



CONSOLIDATED RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE DRAFT LAIKIPIA COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER (CFSP 2026)

Submitted to:

The County Treasury
Laikipia County Government.

Submitted by:

Laikipia Civil Society Forum (LACCSOF Members)

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1. TRANSPARENCY AND CFSP COMPREHENSIVENESS

1.1 Recommendation on CFSP 2026 Document Comprehensiveness

Laikipia County has shown improved performance in the **County Budget Transparency Survey (CBTS)**. In **CBTS 2024**, the county published all **ten (10)** key budget documents and attained an overall transparency score of **69/100**, up from **58/100** in **CBTS 2023**.

The CBTS evaluates both the availability of key budget documents and the comprehensiveness of the information they contain (and a recent component on timeliness in the recent survey 2025 which is to be launched later in 2026).

Historic CFSP Performance

Laikipia County's **County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP)** scores under CBTS over recent years have been: **44 (2020)**, **0 (2021 – document unavailable)**, **60 (2022)**, **56 (2023)**, and **61 (2024)**, showing fluctuating performance with slight improvement in the most recent survey.

The CBTS assesses whether the CFSP:



1. Presents **actual revenue performance**, for half year of implementation by source.
2. Presents information on actual expenditure performance for fits half year of implementation by sector/department.
3. Revenue projection for the year under formulation and two outer years by source.
4. Expenditure targets.
5. Departmental priorities.
6. Demonstrates compliance with fiscal responsibility principles, in line with the Public Finance Management Act.
7. Documents public participation, including who was consulted, at what level, and how inputs influenced final budget decisions.
8. Aligns county with national objectives, macroeconomic assumptions, and national policy priorities.
9. Discloses outstanding pending bills and plans to settle them over the medium term.

We recognise the department's intentional efforts to align with CBTS requirements and commend the progress made. We request that the missing details, half year expenditure information at department level, and information on pending bills, be included in the **final CFSP 2026**. Also, once the public participation process is over, consider making the reports available in the website, detailing priorities submitted by the public, who was involved, and at what level it was conducted, and how public input was utilised and what decision it informed. Doing so will position Laikipia County for **improved performance in the CBTS 2026** and strengthen transparency, accountability, and evidence-based planning.

1.2 Public Participation Gaps and Recommendations

While the County Government continues to publish public participation notices in national newspapers, the reach remains limited. This approach does not fully comply with Sections 4, 10,



and 17 of the Laikipia County Public Participation Act, 2014, which require progressive levels of engagement (inform, consult, involve, collaborate, and empower). This applies to all Public Participation.

Recommendations:

- Allocate adequate funding to operationalize the Directorate of Public Participation.
- Diversify participation methods beyond newspapers, including ward-level forums, digital platforms, and community radio.
- Facilitate meaningful participation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) through transport facilitation, sign language interpretation, and accessible venues.
- Publish public participation reports on the county website, detailing:
 - Number and categories of participants
 - Issues raised
 - Inputs adopted and those not adopted, with justification

2. CROSS-CUTTING EQUITY, INCLUSION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Despite constitutional obligations under Article 21(3), the Draft CFSP lacks explicit strategic objectives targeting women, youth, and PWDs.

Recommendations:

- Mainstream gender, youth, and disability inclusion across all sector strategies.
- Develop and resource a Youth Policy and Youth Bill, supported by a Youth Sector Working Group.
- Allocate funds for youth employment, mental health, substance abuse prevention, and GBV response.



- Provide targeted economic empowerment grants for women, youth, and PWDs.
- Ensure budgetary support for disability-inclusive celebration days, sports and Special Olympics.

3. SECTOR-SPECIFIC STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Health and Sanitation (Priority Sector)

To strengthen Primary Health Care (PHC) and advance Universal Health Coverage (UHC): improve service delivery, and reduce long-term health system costs, the County Treasury should:

- Increase investment in **preventive and promotive health services**, particularly PHC.
- Introduce a clear strategic objective on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (**RMNCAHN**).
- Establish a **standalone budget line for Community Health Promoters (CHPs)**, including stipends, training, and essential kits.
- Develop a defined county plan for Social Health Insurance support for indigents in line with the Social Health Insurance Act, 2023.
- Invest in sufficient and functional ambulance services as per Gazette Notice No. 16474.
- Recruit and retain skilled personnel to operate medical equipment.
- Strengthen health ICT systems, including Electronic Medical Records (EMRs) and reliable connectivity.
- Equip referral hospitals (Nanyuki, Rumuruti, Nyahururu) with essential diagnostic and imaging equipment.
- Cascade essential medicines for chronic illnesses to PHC facilities to improve access and decongest referral hospitals.



Health Financing: Given declining donor support (including the anticipated GAVI transition), the county should adopt a phased domestic resource mobilization strategy for vaccines, RMNCAHN, and immunization.

Budget Recommendation:

- Upscale and enhance the health allocation ceiling by an additional 0.5%, raising it to approximately 40.2% of total county expenditure.

3.2 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Agriculture:

- Strengthen and expand technical and field extension services, including staffing.
- Support climate-smart irrigation technologies.
- Promote value addition, processing, and packaging to reduce post-harvest losses.

Livestock:

- Enhance veterinary services, disease surveillance, and vaccination campaigns.
- Strengthen animal health systems and livestock disease control programs.
- Support fodder production and pasture improvement for drought resilience.

Fisheries:

- Promote aquaculture in ponds and dams including small scale farmers.
- Train farmers on fish production and management.
- Ensure quality and safety monitoring for fish products.

3.3 Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change



To strengthen climate resilience and sustainable water access, resources should be allocated to:

- Prioritize solid waste management as a core environmental conservation strategy.
- Fully equip drilled boreholes and ensure value for money.
- Promote community ownership and management of water projects.
- Expand piped water connections and map service areas.
- Prioritize water harvesting, storage and conservation. - Integrate climate adaptation measures such as rainwater harvesting in schools and health facilities. Desilt existing dams and water pans.
- Solarize water infrastructure to reduce operational costs.
- Drill and equip boreholes in public institutions to serve both the institution and surrounding communities.

3.4 Education and Vocational Training

- Prioritize equipping existing Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) with modern equipment and machinery before further expansion.
- Modernize VTCs with market-relevant tools and machinery.
- Recruit additional ECDE and vocational instructors.
- Provide scholarships and learning support for special schools and learners with disabilities.
- Support school feeding programs in ASAL areas to improve retention.

3.5 Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development

- Invest in inclusive and safe infrastructure: accessible roads, sidewalks, crossings, street lighting and public buildings.
- Ensure PWD-friendly designs in all public infrastructure including schools, hospitals, markets, and public halls.



- Promote affordable and barrier-free housing.
- Strengthen urban planning to enhance public health, safety, economic connectivity, and quality of life.

3.6 Municipalities (Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Nyahururu)

- Establish a clear strategic objective on smooth transfer of functions, assets, staff, and budgets to municipalities in line with Gazette Notices and Article 184.
- Ensure municipal budget ceilings reflect transferred responsibilities.

4. PENDING BILLS AND FISCAL DISCIPLINE

Laikipia County continues to face a significant pending bills burden, estimated at over Kshs 1.3 billion by June 2025.

Recommendations:

- Publish a structured, time-bound plan to clear pending bills over 3–4 years.
- Prioritize settlement of verified bills using accrual accounting.
- Complete stalled and ongoing projects before initiating new ones.
- Reduce non-essential expenditures, including travel, and align wage policies with fiscal realities.
- Provide clear explanations where bills are not settled within the financial year incurred.

5. CONCLUSION

These consolidated recommendations reflect citizen-driven, evidence-based recommendations aimed at strengthening the Draft CFSP 2026. Incorporating these proposals will enhance transparency, equity, fiscal sustainability, and service delivery, while positioning Laikipia County



for improved planning outcomes and higher performance in future budget transparency assessments.

We submit these recommendations in good faith and remain available for engagement and clarification in pursuit of accountable and inclusive governance for the people of Laikipia County.

Signed.

Laikipia County Civil Society Forum - LACCSOF.