditure; consists of equitable share and conditional grants.
- ii. Locally Collected revenue including property rates, entertainment taxes, levies, fees and charges.

The County's share of the National revenue, which includes equitable share and conditional loans and grants from the National government, is projected at **Kshs. 10,304,006,467** in FY 2026/2027 while the own source revenue is projected at **Kshs 2,104,193,077** in FY 2026/2027. The total revenue includes the County's share of national revenue as well as locally collected revenue, which is projected, to **Kshs. 12,408,199,544** in FY 2026/2027.

4.4.2 ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS IN THE FY 2026/27

Article 202 (2) of the Constitution provides that County Governments may be given additional allocations from the National Governments Share of revenue either conditionally or unconditionally; while Article 190 of the Constitution also provides that Parliament shall by legislation ensure that County Governments have adequate support to enable them to perform their functions. Further, Section 4 of the County Governments Additional Allocations Act (CGAAA), 2025 requires that additional allocations shall be funds agreed upon by the National Assembly and the Senate during the consideration of the Budget Policy Statement and shall comprise of County Governments' additional allocations financed from either the National Government's Share of Revenue or proceeds of loans or grants from Development Partners. Pursuant to Section 5 of the CGAAA 2025, funds for additional allocations to County Governments shall be included in the budget estimates of the National Government and shall be submitted to Parliament for approval.

In the 2026 Budget Policy Statement, the National Treasury proposes to allocate **KSh 75.7 billion** as additional (conditional and unconditional) allocations to County Governments. Out of this, **KSh 18.3 billion** will be financed from the National Government's share of revenue, and **KSh 57.4 billion** from proceeds of loans and grants from Development Partners. This is summarized in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Additional Allocations to County Governments in FY 2026/27

S/NO	Project Description	Amount in KSh.
I. Unconditional Additional Allocations Financed from National Governments Share of Revenue		
1	Unconditional Additional Allocations from Court fines	148,259,870
2	Unconditional Additional Allocations from 20% Share of Mineral Royalties to County Governments	1,833,128,821
Sub Total		1,981,388,191
II. Conditional Additional Allocations Financed from National Governments Share of Revenue		
1	Conditional Additional Allocations for the Community Health Promoters (CHPs) Programme	3,234,830,000
2	Conditional Additional Allocations to Supplement Construction of County Headquarters	523,100,000
3	Conditional Additional Allocations for the County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs) Programme	3,251,000,000
4	Conditional Additional Allocations from 0.5% of Housing Levy Fund to the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees	165,041,879
5	Conditional Additional Allocations for the Remuneration of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Workers	8,937,515,000
Sub Total		16,311,636,679
III. Conditional Additional Allocations Financed from Proceeds of Loans and Grants from Development Partners		
1	AfD (France) - Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP) II	400,000,000
2	IDA (World Bank) - Building Resilience & Responsive Health Systems (BREHS)	7,600,000,000
3	KfW - Financing Localized Climate Action (FLoCA) Program - County Climate Resilience Investment Grant (CCRI-G)	1,200,000,000
4	IDA (World Bank) - Financing Localized Climate Action (FLoCA) Program - County Climate Resilience Investment Grant (CCRI-G)	8,157,500,000
5	IDA (World Bank) - Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)	3,400,000,000
6	IDA (World Bank) - National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	4,560,000,000
7	IDA (World Bank) - Water and Sanitation Development Project (WSDP)	85,000,000
8	IDA (World Bank) - Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP) - Urban Institutional Grant (UIG)	454,764,092
9	IDA (World Bank) - Second Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP) - Urban Development Grant (UDG)	18,703,171,429
10	IFAD - Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KfLCoP)	71,730,000
11	KfW - Drought Resilience Programme in Northern Kenya (DRPNK)	851,500,000
13	IDA (World Bank) - Second Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP II) - Institutional Grant - Level 1 Grant	1,782,500,000
14	IDA (World Bank) - Second Kenya Devolution Support Program - Service Delivery and Investment Grant - Level 2 Grant - KDSP	7,788,000,000
15	IDA (World Bank) - Kenya Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (K-WASH) Programme	4,282,085,000
16	IFAD - Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) Programme	812,442,000
Sub Total		57,399,765,312
GRAND TOTAL		15,692,790,182

Source of Data: The National Treasury

Allocation of Sharable revenue between the two levels of Government and the additional allocations to counties from the National Government share of Revenue

Pursuant to Article 202 (2) of the Constitution, the National Government has over the years provided for additional allocations to County Governments from its share of revenues. These primarily conditional allocations are intended to advance the attainment of policy priorities objectives for both levels of government, including those that pertain to international commitments. **Table 4.5** shows division of shareable revenue between the County Governments and National Government.

Table 4. 5: Division of Revenue Raised Nationally FY 2020/21 – FY 2026/27 (KSh Million)

Type/Level of allocation	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/2026	2026/2027
a) National Government Share	1,533,700	1,398,799	1,764,516	2,177,867	2,235,993	2,319,813	2,472,273
<i>Out of which: Additional Allocations to County Governments</i>	6,595	7,537	5,363	10,117	16,925	12,337	17,927
i) Leasing of Medical Equipment	6,205	7,205	5,200	-	-	-	-
ii) County Aggregated Industrial Park (CAIPs)	-	-	-	4,500	2,000	4,445	3,250
iii) Road Maintenance Levy Fund	-	-	-	-	10,552	-	-
iv) Supplement for construction of County Headquarters	300	332	163	454	-	440	523
v) Community Health Promoters (CHPs)	-	-	-	-	2,584	3,235	3,235
vi) Transferred Museums Function	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
vii) Outstanding Basic Salary Arrears for Health Workers	-	-	-	-	1,730	1,730	-
viii) Fertilizer Subsidy Program	-	-	-	5,600	-	-	-
ix) Transfer of Library Services Function	-	-	-	363	-	-	-
x) Court fines	-	-	-	-	-	12	143
xi) 20% Share of Mineral Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	2,335	3,333
xii) Transfer of UHC Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,233
b) Equalization Fund	6,500	6,825	7,068	8,369	8,000	10,590	15,163
Of which: i) 0.3% Equalization Fund	6,500	6,825	7,068	8,369	7,853	9,602	9,602
ii) Equalization Fund Arrears	-	-	-	-	147	987	5,561
c) County Equitable Share	316,500	370,000	370,000	385,425	387,425	415,000	420,000
Total Shareable Revenue	1,856,700	1,775,624	2,141,584	2,571,661	2,631,271	2,744,415	2,901,875

Source of Data: The National Treasury

Disaggregation of Total Proposed Transfers to the Counties

Taking into the above proposed additional allocations to County Governments in FY 2026/27, the expected total transfers to County Governments is KSh 495.7 billion. **Table 4.6** shows disaggregation of total proposed transfers to the Counties in FY 2026/27 and allocations in previous financial year. From the table, there is clear demonstration that there has been consistent growth of total transfers to County Governments over the financial years.

Table 4. 6: Disaggregation of County Governments' Allocation (KSh Millions)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
A. County Equitable Share	316,500	316,500	370,000	370,000	385,425	387,425	415,000	420,000
B. Additional Allocations to County Governments	45,595	30,204	39,880	22,359	46,362	42,002	70,666	75,693
Of which: i) Gov-funded unconditional allocations	-	-	-	-	10,117	-	2,946	2,951
ii) Gov-funded conditional allocations	6,595	7,537	5,200	3,944	4,584	9,984	16,812	
iii) Allocations from proceeds of loans and grants	39,000	30,204	34,680	18,415	33,262	35,659	57,785	57,400
C Total County Allocations (A+B)	362,095	346,704	409,880	392,359	431,787	429,427	485,666	495,693

Source of Data: The National Treasury

4.4.3 RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR FY 2024/2025-2028/29

Table 4.5 provides a summary of the actual county's budget and funding sources for the fiscal year 2024/2025-2025/26 as well as projected funding sources over the medium term. The County projects to have **Kshs. 12,408,199,544** to finance its programs in the financial 2026/2027 comprising of equitable share(including grants) and own source revenue amounting to **Kshs. 10,304,006,467**, and **Kshs. 2,104,193,077** respectively.

Table 4.5 Kisumu County Revenue Envelope (Kshs.)

Revenue Items	ACTUAL 2024/2025	ESTIMATE 2025-2026	ACTUAL HI 2025/2026	ESTIMATE 2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029
Opening balance	898,617,332	1,559,835,059	1,516,038,445			
Equitable Share	9,074,271,364	8,902,026,938	3,694,341,179	9,009,467,640	9,436,148,554	10,002,317,468
DANIDA Grant	10,530,000	23,123,790	-	23,123,790	24,511,217	25,981,890
Finance Locally -Led Climate Action Plan (FLLOCA)	11,000,000	137,500,000	25,079,885	180,498,627	145,750,000	154,495,000
KISIP	735,000,000	845,000,000	-			
IDA (World Bank Credit to Finance Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	68,473,624	157,535,352	-	157,535,352	166,987,473	177,006,722
Aquaculture Business Development Project (ABDP)	-	37,326,163	-			
PrAEctiCe	2,931,502	20,000,000	10,900,705			
Allocation for Court Fines	-	66,912	-	66,912	70,927	75,182
KDSP II Level I	-	37,500,000	-	37,500,000	39,750,000	42,135,000
KDSP II Level II	-	352,500,000	-	352,500,000	373,650,000	396,069,000
Community Health Promoters	-	165,339,627	-	165,339,627	175,260,005	185,775,605
Change Maker	-	15,000,000	8,933,854	15,000,000	15,900,000	16,854,000
IDA (World Bank Credit: Kenya Urban Support Project KUSP- Urban Development Grant (UDG))	32,309,300	36,634,916	-	36,634,916	38,833,011	41,162,992
IDA (World Bank Credit: Kenya Urban Support Project KUSP- Urban Institutional Grant (UIG))	-	340,394,236	-	340,394,236	360,817,890	382,466,964
Kenya Dairy Enterprise Development		400,391	-	400,391	424,414	449,879
Transforming health centre	-	544,976	-	544,976	577,675	612,335
RMLF	68,301,577	68,301,577	-	0		
Total Share of National Revenue	10,901,434,699	12,699,029,937	5,255,294,067	10,319,006,467	10,778,681,166	11,425,402,037
Locally Collected Revenue						
Receivables						

Revenue Items	ACTUAL 2024/2025	ESTIMATE 2025-2026	ACTUAL H1 2025/2026	ESTIMATE 2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029
Land Rates	133,215,633	133,215,633	28,255,359	206,431,266	218,817,142	231,946,171
Rents	6,183,882	6,183,882	5,814,717	20,447,477	21,674,326	22,974,785
Trade License Fees	238,540,672	238,540,672	13,484,455	295,102,874	312,809,046	331,577,589
Bus Park Fees	52,192,730	52,192,730	35,239,300	74,280,439	78,737,266	83,461,501
Parking Fees	54,183,921	54,183,921	25,687,720	61,136,691	64,804,892	68,693,186
Reserved Slot	6,200,000	6,200,000	780,000	6,448,000	6,834,880	7,244,973
Monthly Stickers	922,500	922,500	19,500	19,312,500	20,471,250	21,699,525
Clamping Fees	49,400	49,400	114,150	61,320	64,999	68,899
Market Fees	53,223,896	53,223,896	30,814,656	69,191,065	73,342,529	77,743,080
Stock Ring	3,149,611	3,149,611	1,018,301	2,866,146	3,038,115	3,220,402
Cess	27,361,215	27,361,215	6,952,641	35,569,579	37,703,754	39,965,979
Building Plans	31,846,149	31,846,149	14,636,121	33,438,457	35,444,764	37,571,450
Sign Board Promotion Etc.	146,191,570	146,191,570	41,157,794	170,957,831	181,215,301	192,088,219
Livestock Movement Permit	38,481	38,481	4,000	44,327	46,987	49,806
Sundry Revenue	225,722	225,722	254,547		0	0
Public Health And Others	9,417,385	9,417,385	2,960,010	10,866,203	11,518,175	12,209,266
Sub-Total	762,942,767	762,942,767	207,193,271	1,006,154,176	1,066,523,426	1,130,514,832
Revenue From Departments						
Medical Service, Public Health And Sanitation	1,932,649,051	800,000,000	211,015,292	996,793,593	1,056,601,209	1,119,997,281
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	3,108,095	4,690,648	5,390,033	12,545,871	13,298,623	14,096,541
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	5,658,780	1,831,930	1,310,150	1,782,940	1,889,916	2,003,311
Liquor license	21,613,051	7,583,106	8,341,038	30,875,787	32,728,334	34,692,034
Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	39,664,475	30,935,996	6,006,000	43,630,923	46,248,778	49,023,705
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	793,850	1,782,940	507,450	238,155	252,444	267,591
Education, Technical Training, Innovation and Social Services	172,841	20,689,028	49,200	172,841	183,211	194,204
Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	2,727,100	23,666,397	7,022,000	11,847,442	12,558,288	13,311,785
Infrastructure, Energy and Public Works	-	-	-	0	0	0
Public Service, County Administration and Participatory Development, Office of the Governor	132,350		5,566,679	151,350	160,431	170,057

4.5 CRITERIA FOR RESOURCE SHARING

The county government in the financial year 2026/2027 will use the following resource sharing criteria:

- i. Linkage of the programmes with objectives of the ADP 2026/27, and CIDP III (2023-2027)
- ii. Degree to which a Programme addresses job creation and poverty reduction.
- iii. Degree to which the Programme addresses the core mandates of the departments that is expected outputs and outcomes of the specific programmes
- iv. Cost effectiveness and sustainability of the programmes as demonstrated in the programmes concepts.
- v. The spending levels of current programmes
- vi. Current donor commitments through grants and loans
- vii. Ongoing flagship projects
- viii. Viable incomplete/stalled projects
- ix. Verified pending bills

Consequently, the County government will look out for additional resources to boost the resource envelope that will be directed towards funding the county strategic priorities that shall have been allocated resources.

The development expenditures representing 30% of the proposed budget have been allocated on the basis of need assessment as represented by stakeholders and people of Kisumu during the public participation, CIDP III priority areas.

4.6 PROPOSED EXPENDITURE CEILINGS FOR 2026/2027.

Table 4.6 provides the proposed sector ceilings informed by sector priorities. In the fiscal year 2026/2027, the total proposed budget is **Kshs. 12,408,199,544** comprising of personnel emolument, operations and maintenance, and development expenditures. The personnel emolument proposed budget amounting to **Kshs. 5,548,779,614** representing 40 per cent of the total proposed budget. Accordingly, Ops & Maintenance, and Development budgets are projected at **Kshs. 3,117,361,028**, and **Kshs 3,742,058,902**, respectively.

Department	Personnel Emolument	Ops & Maintenance	Development	Totals
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development	66,899,754	21,236,884	201,654,627	289,791,265
Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries and Irrigation.	191,405,124	10,965,300	283,052,715	485,423,139
City of Kisumu	250,427,163	30,989,028	968,683,268	1,250,099,459
County Assembly of Kisumu	352,864,077	440,000,000	0	792,864,077
County Public Service Board	18,961,788	21,053,822	-	40,015,610
Education, Technical Training, Innovation & Social Service	516,468,100	268,347,754	135,042,207	919,858,061
Infrastructure, Energy and Public Works	80,877,408	21,162,592	889,991,806	992,031,806
Finance, Economic Planning & ICT Services	337,475,004	1,087,610,896	20,388,633	1,445,474,533
Trade, Tourism, Industry and Marketing	58,731,960	11,711,620	138,504,428	208,948,008
Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation	2,734,391,572	853,993,863	142,247,901	3,730,633,336
Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs	33,705,888	52,659,944	56,422,995	142,788,827
Water, Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change	83,411,868	19,791,103	438,583,855	541,786,826
Public Service, County Administration & Participatory Development office of the Governor	817,659,908	174,856,781	367,486,466	1,360,003,155
County Attorney	-	69,826,291	-	69,826,291
Ahero/Awasi Municipality	1,500,000	7,578,256	20,000,000	29,078,256
Maseno Holo Municipality	1,000,000	6,315,289	20,000,000	27,315,289
Kombewa/Bodi Municipality	1,000,000	6,473,159	20,000,000	27,473,159
Katito/Pap Onditi Municipality	1,000,000	6,315,289	20,000,000	27,315,289
Muhoroni/Chemelil Municipality	1,000,000	6,473,159	20,000,000	27,473,159
TOTALS	5,548,779,614	3,117,361,028	3,742,058,902	12,408,199,544

Table 4.6: Proposed Sector Ceilings

Annex 1.0: KCFSP FY 2026/2027 Public Participation Schedule

SUB-COUNTY	WARD	DATE	TIME	VENUE	TEAM
SEME	1. WEST SEME	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	MANYUANDA HALL	1
	2. CENTRAL SEME	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	HUDUMA HALL	2
	3. EAST SEME	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	KITMIKAYI HALL	3
	4. NORTH SEME	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	CHIENGA NYODUNDO CENTRE	4
KISUMU WEST	5. SOUTH WEST KISUMU	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	OBAMBO CHIEF CAMP	5
	6. CENTRAL KISUMU	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	TIENGRE RESOURCE CENTRE	6
	7. NORTH KISUMU	17/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	NYAHERA RESOURCE CENTRE	7
	8. WEST KISUMU	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	HUMA RESOURCE CENTRE	1
MUHORONI	9. NORTH WEST KISUMU	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	MARERA HALL	2
	10. MIWANI	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	MIWANI WARD OFFICE- KALEI	3
	11. OMBEYI	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	OMBHEYI CHIEF'S CAMP	4
	12. MASOGO/ NYANGOMA	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	NYANGOMA HALL	5
NYAKACH	13. CHEMELIL	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	HUDUMA RESOURCE CENTRE	6
	14. MUHORONI/ KORU	18/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	MENARA - SUBCOUNTY OFFICE	7
	15. SOUTH WEST NYAKACH	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	OBOCH HALL	1
	16. NORTH NYAKACH	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	NYAKACH ELDERS HALL	2
NYANDO	17. CENTRAL NYAKACH	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	PAP ONDITI HALL	3
	18. WEST NYAKACH	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	KODINGO HALL	4
	19. SOUTH EAST NYAKACH	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	NYAMAROKA RESOURCE CENTRE	5
	20. EAST KANO/ WAWIDIH	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	KODETE CHIEF CAMP	6

SUB-COUNTY	WARD	DATE	TIME	VENUE	TEAM
	21. AWASIONJIKO	19/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	AWASI WARD ADMIN OFFICE	7
	22. AHERO	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	AHERO HUUDUMA CENTRE	1
KADIBO	23. KABONYO/ KANYAGWAL	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	NYANGANDE MARKET	2
	24. KOBURA	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	DCC HALL	3
KISUMU EAST	25. KOLWA EAST	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	ANGOLA RESOURCE CENTRE	4
	26. KAJULU	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	OBWOLO CHIEF CAMP	5
	27. KOLWA CENTRAL	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	RAGUMO RESOURCE CENTRE	6
	28. MANYATI A B	20/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	KASAWINO HALL	7
	29. NYALENDA A	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	CAPITAL HALL	1
KISUMU CENTRAL	30. RAHWAYS	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	WORKSYARD	2
	31. MIGOSI	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	EZRA GUMBE HALL	3
	32. KALOHE NI SHAURIMOYO	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	ARINA SOCIAL HALL	4
	33. MARKET MILLIMANI	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	MAMA GRACE ONYANGO SOCIAL HALL	5
	34. KONDELE	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	KOSAWO HALL	6
	35. NYALENDA B	23/02/2026	10.00AM – 2.30PM	NYALENDA HALL	7

Source: County Treasury