

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA COUNTY

**COUNTY SECTOR PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

(2023-2033)



SECTOR VISION AND MISSION

VISION

A secure and wealthy county anchored by an innovative, commercially oriented and competitive Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development sector.

MISSION

To improve livelihood of the County residents and ensure food security through creation of an enabling environment and ensuring sustainable natural resource management.

FORWARD

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030, The County Governments Act, 2012 and its Medium Term Plans, provide the foundation for the preparation of the Sectoral Plans for Nyamira County. This Sectoral Plan, will be used to inform resource distribution, a tool of resource mobilization in the face of limited and competing priorities for the betterment of the lives of the people of Nyamira County. The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income county providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The County's vision of embracing urbanization for accelerated socio- economic growth is in tandem with this overall national vision. The Sector Plans identify a number of flagship projects to be implemented across the country for all sectors.

The County Government has identified county-specific flagship projects and Programmes that will be implemented at county level and work with the National Government and Key Stakeholders to ensure these projects are implemented in a responsible, transparent and cost-effective manner. The Sectoral Plan is a ten-year blue print that highlights the socio-economic challenges faced by the County, strategies for resources mobilization and programme interventions aimed at realizing our socioeconomic goals and desired impact. The preparation of the Sector plan was done through a participatory process that involved various stakeholders. The sector plans will provide a structured roadmap for planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for programmes and projects within the sector over the ten-year planning period.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Agriculture, Rural and Urban development sector outlines the broad strategic fiscal framework, together with a summary of sector's spending plans, as a basis of 2022/2023 budget. The main focus is on infrastructural development and facilitating agricultural sector to promote productivity and build the resilience necessary for food security, employment creation and poverty reduction

The preparation of the 2023-2033 sector plan was achieved through consultation and co-operation between departmental CECMS, Chief Officers and Programme Heads. We therefore wish to acknowledge the valuable contribution of the following Chief Officers: Mr Mwencha Nyasami, Mr Lucas Odida and Mr Josephat Gori. We also wish to acknowledge the following directors: Mr David Munyi, Mr Jacob Keror, Mr John Njenga, Mr Edward Ondigi, Mr George Omori, Mr John Ondieki, Mr Shem Onchiri, Mr Zablon Kerina, Mr Lameck Machuki, Charles Moseti, Boaz Mireri, Mrs Evelyne Nyambane, Mr Kennedy Onyambu and Mr Daniel Aluoch with the valuable guidance of the County Executive Committee Members: Mrs. Alice Manoti and Mr Stephen Oboso.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CEC	County Executive Committee
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
FY	Financial Year
HE	His Excellency
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KABDP	Kenya Agricultural Business Development Programme
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NAGRIP	National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NITA	National Industrial Training Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PFM	Public Finance Management
WB-UDG	World Bank – Urban Development Grant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector comprises of six sub sectors namely; Agriculture, Cooperatives Development and Marketing, Fisheries Development, Lands, Municipality and Livestock Development. The Sector aims to promote an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agricultural sector as envisioned in the Vision 2030, under the Economic and Social Pillar. Under this, the overall agricultural sector goal is to achieve an average growth rate of 7 per cent per year over the next 10 years. In this regard, the Vision 2030 identifies; transforming key institutions in agriculture and livestock to promote agricultural growth, increasing productivity of crops and livestock and fisheries and better land use policies as the priority areas for the Sector. Nyamira being an agro-based economy, the agricultural sector plays an important role in ensuring food security, employment creation, poverty reduction, and linkages with other sectors.

The Sector works with various stakeholders from public sector institutions, private sector, research institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), development partners, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), professional associations, and cooperative societies. These stakeholders are involved in formulation of Sector policies as well as identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes within the Sector. The stakeholders collectively bring together farmers, pastoralists and to pool their resources and efforts in order to maximize their returns. Stakeholders' organizations also assist in facilitating access to inputs, credit, markets, market information, extension services, production, animal health services, education, information and advocacy for their members. The Sectors' Public Private Partnership facilitates joint effort between the government and the private sector in sector policy formulation and implementation. Further, the private sector and the development partners have continued to supplement government efforts in resource mobilization.

During the last financial year, the sector strived to achieve optimal performance with the limited resource allocation. The sector ministries managed to achieve good performance towards the sector set objectives and registered significant achievements in regard to the targets set. The major achievements in the last financial year include reforms in the agricultural sector particularly land reforms; review and development of agriculture sector polices; revitalization of the cooperative movement through review of the Cooperative Societies Act; increased production and productivity; better animal health through reduced incidences of diseases; improved and sustainable land use planning and management; improved coordination of the management and development of the fisheries resources and; value addition. This performance was boosted by the various stakeholders within and outside the sector in the spirit of Public Private Partnership and collaboration.

The Sector however faced some challenges in the process of implementation of its programmes and projects. One major limitation was on resource constraints. Although resource allocation to the sector has increased over the years, it is still below the required level as per the Maputo declaration. Despite efforts to modernize agriculture sector, production and productivity has

remained low due various socio economic and environmental factors. The main issues are on availability of arable land; technology development and adoption; climate change; crop and livestock diversification; emerging pests and diseases; and lack of effective marketing system among others.

The performance of the Agricultural Sector is dependent upon the linkages between the various sub-sectors and strong linkages with other sectors. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) provides the framework for intra and inter sector linkages for attainment of the sector goals as identified in the Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan. The Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) co-ordinates the implementation of the strategy

The emerging issues and challenges for the sector are Inadequate legal and policy frameworks; Low application of modern technology; Agricultural land fragmentation; Inadequate quality control systems; Inadequate market and marketing infrastructure; Diseases and Pests; Low access to financial services and affordable credit; Climate change and Environmental Degradation; Poor infrastructure; High cost, adulteration and low application of key inputs; Poor governance in agricultural institutions; Inadequate Staffing levels; Inadequate financial resources /Disbursement of funds; Transport policy: Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and waterborne diseases; Inadequate monitoring and evaluation; and Gender Inequality.

CHAPTER ONE

OVERVIEW AND THE BACKGROUND OF THE SECTOR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the details of the sector in terms of: overview of the county, background of the sector, programme mandates, rationale for the county sectoral plan and the methodology in preparation of the sector plan

1.1 Overview of the county

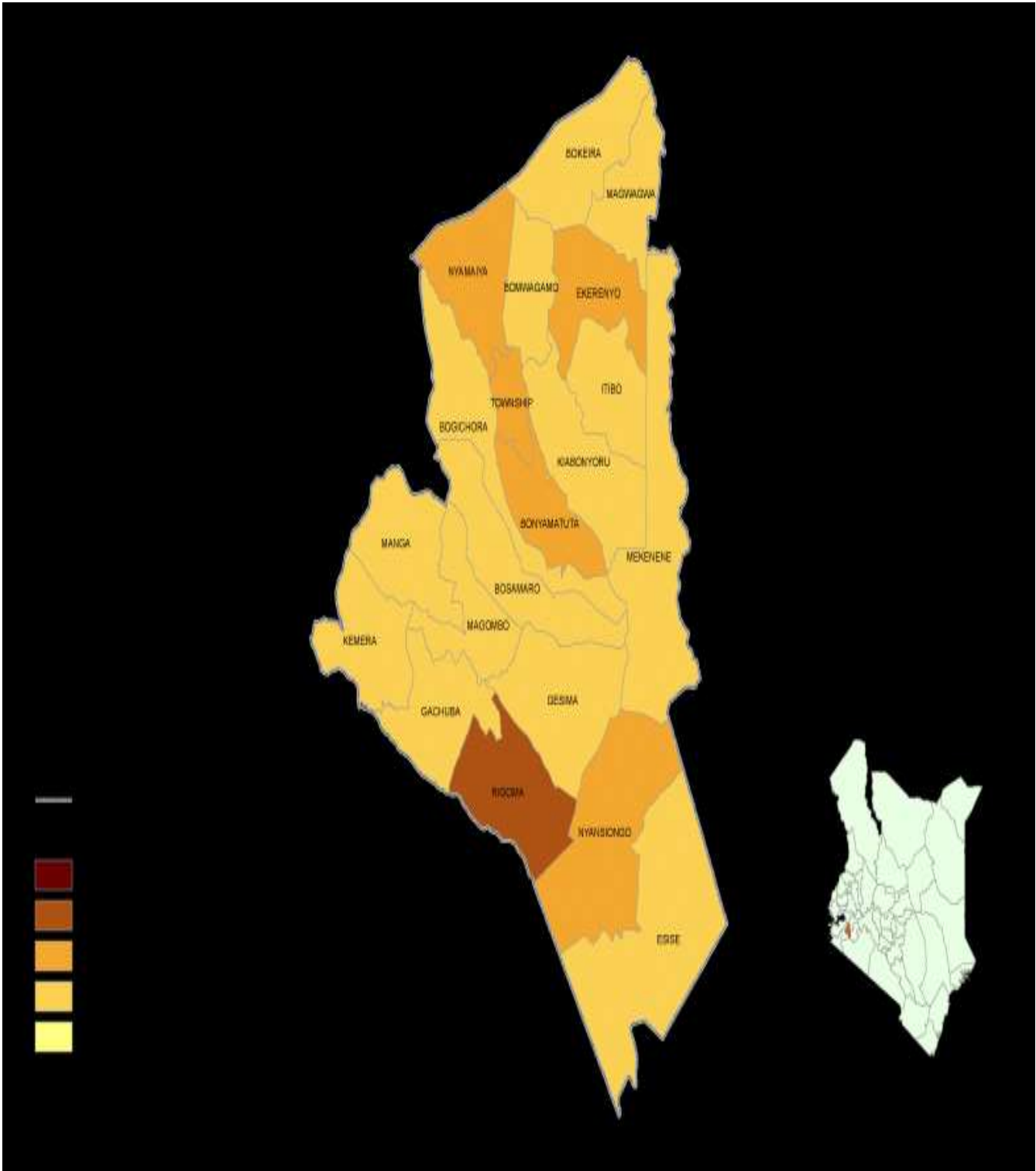
Situated in the Western part of Kenya, Nyamira County has since evolved from different administrative creations and boundaries since independence. It is indeed formed part of one of the divisions of the larger Kisii district way back in 1970s. In 1987, the Nyamira as a divisional boundary was created a district which has since existed with four constituencies. The coming of the devolution in 2013, Nyamira forms part of the 47 County Governments with one extra Constituency created and 20 electoral wards.

The Gusii Community predominantly occupies the county, however, the northern and eastern parts of the County has got some different ethnic significance being Luos and Kipsigis respectively. The County Headquarter is located in Nyamira South Sub County, Township ward formerly the head-quarter for Nyamira District. It is located along Konate Junction Miruka Centre Road approximately six (6) kilometres from the Konate Junction, off the Kisii Chemosit Road.

Agriculture is the County's economic backbone where 90% of its population is dependent on agricultural production and marketing directly and indirectly. It supports 80% of total employment opportunities in the county. Nyamira County lies in the Lake Victoria region, a region whose thirteen (14) counties have come together and formed the Lake Region Economic Bloc with the common understanding that strategic connections between Counties with shared interests seated in a desire for mutual benefit can be an effective and intelligent means of increasing the possibility of creating notable development impact across several counties. The Lake Region Economic Bloc is made up of Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, Vihiga, Bomet, Trans Nzoia and Kericho Counties.

The County has inter county relations; along the Homabay County (Rachuonyo) border there is ethnic intermarriages, this is evident in Miruka and Nyamusi areas that has promoted peace coexistence. Miruka and Keroka markets along the borders of Homabay and Kisii counties respectively have promoted exchange of goods and services for the people living along these borders. The existence of the tea zones in Kericho and Nyamira counties has promoted employment among the tea factories and the dwelling

Nyamira county map



1.2 Background of the sector

The Agriculture rural and urban development Sector comprises of ten sub-sectors namely: Directorate of Agriculture/crops; Directorate of Livestock production; Directorate of veterinary services; Directorate of fisheries development and the Blue Economy, Directorate of Agricultural extension and research liaison, Directorate of cooperatives, Directorate of Land, Directorate of Physical Planning, Directorate of Housing and Urban Development and Municipality. The sector does regulation of agricultural activities in the County through policy formulation and stakeholder engagement, ensuring proper land administration and management, human settlement, housing, urban development within the county and ensuring vibrant cooperative societies. The sector is also a key player towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives of the sector are to: create an enabling environment for sector development; increase productivity and outputs in the sector; improve market access and trade; enhance national food security; sustainably exploit the Blue Economy; strengthen institutional capacity for improved service delivery; enhance the role of youth and women in the sector; enhance accessibility, equity and sustainable management of land resource; and improve storage, access and retrieval of land and land resource data and information. The overall goal of the sector is to create an enabling environment for sustainable development and management of crops, livestock, fisheries resources and land management to ensure the County's food and nutrition security.

Sub-Sectors And their Mandates

Agriculture Sub sector Mandate

- Formulation, implementation and monitoring of agricultural legislations, regulations and policies;
- Provision of agricultural extension service;
- Supporting agricultural research and promoting technology delivery
- Facilitating and representing agricultural state corporations in the government;
- Development, implementation and co-ordination of programmes in the agricultural sector;
- Regulation and quality control of inputs, produce and products from the agricultural sector;
- Management and control of pests and diseases in crops;
- Promoting management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture;
- Collecting, maintaining and managing information on the agricultural sector.

Fisheries sub sector Mandate

The sub sector is mandated to

- Facilitate the exploration, exploitation, utilization, management, development and conservation of fisheries resources as well as aquaculture development and to collaborate and support research in fresh water fisheries.
- Coordination of the preparation, review and implementation of fisheries policies, legislation, and county specific fisheries management plans
- Coordinate the management and development of inland fisheries
- County fish seed bulking units and fisheries licensing
- Promotion of fish quality assurance, value addition and marketing
- Promote and strengthen fisheries extension services, on farm trials and outreach
- Monitoring and evaluation of fisheries projects and programme
- Enforcement of fisheries regulation and compliance
- Digitization and demarcation and development of maps for cage culture potential areas
- Zonation for aquaculture county specific disease control (incases they may arise)

Livestock production sub sector mandate

- Formulation and implementation of livestock sub-sector policies;
- Management and control of livestock diseases and pests;
- Provision and facilitation of extension services;
- Development and co-ordination of development programmes in the livestock sub-sector;
- Regulatory management and quality control of inputs, produce and products;
- Livestock research agenda setting, liaison and coordination;
- Promotion and development of emerging livestock;
- Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies in the livestock sub-sector.

Veterinary Sub Sector Mandate

To promote, regulate and facilitate Animal Health and food safety for socio-economic development and industrialization

Cooperative Development and Marketing

- Co-operative Policy and Implementation;
- Co-operative Legislation and Support Services; iii. Co-operative Education and Training;
- Co-operative Financing Policy;
- Co-operative Savings, Credit and other Financial Services Policy;
- Co-operative Governance;
- Co-operative Tribunal;
- Co-operative College;

- New Kenya Co-operative Creameries;
- Co-operative marketing, including value addition processing;
- Promotion of Co-operative Ventures.

Housing Directorate

To enhance housing development, maintenance of public houses, Training and capacity building on appropriate building technologies, enhance Inventory, registration and rent collection and housing infrastructure through integrated management

Physical planning

The core mandate of Physical and Land Use Planning Directorate includes

Formulating a county policy on physical and land use planning; and promoting the integration of county physical and land use planning functions and sectoral planning levels.

formulating county spatial plan and local physical and land use planning policies, guidelines and standards; preparation of county physical and land use development plans;

Maintaining land information system to guide physical and land use planning; communicating decisions of the county government development applications;

Directorate of survey

The mandate of Survey Directorate includes;

Maintenance and surveying of county boundaries

Generation and collection of land survey fee and other areas

Processing registration of land transactions and issuance of title deed and other legal land documentation.

Urban development Directorate

Urban development as a directorate is mandated to administer services and infrastructure delivery in all county urban areas within the County and management of towns that do not have Town Committees.

Town Administrations' Mandate

Town administrations mandate

Overseeing the affairs of the town by developing and adopting policies, plans strategies and programs.

Maintaining comprehensive data base and information systems on payments and fees to be determined by the committee

Coordinating the management and supervision of the general administrative functions..

Nyamira Municipality

The Nyamira Municipality board is mandated to control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans the municipality as may be delegated by the county government;

1.3 Rationale for the County Sectoral Plan

Overview

This section discusses the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other long term planning and policy documents. A brief status of Sustainable Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

Linkage of the CIDP with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments.

The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at all community levels.

The county governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes. The CIDP is anchored on the county functions as provided in the fourth schedule of the Constitution.

Linkage of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy. The Vision aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The key sectors in economic pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and mineral resources. The main sectors under the social pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Linkage of the CIDP with the Medium Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is planned to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. County governments therefore must integrate the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans in preparing of County Integrated Development Plans. The CIDP is envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 and achievement of SDGs, through different projects and programmes identified at the county level.

The Third Plan will mark the third phase of Vision 2030 whose overarching objective is to transform Kenya into “an upper middle-income rapidly industrializing country offering all its citizens a high quality of life in a clean and safe environment” by the year 2030. It will endeavor to move the economy towards a higher growth trajectory by the end of the Plan. Since the implementation of Vision 2030 began in 2008, several milestones have been achieved. These are documented in the Annual Progress and Mid-Term Review Reports for the First and Second MTPs.

The Third MTP will build on gains made so far in key sectors of the economy including completing projects initiated during the Second MTP. It will target not only increasing the level of investment but also enhancing the productivity of investment, as well as raising productivity in all sectors of the economy. The plan will also place emphasis on structural transformation of the economy in terms of increasing the share of manufacturing and productive sectors and increasing the share of exports to GDP.

The MTP III will prioritize the development of infrastructure and create an enabling environment to develop the country's oil, gas and other mineral resources sector. It will put in place measures to facilitate development of the Blue Economy, mainstream Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa's Agenda 2063 and climate change among other regional and international development agenda and cooperation frameworks.

The County Government will ensure that all its development priorities are aligned to the National Development Agenda. Therefore, the County Integrated Development Plan will be aligned to the MTP III. It is therefore imperative that within a context of competing priorities, all resources are aligned towards achieving core priorities that will have broad based benefits for all.

The County Government Act, 2012

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfillment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, details the goals and procedures of "County Planning" (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated development plans and the annual budgets to implement them.

The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, "a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly". It also states that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

A County Sectoral Plan;

A County Spatial Plan; and

A City and Urban Areas Plan.

These county plans (section 107(2)) "shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county".

Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a "five-year County Integrated Development Plan", the PFMA (Part IV (126) (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.

Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.

Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the CIDP

The following are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's);

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The County will identify people living in poverty at the grass-root level and to target resources and services to help them overcome deprivation and dehumanizing poverty. It will ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.

As a result, this will build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The county will continue to support agricultural production and local economic growth by strengthening extension service to farmers and by providing basic transport infrastructure and markets to promote good exchange in local food chains. Further through use of healthcare services and Early Childhood Centers (ECDs) to identify and tackle child malnutrition the county will ensure that everyone can enjoy a safe, nutritious diet, all year round.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The county has a huge responsibility of ensuring the local communities have access to good quality health care and live a healthy life.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The county is responsible for early childhood development (ECD) that form the basic foundation for education. As such, it will continue to identify and tackle the barriers to school attendance. It will also integrate technical and vocational training programmes into local economic development strategies, making sure training is valuable to labor market opportunities into account. The county will further reach out to vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and to ensure they have access to education and training that meet their needs.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The county will continue to advocate for gender equality and the empowerment of women through non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices and mainstreaming of gender equality across all areas of their work in order to tackle the multiple barriers to women's empowerment.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The county is committed to ensuring access to clean water and sanitation through effective local governance, natural resource management, and local planning. Integrated water resources management will be enhanced through cooperation in planning and environmental policy between the County and National Government.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The county plans to identify gaps in access to affordable energy among vulnerable groups in the communities and address them thus contributing to energy efficiency directly by investing in energy efficient infrastructure, alternative and green energy sources.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The county will generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness the unique resources and local opportunities.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The county has continued to put more efforts in developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve local communities and link them up with their surrounding areas. This includes the promotion of small-scale industry and start-ups in their local economic development strategies, taking into account local resources, needs and markets based on the local competitive advantage.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The county will build local capacities and tackle poverty and exclusion through political inclusion at local level.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The county is in the process of developing strategic urban plans to prevent growth of new slums, and work with slum-dwellers to improve conditions and provide basic services where slums already exist.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The county will support short supply chains, thereby reducing transport and carbon emissions, through land management, infrastructure, urban planning, education and training, and public markets.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The capacity of the county governments to deal with climate related hazards and natural disasters need to be strengthened through integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into local planning to reduce the emissions of our cities and increase their resilience to environmental shocks.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Urban sanitation and solid waste management are essential to reducing pollution in water bodies. There is therefore need for collaboration between County Government and relevant National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

1.4 Approach/methodology in the preparation of the sector plan

A concept note was issued regarding the preparation of the sector plans, then after a circular was circulated to departments by the budgeting and planning department to carry out public participation regarding the plan.

After that the county cabinet approved the concept note, the governor went ahead to launch the exercise.

As a constitutional requirement, an advert was gazetted to give the public information on the venue, dates and issues to be discussed during public participation.

Afterward, a five-day consultation exercise to operationalize the various sector working groups was held in Best Western hotel. This forum was meant to develop the sectoral plans. Several stakeholders allied to the sectors were invited for consultations. A template for the sectoral plans was shared by the National Treasury Planning department invited to the meeting to provide technical backstopping. The technical working group for the sector alongside the stakeholder went working into group to develop the sectoral plan. Various stakeholders were represented including the technical teams from the county government comprising the CEC Agriculture, CCO Agriculture and County Sectorial directors.

CHAPTER TWO

OVERVIEW THE SECTOR'S PERFORMANCE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

2.1 Analysis of Sector Revenue Sources

Table shows the main sources of county revenue and their performance during the plan period.

Table 1: Analysis of Agriculture Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection					Actual Revenue				
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
a) Equitable Share	253,450,173	268,672,981	223,516,427	161,283,985	159,819,631	205,743,890	237,322,027	248,101,044	152,059,409	
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)	190,435,163	366,937,554	211,634,146	299,667,396	285,555,724	74,064,024	178,255,335	188,308,574	214,641,426	
d) Own Source	5,239,056	15,639,935	15,639,935.04	19,284,600	39,719,963	8,264,970	9,273,182.00	8,370,785	4,979,564	

Revenue										
e) Other Sources (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	449,124,392	651,250,470	450,790,508	480,235,981	485,095,318	288,072,884	424,850,544	444,780,403	371,680,399	

Lands Sub sector

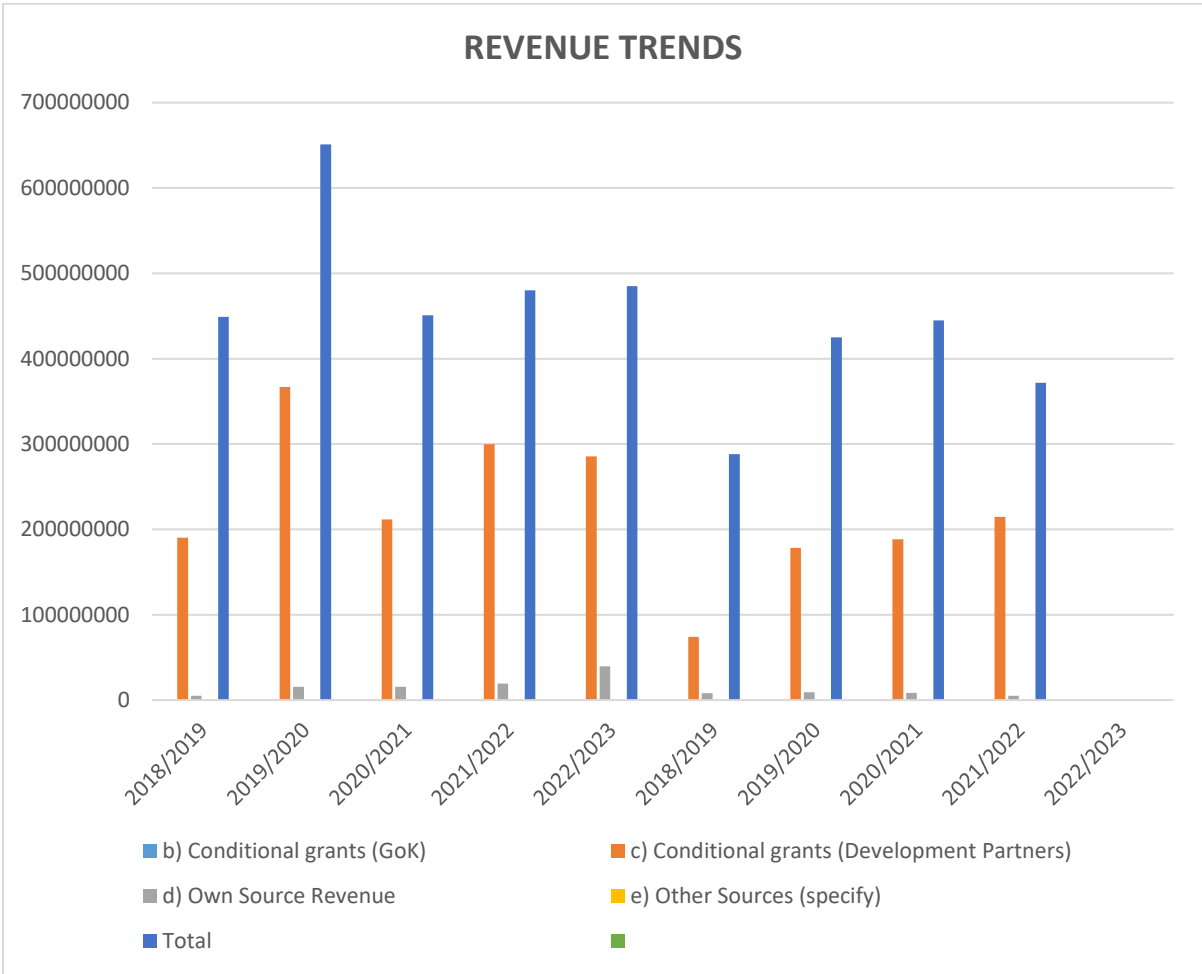
Table 2 Analysis of Lands Revenue Sources

Type of Revenue	Projected						Actual					
	Year 1 2018/ 19	Year 2 2019/ 20	Year 3 (Mid Yr) 2020/21	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 23	Total	Year 1 2018/ 19	Year 2 2019/ 20	Year 3 (Mid Yr) 2020/ 21	Year 4 2021/ 2022	Year 5 2022/ 23	Total
Isolated Plot Rent	578,386	503,384	503,384	177,860	218,858	1,585,154	457,622	20,840	262,780	30,979	218,858	741,242
Plot Rent	732,315	736,104	736,104	983,561	1,229,746	2,204,527	669,185	108,597	1,476,539	161,430	1,229,746	2,254,321
Land Rates	23,530,911	26,733,586	26,733,586	12,321,770	33,185,764	76,998,083	14,038,469	13,798,137	11,391,140	20,510,952	33,185,764	39,227,746
Build Plan & Approval	788,425	827,846	827,846	2,653,500	2,181,978	2,444,117	1,185,118	1,622,752	2,657,800	5,114,953	2,213,574	5,465,670

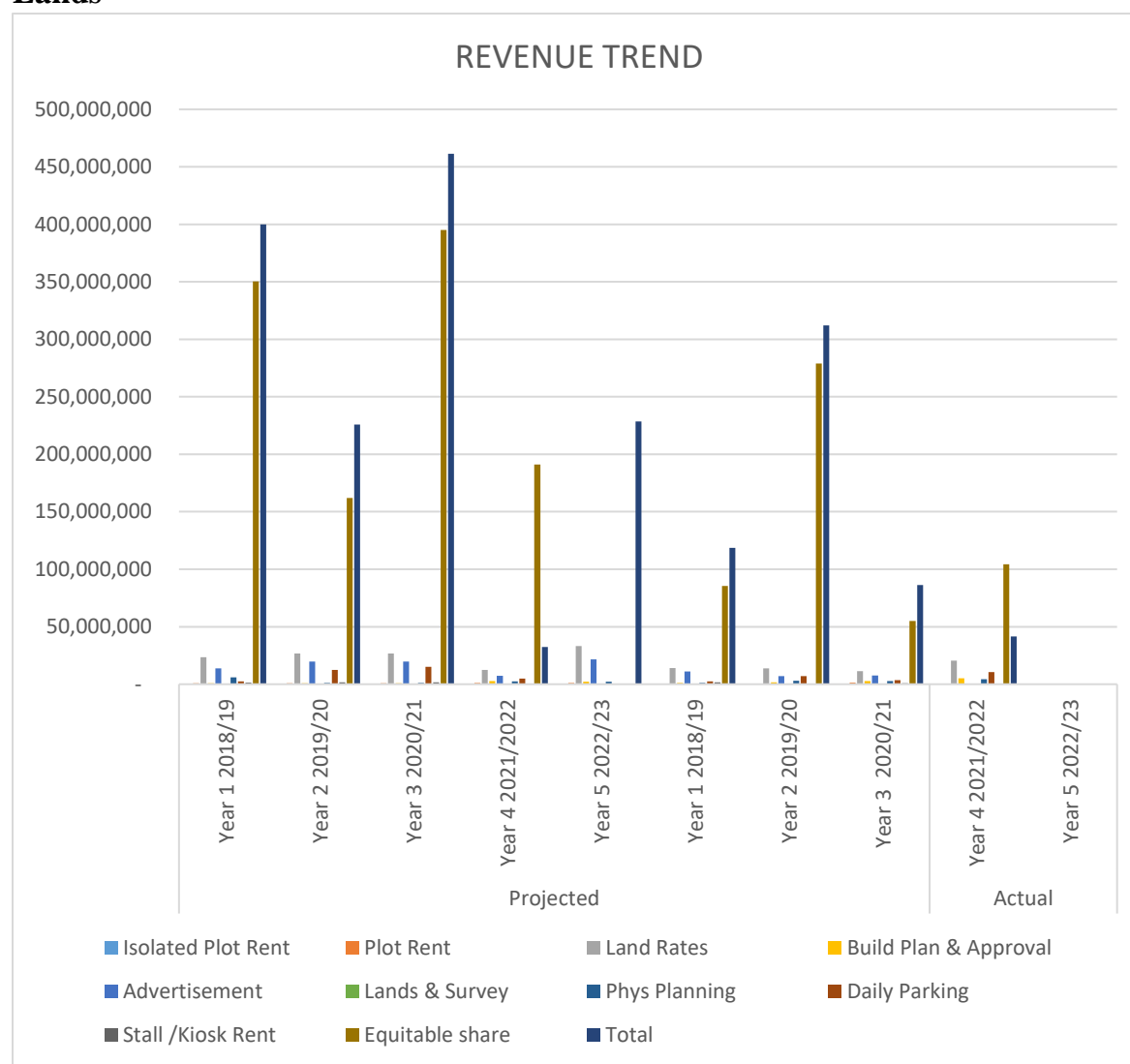
Advertisemen t	13,89 1,767	19,62 4,962	19,624 ,962	7,18 8,79 5	21, 530 ,24 3	53,141 ,691	10,97 5,603	6,973, 647	7,669 ,245	-	21, 530, 243	25,61 8,495
Lands & Survey	105,4 02	421,6 08	421,60 8	378, 000	17 5,4 52	948,61 8	520,0 62	272,5 30	615,1 80	405,1 16	175, 452	1,407, 772
Phys Planni ng	6,010, 216	1,001, 703	1,001, 703	2,42 6,98 8	2,2 13, 574	8,013, 622	1,153, 875	2,880, 567	2,625 ,770	4,281, 967	2,18 1,97 7	6,660, 212
Daily Parkin g	2,347, 774	12,54 4,451	15,009 ,614	4,92 9,68 1		29,901 ,839	2,382, 550	7,160, 950	3,642 ,950	10,64 4,763	15,9 05,4 86	13,18 6,450
Stall /Kiosk Rent	1,448, 480	1,520, 904	1,520, 904	571, 814		4,490, 288	1,737, 335	341,9 02	901,5 05	508,2 37	750, 823	2,980, 742
Equita ble share	350,3 77,78 1	161,8 62,24 5	394,98 8,432	191, 160, 694	16 7,8 57, 282	1,098, 389,15 2	85,36 4,177	278,7 85,60 0	55,03 4,439	104,3 91,07 5]	419,1 84,21 6
Total	399,8 11,45 7	225,7 76,79 3	461,36 8,143	32,4 69,3 68	22 8,5 92, 897	1,086, 956,39 7	118,4 83,99 6	311,9 65,52 2	86,27 7,348	41,65 8,397	77, 391, 923	516,7 26,86 6

Table 3: Trends of Local revenue, Conditional Grants and Equitable Share from 2018 to 2023

Agriculture



Lands



2.1 Agriculture Budget Expenditure Analysis

The department spends its money on recurrent expenditure and development projects. Much of the resources are spent on recurrent needs due to the huge wage bill leaving limited resource for development activities.

Table 4: Agriculture Budget Expenditure Analysis

FY	Total Budget Allocation	Total Actual Expenditure	Variance	Absorption (%)	Remarks
2018/2019	449,124,392	288,072,884	(161,051,508)	64.1410	Late exchequer release
2019/2020	651,250,470	424,850,544	(226,399,926)	65.2361	Late exchequer release

2020/2021	450,790,508	444,780,403	(6,010,105)	98.6668	Exchequer released on time. Procurement payment done on time
2021/2022	480,235,981	371,680,399	(108,555,582)	77.3954	Late exchequer release. Late conditional grant release
2022/2023	485,095,318				

Lands sub sector

Sector	FY	Total Budget	Total Actual	Variance	Absorption	Remarks
		Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Expenditure (Ksh in millions)		rate (%)	
Lands, housing and Physical planning	2018/2019	350,377,781	161,862,245	188,515,536	46%	Delays in exchequer release
	2019/2020	247,327,260	218,776,347	28,550,913	88%	Delays in exchequer release
	2020/2021	149,348,036	134,893,263	14,454,773	90%	Delays in exchequer release
	2021/2022	222,792,663	146,049,472	76,743,191	66%	Delays in exchequer release
	2022/2023	228,592,897				Delays in exchequer release
	Total	1,198,438,637	661,581,327	536,857,310	55%	

2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

Tremendous achievements were made in agriculture, during the previous CIDP (2018-2023)

Crop management and Development and NARIGP (Grant)

There was a distribution of 30,000 Avocado seedlings, 16,000 tissue banana, 23 vegetable driers, 30,000 tea seedlings and 3,000 coffee seedlings countywide. There was farmers' trainings to 350,000 farmers countywide and capacity building to 50 technical officers. There was registration of 8,500 farmers for GoK subsidized fertilizer. The department also purchased 20 Motorbikes for efficient extension services and 5 for collecting marketing information. There was formation of 1 bill; CASSCOM Bill. There had been 10 agriculture exhibition and shows, 100 Demonstration and trial days and 25 field days. Through NARIGP, 1,127 Farmers groups (21,057 farmers) have been supported through the group grant, 1,310ha of land was bought under SLM as the result of the project, and there was a creation of 40 CDDCS and 1,541 CIGs. They also supported farmers with 113 beehives, 87,027 poultry, 300 sheep, 661 goats and 5,009 cattle supported with animal feeds.

Also, the department have been linking the farmers to APOLO Africa credit and. There have been also supporting pyrethrum farmers through KEFHIS.

ASDSP (Grant)

There was various trainings held to 8,521 farmers on the 3 value chains (Dairy- cow milk, Banana and Local vegetables). There was formulation of the following development documents; SIVCAP, Training concept for each value chain and innovation concept for each value chain.

In cow-milk value chain, there was purchase of Total Mixed Ratio Machine (Menyenya Farmers' Cooperative), 5 solar-cooled motorcycles for each subcounty and vaccination of 1,000 dairy animals against East Coast Fever (EFC).

In Banana VC, there was construction of 5 water harvesting sites and 5 drip irrigation for bananas, we purchased 5 solar powered pumps (dam liners), 1 banana solar drier and construction of 5 banana hardening nurseries.

In the Local vegetable VC, we installed 1 vegetable solar drier (Masaba North), construction of 5 farming compost sites, 5 seed bulking sites and training of farmers with conjunction with KALRO.

Fisheries

There was supply of 95,000 certified fingerlings. Restocking of 10 public dams with 10,000 fingerlings and desilted 10 dams. Training of 3,000 farmers on aquaculture and 3,200 fish farm visits were held. There was two farmer study exchange tours. There was also construction of 2,800 new ponds in collaboration with Farm Africa and Agribiz.

Livestock Promotion and Development

There was provision of subsidized cow insemination services to 4,244 livestock, vaccination was done to 22,200 livestock against diseases and 35,145 carcasses were inspected. There was distribution of 53 beehive kits and 86,927 poultry birds to farmer groups.

SP1; Land, Physical planning and surveying services

In the plan period, Agriculture, lands and urban development sector targeted to provide 1 functional spatial plan, 10 Local physical development plans, 2 zone plan, 20 reduced land conflicts, well documented registers and secure public land. At the end of plan period, the sector achieved 60% of functional spatial plan through Inception report, 60% of Local physical development plans through preparation of 9 LPDP as part of the MSP, 10% Of Reduced land conflicts Well documented registers and secure of public land this is due to Inadequate funding for survey and beaconing and no achievement was made on zone plan due to no budget allocation

SP 2; Housing & Urban Development

In the plan period, Agriculture, lands and urban development sector targeted to provide 2,000, construction of modern civil servants houses, operational Governors and D/Governors official residence and county headquarters offices, 200 improved housing stock, 20 innovative building technologies, 12 Duly executed lease agreements, 50 kms Constructed and functional sewage system, 1 Functional Enforcement and Compliance Unit, 1 Functional Draft County Addressing Act and 30 Constructed motorbike sheds. At the end of plan period, the sector achieved 20% of construction of modern civil servants houses, operational Governors and D/Governors official residence and county headquarters offices due to re-allocation of funds to other program affect the project, 16 improved housing stock due to slow pace of transfers of devolved houses by IGRTC affect the takeover of the houses by county, 60% of innovative building technologies due to Inadequate funding and re-allocation of funds, 100% Duly executed lease agreements hence all requests made processed and all lease agreements were signed, no construction of sewage system due to no budget allocation. 100% opening of access roads was done, no Functional Enforcement and Compliance Unit and Draft County Addressing Act was done due to no allocation of funds and construction of bodaboda shades fully achieved

2.4 Challenges, Agriculture subsector

1. Poor accounting system and internal control procedures.
2. Poor liaison with relevant sector departments for necessary consultation on financial matters to ensure the sector's compliance with statutory requirement
3. Late and inadequate disbursement of funds.
4. Re-allocation of funds to unbudgeted non-prioritized political projects.
5. Low budgeting /spending ceilings and allocations.
6. Low staffing level.
7. Political interference with planned projects and implementation of unplanned non-prioritized projects.
8. Unrealistic sector targets which are not achievable within the specified time frame.

9. Poor Reporting on spending efficiency. There is a need for a greater emphasis on value for money when reporting on financial spending.
10. Weak M& E & reporting framework
11. Inadequate budgetary provision for aquaculture/Fisheries activities
12. Lack of Fisheries/aquaculture policy and legal framework
13. inadequate human resources
14. Inadequate quality fish seeds
15. Lack of commercial fish feeds
16. Inadequate supportive infrastructure e.g. fish propagation hatcheries, fish feed industries,
17. Weak research-extension-farmer linkage
18. Slow adoption rate of fish farming technologies
19. Inadequate extension service provision-Non replacement of staff after retirement
20. Inadequate legal and policy frameworks;
21. Low application of modern technology;
22. Agricultural land fragmentation;
23. Inadequate quality control systems;
24. Inadequate market and marketing infrastructure
25. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation; and Gender Inequality

Challenges, Lands subsector

The overall challenges affecting the department include:

- Insufficient funding for the major projects such as County Spatial Plan Preparation, County Headquarters construction
- Resources for re-allocation of funds meant for construction of Governor & Deputy Governor's residential houses due to change of priorities and lack of land for construction.
- Over ambitious planning projections with huge budgets; and Inadequate staff capacity to effectively implement the plans.
- Outdated valuation rolls have hampered service delivery and growth of most parts in the County. Undervalued land and property does not meet the competitiveness in the current fast growing economy and has also lead to revenue loss due to illegal and under collection of taxes.

2.5 Emerging issues

1. Climate change and Environmental Degradation
2. Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and waterborne diseases
3. Effects of Covid 19.

Lands emerging issues

- Low Revenue collection

2.6 Lessons Learnt Agriculture

1. Its essential to provide adequate resources for agricultural development
2. Its important to employ and upgrade adequate staff
3. Its important to Provide adequate funds for operational activities/programmes
4. Its important to provide sufficient staff training and capacity building
5. Its essential to adhere to planned activities.
6. Its essential to set priorities according to need and what affects the majority of the people.

Lessons Learnt lands

1. There is need for lobbying and advocacy on the pivotal role that the Spatial /Physical Development Plans, play in infrastructure and service delivery.
2. Development prioritization and justification remains an enormous challenge in Nyamira County due to insufficient fact based anchorage on Spatial Plans.
3. Physical planning, Land administration and management has not been given deserving attention. To ensure that development is well planned and coordinated, a bottom up participatory approach must be embraced at all times in the plan preparation.
4. There are unique rural development challenges in the County that should be critically investigated. Poor infrastructure delivery for the rural poor, land over-subdivision, cultural land inheritance practices, declining food production opportunities.
5. Spatial Planning should be accorded a multi-disciplinary participation approach to ensure deliberate preparedness for the future.
6. Sufficient Budgetary allocation priority should be given towards the ongoing projects such as County Hqs, Construction of Governor/D/Governor residential houses
7. Attention should be given to updating of land and property valuation roll to increase the much needed local revenue.

2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

Table 5: Natural Resource Assessment

NAME OF NATURAL RESOURCE	DEPENDEN T ACTORS	Status, Level of Utilizatio n; Scenarios for Future s	Opportuni ti es for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Manageme nt strategies
<i>Mamboleo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachme nt, siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitatio n programme</i>
<i>Ribaita</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachme nt siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitatio n programme</i>
<i>Endemu</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachme nt siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitatio n programme</i>
<i>Kitaru</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachme nt siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitatio n programme</i>

<i>Gesebei</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Openda</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Riogari</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Kijauri</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>		<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Matierio</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment siltation</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>

<i>Rianyaemo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>		<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Isoge</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Matongo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Isoge Mokwerero</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Ensakia</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>

<i>Endemu</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Raitigo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Matunwa</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Riondoro</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Riensune</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>

<i>Nyansiongo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Simbauti</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Riondoro Riang'ombe</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Nyansakia Esise</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Gwachi</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation, fish</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>

<i>Rogito</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Ogeto</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation, fish</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Nyandigisi</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Ombuki</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation, fish</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
<i>Ongwae Nyansiongo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>farming</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>

<i>Magombo</i>	<i>Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water</i>	<i>Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam</i>	<i>Can support more food production through irrigation, fish</i>	<i>Encroachment</i>	<i>Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme</i>
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Lands

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development • Environment, Water and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enchroachment of public land • Soil erosion and land degradation • Land over subdivision to economic unit • Urban sprawl/ high population density 	<p>□</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation of public land • Land over subdivision to economic unit • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural support for economic productivity • Sustainability of land management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of deforestation • Managing urban sprawl • Managing agricultural intensification and land reclamation

2.8 Development Issues

Table 6: Development Issues

Development Issues/Problems	Root Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Existing opportunities/strengths within the sector	Strategies
Crop Production, Agribusiness & Land Management Services					
P1. Low productivity of crop enterprises	High cost of inputs	Increase d productivity of crop enterprises/ value chains	Reduce cost of agricultural inputs	Availability GoK subsidy program,	Provide subsidized input targeting the vulnerable households,
				Partnership with private sector players	Operationalize the Agric finance Act
	Low quality inputs		High quality farm inputs	,Presence of registered Agro dealers	Train agro-dealers & input suppliers of quality conformity
	Low soil fertility		Improve soil fertility	Existence of soil fertility improvement technologies	Establish Soil sampling and testing services,

				A Strong private sector dealing in fertilizer & soil amendment programs	Procure infra-red soil pH testing kit
					Train officers on use of soil test kit
					Train farmers on soil fertility improvement technologies
					Train farmers on farm soil & water conservation structures
	High postharvest losses		Reduce postharvest losses		Initiate postharvest lose reduction initiatives
					Establish Value addition, Agro processing centres
					Train Officers and farmers on postharvest loss reduction
					Invest in locally led postharvest loss reduction strategies
	Over reliance on rain-fed Agriculture		Reduce over reliance on rain fed agriculture	Many seasonal rivers and streams, existence of dams e.g. in Borabu S/County	Support establishment of micro irrigation schemes

					Promote water harvesting for micro irrigation
					Re-habilitate dams to enable micro irrigation
	High incidences of pests and diseases		Reduce incidences of pests & diseases	Highly trained staff (Plant doctors)	Enhance pest & disease surveillance mechanisms
			Effective management	Partnership with National Government Plant Protection Unit	Establish plant clinics in every sub county.
				Regional surveillance bodies	Train farmers on Integrated Pest and Disease management (IPM)
					Form County Pest & Disease rapid response team
	Low extension service provision		Enhanced extension Service delivery	Department has few but technically competent staff	Employ more extension staff
				Possibility to use technology in extension	Institute efficient extension service delivery methodologies e.g. e-extension

				Staff welfare	Improve staff mobility, & facilitation
				PPP arrangement	Improve the work environment & safety
					Explore PPP in extension,
					Extension staff skill & competence develop
					Train and use community resource persons/lead farmers
	Low adoption to modern farming technologies		Increase uptake of latest farming technologies	Availability of a wide range of modern technologies	Train farmers on modern technologies (TIMPS)
				Competent extension service providers	Capacity build staff on latest technologies
				Partnership with other service providers in the sector	Develop Appropriate innovations suitable for various AEZs in Nyamira

				Presence of regional research stations & institutions	
					Work closely with research institutions to develop and disseminate technologies
	Under performing cash crops sector (Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum & Avocado)		Increase incomes from cash crops sector (Coffee, tea, Avocado & Pyrethrum)	Favourable climatic conditions	Support/Revitalize coffee & pyrethrum in the County
				Current National reforms in the cash crops sector	Enforce implementation of the new reforms in the s cash crops sector

				High demand for Kenyan Tea, Coffee, avocado & pyrethrum in the international markets	With coffee & tea sector agencies, work to develop & market Nyamira Tea & Coffee as Brands
					Provide extension services to cash crops sector
	Small land sizes/ uneconomical land sizes		Reduce subdivision of agricultural land	Promotion of High value horticulture crops	Sensitization on land consolidation
				Intensification of farming	Regulatory framework on land subdivision
					Promotion of Small holder High value Horticulture crops)
					Promote intensive farming, better technologies
					Train farmers of Farm planning
	Negative impacts of climate change		Reduce impacts of climate change	Collaborate with relevant Departments in mainstreaming climate change	Promote climate smart technologies

					Partner with the national Government and development agencies to mainstream climate change in Agric sector
					Promote sustainable production & conservation of environment.
	Aging farming population		Bring on board the young population to take up agriculture	High population no f the young generation	Initiate youth in agriculture programs such as 4K Clubs, Young Farmers' Clubs
					Embrace use of technology in Agricultural Value chains
	Weak or no legislative framework on extension & coordinatio n of sector		Strong legal framework to support/coor dinate the sector	Executive to come up with legislative proposal	Come up with legislation on Coordination of Agric sector
				Draw from National Government Extension policy	Work with National Government (MoA) to implement extension policy

Low access to sustainable markets	Unorganized marketing/ low aggregation of produce	Improve access to sustainable markets	Organize marketing of agricultural produce	Marketing federations formed	Organized marketing of agricultural produce (Aggregation & Bulking)
				There are existing cooperatives	Set up modern produce aggregation & cooling centres
			Strengthen cooperatives , aggregation & bulking	societies in the County	Promote & utilize digital marketing of agricultural produce
				Increasing demand for fresh	Strengthen Producer organization, CIG, VMGs constituted in other projects such as NARIGP, ASDSP, SHEP BIZ
	Stringent requirements for high end markets		Increase access to high end & export markets		Branding of Nyamira products (marketing as brands)
			Develop and disseminated		Work with potential buyers/Importers to set standards Create linkage to niche markets/Export markets

	Limited value addition & agro-processing of agricultural produce		Promote on farm/ off - farm value addition and agro processing initiative	Work with regional bodies such LREB & member Counties	Set up value addition & agro processing centres
				Work with local Producer organization	Engage neighbouring counties for possible set of regional value addition centres
				The upcoming Agro-Industrial Park	
	Weak legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce				Develop a legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce in Nyamira County
	Low adoption of contract farming				
Poor land use management	Limited access to productive land by	Improve d land use and	Review land tenure systems		-Review land tenure system

	productive population	management			
			Improved land planning		-Promote youth in agriculture initiative
			Reduced environmental &		-Advocate for equal access to land as a factor of production
			Better planned farms		Training farmers and staff on farm planning and budgeting
	Poor land planning				Develop farm plans for farmers for efficient utilization of factors of production
	Limited on-farm soil and water conservation		Enhance soil and water conservation		
	Declining soil fertility		Improve soil fertility		Promote conservation Agriculture
					Promote soil fertility improvement initiatives
					Support access to farm implements and machinery
			Improve land		Promote land mechanization

			mechanization		
	Low mechanization				Set up an Agricultural mechanization Station in the County
	Land subdivision		Reduced subdivision of agricultural land		A policy on subdivision of agricultural land
	Lack of a land use policy		water conservation		-with other sector players, develop a land use policy
LIVESTOCK PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT					
Escalating and pervasive outbreaks of animal diseases.	Uncontrolled movement of livestock entering the county from outside.	Reduce disease outbreaks	-controlled livestock movement	Rules and regulations	Enhance stock route inspection - adequate facilitation of veterinary officers and enforcement officers
				-Trained human resource	

				-Availability of veterinary investigation laboratory (VIL)-Kericho	
	Insecurity along Bomet/ Kericho/Narok borders.		Reduced livestock theft		Enhance use of livestock branding technologies.
					-Enhance collaboration with the national security agencies
	Low uptake of livestock vaccinations.		Increased vaccination coverage	-High population of animals to be vaccinated	-Capacity build the farmers
				- Availability of equipment	-Stakeholders involvement
				-Budgetary allocation	-maintaining reserves of critical vaccines

				-Availability of a reliable vaccines source (KEVEVAPI)	- Vaccination
				- Willing farming community	
	Inadequate disease surveillance		Increased disease surveillance	-Staff mobility	-veterinary laboratory
	Collapse of the communal cattle dips		Revived communal cattle dips	-land for the dips available	Revival of economically viable dips
				-political good will	-Youth involvement in livestock spraying
Low livestock production and productivity	Low uptake of artificial insemination	Increase productivity and production of livestock	-increased uptake of AI services	-Availability of trained staff	-Enhanced farmer capacity building, farm visits, field days, barazas, Demonstrations, Education tours, shows and exhibitions
	- Inadequate mobilization of farmers to adopt AI use		- Enhanced mobilization of farmers	-Farming community	-Carry out soil sampling and testing

	- High incidences of breeding diseases.		-Reduced incidences of breeding diseases	-Availability of certified planting materials	-Diversification of fodder and pasture
	- Inadequate use of new breeding technologies		-Increased use of new breeding technologies	-Availability of farming land	-Adopt modern farming technologies(organic farming, minimum tillage and crop rotation)
	-Reduced fodder and pasture acreage		(sexed semen ,embryo transfer)	-Availability of new breeding technologies	-Capacity build farmers on modern feeding technologies (dry matter feeding ,total mixed rations(TMR), home made rations)
	- Pests and diseases of fodder and pastures		-Increased fodder and pasture acreage	-Availability of subsidized inputs and demonstration materials	-Development of genetic seed banks.

	- Poor soil fertility (land degradatio n, climate change, overuse of inorganic fertilizers)		-Improved soil fertility	-Availability of agro dealers	
	-Low farmer skills on feed conservati on		-Enhanced farmers feed conservation skills.	-Availability of ready market for the livestock products	
	- Low diversity of feeds		-Increased feed diversity	-Availability of research institutions	
	- Poor feeding strategies		-Improved feeding strategies		
	-High cost of farm inputs		-Reduced cost of farm inputs		

Inadequate food safety and standards	- Lack of monitoring of residues and antimicrobials in food animals	Increase food safety and standards	-Initiate monitoring of residues and antimicrobials in food animals	-Laws and regulations	-Capacity building of the value chain actors (meat inspectors, meat, milk, fish, honey producers and traders)
	- Lack of modern slaughterhouses		-Promote modern slaughterhouses	-Existing slaughter houses and slabs	- Implement food safety standards.
	- Weak enforcement of existing laws and regulations by the county		- Enhance enforcement of the existing laws and regulations	-Existing cooling and bulking sites/ enterprises	- Promote food traceability.
	- Inadequate bulking and cooling enterprises		-Promote establishment of bulking and cooling enterprises	-Trained human resource	- Implement strategies for elimination of residues in food of animal origin and prudent use
				-Existence of the vet laboratory- Kericho	of antimicrobials in food animals

				-Availability of animals for slaughter, land for construction of the slaughter houses	- Encourage public private partnership to spur investment in provision of slaughterhouses
				-Availability of animal products (honey, milk, fish and eggs)	
				-Presence of the honey processing plant in Nyamusi.	
Inadequate Livestock extension services	Inadequate infrastructure	To improve livestock extension services	- Adequate infrastructure in place	-Existing infrastructure	-Enhance capacity building(staff training, recruitment of technical staff, farmers)

	- Inadequate number of skilled personnel		-Increase the number of skilled personnel	-Budgetary allocation	-Infrastructural establishment (offices, electricity, telephones)
	-Weak research-extension linkages		-Strengthen research-extension linkages	-Existing of modern technologies and innovations	-Provision of transport
	-Low formulation of extension packages		-Formulate extension packages	-Existence of unemployed skilled manpower	-Develop policies that promote extension linkages with stakeholders(conferences,MOUs)
	-Lack of County extension policies		-Develop County livestock extension policies	-Political goodwill	-Establish farmer/staff training institution
	-Lack of farmer/staff training institution		-Establish farmer/staff training institutions		-Establish biotechnology laboratory

				-Availability of various stakeholder linkage forums (KALRO, Kisii university, world vision, Usaid kaves one acre fund, Juhudi kilimo, SDCP, KENAFF)	
Low value addition of livestock products	Low capacity	- Increase capacity	-Increased value addition	-livestock products	-Capacity building of the value chain actors.
	-Low uptake of technology	- subsidized value addition equipment		-Existing markets, technologies, good road networks	-Enhance public-private market linkages
	- Inadequate equipment			-Existence of subsidy programme	-Expand the subsidy programme

	-High cost of equipment				
Unorganised marketing system	-weak cooperatives	- Organized marketing system	-strengthen cooperatives ,stakeholder linkages and value chain – management	-presence of the livestock products	-Sensitize farmers on collective marketing
	- Weak value chain management			-political goodwill	-Regulatory framework
	- Inadequate bulking and chilling facilities			Existing farming community	-Establish market information systems
	-Limited use of market information systems		Encourage use of market information systems	-Ready market	-Capacity
	-Lack of coordination among market participants		Enhance coordination among market participants	-	

	-lack of standardize d unit of measureme nt of livestock products				
				-Market information system providers exist.	
				-Coordination systems in place	
VETERINARY					
Escalating and pervasive outbreaks of animal diseases		Strength en livestoc k disease control manage ment	Stock route inspection,	Existing pool of trained veterinary &enforcement officers	Enhance stock route inspection by adequately facilitating veterinary officers and enforcement officers

	Uncontrolled movement of livestock entering the county from outside arising from weak enforcement of the existing rules and regulations governing the movement of livestock and their products across counties.		branding of animals	Availability of field vaccination equipment and cold chain,	Enhance use of branding technologies to facilitate livestock traceability
	Insecurity along Bomet/Kericho/Narok borders enhance cattle theft and hampers livestock disease control,		Enhanced collaboration with the national security agencies,	Existing dipping infrastructure	Enhance disease and pest control, surveillance

	Low uptake of livestock vaccinations, resulting in none attainment of 75% coverage necessary for eradication ,		Enhanced vaccination coverage,	Existence of partners on animal health and input suppliers.	Building a strategic vaccine reserve and a veterinary laboratory at the county.
	Inadequate disease surveillance due to immobility of technical staff. There is also lack of laboratory facilities,		Enhanced disease surveillance, Stocked strategic vaccine reserve,		Revive economically viable dips, build farmers/youths capacity on spraying and safe use of agrochemicals, through establishing collaborative linkages with Agrochemical companies.

	Collapse of the communal cattle dips resulting in setback in the control of tick borne diseases,		Equiped veterinary laboratory,		Draft regulations governing keeping/rearing/licensing of pets, with a view of inculcating responsible ownership.
			Revived dips,		Embrace one health approach whereby Veterinary directorate and the department of public health work together through formation of a working group or committee to spear head the eradication of zoonotic diseases

	High cost of rabies disease vaccine resulting in low vaccination coverage of dogs, below 75% prerequisite for disease eradication .				

	Inability to control rabies disease in pets. As a result several humans especially children and women have been bitten by rabid pets with a number of reported deaths from rabies in humans.				
	Large number of stray dogs resulting in public nuisance and dog bites especially amongst young children,		Embracing of one health approach,		

			Drafting of regulations governing keeping of pets ,		
Low uptake of breeding technologies	Inadequate mobilization of farmers to adopt AI use	Strengthen breeding services	Enhanced farmer mobilization	Availability of trained service providers,	Enhance sensitization and capacity building,
	Poor feeding,		Increased capacity building for farmers and service providers,	County subsidized AI programme,	Training of farmers on breeding cycle,
	Poor breeding practices (heat observation, records)		Strengthened county subsidized AI programme,	Availability of various breeding technologies in local market	Control and treatment of breeding diseases,
	Low awareness of the existing breeding technologies		Enhanced Training on proper feeding practices,		

	Low awareness of the critical breeding timelines,		Enhanced facilitation of ward inseminators ,		Initiate Policy and programme on mass castration of bulls to minimize natural breeding,
	Inadequate facilitation of ward inseminators,		Enhanced capacity building for the inseminators ,		Set up a multiplication centre,
	Lack of capacity building/re fresher courses for inseminators,				
	High cost of breeding equipment,				
	High cost of sexed semen & embryo transfer hence out of reach of majority of farmers.				
Low					

access to markets					
Inadequate quality assurance	Poor/simple slaughtering facilities,	Improve quality control of meat and meat products	Increased awareness of importance of meat inspection,	Existing laws and policies,	Establishment of modern slaughter and meat processing facilities
	Inadequate number of meat inspectors		Strengthen meat inspection services,	Existing public private partnership	
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT					
Low Aquaculture development	Inadequate and inaccessible fish seeds/fingerlings	Enhancing aquaculture production	Development of a Fish hatchery		Enhance access to quality fish seeds(fingerlings)
				(a) Adequate water resources	

				(b) Unexploited livestock, fish and crop resources for expansion of agriculture	
				(c) Unexploited local, regional and international markets.	
				(d) Availability of new technologies.	
				(e) Strong linkages with regional and international organizations in finance, trade, research and training.	

				(f) Existence of a thriving private sector involved in processing and value addition.	
				(g) Improved networking with other departments under the proposed e-government.	
	Inadequate		Establishment of fish feed cottage industries using locally available resources	(h) Political goodwill	· Enhance access to quality feeds
	and inaccessible commercial feeds				· Promote Public Private Partnerships in seed and feed production and marketing

	Slow adoption rate of modern aquaculture technologies	Improving service delivery	Establishing demonstration sites on modern technologies		· Strengthen aquaculture extension services
					· Training farmers on modern fish farming technologies
Unsustainable Utilization of dams & riverine Fisheries Resources	Underutilization of dam resources	Promoting sustainable utilization of inland, dams & riverine fisheries	Stocking dams and natural water systems		· Enhance fish stocks in natural water systems
			· Establishment of dam management units		· Promote utilization of fisheries resources in the county
					· Promote co-management of fisheries resources
					· Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislations

Lands sub sector development issues

• Sector	• Development Issues/problems	• Root Cause(s)	• Development Objective	• Immediate objective	• Existing opportunities, strengths within the sector	• Strategies
• Agriculture, Lands and urban development	• uncoordinated / haphazard development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Physical development plans • Lack of civic education on building procedure • Lack of Enforcement and compliance unit • Insufficient technical human resource 	• Proper and coordinated development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase coordinated urban development • Promote sustainable development • Create rational territorial organization of land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Laws • Existing policies • Existing Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the ongoing spatial development plan • Provide civic education to contractors • Recruit technical human resource • Establish and Operationalize Enforcement & compliance unit • Establish and Operationalize Enforcement vetting committees • Establish and Operationalize • County land use Policy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate land and land use advisory services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sensitization programs • inadequate dissemination of land related information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed public on land and land use matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on land availability and productivity potential • Managing natural resources in sustainable manner • Improved socio-economic conditions for disadvantaged groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land laws • Existing human resource • Existence of different land actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sensitization on land and land use issues • Printing and dissemination of land and land use information • Strengthen existing land tenure system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate affordable and Social housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of building materials • High cost of land ownership in the urban areas • Rapid growth in population and urbanization • cumbersome 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and improving housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving housing quality • Ensuring access to affordable housing • Increasing housing supply • Strengthen institutional capacity of housing actors • Promote sustainable and inclusive urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration between the two level of government • Existing housing policies • Existing Human resource • Existing Hydraform machines • Existing housing finance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishment of existing houses • Sensitize the masses on Public private partnership initiatives • Lower prices on succession • create financing strategies to promote investment in low-cost housing • Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the

		me buildi ng plan appro val proce sses				cost of building
•	• Inadeq uate office space and civil servant s staff housin g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un- finish ed const ructio n of count y Hqs office s • Civil Serva nt housi ng sche me has not been priori tized • Land tenur e syste m does not suppo rt the civil serva nt housi ng sche me • Civil serva nts Mort gage 	• Provisi on of adequa te and accessi ble office space and staff houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the access roads to the existing civil servant houses • Formulate and implement affordable housing policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land laws • Existing Govern ment land • Existing Financia l Institutio ns offering mortgag e Scheme • Existing governm ent houses • ongoing construct ion of County Hqs offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with financial institutions & private developers • Provide sufficient budgetary support to complete the ongoing county Hqs offices • Purchase land for civil servants housing scheme • Formulate and implement policies that contribute to the creation of inclusive and affordable housing for all

		<p>scheme has not been established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access to existing civil servant houses 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underpayment of Land rates and plot rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated valuation rolls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the legitimacy of the tax pace Provision of updated value register and reflection of the market situation Enhance equity in property succession 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing valuation rolls Existing laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide budgetary support towards updating of valuation rolls Update existing valuation rolls Seek consultancy services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise of Land disputes causing conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachments of public land Improper surveying and beaconing Illegal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote resilience and peace building Reduce conflict over land Create a perfect land market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing survey laws Existing NGAOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish proper record management Establish land boundaries Establish survey beacons Use of modern survey equipment

		<p>occup ation of privat e and publi c land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diver sity in land tenur e patter ns • No land surve y acros s the wards • Lack of tittle deeds whic h hinde rs reside nts to have fully owne rship of their land • No prope r urban devel opme nt 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit technical staff • Employ land survey across the wards • Decentralize the land offices to the sub- counties • establish local developmen t plan • introduction of alternative strategies
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•	• Uncoordinated Land transaction services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land management committee • Missing land records • Land lease • Digital land ownership 	• To create properly coordinated land transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance proper land records • Enhance staffing of land registry • Facilitate formation of land management committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land statutes • Existing NGAOs • Existing land records • Existing human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish proper land record management • Establish land management committee • Establish land registry • Employ digital system of keeping land information • Review of existing land ownership
•	• Poor access in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unopened roads • Encroachments of urban road reserves • Poor maintenance of existing roads 	• To improve movement and access in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient urban road network • Increased connectivity in urban centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing development plans • Existing survey records • Existing road construction equipment • Existing human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the public on opening of access roads • Carry out survey and beaconing • Maintenance of existing roads
•	• Undesignated parking of vehicle in urban centers	• Insufficient parking lots	• To have properly designated vehicle parking	• Provide safe and efficient flow of vehicles and human traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing laws and statutes • Existing spaces 	• Construct parking lots in urban centers

			system in our urban areas			
•	• Outdoor advertisement nuisance in our urban centers	• lack of local legislation to guide outdoor or advertisement	• organized and orderly outdoor advertisement in our urban centers	• Secure, develop and create advertisement in order to generate revenue • to make the urban areas scenic.	• Existing laws and statutes	• Establish laws to guide the outdoor advertisements

•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding of our urban centers during heavy rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor drainage system Clogging of drains Increased built up areas Excessive pavement construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve drainage system in our urban centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand paved impermeable areas Adequate service provision and maintenance Create free drains and water channels within the urban centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing physical planning regulation on built plot ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of perforated pavements Enforce regulation on built plot ratio Construction on modern drainage systems Regular maintenance of drainage channels Establish regulations to control throwing of waste into the drains
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CHAPTER THREE

SPATIAL PLAN FRAMEWORK

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section, describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programs will be implemented, establishing a broad physical and Land Use Planning framework that provides spatial planning policies to support economic and sectoral planning.

3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The County Government of Nyamira's transformative agenda is anchored on socio-economic transformation aimed at ensuring that the quality of life is improved throughout the County. This transformative agenda sets out the blue print for economic growth that covers all strategic development areas within the County. This vision can only be achieved if the development is anchored in sound GIS based Physical and Land Use Planning. As such, the Vision lays emphasis on spatial reforms, with the preparation of the County Spatial Plan and various areas Local Physical Development Plans.

The role of Land use planning and indeed the CSPs is explicitly outlined in the Constitution of Kenya Article 61 and 66, further County Government Act of 2012 which under section 110 (1)(a) stipulates that the County Spatial plans shall give effect to the principles and objects of planning and development contained in section 102 and 103 of the same Act. It also outlines that the CSPs should set out the guidelines for a land use management system in the County.

As espoused in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act of 2019, the preparation and implementation of the CSP will set the momentum for prudent utilization of County space, resources and inter-ministerial coordination. Further, the plan will facilitate the achievement of the land policy principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability and productivity, and promote the attainment of social, economic and environmental goals and objectives. Further, the Plan provides strategies and policies to deal with challenges including urbanization, regional imbalances/inequalities, rural under-development, environmental degradation, and underutilization of the massive resources available in the country.

The policy framework that the preparation of the CSP alludes to include; Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda, The Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans, Urban

Land Use Planning and Oversight guidelines, national land use policy, national urban development policy, national spatial plan among others.

3.2 STATUS OF COUNTY PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING STATUS

Since the enactment of the Physical and Land Use Planning Act and establishment of the Nyamira Municipality, through the Planning authority, the Physical and Land Use Directorate, the County has prepared Nyamira Municipality Spatial plan to preparation of the final report, subject to the County Executive Committee Members ratification, County assembly approval to the eventual ascent by H.E the County Governor of Nyamira. Alongside the MSP, the Planning Authority have prepared 9 Local and Physical Development Plans for major urban centers within Nyamira Municipality. The towns include, Nyamaiya, Miruka, Kioge, Nyamira Township, Sironga, Konate, Kebirigo, Ting'a and Nyaramba.

It shall be noted that the county has more than 70 upcoming urban centers with either have outdated plans or no plans and notably require urgent planning intervention to ensure coordinated development and appropriate sustainable investment for the prosperity of the people of Nyamira. This shall be given priority at the completion of the CSP strategic urban areas spatial and institutional development for wealth creation. The County Spatial Plan 2022-2032, after completion of the Inception Report, The situational Analysis Report, is at its third stage of Draft Plan Formulation before preparation of the Final Plan report for approval consideration stage.

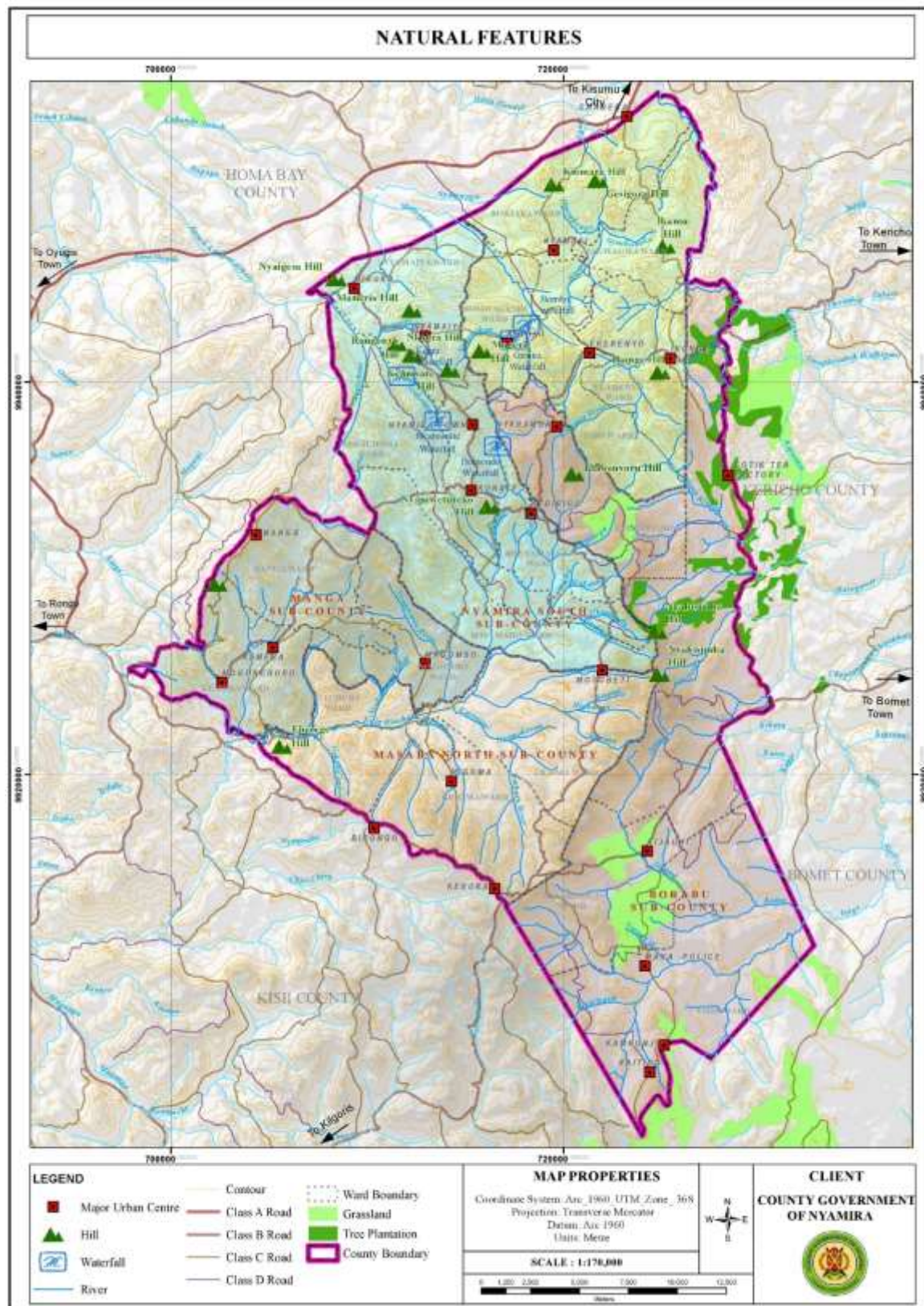
3.3 COUNTY RESOURCE POTENTIAL GROWTH AREAS.

The CSP of the Situational Analysis of the economic systems is prudent for the understanding of human interactions, growth and development of an area. Kenya's Vision 2030 is founded on the economic, social and political pillars. Being one of the pillars identified to guide the national agenda, the economy is therefore integral to any region's growth and development. Accordingly, Nyamira County has a rich economic base founded on agriculture, mining, tourism and hospitality, agro-based industries as well as trade and commerce. The forgoing shall transform the County wealth and economy through focus on specific thematic identified and highlighted hereunder for modelling.

3.3.1 Physiographic Characteristics

Physical features play a critical role in the county development. Some of the features like rivers, wetlands, forests/hills and water falls are sources of livelihoods to the county residents. The county physiographic characteristics present both opportunities and challenges as outlined below:

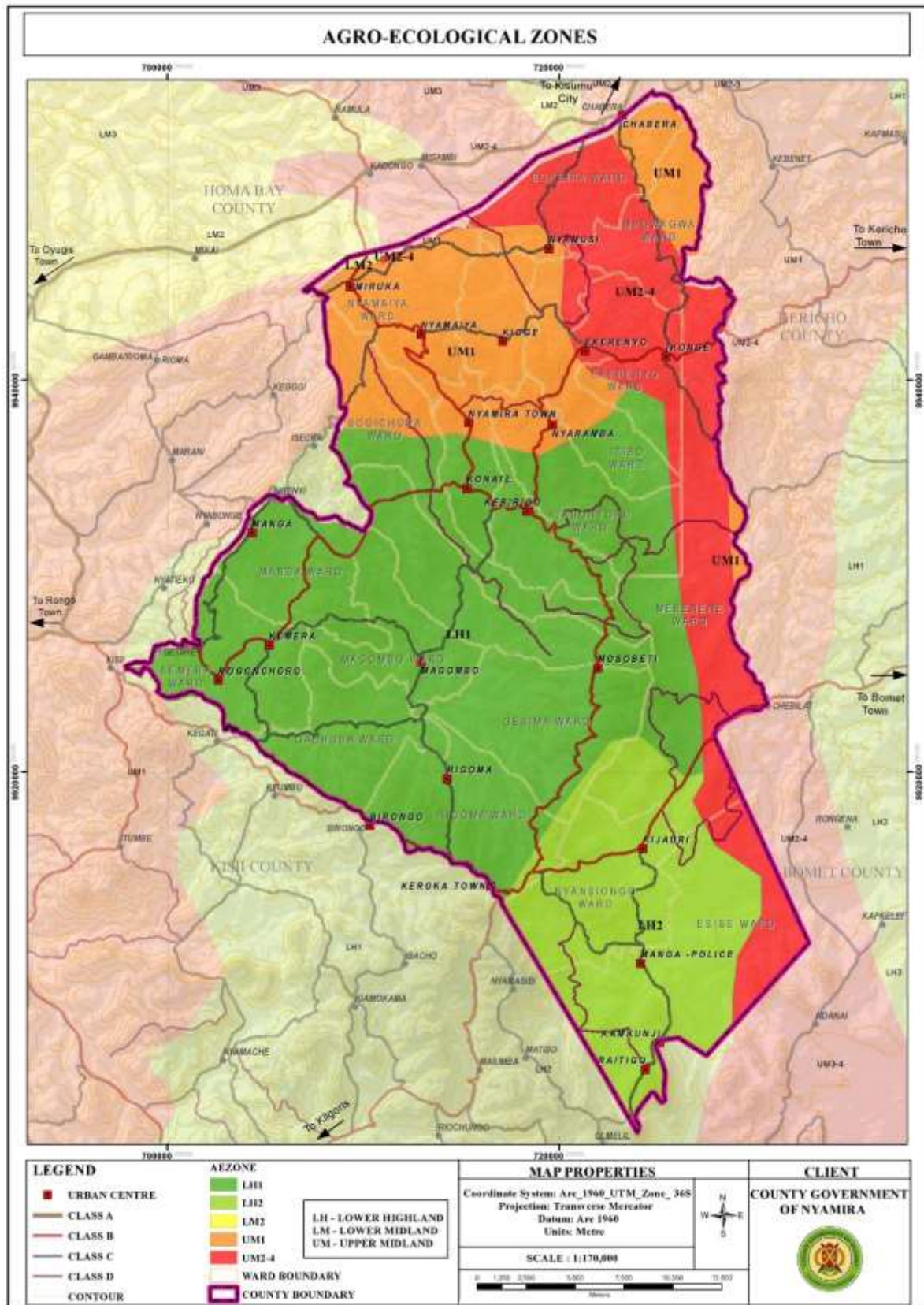
Figure 1 : Natural Features



3.3.1.1 Opportunities

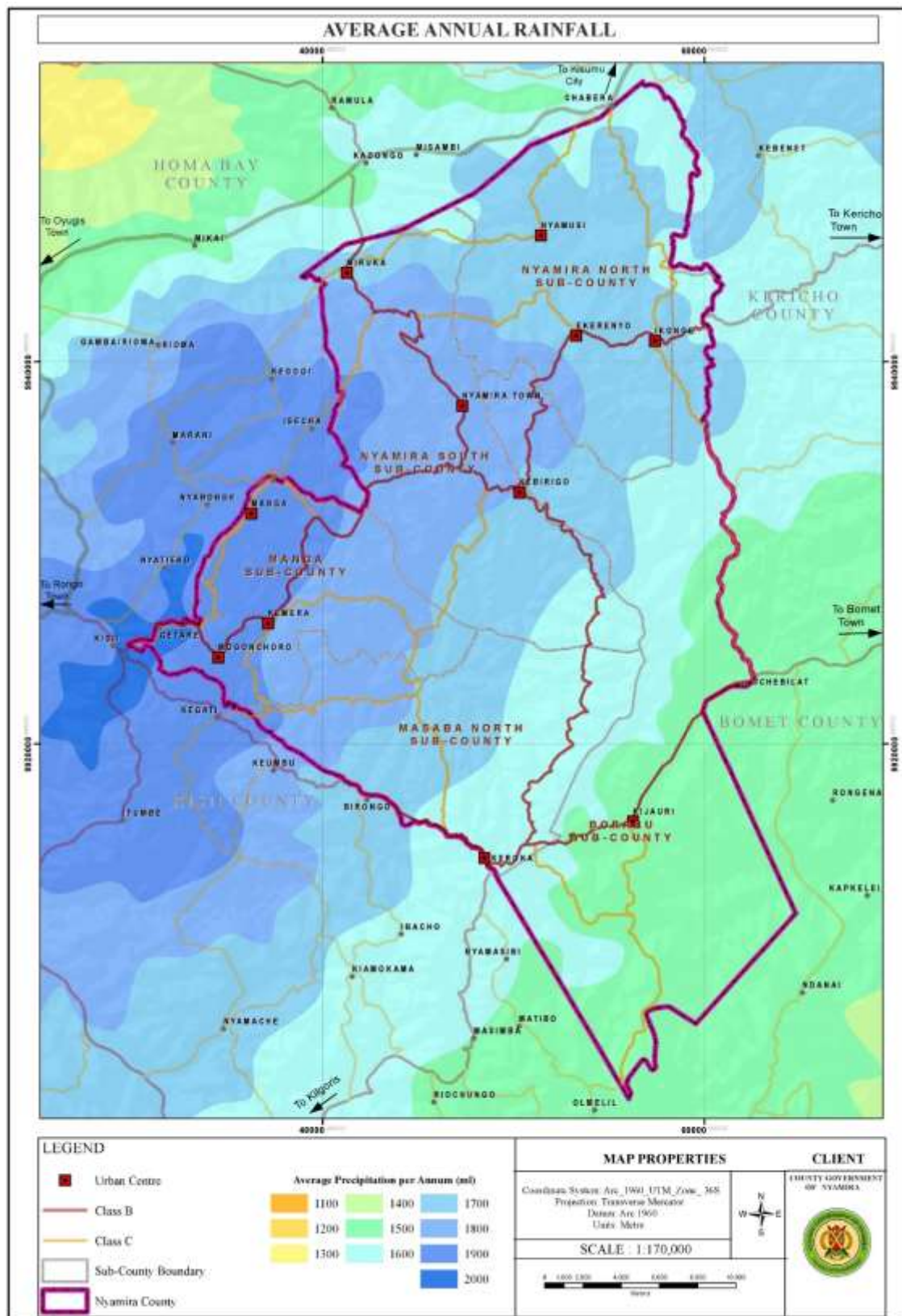
1. **Hydrology:** The County is adequately drained by the four main rivers and their tributaries. There are also several springs, wetlands and few water falls which sustain the county's hydrological cycle. In addition, the high-water tables in the county have enabled the digging of shallow wells and boreholes. These water resources are the main water sources in the county, for instance, the intake for Nyamira water supply is located at River Eaka. River Sondu on the other hand has a lot of potential for hydro-electricity power generation which if tapped could contribute greatly towards the economic development of the county. The presence of numerous rivers presents opportunities for water harnessing through river obstruction.
2. **Favorable Climatic Conditions for Agricultural Activities:** The county has a bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops with annual rainfall ranging between 1200 mm – 2100 mm per annum. The cold temperatures in the county are ideal for the growth of certain crops like tea and coffee which grow better in relatively cold regions.
3. **Suitable Ecological Zones and Fertile Volcanic Soils for Agricultural Activities:** The county is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland zone (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the County while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent. These zones are suitable for growing various crops among them; tea, coffee, bananas, maize, avocado, sugarcane, pineapple, sweet potato, pyrethrum etc. These suitable ecological zones coupled by the rich volcanic soils make the county one of the main food producers in the country exporting food commodities to the regional hinterland and the country's capital. However, the economic viability of the agricultural sector is threatened by the diminishing land sizes resulting from unregulated subdivision mainly for inheritance purposes.

Figure 2 : Agro-Ecological Zones



4. High Rainfall Amounts: The high rainfall patterns of between 1200 mm – 2100 mm per annum present opportunities for rain water harvesting through creation of large-scale runoff collection reservoirs and household rainwater harvesting. The harnessed water would be used during the relatively dry seasons of the year. If the harnessing is optimally undertaken, it would augment the terrain problems associated with piped water provision. Moreover, the rain water would reduce pressure on the natural water resources like springs, streams, rivers and wells which together supply water to about 80% of the population.

Figure 3 : Rainfall Distribution Map



5. Renewable Energy: Harnessing like solar and wind though in small scale Nyamira County is relatively cold. However, the northern part of the county comprising of areas around Miruka, Nyamusi and Chabera have high solar potential with an annual solar photovoltaic power potential of between 1691 -1710 kWh/kWp. These areas also are the hottest with temperatures of 21.10C – 21.50C. The high temperatures in the northern part of the county coupled with high solar potential present an opportunity for solar power generation even at the household level. The county has an average wind speed of 2.46m/s which is beyond the cut-in-speed for small turbine to start generating energy which is set at 2m/s. However, the wind potential in the larger county is not at the required maximum of 10-15m/s with the exemption of the area around Manga ridge, an area near Birongo Market Centre in Masaba North Sub-County and an area near Ekerenyo Market Centre in Nyamira South Sub-County with relatively high wind power density of between 301 - 400 Watts per Square Metre. This wind power could be tapped to produce electricity.

Figure 4 :Solar Potential Map

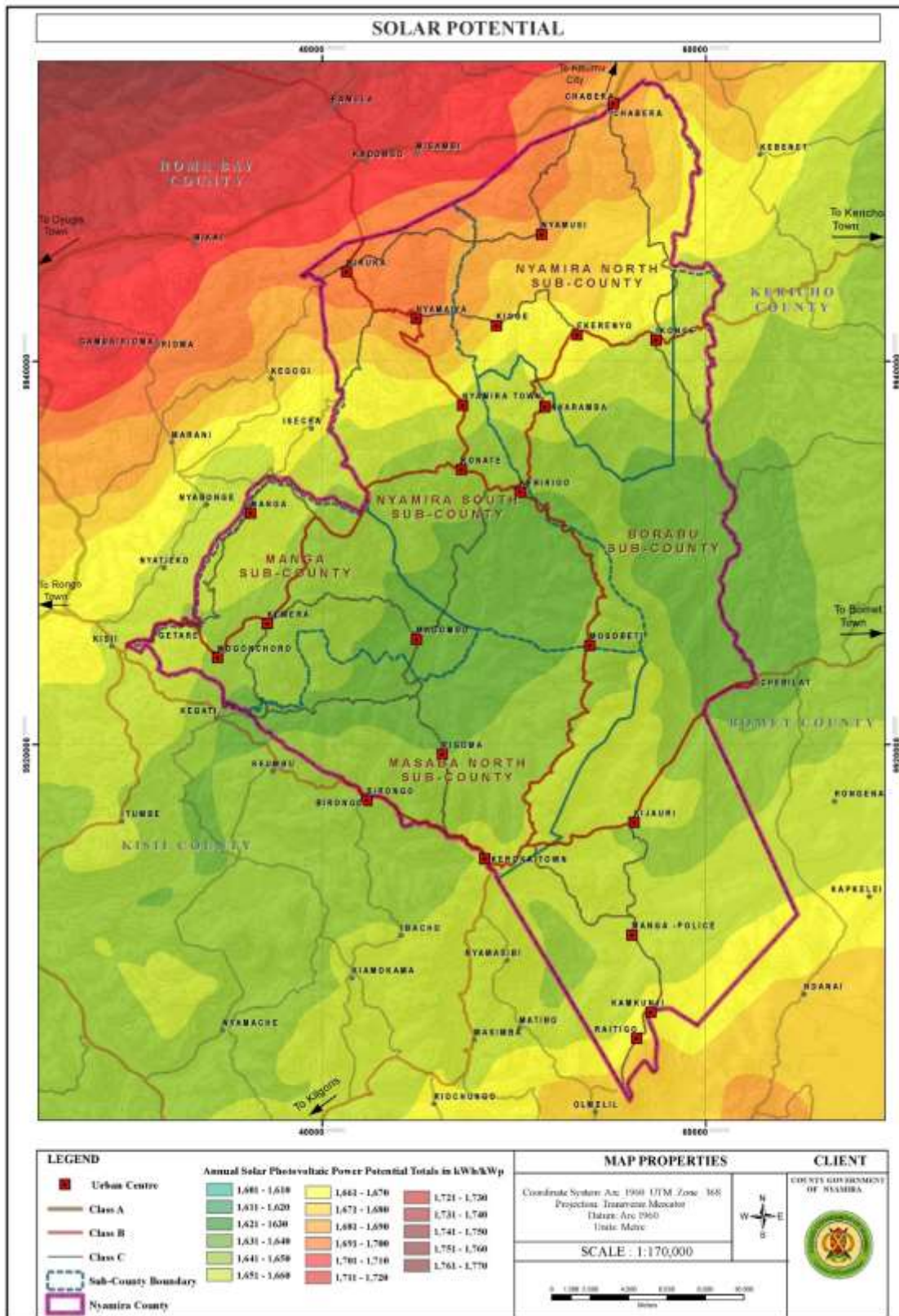
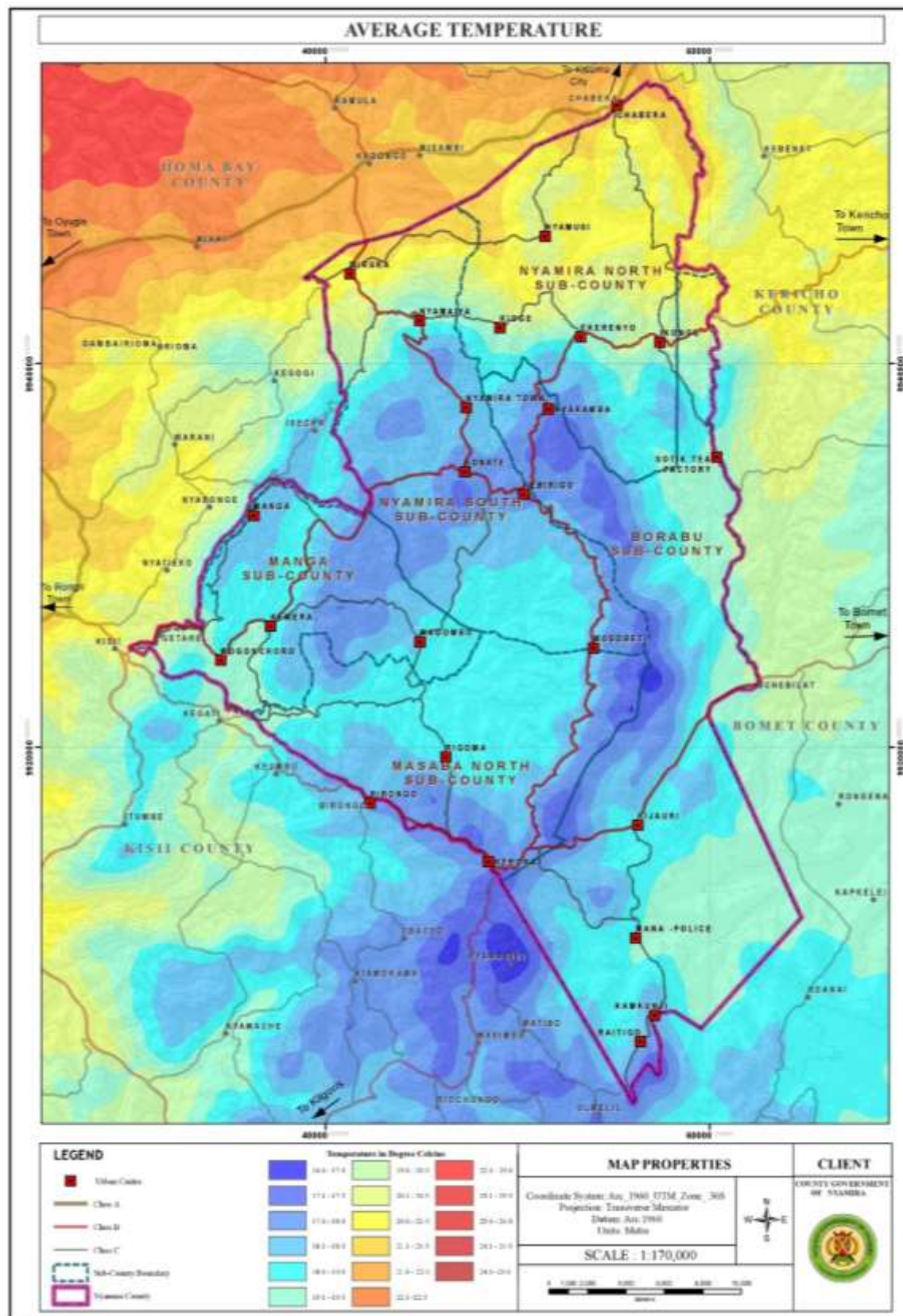


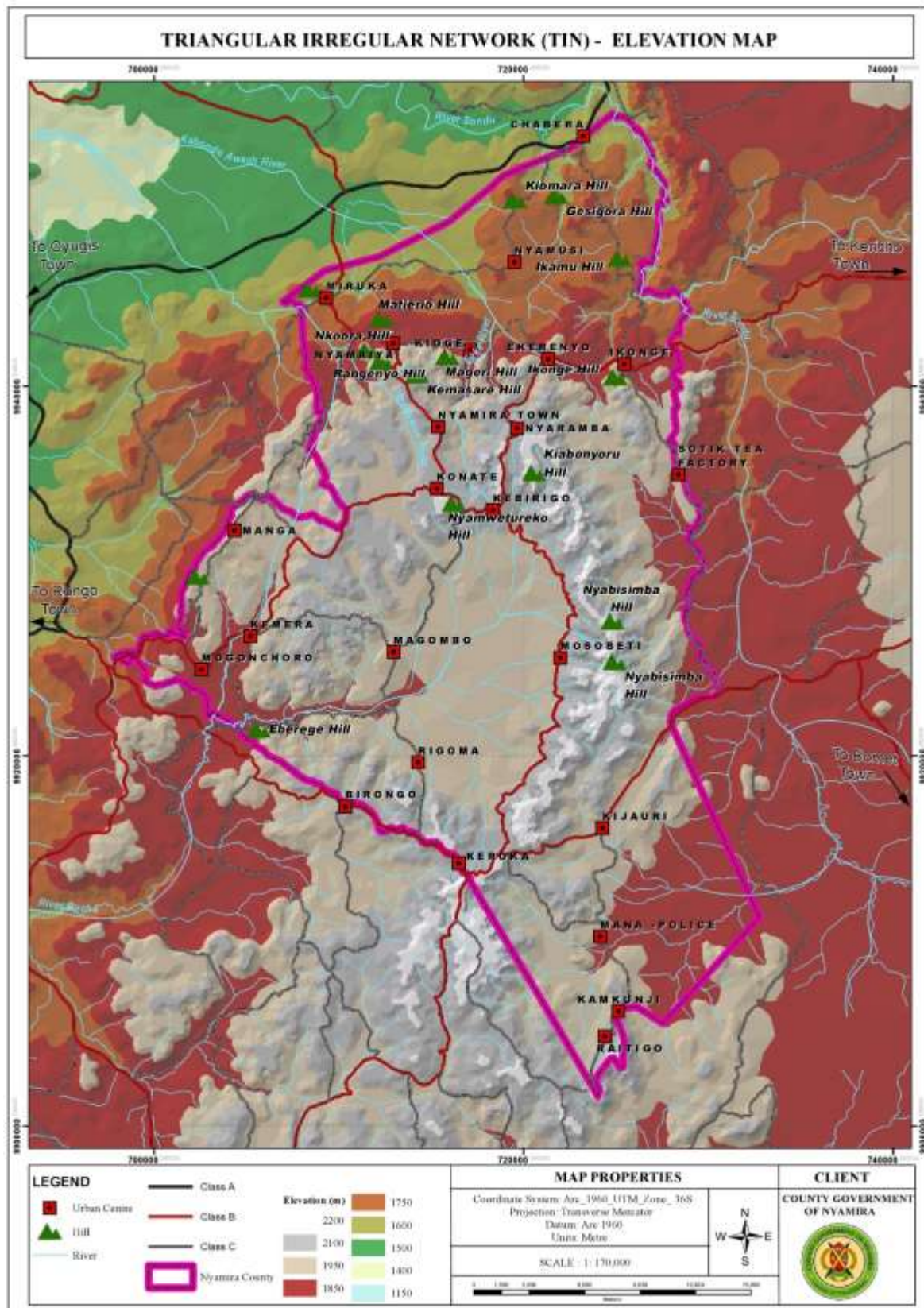
Figure 5 : Temperature Distribution Map



3.3.1.2 Challenges

6. Depression of Water Levels: The water levels in the rivers, springs, streams and waterfalls have been depressing over time a phenomenon attributable to several factors among them, planting of inappropriate tree species along the riparian reserves and water catchment areas, improper farming methods, unregulated water obstruction upstream and the negative effects of climate change. These factors have resulted to reduction of water levels in the main rivers and drying up of the streams.
7. Unfavorable topography for construction: The rugged terrain in the county makes some areas inaccessible as construction of roads to certain places especially those on the hilly areas or low lands is an expensive undertaking. In addition, piping of the water from the various water sources in the low lands to the majority of the homesteads in the hilly areas is very costly, rendering it unfeasible. This forces the residents to access the water from their natural sources (springs and rivers).

Figure 6 :Topography Map

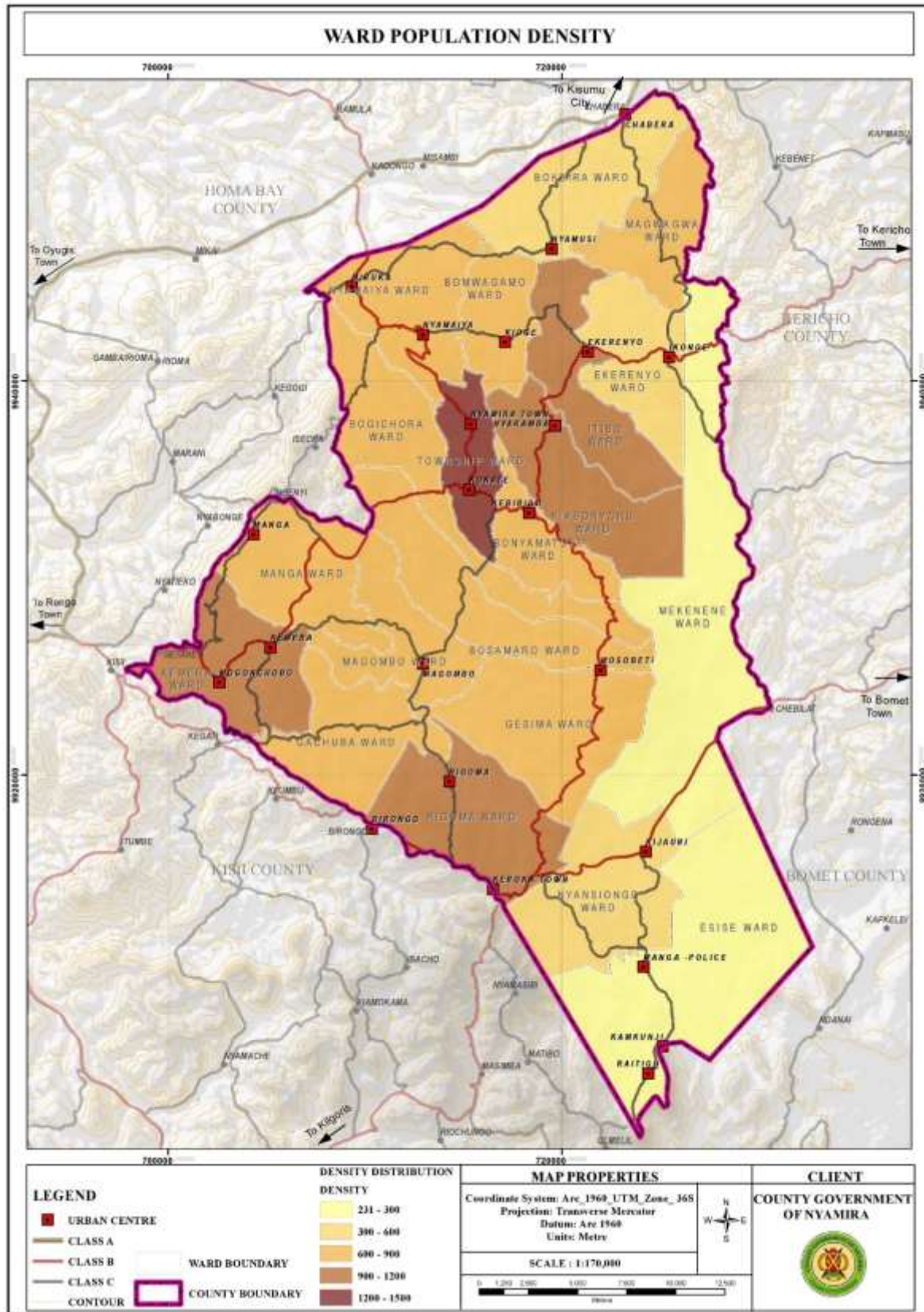


8. **Poorly Drained Soils in Some Areas Resulting to Constrained Developments:** A few areas in the county have poorly drained soils. These areas include sections of Magwagwa, Township, Bogichora, Bosamaro and Gesima Wards. They are characterized by red volcanic soils which are good for farming but make construction and road maintenance expensive. Thus, these areas are constrained in achieving high density developments.
9. **Soil Erosion:** Most of the rivers are characterized by brown waters, an evidence of soil erosion upstream. Soil erosion which displaces the fertile upper layer of the soil has negative implications on farm productivity as it results to reduced soil fertility. o High rainfall amounts The high rainfall amounts in the county coupled by increase in impervious layer make the county susceptible to flooding. The built areas especially those in the low lands face floods while the steep areas are susceptible to landslides especially in areas with loose soils.
10. **Changing Weather Patterns:** Changing weather patterns have affected all development sectors in the county with agriculture being the worst hit. The notable effects of this change are; delayed onset and untimely cessations of rain, skewed rainfall distribution and intensity and emergence of new pests and diseases.

3.3.2 Population and Demography

Population and demographic characteristics have far reaching implications on the county's development. Various age cohorts present different needs with young population requiring the establishment of educational and health facilities. Youthful population requires focusing on youth empowerment programmes for skills and talent enhancement. To absorb the increasing labor force, investments in modern agricultural production and agro-based industries is necessary. The aged population on the other hand calls for allocation of resources for the provision of basic needs like water, food, clothing, shelter and medical services. The opportunities and challenges facing the county population are outlined below:

Figure 7 : Population Density Map



3.3.2.1. Opportunities

11. High proportion of Youthful Population: The youthful population constitutes the largest segment of the county population as 72.44% is under the age of 35 years. The youths (15-35 years) in the county account for about 33.3% of the county population. This population requires massive investment in skill development. This presents opportunities for youth empowerment programmes for skills and talent enhancement.
12. High proportion of labor force: The labor force (15-64 years) constitutes about 55.8% of the total population. This calls for investment in diverse sectors like modern agricultural techniques and agro-based industries as well as creation of self-employment opportunities so as to absorb the increasing labor force
13. Development of Special Programmes: To address the needs of the elderly the aged population (65+ years) constitutes about 5% of the county population. This population presents opportunities in the provision of basic needs like food, water, clothing, shelter and health services so as to cater for the needs of this age group. In addition, this group presents opportunities for the development of special programmes and strategies.
14. High Literacy Levels for Basic Education: The County has relatively high literacy levels for basic education at 91.1% compared to the national literacy rate at 81.53%. However, only a small segment of the population has attained tertiary level of education as represented by 2.5% of the population.
15. Over reliance on agriculture as a source of income presents opportunities for investment in agricultural production programs. Agriculture is the economic backbone of Nyamira County providing employment and income for a large number of the people. In addition, the county is a food basket for the region and the country supplying food commodities to the Kenya's capital, Nairobi.
16. High population is a market for good and services The county's population is projected to be 629,287 people as at 2021 and 691,028 people by 2030. This population constitutes the immediate consumers of the goods and services produced in the county. It gives the primary motive of production as without consumption there wouldn't be need for production.

3.3.2.2 Challenges

17. **Low number of population with tertiary level of education:** The county has a very low proportion of the population who have attained tertiary level of education as represented by 2.5% of the population. This could be attributed to low transition levels from basic to tertiary education. Individuals with low literacy levels are more likely to experience fewer employment opportunities and outcomes thus lower incomes. As a result, they often face welfare dependency, low self-esteem and higher levels of crime. In Nyamira County, the low literacy levels in the male youths have pushed them to the boda boda sector leaving the agricultural sector with hardly no labor force. This reduces agricultural productivity. In addition, the high number of boda boda operators reduces the sector's profit margin.
18. **Overdependence in Agriculture as a Source of Livelihood:** Agriculture is the main economic activity in the county employing a significant number of the population. This could be attributed to the low number of population with tertiary level of education; hence majority of the population lack the prerequisite skills to compete for the few white color jobs. The overreliance on agriculture is however not sustainable due to the diminishing and sizes resulting to uneconomical farm sizes. The reduced land sizes are as a result of population pressure especially in the denser areas as more agricultural land is being set aside for the construction of homesteads to house the growing population. In addition, intergenerational transmission of land rights that requires fathers to subdivide their property, land included to their heirs has resulted to unregulated land subdivisions. As a result, the emerging subplots are too small in some areas for any economical agricultural production. This has negative implication on individual households' food and livelihood security.
19. **High Proportion of Dependent Population:** The county has a relatively high dependent population of 273,507 people as at 2021. This accounts for about 44.1% of the population and a dependency ratio of 79%. The county's dependency ratio is relatively high compared to the national ratio of 69.8%. A high dependency ratio indicates more financial stress on working people as there is an increased burden to undertake child upbringing and pay pensions for the elderly.

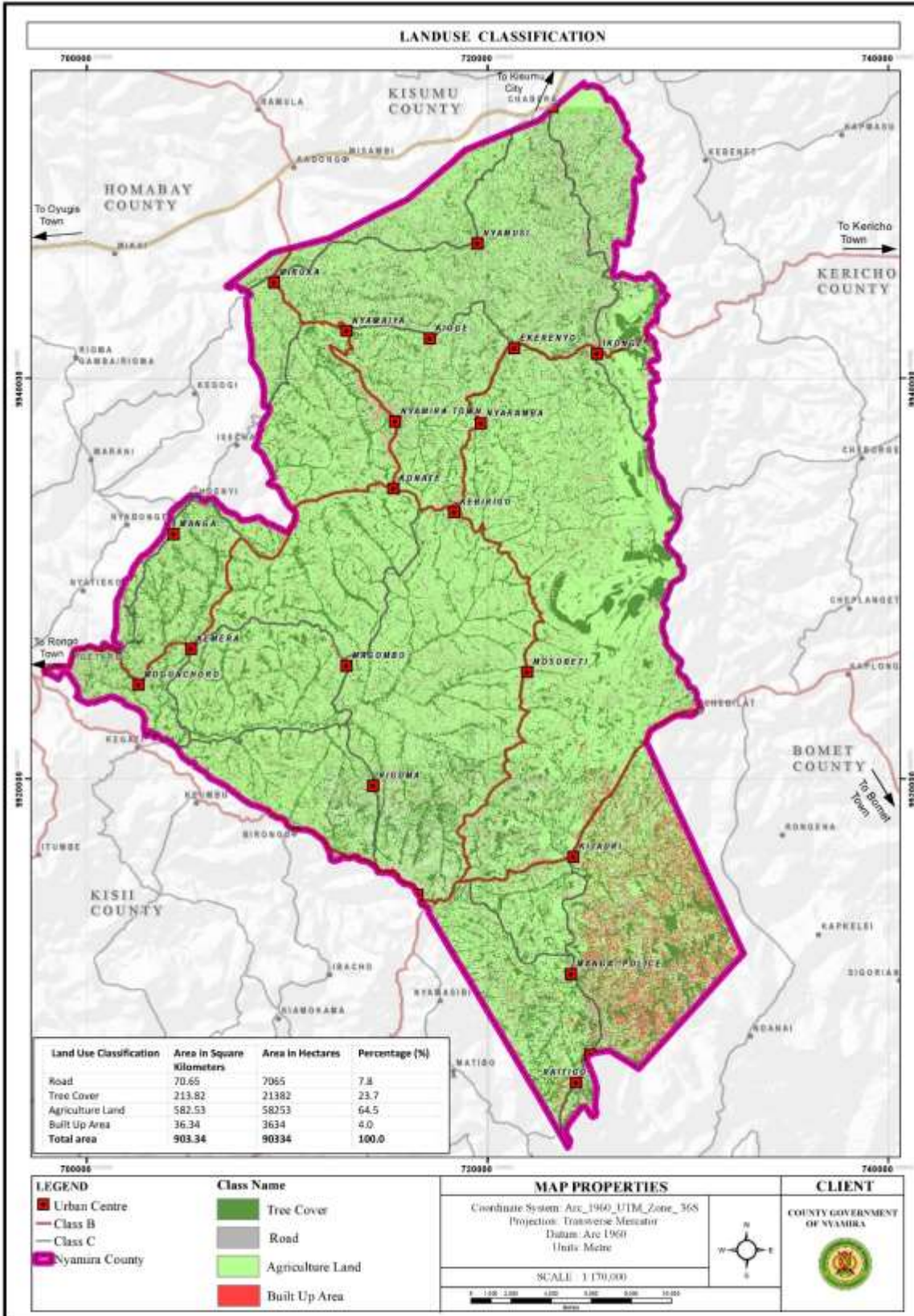
3.3 Land and Land Use

Land and land-based resources facilitate social and economic developments as land is a requisite for all human undertakings. The opportunities and challenges regarding land are outlined below:

3.3.1 Opportunities

1. Large land parcels in Esise and Mekenene Wards in Borabu Sub-County Nyamira County is characterized by small scale farms with average farm sizes of 0.7Ha with the exemption of Esise and Mekenene Wards with large scale farm holdings of average farm sizes of 4 Ha. The farms in Mekenene Ward are owned by multinational companies while local individuals own the farms in Esise Ward. These large farms sizes present opportunities for large scale production hence the farmers can reap form the benefits of economies of scale.
2. High proportion of arable land The county has a high percentage of farmland as about 88.2% of the land is planted. This comprises of 64.5% under farmland and 23.7% under tree cover. This implies that, a great proportion of the county land is suitable for farming activities.

Figure 8 : Land Use Classification Map



3.3.2: Challenges

1. Private land ownership: More than 90% of the county's land is under freehold and comprises of the rural hinterland. The prevalence of private land ownership makes implementation of county development projects costly due to land acquisition and compensation costs.
2. Unregulated land subdivision: There has been significant land subdivision activities over the years mainly for inheritance purposes as the African culture and traditions dictate that fathers have to subdivide the property, land included to their heirs. Gradually, this practice coupled with population pressure has resulted to uneconomical land holdings
3. Freehold land ownership rights in most parts of the county, freehold land ownership rights are held at extended family where a family title is held in the name of the great grandparents. This poses challenges in succession, land management and administration.
4. Land use changes where urban developments are eating up agricultural land Changes in land use patterns are linked to a rapidly increasing population in the rural areas. This growth rate translates to an increased pressure and demand for land resources. The agricultural farms surrounding the towns and market centres are under massive pressure as the land parcels adjacent to the urban centres are gradually being converted to urban land uses. This threatens the sustainability of the agricultural sector in these areas as agricultural land use can't be high for land as compared to commercial and residential land uses. O
5. Land fragmentation Land fragmentation in the county has been as a result of inheritance practices where all the heirs want to own land parcels both along the road and the riparian reserves. In addition, the small land sizes have forced the well up farmers to purchase or rent additional farm lots away from their original farms to add to their production levels. These fragmented land holdings have negative implications on agricultural production and food security due to the time lost accessing the fragmented parcels. There are also instances of increased disputes with neighbors.

3.4 Environment and Natural Resources:

Nyamira County has several ESAs which include green and open spaces, wetlands, hills/forests and water falls. These ESAs undertake key functions in the sustainability of the environment among them provision, regulatory, economic and cultural functions. They are however threatened by several human activities among them; farming, mining and construction. Opportunities and challenges affecting the environment and natural resources in the county are outlined below:

3.4.1 Opportunities:

6. High tree cover: The county has a relatively high tree cover of 35% compared to the recommended national minimum cover of 10%. Trees aid in; air purification through carbon sequestration, soil stabilization and protection from soil erosion, provision of timber and wood fuel and flood mitigation as the roots help in water infiltration to the ground.
7. Availability of several natural resources: The county is endowed with several natural resources like rivers, forest/hills, wetlands and water falls which provide opportunities for conservation, eco-system service provision and promotion of tourism.
8. Conducive climatic conditions for the thriving of these natural resources: The thriving of these natural resources is facilitated by the prevailing conducive climatic conditions in the county.

1. Challenges

1. Planting of inappropriate tree species: Majority of the riparian reserves are planted with eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus trees are widely grown and utilized throughout the world as they are a valuable source of timber and wood fuel. These tree species however deplete groundwater, dominate other tree species and cause loss of soil fertility. They are indeed a key contributing factor to the drying up of some streams and reduction of water levels in some rivers.
2. Deforestation: Despite the high forest cover of 35%, the county suffers from significant deforestation activities. This is mainly as a result of overreliance of wood fuel and the need for other wood products like timber. The county relies mainly on wood fuel for cooking with about 84.3% using firewood and 3.5% using charcoal for cooking. Apart from household wood fuel consumption, the tea factories in the county use firewood to process

the tea leaves. In addition, several institutions like schools use firewood for cooking. Furthermore, due to the population pressure in the county, individuals are clearing trees to pave way for settlements and crop farming so as to house and feed the increasing population respectively.

3. **Boundary tree planting conflicts:** Planting of trees along the farm boundaries is a common practice in the county. Trees are used to demarcate the farm boundaries and in some instances, due to the small land sizes, there are no land parcels left for tree planting and farmers are forced to utilize the farm edges. In addition, competition for land with other farm land use allocations pushes tree planting to the edges as the little available land is allocated to production of staple food. This practice has resulted to significant conflicts as farmers on both sides want to utilize the edges for tree planting.
4. **Encroachment of riparian reserves and forests:** Rapid human population growth and overexploitation of resources are the main causes of land use and land cover change along river basins. In addition, agricultural land and urban settlements have increased at the expense of forests and grasslands. The conversion of land use and land cover into agricultural land and urban settlements has resulted to various environmental consequences like loss of ecosystem integrity, ecosystem imbalance and below optimum provision of ecosystem services.
5. **Poor waste management causing pollution on the rivers:** Most of the market centres do not have designated solid waste collection and disposal sites. This has led to sprouting of illegal disposal sites in the market centres as well as indiscriminate waste disposal. The disposal sites are also poorly managed. The poor waste management practices in the county cause significant pollution of the rivers as the waste is swept by surface runoff into the rivers. In addition, about 95% of the households use pit latrines for human waste disposal. The use of pit latrines impacts negatively on the quality of the underground water. The threats are even higher in flood prone areas where these latrines can contaminate surface run off. The health threat of this mode of waste disposal is alarming as about 80% of the population in Nyamira County depend on springs, streams, rivers and wells as the main water sources for their domestic use.
6. **Environmental degradation:** Environmental degradation in the county is as a result of unsuitable farming methods, effects of climate change, poor solid waste management, soil

erosion, deforestation, quarrying activities and invasive species. Floods and landslides The county is susceptible to flooding and landslides due to the high rainfall amounts experienced in the county coupled with increase in impervious cover.

3.5 Human Settlements and Urbanization

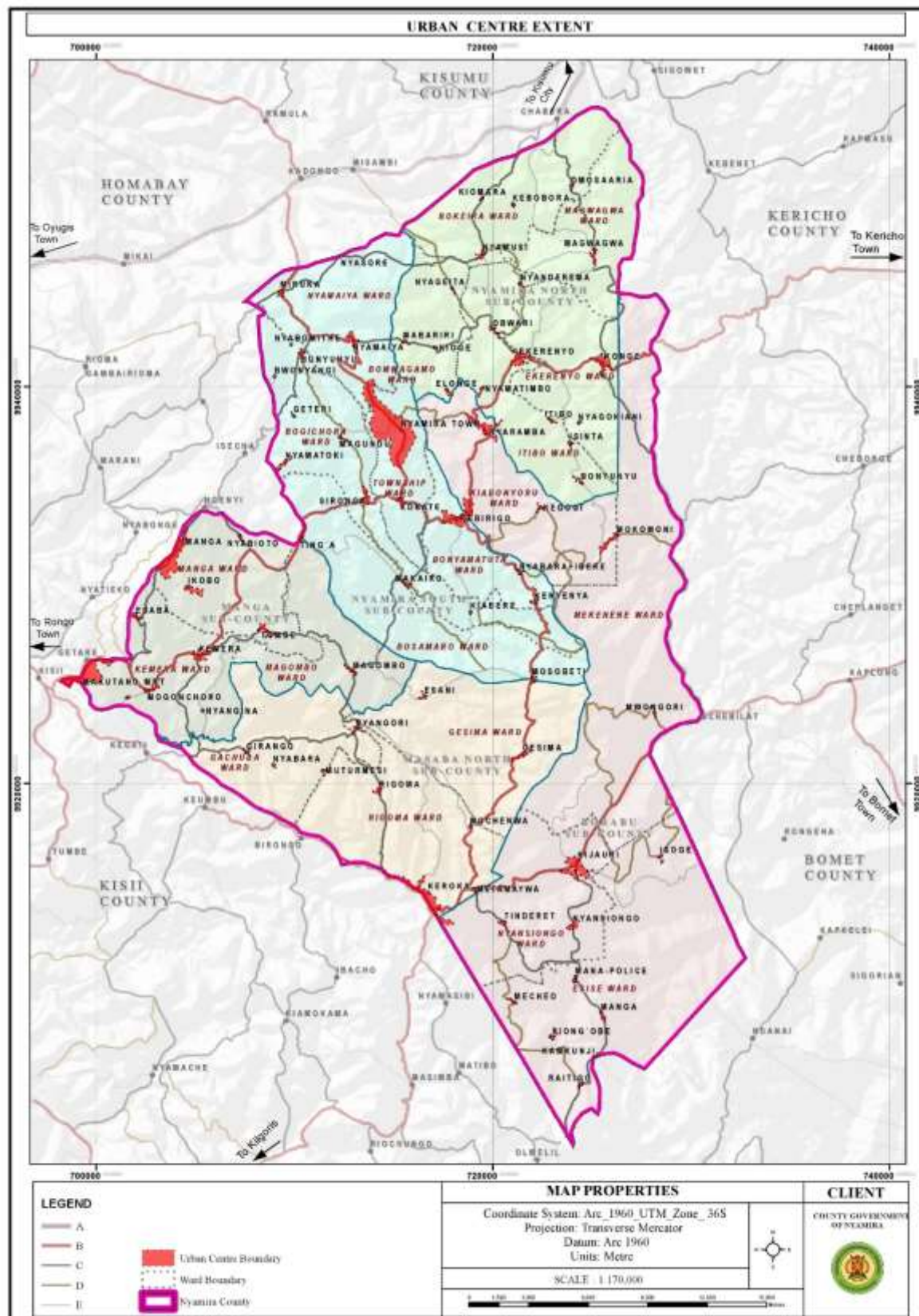
Human settlements play a critical role in development as they are centres of social interactions, services and utility provision. These settlements are influenced by several parameters among them climatic conditions, infrastructure networks like roads, water and electricity as well as availability and access to gainful employment. Migration of rural population to major towns in search of employment and other services like education and health has resulted to strained infrastructural facilities in these urban centres. The human settlements and urbanization trends in the county present several opportunities and challenges as outlined below:

3.4.1 Opportunities

1. Strategic location: The County is located within the LREB among other 13 counties with similar ecological zones, natural resources and analogous cultural histories. The county benefits from the synergist links among the other counties in the bloc. In addition, majority of the towns and market centres are situated along transportation corridors, enhancing their accessibility.
2. Dense settlements provide ready market for products and are cheaper to service Consumption is the main motivation for production, as there won't be need for production without adequate consumption. The dense populations both in the rural and urban centres translate to demand for goods and services. These dense settlements are also cheaper to service compared to linear and leap frog developments.
3. High percentage of home ownership at 85.5% The county has relatively high percentage of home ownership at 85.5% compared to the national percentage of 61.3%. This could be attributed to the fact that majority of the population resides in the rural areas where they have constructed their homesteads within the agricultural farms.

4. Manga Sub-County is earmarked for the development of housing under the big 4 agenda. Affordable housing is one of the Government's big 4 agenda with the others being food security, manufacturing and affordable health care. The implementation of the housing project in Manga Sub-County is expected to propel investment in other sectors and spur the area's economic growth.

Figure 9: Map 8. Urban Extents



3.4.2 Challenges

5. Linear and leapfrog developments: Most market centres have developed along the major roads resulting to linear and leap frog developments. These developments are expensive to service.
6. Haphazard developments, urban decay and poor aesthetics of the market centres The towns and market centres in the county developed without any spatial framework to guide their development. As a result, majority of the centres are characterized by haphazard developments. In addition, the centres are not planned with the exemption of Nyamira Town, Miruka, Nyamaiya, Kioge, Ting'a, Sironga, Nyaramba, Kebirigo and Konate Market Centres though the plans are yet to be implemented. Some of the structures in the towns and market centres are in a dilapidated state as they are characterized by ugly walls and corroded roofs.
7. Poor solid waste management results to poor aesthetics in majority of the urban centres.
8. Limited accessibility and connectivity of the market centres Majority of the roads connecting the market centres are gravel and earth roads. The earth roads are in deplorable condition especially during the rainy season.
9. Inadequate land for future expansion of the urban centres as they are surrounded by freehold farm holdings. Majority of the market centres in the county were established by the former councils who identified public lands for potential growth of these centres and defined their boundaries.
10. Terrain The rugged topography in most of the urban centres has been a major limitation to their growth and development. For instance, construction of roads to certain places especially the hilly and low lands is costly and unfeasible in some areas. This renders some areas inaccessible. In addition, piping of the water from the various water sources in the low lands to the majority of the homesteads in the hilly areas is very costly, rendering it unfeasible.

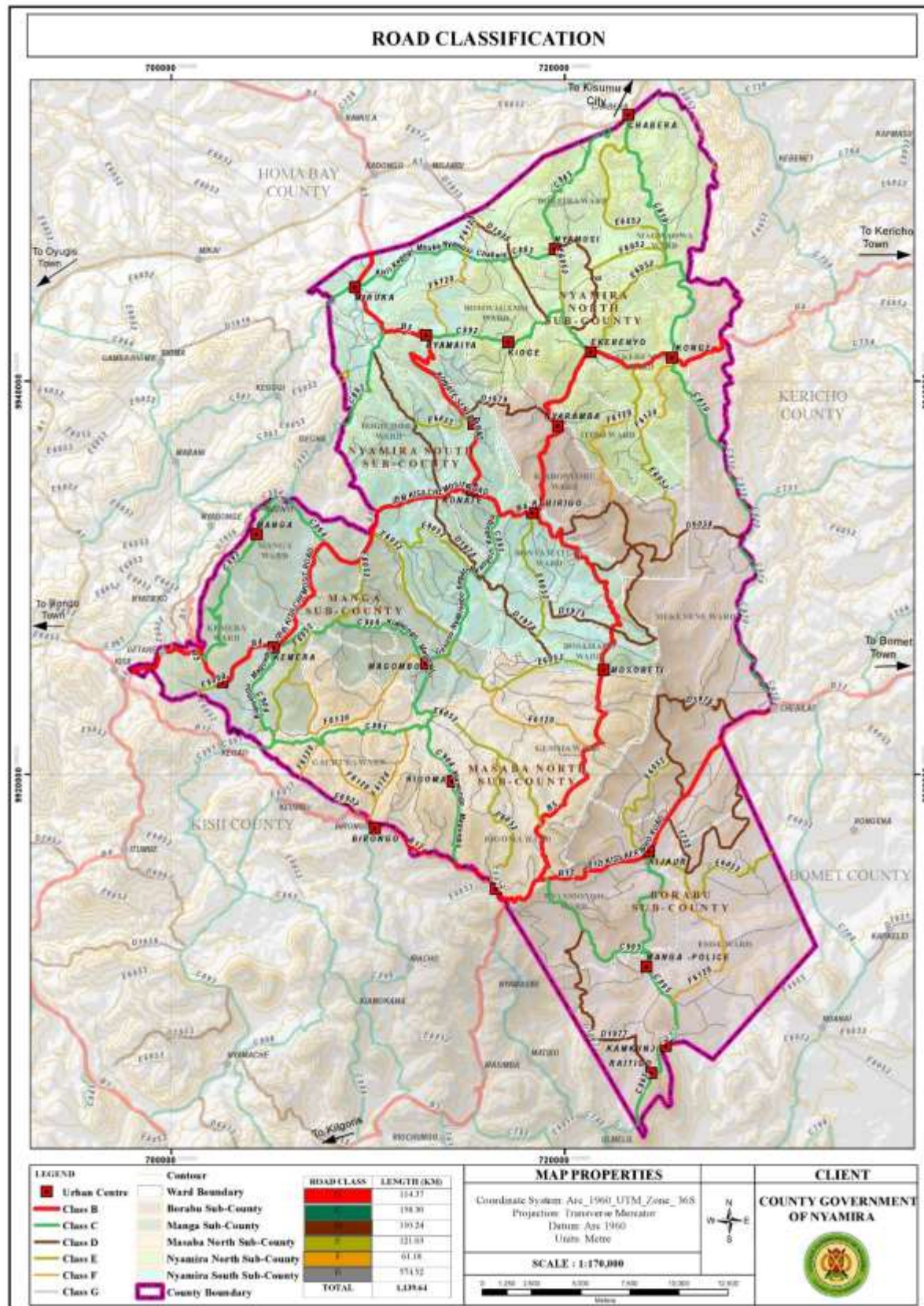
3. 5 Transport, Infrastructure and Services

Efficient transport, infrastructure services and utilities are prerequisite to socio-economic growth and development. The roads open up resource potential areas, link activity spaces and enable the circulation of goods and services. Water, ICT, energy, sanitation services and social infrastructure function towards uplifting the quality and standards of life for the county residents. This sector is presented with numerous opportunities and challenges as outlined below;

3.5.1 Opportunities

1. High connectivity of the county to the regional hinterland via the existing road network in the region: The county is well connected to the hinterland with Kisii-Chemosit road (B4) and Konate-Senta Road (B5) being the main roads connecting the county with other regions. Other roads linking Nyamira County to the rest of the region are; Narok – Kisii (B3), Kisii – Nyamira road (C21), Kisumu – Kisii Road (A1), Oyugis – Kendu Bay Road (C26), Kisii- Rongo Road, Kaplong – Chemosit – Kericho Road, Kericho – Kapsoit – Awasi – Ahero Road, Kebirigo – Ekerenyo – Ikonge – Chemosit Road, Ikonge – Magwagwa – Chabera Road among others

Figure 10: Road Network and Classification



1. Challenges

2. **Poor road conditions:** The county is characterized by poor road conditions with only about 20.1% of the classified roads being of bitumen surface type. About 27.6% of the roads are unclassified and are mainly earth roads. In Bosamaro Ward, for instance all the roads are earth roads. Majority of the gravel roads on the other hand are in poor condition due to poor maintenance and constant erosion of the top surface. The poor road condition especially for the earth roads renders them impassable during the rainy seasons. This poses a challenge in the transportation of farm inputs and produce.
3. **Encroachment of road reserves:** Majority of the road reserves have been encroached by informal businesses in the urban centres bringing about issues of space contestation between the road users, traders and customers. Lack of bus terminus and parking spaces
Most of the market centres in the county lack bus terminus with the exemption of Nyamira Town, Keroka Town and Ekerenyo Market Centre. This forces the Public Service Vehicles (PSVs) to load and offload along the roads. There are also no parking spaces in the urban centres and motorists are forced to park along the road reserves or building pavements.
4. **Poor connectivity between the market centres :** Despite the existence of roads connecting all the market centres, some of the roads are in a sorry state. The situation is further aggravated by missing bridges and poor conditions of the available bridges in some of the roads. This makes accessibility to some of the market centres a challenge.

3.6 ICT

3.6.1 Opportunities

5. Relatively high ICT proficient population: About 45% of the county population own mobile phones, 16% utilize the internet while 7% use laptops, tablets, computers and desktops. This presents opportunities for engagement in ICT related businesses.
6. Easier accessibility of ICT equipment's: Accessibility to ICT equipment has become easier over the years since their introduction in the country. There are several electronic shops in the county headquarters (Township) where the county residents can access various devices at their convenience.

3.6.2 Challenges

7. Low budgetary allocation and inadequate staffing to operate the ICT infrastructure. o Inadequate skills in the ICT sector among staff in the county departments coupled by lack of training programmes to equip the staff with the required skills.
8. Low network reception in some areas, especially the low land areas as reception is hindered by the hilly areas. The residents have to move to higher grounds in search of network reception o Lack of resource centres, GIS lab and equipment for data storage and retrieving

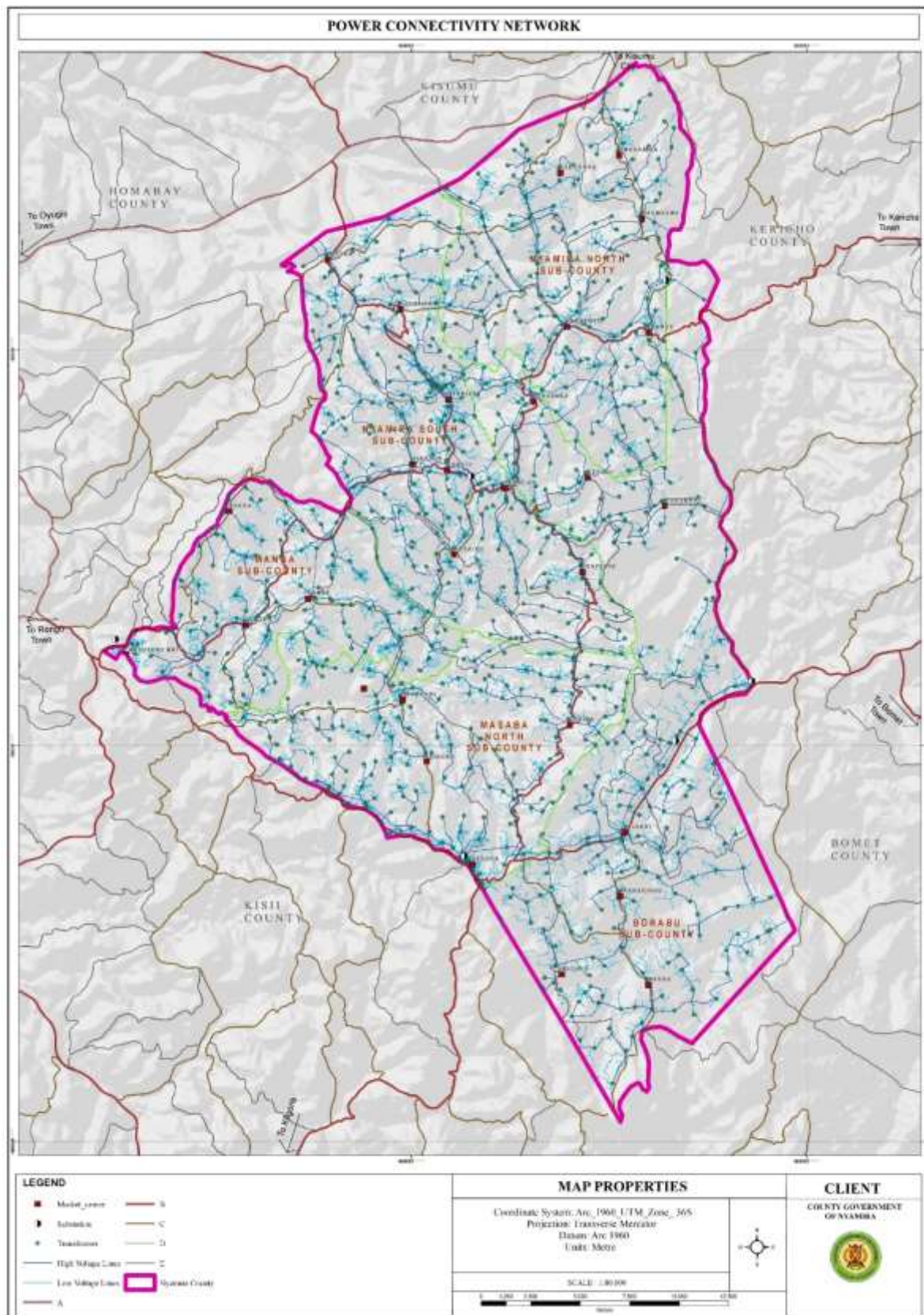
3.7 Energy

3.7.1 Opportunities

1. Renewable energy sources: The Northern parts of the county comprising of the areas around Miruka, Nyamusi and Chabera have high solar potential that can be harnessed for solar power generation even at the household level. The area around Manga ridges, an area near Birongo Market Centre in Masaba North SubCounty and an area near Ekerenyo Market in Nyamira South Sub-County with relatively high wind power density of between 301 - 400 Watts per Square Metre are potential areas for wind power generation. There is also potential for production of biomass for cooking, though at household level. Tapping into these renewable energy sources could help minimize the negative effects of climate change.

2. Last mile connectivity: This presents an opportunity to connect other areas with electricity.
11.7.3.2 Challenges Over-reliance on wood fuel for cooking Wood fuel is the main source of cooking energy with 84.3% and 3.5% of the population using firewood and charcoal respectively. In addition, the tea factories in the county use firewood for the processing of tea leaves. The use of wood fuel has implications on the environment as it leads to air pollution and reduction in tree cover.
3. Low electricity reticulation as some of the areas are not connected to the national grid: The current electricity coverage in the county stands at 49.5% which translates to about 85,548 connections. There are areas without electricity connectivity in the county like; Obwari, Gesura, Ensoko and Kiabora. These areas need to be connected to the national grid as electricity is a major component of socio-economic development.

Figure 11 : Electricity Reticulation Map

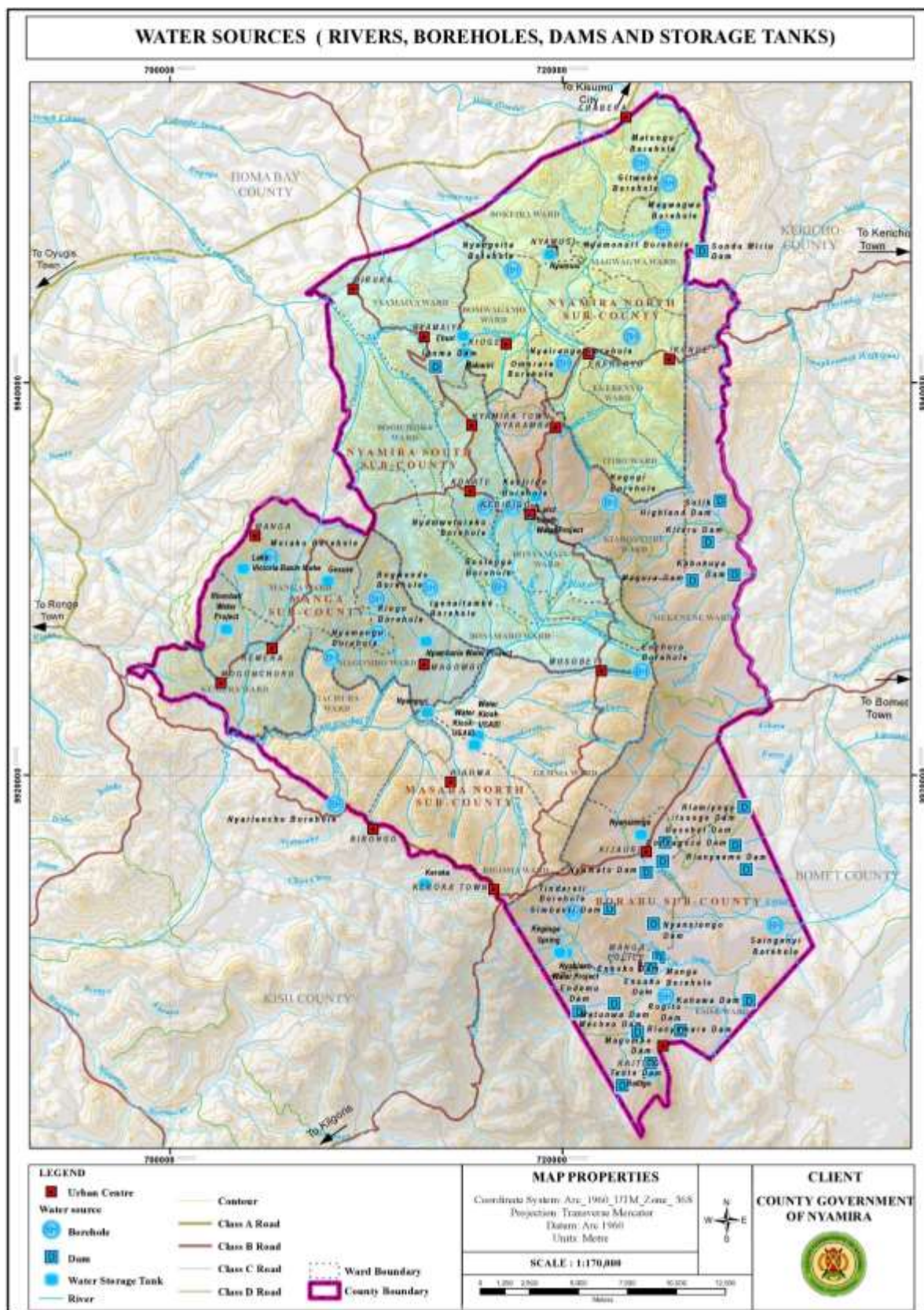


3.8 Water and Sanitation

3.8.1 Opportunities

4. Availability of water sources both surface and underground water sources : The county has about 2,021 shallow wells, 735 protected springs, 69 dams as well as over 2,790 unprotected springs and 7 permanent rivers. The availability of these water sources presents opportunities for easier access to water for both domestic and agricultural use.
5. High rainfall amounts present an opportunity for rain water harvesting The high rainfall patterns of between 1200 mm – 2100 mm per annum present an opportunity for rain water harvesting through creation of large-scale runoff collection reservoirs and household rainwater harvesting.
6. High water tables: The high-water tables in the county present opportunities for drilling of shallow wells. This explains the high number of shallow wells at the county which stands at 2,021. o Availability of waste The current solid waste generation in the county as at 2021 amounts to 104,146 tonnes and is projected to be 116,024 tonnes in 2030.

Figure 12 : Water Sources



3.8.2 Challenges

7. **Water:** Over reliance on river and spring water Springs and rivers are the main water sources in the county, with about 36.6% using water from the streams/rivers while 36.4% and 9.4% utilize water from protected and unprotected springs respectively. o Inadequate water for the market facilities Water reticulation is only available in Nyamira and Keroka Towns. The rest of the towns rely on obtaining water from their natural sources.
8. **Inaccessibility of water sources** Despite the numerous water sources available in the county, water is not accessible to majority of the residents residing on the hilly areas as majority of the water sources are located at the low lands. The situation is further aggravated by the area's topography which makes development of water reticulation from the low areas to the hilly areas unfeasible.
9. **Poor water quality:** The water quality in the county is compromised by constant pollution from the poor waste management practices carried out. Lack of designated solid waste management sites in most of the market centres has resulted to indiscriminate disposal of waste
10. **Unprotected dams** The unprotected dams are safety hazards to the county population as they are potential drowning areas. Siltation of some of the dams has made them dysfunctional over the years while privatization of others has made them inaccessible to the general public.
11. **Rivers/springs :** The rivers and springs are threatened by the planting of inappropriate tree species mainly eucalyptus trees. These tree species are a key contributing factor to the drying up of some streams and reduction of water levels in some rivers, wetlands and springs. o Lack of sewer reticulation network in the major urban centres Sewer reticulation is only available in Keroka Town. The rest of the urban centres don't have a sewer reticulation network.

3.9 Education

1. Opportunities

12. Have adequate schools : Based on the standards for the provision of educational facilities as outlined in the Physical Planning Handbook (2007), the existing educational facilities in the county are in surplus. This offers adequate learning institutions for the school going population. Presence of tertiary institutions The county has a total of 54 public TVETs spread across the county. The presence of tertiary facilities presents opportunities to further education as it offers alternatives to transition from secondary education to skill development. The student and staff population in these institutions provides a ready market for farm produce grown in the county and present opportunity for the construction of accommodation facilities.

1. Challenges

13. Location of schools in the wetlands especially in Sironga making it difficult for infrastructure development
14. High number of pupils/students in boarding schools resulting to overstretched infrastructural facilities and services
15. Derelict infrastructural facilities in most of the public primary schools. o Poor waste management; solid waste is burnt in the open while inadequate land sizes constrain construction of additional pit latrines.
16. Poor accessibility of some of the schools within the rural areas due to impassable roads during the rainy season
17. Inadequate support infrastructure like appropriate sanitation facilities and learning materials o Delay in disbursement of funds to public schools affecting the smooth operation of school programs
18. High pupil/student teacher ratios in the public schools leading to overstretched teaching staff and poor performance of the pupils in national exams.
19. Inadequate land for the tertiary institutions as most of them are housed within primary or secondary schools land.
20. Inadequate schools for the physically challenged pupils forcing them to attend the normal schools without the prerequisite facilities for their learning.
21. Lack of water in some institutions making pupils carry water with jerricans to school. This practice is quite tiring to some of the pupils, thus affecting their concentration in class and their performance in general.

Figure 13 : Distribution of Primary Schools

PRIMARY SCHOOLS SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

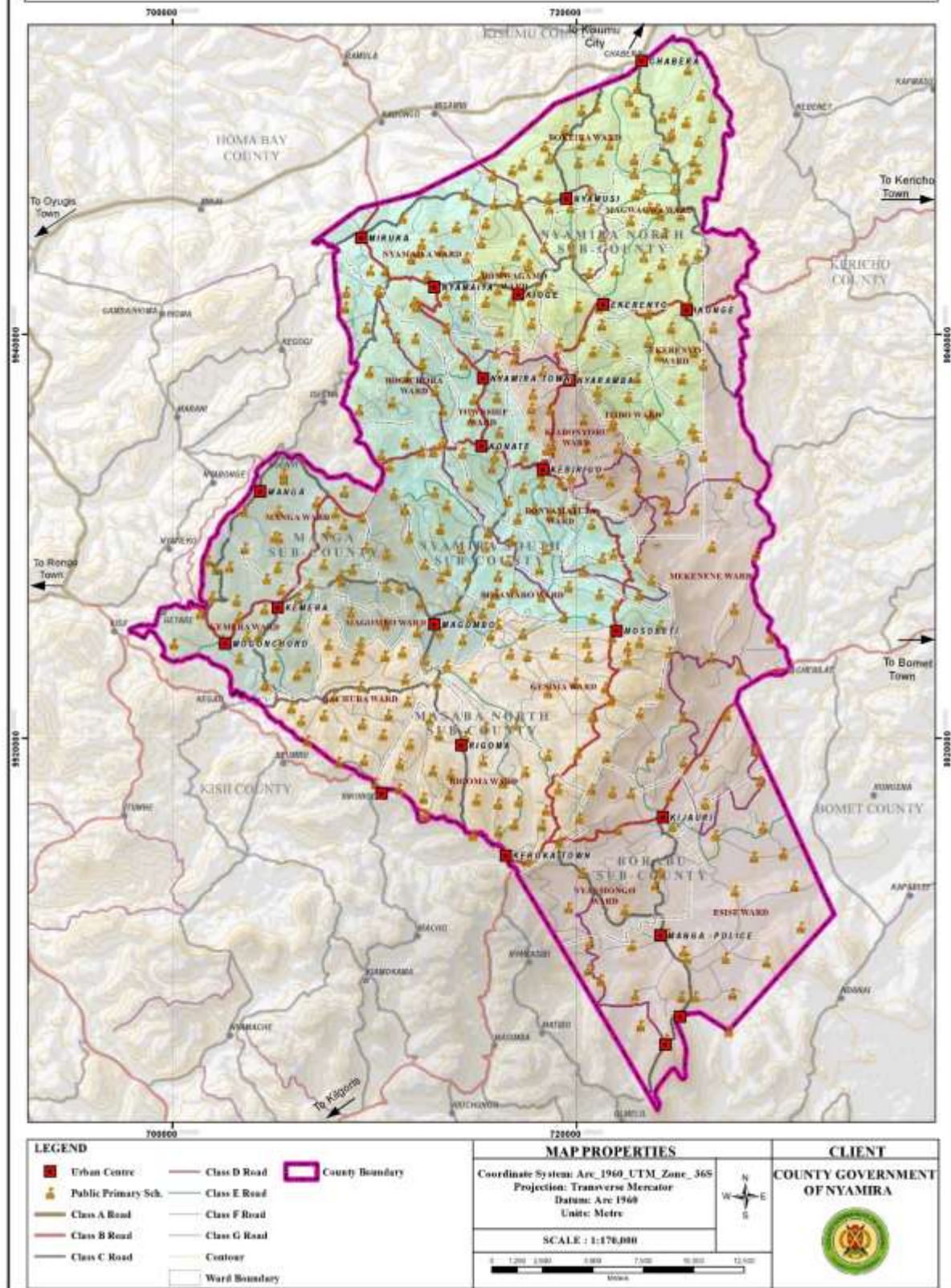


Figure 14 : Distribution of Secondary Schools

SECONDARY SCHOOLS SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

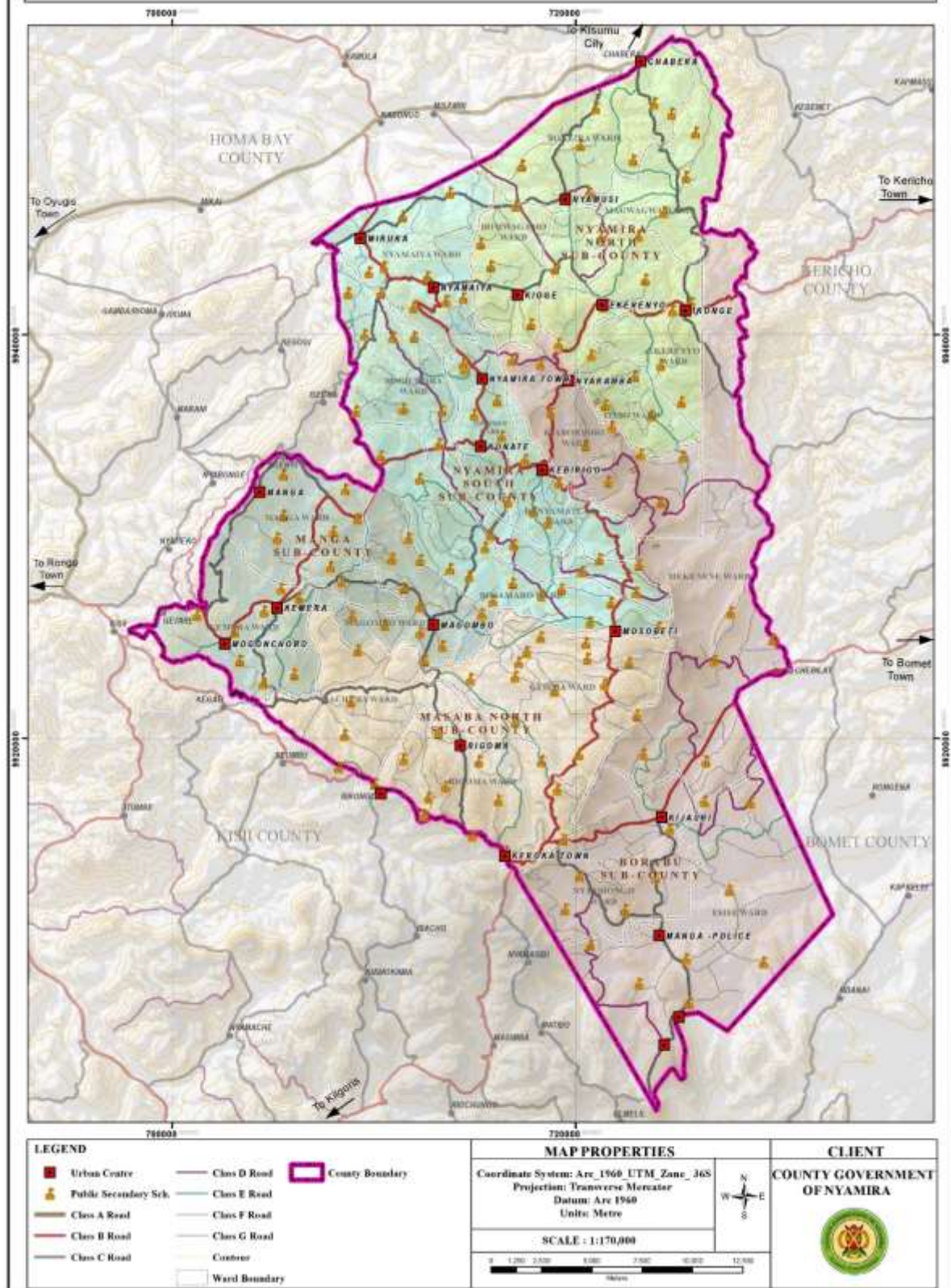
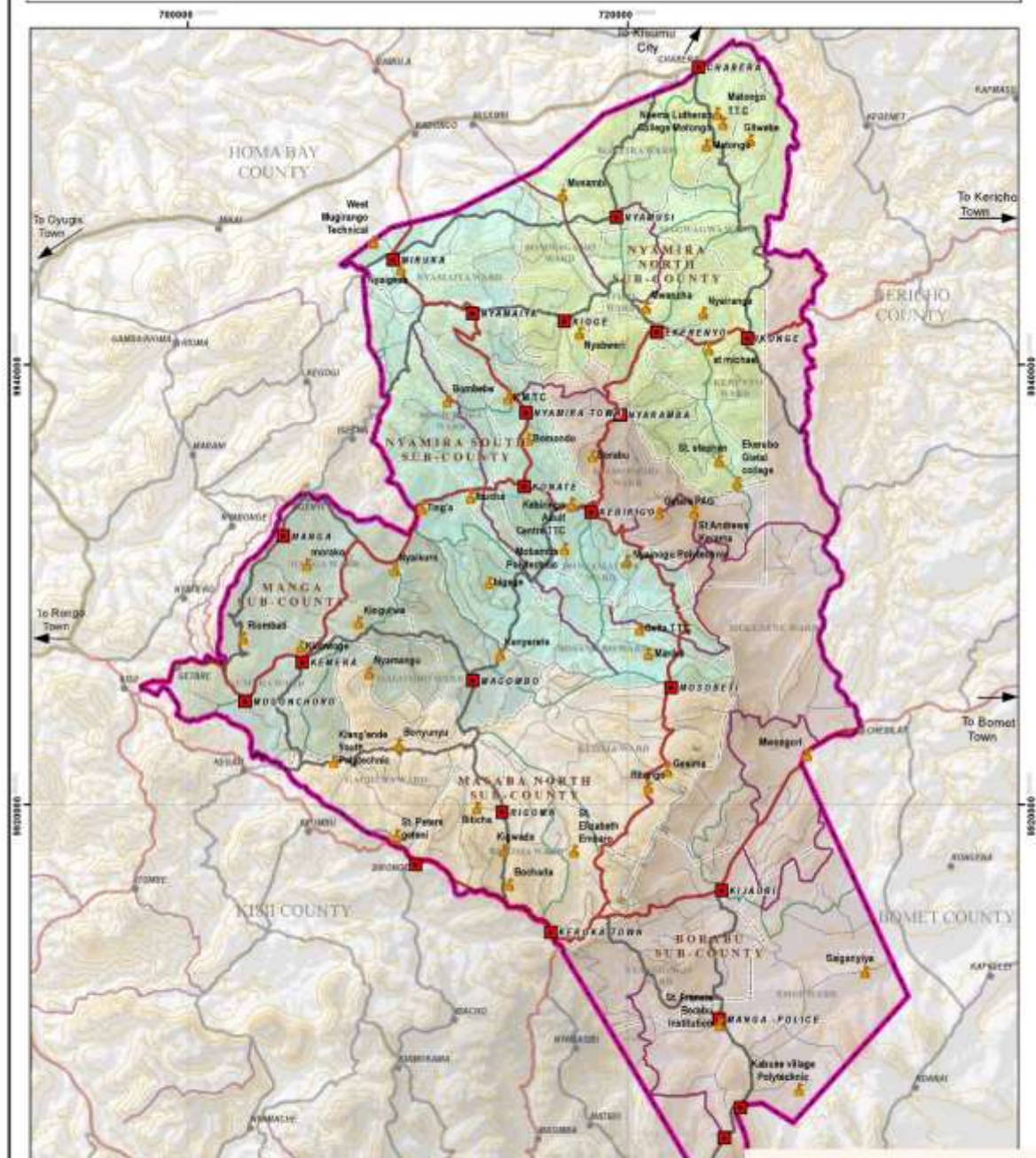


Figure 15 :Distribution of Tertiary Institutions

TVET CENTRES SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



3.10 Health

3.10.1 Opportunities

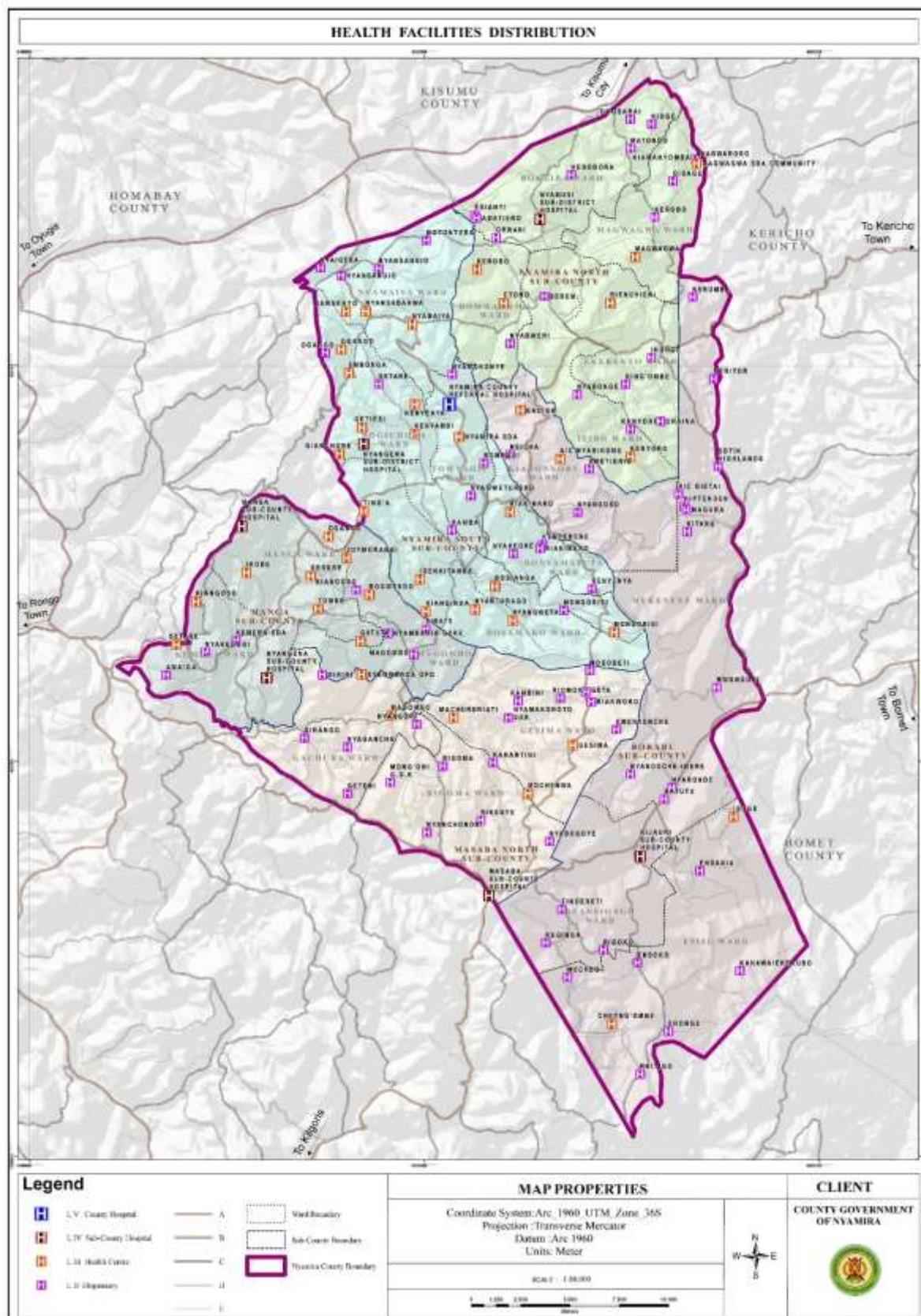
22. Availability of county referral hospital Nyamira County Referral Hospital is a government health facility which provides comprehensive medical and surgical services. The presence of the facility within the county presents a good opportunity to the county residents to access high level medical services in close proximity.
23. Adequate health facilities Based on the standards given by the ministry of health with regard to provision of health facilities versus the catchment population, the county has adequate public health facilities. However, despite the over-provision of health facilities, private health facilities have been mushrooming. This could be attributed to the deplorable state of some of the public facilities and lack of the requisite equipments and drugs.

3.10.2 Challenges

24. Inadequate staffing leading to overstretched medical staff. The doctor: population ratio is 1:11,906 against the Kenyan ratio of 1 doctor per 10,000 people. This indicates overstretched medical personnel. The inadequacy in staffing leads to low motivation hence low productivity. o Poor accessibility of some health facilities located in the rural areas due to impassable roads during the rainy season.
25. Inadequate medical equipment, drugs and lack of specialized treatment in most public facilities leading to sprouting of private facilities.
26. Poor conditions of some of the health facilities, for instance some of the facilities are in derelict state rendering them dysfunctional.
27. Stalled projects; the construction of most of the proposed health facilities has stalled.
28. Mushrooming of private health facilities to fill in the niche as a result of poor services in the public health facilities.
29. Increased lifestyle diseases among the elderly for example high blood pressure, diabetes and arthritis hence the need for special facilities to help fight such illness.

30. Locational disadvantage of some of the health facilities like Ikonge dispensary which is located downhill making it inaccessible to majority of the residents due to the county's rugged terrain.

Figure 16 : Distribution of Health Facilities



CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

4.0 Introduction

Sector Priorities and Strategies: The sector priorities should be derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of the Plan. Strategies to achieve sector priorities should be proposed in relation to root causes of the development issues. Information in this section should be presented in Table 16.

Table 7 : Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities (<i>To be stated at the objective level of the development issues</i>)	Strategies
Lands	
Coordinated development	<p>Complete the ongoing spatial development plan</p> <p>Recruit technical human resource</p> <p>Establish and Operationalize Enforcement & compliance unit</p> <p>Establish and Operationalize Enforcement vetting committees</p> <p>Establish and Operationalize</p> <p>County land use Policy</p>
Coordinate land and land use advisory services	<p>Public sensitization on land and land use issues</p> <p>Printing and dissemination of land and land use information</p> <p>Strengthen existing land tenure system</p>
Improving housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental	<p>Partnership with financial institutions & private developers</p> <p>Provide sufficient budgetary support to complete the ongoing county Hqs offices</p> <p>Purchase land for civil servants housing scheme</p>

	<p>Formulate and implement policies that contribute to the creation of inclusive and affordable housing for all</p> <p>Refurbishment of existing houses</p> <p>Sensitize the masses on Public private partnership initiatives</p> <p>create financing strategies to promote investment in low-cost housing</p> <p>Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building</p> <p>Give incentives to the private developers</p>
Secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth	<p>Establish proper record management</p> <p>Establish land boundaries</p> <p>Establish survey beacons</p> <p>Use of modern survey equipment</p> <p>Provide budgetary support towards updating of valuation rolls</p> <p>Update existing valuation rolls</p> <p>Seek consultancy services</p>
Improve movement and access and create order in urban areas	<p>Sensitize the public on opening of access roads</p> <p>Carry out survey and beaconing</p> <p>Maintenance of existing roads</p> <p>Construct parking lots in urban centers</p> <p>Establish laws to guide the outdoor advertisements</p>
Improve drainage system in our urban centers	<p>Construction of perforated pavements</p> <p>Enforce regulation on built plot ratio</p> <p>Construction on modern drainage systems</p> <p>Regular maintenance of drainage channels</p>

	Establish regulations to control throwing of waste into the drains
AGRICULTURE	
Increase Agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i). Revamp extension Service delivery ii). Strengthen disease & pest surveillance & control iii). Increase access to quality & affordable farm inputs iv). Initiate micro irrigation projects to supplement the rain fed production V). Mainstream Climate Smart Agriculture/Technologies in crop production systems vi). Undertake value addition & agro processing viii) Invest in postharvest loss reduction initiatives ix). Increase access to organized and sustainable markets for agricultural value chains
Strengthen advisory and extension services and knowledge dissemination & management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhance Digital Platforms and e-extension programmes b) Increase adoption of Good Husbandry practices
Improve Livestock Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Utilization of available animal genetic resources b) Increase adoption of Artificial Insemination c) Regular vaccination of livestock against notifiable diseases d) Promote livestock treatment and biosecurity interventions e) Promote establishment and utilization of leguminous feeds f) Promote high yielding seed varieties g) Build capacity of smallholder feed processing industries h) Climate proofing Livestock enterprises and Value chains

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Promote rain water harvesting, energy saving jikos and solar installation j) Promote utilization of crop residues and wastes for energy generation k) Promote soil fertility improvement using livestock wastes
Promote products marketing, value addition and safety and, reduce post production loses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote collective action in marketing and value addition b) Establish collection and value addition infrastructure and equipment c) Promote safety of livestock products
Promote livestock Insurance, financing and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Promote low cost insurance and investment options b) Create and strengthen linkages to financing and insurance service providers c) Finalize County Agricultural Finance Bill and Policy
Improve environment and climate change adaptation and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Climate proofing Livestock enterprises and Value chains b) Promote rain water harvesting, energy saving jikos and solar installation c) Promote utilization of crop residues and wastes for energy generation d) Promote soil fertility improvement using livestock wastes
Improve coordination and management of livestock policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen participatory monitoring and evaluation of extension services b) Develop Implementation frameworks(County Dairy and Poultry Masterplans, Livestock Sustainability Framework, Develop programme implementation manuals)

	c) Promote private-public partnerships in design, implementation and monitoring of livestock programmes
FISHERIES	
Fingerlings	<p>Develop a fish hatchery to enhance access to quality fish seeds(fingerlings)</p> <p>Enact a County Fisheries bill</p>
Fish feeds	<p>Establish fish feed cottage industries to enhance access to quality feeds</p> <p>Promote Public Private Partnerships in seed and feed production and marketing</p>
Adoption of modern fish farming technologies	<p>Strengthen aquaculture extension services</p> <p>Training farmers on modern fish farming technologies</p> <p>Promote appropriate fish handling and preservation technologies</p> <p>Promote Value addition and marketing of fish and fishery products</p>
Improved fish production, productivity, and profitability	<p>Domesticate National Aquaculture policy, National Aquaculture strategy and laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct farmer group trainings and on-site demonstrations • Establish Aquaculture Field Schools (AFS) <p>Set up and Modernization and equipping of fish bulking centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of climate smart units • Training of farmers
Sustainable utilization of dam and riverine Fisheries resources	<p>Enhance fish stocks in natural water systems</p> <p>Promote utilization of fisheries resources in the county</p> <p>Promote co-management of fisheries resources</p> <p>Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislations</p> <p>Stocking dams and natural water systems</p> <p>Establishment and operationalization of dam management</p>

4.2 Sector: AGRICULTURE, RURAL & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

4.3 Sector composition:

Provide the sub sectors under the sector and their key roles.

- Land management : Efficient administration, secure tenure, sustainable management of the land resources
- Housing: Provision of quality housing and infrastructure in sustainable human settlement
- Urban Development: Promotion of living standards and economic growth from environmental resource use and reducing both urban and rural poverty
- Physical & Land Use Planning : Development control & implementation of the national, county urban policies as well as preparation of the County Spatial plan and Local Physical Development plans
- Survey Services: Provide technical support in Surveying services for well-coordinated development and infrastructure delivery throughout out the County
- Nyamira Municipality: Facilitate the financing of urban development and exert administrative authority within a defined geographic space
- Crop Production : To Improve food security and eradicate poverty in the county
- Fisheries: To improved Fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing
- Livestock production- To increase competitiveness and profitability of the livestock sector for the provision of quality products from small- scale producers to domestic and regional consumers, thus improving their livelihoods, food security and nutrition whilst building overall resilience
- Cooperative Development

4.4 Vision: A food Secure, healthy and wealthy county for sustainable socio economic development

4.5 Mission: To improve the livelihood of Nyamira County inhabitant through sustainable management of crop and livestock resources and utilization of the blue economy, sustainable cooperative and land Management

4.6 Sector Goal(s):

The Sector works towards achievement of the following goals;

- i. Competitive agriculture through creation of an enabling environment and provision of support services;
- ii. Sustainable livestock and fisheries development;
- iii. Vibrant and self-sustaining cooperative movement; iv. Sustainable administration and management of land resource.

Table 17: Sector Programmes

Agriculture sub sector

Programme Name: Crop, Agribusiness and land management									
Objective: Improve food security and eradicate poverty in the county									
Outcome: Improved food production and farming practices									
			Lin kag es to SD G	Total					
	Key Output	Key			20 23- 20 27 Ta rge t	20 23- 20 27 Bu dg et (K Sh.	20 28- 33 Bu dg et (K Sh.	20 23- 20 33 Ta rge t	
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	202 3- 202 7 Tar gets *	20 23- 20 27 Ta rge t	20 23- 20 27 Bu dg et (K Sh.	20 28- 33 Ta rge t	20 28- 33 Bu dg et (K Sh.	20 23- 20 33 Ta rge t	2023 - 2033 bud get(Ksh)
					M) *		M) *		(M)
County Agricultural Extension Support Services	Farmers Provided subsidized inputs	Number of Farmers provided with subsidized inputs	SDG 2.3	43 25 0	12 9.8	43 25 0	12 9.8	86 50 0	259. 6
	Agric finance Act operationalized	No. of Agriculture finance Acts operationalized		5	16. 5	5	16. 5	10	33
	Agro dealers trained on Input handling & storage	Number of Agro dealers trained	SDG 2.3	14 0	0.4 3	14 0	0.4 3	28 0	0.86
	Surveillance visits to Agri stores for conformity checks	No. of surveillance visits done		20	0.3	20	0.3	40	0.6
	Farmers trained on soil fertility, testing and improvement technologies	No. of farmers trained on soil fertility, testing and improvement technologies	SDG .1	22 50 0	49. 7	22 50 0	49. 7	45 00 0	99.4
	Soil sampling and testing kits procured	No. of rapid Infra- red soil testing kids procured	SDG 2.3	20	20	20	20	40	40
			SDG 5.1	0		0	0	0	0
	Officers trained on use of pH test kid	No. of officers trained		10 0	0.4	10 0	0.4	20 0	0.8

	<i>Farmers trained on farm soil & water conservation structures</i>	<i>No. of farmers trained on soil and water conservation, farm laying</i>	<i>SDG 2.6</i>	14 00 0	22	14 00 0	22	28 00 0	44
			<i>SDG 5.</i>	0		0	0	0	0
		<i>Number of women trained</i>	<i>SDG 2.3</i>	41 50	7.3	41 50	7.3	83 00	14.6
			<i>SDG 5.1</i>	0		0	0	0	0
	<i>County Incubation Center Established</i>			1	10	1	10	2	20
	<i>Existing Value addition & Agro processing centres supported(Banana, Local vegetable, Sweet potato)</i>	<i>No. of value addition centres supported.</i>		5	5.3	5	5.3	10	10.6
	<i>Farmers trained of value addition</i>	<i>No. of farmers trained</i>		15 00 0	12. 85	15 00 0	12. 85	30 00 0	25.7
	<i>Officers capacity built on latest agro processing & value addition techniques</i>	<i>No. of extension officers trained</i>		90	1.8	90	1.8	18 0	3.6
	<i>Support establishment of micro irrigation schemes</i>	<i>No. of micro-irrigation schemes established and operationalized</i>		2	5.5	2	5.5	4	11
				0		0	0	0	0
	<i>Farmers trained on Water harvesting technologies</i>	<i>No. of farmers trained & adopting the technologies</i>	<i>SDG 1</i>	85 00	8.5	85 00	8.5	17 00 0	17
	<i>Dams Re-habilitated to support micro irrigation</i>	<i>No. of dams re-habilitated</i>		2	2.2	2	2.2	4	4.4
	<i>Pest & disease surveillance mechanisms enhanced</i>	<i>No. of pest and disease surveillances systems established & equipped.</i>		5	2.5	5	2.5	10	5
	<i>Plant clinics Established in every Sub County</i>	<i>No. of plant clinics established & equipped</i>		5	1.2	5	1.2	10	2.4
	<i>Farmers trained on Integrated Pest and Disease management (IPM)</i>	<i>No. of farmers trained on IPM</i>	<i>SDG 1</i>	20 00 0	20	20 00 0	20	40 00 0	40

		SDG 2	0		0	0	0	0
Officers trained on Integrated pest & disease management	No. of officers trained on IPM	SDG 1	90	2.25	90	2.25	180	4.5
		SDG 2	0		0	0	0	0
Pest and diseases rapid response teams Formed.	No. of pest and disease surveillance teams formed & operational	SDG 1	5	1.4	5	1.4	10	2.8
		SDG 2	0		0	0	0	0
Extension staff employed	No. of extension staff employed		100	56.2	100	56.2	200	112.4
Extension staff skill & competence developed	No of extension staff skills & competencies improved		100	2.15	100	2.15	200	4.3
Motor vehicle/ motor cycles serviced & maintained	No. of motor cycles/Motor vehicles serviced/maintained		144	6.7	144	6.7	288	13.4
Explore PPP in extension	No of PPP formed & operationalized		23	3.35	23	3.35	46	6.7
Technologies & innovations promoted	No. of technologies and innovations developed and disseminated to farmers		40	3.75	40	3.75	80	7.5
Cash crops revitalized	No. of coffee seedlings distributed		25000	1.75	25000	1.75	50000	3.5
	No. of farmers reached with extension messages on coffee		10000	6	10000	6	20000	12
Improve coffee value addition & marketing	No. of coffee milling machines procured, installed & operational		1	20	1	20	2	40
	No. of Pyrethrum seedlings distributed	SD G3	25000	1.75	25000	1.75	50000	3.5

	<i>Increased access to pyrethrum planting materials</i>	<i>No. of Pyrethrum nurseries established</i>	<i>SDG 3</i>	16	1.2	16	1.2	32	2.4
		<i>No. of pyrethrum farmers reached with extension messages on pyrethrum</i>		10 00 0	6	10 00 0	6	20 00 0	12
Nutrition sensitive Agriculture (NSA)	<i>Improve diverse food production and increased consumption of safe and nutrient dense diverse foods</i>	<i>No. of innovations and technologies on kitchen gardening promoted</i>	<i>SDG 2, Kenya Constitution 2010 - Article 43, FNS P20 12</i>	30	5	30	5	60	10
		<i>No. of farmer trained on Nutrition sensitive agriculture</i>	<i>SDG 2, FNS 201 2</i>	52 00	6	52 00	6	10 40 0	12
	<i>Climate smart Agriculture technologies disseminated</i>	<i>No. of famers trained on climate smart Agriculture technologies</i>		25 00 0	15	25 00 0	15	50 00 0	30
	<i>Youth in agriculture promoted</i>	<i>No. of youth in agriculture trained</i>		25 00	1.5	25 00	1.5	50 00	3
		<i>No. of 4K clubs, young Farmers' clubs established</i>		30 0	1.2 5	30 0	1.2 5	60 0	2.5
	<i>County Agricultural training centre established & equipped</i>	<i>No. of Agricultural Training Centre established & equipped</i>		1	45	1	45	2	90
	<i>Biotechnology Lab established</i>	<i>No. of Biotechnology labs established & equiped</i>	<i>SDG</i>	4	20	4	20	8	40
Post harvest management & marketing	<i>Secure and equip cold storage rooms at Sironga Industrial Park</i>	<i>No. of cold storage rooms secured and equipped</i>		5	20 00	5	20 00	10	4000

	<i>Improved policy frame in the agriculture sector</i>	<i>No. of policies developed</i>		12	1.8	12	1.8	24	3.6
Improved access to sustainable markets	<i>Agricultural produce aggregated and marketed</i>	<i>No. of produce aggregation centres established & equipped</i>		10	25	10	25	20	50
		<i>No. of farmers trained on group marketing</i>		12 50 0	7.5	12 50 0	7.5	25 00 0	15
	<i>Access to export markets enhanced</i>	<i>No. of farmers trained on export market requirements & standards</i>		10 00	2.5	10 00	2.5	20 00	5
		<i>No. of 'Nyamira County branded' products sold</i>		15	3	15	3	30	6
	<i>Marketing exhibitions & trade fairs attended</i>	<i>No. of marketing exhibitions & trade fairs participated</i>		20	2.5	20	2.5	40	5
	<i>Marketing policy & regulation developed</i>	<i>No. of policies & regulations on marketing of Nyamira products developed</i>		2	1	2	1	4	2
	<i>Farmers registered</i>	<i>No of farmers targeted</i>		20, 00 0	20	20, 00 0	20	40, 00 0	40
	<i>Agriculture Call center established</i>	<i>No of call center established</i>		2	20	3	30	5	50
National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	<i>Market participation and value addition of 2023-2027 Targeted farmers increased</i>	<i>Number of farmer trained</i>		25 00 0	10 00	25 00 0	10 00	50 00 0	2000
Kenya Agricultural Business Development Programme	<i>Ensured sustainable food and nutrition security</i>	<i>Number of farmer trained</i>		50 00	10 0	50 00	10 0	10 00 0	200
					3,645.83		3,645.83	7,290	1.66
Programme Name: Fisheries Development and management									
Objective: Improved Fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing									

Outcome: Improved livelihoods and increased incomes									
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (K Sh.)	2028-2033 Target	2028-2033 Budget (K Sh.)	2023-2033 Target	2023-2033 budget (Ksh)
					M)*		M)*		(M)
Aquaculture development	Increased fish populations in ponds	Number of fingerlings stocked in fish ponds	SDG 2	25000	25000	25000	25000	50000	50
Aquaculture extension Services	Fish productivity and improved livelihoods increased	National Aquaculture policy, National Aquaculture strategy and laws domesticated	1.b	4	26.5	4	26.5	8	53
Climate smart holding units installation(industrial park)	Farmers aquaculture field schools established	2.a	1	7500	10.5	7500	10.5	15000	21
	Modern fish hatchery	Number of modern hatcheries established	SDG 2	1	100	1	100	2	200
	Adoption of modern technologies, innovations and management practices	Number of fish farmers adopting technologies, innovations and management practices	SDG 1	2500	25	2500	25	5000	50
	Food and nutrition security	Eat more fish campaigns	SDG 2	250	25	250	25	500	50
	climate smart Aquaculture holding units constructed	Number of units constructed	2.a	30	9.5	30	9.5	60	19
			12.a		0		0	0	0
			13.b		0		0	0	0
		Number of training of beneficiaries conducted	2.a	30	6	30	6	60	12
Fish Inspection safety and quality assurance	Product safety and quality assurance at all stages of the Value chain enhanced	Number of fish market patrols conducted	SDG 2	500	50	500	50	1000	10

		Number of routine and product inspections	10 2.c 0	10	10 0	10	20 0	20
	Hygienic handling and display enhanced	Number of fish monger sensitizations	13 2.c 0	11	13 0	11	26 0	22
	Value addition and marketing of fish and products	Number of stakeholder forums conducted	SDG 2 50	5	50	5	10 0	10
Inland and Riverine Fisheries	Surveying and fencing of all the public dams	Number of dams surveyed and fenced	SDG 2 23	60	23	60	46	120
	Baseline line survey of number of fisherfolk undertaken	Number of fisherfolk and catch effort established	15.a 5	13 5	18. 5	13 5	18. 5	27 0
	Sub Catchment eco system and dam managenmen t	Number of catchement management committees formed	15.a 25	25	25	25	50	50
	Artisanal riverine fisheries supported	Number of fisherfolk supported with fishing gears and capacity building	15.a 45	30	45	30	90	60
	Reduced fish post-harvest losses	Number of cold chain storage facilities	SDG 1 3	75	3	75	6	150
	Increased fish populations in dams	Number of fingerlings stocked in dams	SDG 2 10 00 00 0	10	10 00 00 0	10	20 00 00 0	20
	Promote Co management of fisheries resources	Number of Dam management units trained	SDG 2 30	3	30	3	60	6
TOTAL				48 0		48 0	0	960
Programme Name: Livestock Extension and Advisory Services								
Objective: To increase organizational, technical and enterprise capacity of farmers, groups and cooperatives to manage livestock enterprises								
Outcome: Enhanced organizational, technical capacity and enterprise skills of farmers, groups and cooperatives								
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (K Sh.)	2023-2027 Budget (K Sh.)	2023-2027 Target	2023 - 2033 budget (Ksh)
					M) *	M) *		(M)

Disruptive Technologies, Extension and Advisory Services	E-extension Programmes	No of e-extension programmes	SDG 1; SDG 2	18	55	18	55	36	110
	Farmers trained on appropriate modern TIMPs	No of farmers trained	SDG 1; SDG 2	40 00 0	70	40 00 0	70	80 00 0	140
		Increased adoption of TIMPs	SDG 1; SDG 2	75	11 0	75	11 0	15 0	220
		Number of TIMPs Trained	SDG 1; SDG 2	20 0	-	20 0	-	40 0	0
	Extension SPs	No of Private SPs recruited	SDG 7		-		-	0	0
		No of Public SP recruited	SDG 7		30		30	0	60
Programme Name: Livestock Production and Marketing Services									
Objective: To increase livestock productivity, safety and high quality of livestock products									
Outcome: Smallholder livestock farming productivity and supply of quality products enhanced and consumption at household level increased									
Sub	Key Output		Key	20 23-20 27 Target	20 23-20 27 Budget (K Sh.)	20 28-20 33 Target	20 28-20 33 Budget (K Sh.)	20 23-20 33 Budget (K Sh.)	2023 - 2033 budget(Ksh)
Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *		M) *		M) *	0	(M)
Livestock Production Services	Production of Milk, Honey, Eggs, Meat, Feeds enhanced	Increase in livestock production in Tonnes	SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 3	14 0	60	14 0	60	28 0	120
	Livestock Productivity	No of farmers reporting increased productivity	SDG 1; SDG 2;	70 00	70	70 00	70	14 00 0	140

		<i>SDG 3</i>						
	Percentage Increase in Productivity	<i>SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 3</i>	75	0	75	0	150	0
Animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed	Number of animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed	<i>SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 3</i>	140000	70	140000	70	280000	140
			0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock Profitability	No of farmers trained in entrepreneurship and reporting increased profitability	<i>SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 8</i>	7000	70	7000	70	14000	140
	Percentage Increase in Profitability	<i>SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 8</i>	75	0	75	0	150	0
Environment and climate change adaptation and resilience	No of dairy and poultry farms climate proofed	<i>SDG 13</i>	2000	27	2000	27	4000	54
	No of water harvesting equipment installed	<i>SDG 13</i>	6200	38	6200	38	12400	76
	No of energy saving devices installed	<i>SDG 7</i>	6200	38	6200	38	12400	76
	Tonnes of crop residues utilized	<i>SDG 11</i>	1000	24	1000	24	2000	48
	Tonnes of livestock wastes utilized	<i>SDG 11</i>	1000	24	1000	24	2000	48
Household Nutrition and Consumption	Percentage Increase in Farmers Households taking eggs, meat, honey	<i>SDG 3</i>	70	25	70	25	140	50
		<i>SDG 12</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth	<i>SDG 3</i>	5	25	5	25	10	50

			<i>SDG 12</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock Nutrition Services	Establishment and utilization of leguminous feeds	Acres of leguminous plants	<i>SDG 1;</i>	70		70		14	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	00	75	00	75	00	150
		Number of farmers utilizing leguminous feeds	<i>SDG 1;</i>	0		0		15	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	00	7.5	00	7.5	00	15
	High yielding and Disease free/ resistant seed varieties	Tonnes of High yielding and Disease free/ resistant seed varieties	<i>SDG 1;</i>	0		0		0	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<i>SDG 3</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<i>SDG 3</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Feed Resources Conservation and Storage	Number of farmers conserving feeds	<i>SDG 1;</i>	75		75		15	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	00	7.5	00	7.5	00	15
			<i>SDG 3</i>	0		0		0	
		Tonnes of Feeds conserved	<i>SDG 1;</i>	0		0		0	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<i>SDG 3</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Establish smallholder feed processing industries	Number of smallholder feed processing industries	<i>SDG 1;</i>	20	8	20	8	40	16
			<i>SDG 2</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<i>SDG 3</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial Inseminated Service	Cows inseminated	No of cows inseminated	<i>SDG 1;</i>	10		10		20	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	00	10	00	10	00	200
			<i>SDG 3</i>	00	0	00	0	00	0
	Female calves born	No of female calves born	<i>SDG 1;</i>	0		0		17	
			<i>SDG 2</i>	00	25	00	25	20	50
			<i>SDG 2</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

			SDG 3	0	0	0	0	0	
	Revenue Collected	Revenue Collected from Inseminations	SDG 8	49	10	49	10	98	20
Animal Health and Welfare Management Services	Vaccines distributed	Doses of Vaccines distributed	SDG 1; SDG 2	28 00 00	14	28 00 00	14	56 00 00	28
				0	0	0	0	0	0
	Farms with proper biosecurity measures	Number of Farms with proper bio-security measures	SDG 1; SDG 2	75 00	7.5	75 00	7.5	15 00 0	15
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
	Farmer undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping	Number of Farmers undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping	SDG 1;	75 00	7.5	75 00	7.5	15 00 0	15
County Veterinary Laboratory	County Veterinary Laboratory constructed	Number of County Veterinary Laboratory constructed		1	20	1	20	2	40
Slaughter house constructed at Masaba North	Slaughter house constructed	Number of Slaughter house constructed		1	20	1	20	2	40
County Tannery	County Tannery constructed	Number of County Tannery constructed		1	30	1	30	2	60
total				0	0.5	0	0.5	0	1641
Programme Name: Livestock Marketing, Value Addition, Safety and Post-Production Management									
Objective: To increase livestock marketing, value addition, improve safety and reduce post production losses.									
Outcome: Expanded and improved utilization of collection, marketing processing infrastructure, reduced post production losses and improved safety of livestock products									
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (K Sh.)	2028-2033 Target	2028-2033 Budget (K Sh.)	2023-2033 Target	2023 - 2033 budget (Ksh)
					M)*		M)*		(M)

Marketing, Value Addition, Safety and Post-Production Management	Collective action	Percentage Increase in farmers marketing collectively	SDG 10	95	55	95	55	190	110
	Milk collection and value addition	No. of milk value added product produced	SD G 10	300	300	300	300	600	600
	Poultry products value addition	No. of poultry products value added	SD G 10	20	25	20	25	40	50
				0		0	0	0	0
				0		0	0	0	
				0		0	0	0	0
	Collection/Aggregation and value addition	Number of aggregation centres established	SDG 1; SDG 2 SDG 3	600	110	600	110	120	220
				0		0	0	0	0
		Number of processing units/centres established	SDG 1; SDG 3	450	80	450	80	90	160
				0		0	0	0	0
		Number of transport facilities distributed and utilized	SDG 2; SDG 1	50	25	50	25	10	50
				0		0	0	0	0
		Tonnes of livestock produce aggregated and value added	SDG 1; SDG 2 SDG 3	1500	-	1500	-	3000	0
				0		0	0	0	0
				0		0	0	0	0
		Number of aggregation and value addition equipment distributed	SDG 1; SDG 2	90	-	90	-	180	0
				0		0	0	0	0

		No of certificates of quality and standardization distributed	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>	45	45	45	45	90	90
				0		0	0	0	0
	Livestock Insurance, Financing and Investment Services	No farmers taking up insurance and investment products	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>	10 00	9	10 00	9	20 00	18
				0		0	0	0	0
		Value of livestock and products insured	<i>SDG 1</i> <i>SDG 2</i>	0	-	0	-	0	0
				0		0	0	0	0
		No of farmers linked to insurance and finance SPs	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>	11 00	7.5	11 00	7.5	22 00	15
				0		0	0	0	0
		No of SPs Linked to farmers	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>	28	6.5	28	6.5	56	13
				0		0	0	0	
		No of Agricultural fund offices and staff established	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>	8	2	8	2	16	4
				0		0	0	0	0
		No of Agricultural Fund Policies Finalized	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>		1		1	0	2
							0	0	0
Meat Inspection and Safety Services	Safety of livestock products	Tonnes of meat inspected	<i>SDG 1;</i> <i>SDG 2</i>		27		27	0	54
				0		0	0	0	0
		Revenue collected from Meat Insoection fees	<i>SDG 7</i>	49	10	49	10	98	20
TOTAL					2,339		2,339	0	4,678
Programme Name: Coordination and Management of Livestock Policies and Programmes									
Objective: To improve policy, programme and project coordination and management									
Outcome: Enhanced policy, programme and project coordination and management									

Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (K Sh.)	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (K Sh.)	2023-2027 Target	2023 - 2033 budget (Ksh)
					M)*		M)*		(M)
Management and acooordination of Projects and Programmes	Implementation frameworks developed	No of programme documents developed	SDG 17	3	2	3	2	6	4
		No of programme documents utilized	SDG 8	15	0	15	0	30	0
		No of functional committees established	SDG 7	100	10	100	10	200	20
	participatory monitoring and evaluation of extension services Strengthened	No of beneficiaries involved in PME	SDG 8	11000	7.5	11000	7.5	22000	15
		No of PME sessions undertaken	SDG 8	100	10	100	10	200	20
		No of programme review workshops undertaken	SDG 7	20	10	20	10	40	20
	collabotation with other stakeholders in implementation of programmes promoted	PPP established	SDG 8	6	4	6	4	12	8
		Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders	SDG 8	26	8	26	8	52	16
TOTAL					51.5		51.5		103

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Programme Name: Cooperative Promotion and Marketing Objective: Ensure vibrant cooperative societies Outcome: Saving, investment and marketing among members									
Sub	Key Output	Key	Link ages to SDG	Tot al	Tot al	Total	Total	Total	Total
Sub Progra mme		Perfor mance Indicato rs		202 3- 202 7 Tar get	202 3- 202 7 Budg et (KSh h.	2028- 2033 Target	2028- 2033 Budg et (KSh .	2023- 2033 Targ et	2023- 2033 budget (Ksh)
					M) *		M)*		M)*
1.Coope rative Governa nce	Cooperative management committee trained	Number of manage ment committ ee trained		1,7 50	7.50	1,750	7.50	3,500	15
	Management committee Exchange visits done	Number of exchang e visits done by the committ ee		15	12.0 0	15	12.00	30	24
	Board meetings held	Number of Board meeting s held		430	2.58	430	2.58	860	5

	Consultative/collaborative meetings held	Number of consultative meetings held		38	0.67	38	0.67	76	1
	Cooperative Statutory audits done	Number of audit years done		175	2.20	175	2.20	350	4
	Cooperative Society inspections done	Number of cooperative inspections done		67	2.65	67	2.65	134	5
	Co-operative members training done	Number of cooperative members training done		1,650	3.30	1,650	3.30	3,300	7
	Ushirika day Celebration done	Number of ushirika day celebration held		5	4.50	5	4.50	10	9
	Members Exchange visits done	Number of members exchange visits done		315	0.95	315	0.95	630	2
	Bookkeeping centers established	Number of bookkeeping Centers established		2	0.25	2	0.25	4	1

	Arbitrations done	Number of arbitrations done		32	0.08	32	0.08	64	0
Sub	Key Output	Key	Link ages to SDG	Total					
Sub Progra mme		Perfor mance Indicato rs		202 3- 202 7 Tar get	202 3- 202 7 Bu dge t (KSh h. M) *	2028- 2033 Target	2028- 2033 Budg et (KSh . M)*	2023- 2033 Targ et	2023- 2033 budget (Ksh)
2. Value Addition , and marketin g.	Coffee- pulp ing machines purchased	Number of coffee pulping machine purchase d		20	135. 00	20	135.0 0	20	270
	Generators /Solars supplied	Number of solar/Ge nerator supplied		18	0.89	18	0.89	18	1
	Milk cooler established	Number of milk cooler supplied		15	16 m	15	16m	15	16m
	Stores for resale established	Number of stores for resale establish ed		4	33 m	4	33m	4	33m

				1		1		1	
	Modern coffee stores established	Number of modern coffee store established		4	22 m	4	22m	4	22m
				0		0		0	
	coffee milling plant	Number of milling plant purchased		2	220 m	2	220m	2	220m
Sub	Key Output	Key	Link ages to SDG	Total					
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators		2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (KSh h. M)*	2028-2033 Target	2028-2033 Budget (KSh . M)*	2023-2033 Target	2023-2033 budget (Ksh M)*
3.Capitalization and Investments	Cooperative revolving fund established	Amount of revolving fund allocated		4	770 m	4	770m	4	770m
	Dormant societies revived	Number of dormant		23	1.1 m	23	1.1m	23	1.1m

		societies revived							
	New societies Promoted(for med)	Number of new societies formed		18	1.3 m	18	1.3m	18	1.3m
	Model cooperative societies promoted	Number of model societies promoted		4	1.75 0m	4	1.750 m	4	1.750m

Lands sub sector

Programme1: Policy planning, general administration and support services								
Objective: To develop the capacity, enhance efficiency and transparency in service delivery								
Outcome: Improved service delivery								
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	5YEARS		5years		Total	
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost
general administration	Payment of wages and salaries	Payroll						
	recruitment of technical staffs	No of staffs recruited	8	2	8	2	16	4
	Office furniture & equipment's purchased.	No. of furniture purchased	92	9.5	92	9.5	184	19
	Maintenance of office equipment	No of office equipment's maintained	59	7	59	7	118	14
policy and planning	payment of utilities and bills	No of utilities and bills paid	53	42	53	42	106	84
	Legal fees	Total amount paid	5	10	5	10	10	20

	Training on Revenue enhancement mechanism	No of trainings attended	25	25	25	25	50	50
	Capacity Building of staff	No of staff trained	115	22	115	22	230	44
	Purchase of motor vehicle	No of motor vehicle purchased	1	15	1	15	2	30
Programme1: Land, Physical planning and surveying services								
Objective: To provide a spatial framework for Infrastructure and socioeconomic development of the County								
Outcome: Well-coordinated socio economic development within the County								
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	5YEARS		5years		Total	
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost
Physical planning	Preparation of County Spatial plan	Number of spatial plan prepared	1	30	1	30	2	60
	Development of Local Physical Development Plan for 30 centres	25 LPDPs	30	120	30	120	60	240
	Development of Control regulation	No. of Plans approved	2	54	2	54	4	108
	Review of County Physical planning act 2014	Number of County Physical planning act 2014 reviewed	1	10	1	10	2	20

Lands	Establishment of Lands Enforcement and Compliance Unit	No of Enforcement and Compliance Unit improved	5	25	5	25	10	50
	Preparation of County Addressing Act	Number of County Addressing Act approved	2	20	2	20	4	40
	Establishment of GIS lab and digital land management systems	Number of staff trained on GIS software, number of GIS equipment purchased, 1 GIS lab established	2	30	2	30	4	60
	Establishment of County Liaison Committee and County Physical and Land Use forum	Improved and land use management system	5	10	5	10	10	20
	County Development Control Committee	Number approved Plans	5	15	5	15	10	30
		Coordinated development	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Land Banking and Scouting for projects and investment	Reserved land or development	5	5	5	5	10	10
Lands	Management of Land records and land management system	Number of Land records managed	100%	60	1	60	2	120
	Preparation of relocation /resettlement plans i.e nyamaiya stadium		10	20	10	20	20	40
	Establishment of county land records registry		5	20	5	20	10	40
	Conflicts resolutions on land matters	Reduced Number of court cases and disputes	50%	80	0.5	80	1	160
	Preparation of County Valuation rolls	Number of County Valuation rolls prepared	1	60	1	60	2	120
	Map generation and Cartographic unit	Accurate mapping data for conflict resolution	100%	10	1	10	2	20

Survey	Demarcating of public land boundaries	Number of demarcated public land boundaries	100	250	100	250	200	500
Programme 2: Urban development & Housing								
Objective: To Enhance Housing Development and Infrastructure Through integrated management								
Outcome: Integrated development of housing and infrastructure								
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators						
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost
	Opening drainages	Kms of drainages	50	150	50	150	100	300
	Upgrading of Market Centers to Town status	number of market centers upgraded	25	10	25	10	50	20
	Establishment of town boundaries and Urban areas classification	County Urban areas classification Report	5	10	5	10	10	20
	Upgrading Towns to Municipality Status (Keroka and Nyansiongo	Upgraded Towns	10	20	10	20	20	40
	Construction and Completion of New Municipalities and Town offices	Number of New Municipalities and Town offices constructed and completed	30	60	30	60	60	120

	Preparation the Urban areas management Act	Number of management act approved	5	10	5	10	10	20
	Opening of access roads/streets	Kms of roads opened and maintained	25	10	25	10	50	20
,	Construction and Completion of County HQs	Number of offices constructed	2	20	2	20	4	40
	Construction and Completion of Governor's Residence	Number of residence house constructed and completed	1	35	1	35	2	70
	Construction and Completion of D/Governor's Residence	Number of residence house constructed and completed	1	25	1	25	2	50
	Construction of Affordable Housing for Civil Servants *1000 units	Number of houses constructed	1000	2000	1000	2000	2000	4000
	Refurbishment of existing Houses/offices	Number of units refurbished	150	300	150	300	300	600

	Appropriate Building Materials & Technology Trainings	- Number of Trainings conducted in all the 4 sub-counties	20	50	20	50	40	100
	Establishment of Building Inspectorate and compliant team	No of Building Inspectorate and compliant team established	6	10	6	10	12	20
	Formulation of County Outdoor Advertisement policy and Bill	Out Advertisement policy					0	0
		Approved Outdoor Advertisement Act	5	10	5	10	10	20
	County Government of Nyamira Signages	Number of signages made	7	6	7	6	14	12

Municipality subsector

Programme Name: Environment and social support services								
Objective: To establish and designate landfills, dumpsites and disposal sites								
Outcome: A habitable and safe environment								
Sub programme	Key Output	Key performance indicator	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
			Target	cost	target	cost	target	cost
Environmental Services	Garbage Collected in municipality	No. of Tones collected.	150,000	27,500,000	150,000	27,500,000	300,000	55,000,000

	Acquisition of Dumpsite	Number of dumpsites acquired	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	2	20,000,000
	Purchase of skip loaders	Number of skip loaders purchased.	50,000,000	5	50,000,000	5	100,000,000	10
	Purchase of skips	Number of skips purchased	120	22	120	22	240	44
	Construction of sewage system		1,500	250	1,500	250	3,000	500
	Erected bill boards	No of erected bill boards	100	15	100	15	200	30
Social Services	Public participation	No of platforms done.	13	75,000,000	13	75,000,000	26	150,000,000
Programme Name: Municipal Infrastructure and Disaster Management								
Objective: To improve infrastructure and mitigate disasters.								
Outcome: Integrated, developed, and safe infrastructure.								
Sub	Key Output	Key performance indicator	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
Programme								
e			Target	cost	target	cost	target	Cost
Roads, Transport and Public Works	Urban areas Infrastructure delivery (Opening of access roads/streets)	Access roads opened	5	1,000,000,000	5	1,000,000,000	10	2,000,000,000
		Access roads maintained	5	500,000,000	5	500,000,000	10	1,000,000,000

	Purchase of Staff transport ation vehicles.	No of vehicle s purcha sed	4	14,000,000	4	14,000,000	8	28,000,000
	Construc tion and maintena nce of drainage systems	No of drainag e system s constru cted	9	90,000,000	9	90,000,000	18	180,000,000
Land Survey.	Construc ting cut off drains	No of cut-off drains constru cted	50	140,000,000	50	140,000,000	100	280,000,000
	Construc tion of gullies	No of gullies constru cted	130	40,000,000	130	40,000,000	260	80,000,000
	Street lighting and high masts	No of streets covere d lighted	5	32,000,000	5	32,000,000	10	64,000,000
			-	-	-	-	-	-
		No of masts raised	50	14,000,000	50	14,000,000	100	28,000,000
			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bridge develop ment	No of bridges constru cted	5	70,000,000	5	70,000,000	10	140,000,000
	Formulat ion and impleme ntation of a Municip al spatial plan	Approv ed Spatial plan.	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	2	4,000,000
	Purchase of land	No. of lands purcha sed	2	20,000,000	2	20,000,000	4	40,000,000
	Building Inspectio ns	No of inspect ions carried out.	1,000	100,000,000	1,000	100,000,000	2,000	200,000,000

Civic education on process of proper planning and approval of buildings .	No of civic education sessions conducted.	30	2,500,000	30	2,500,000	60	5,000,000
Procurement of Survey Equipment for the Municipality.	No Of Equipment procured	15	10,000,000	15	10,000,000	30	20,000,000
Development of a GIS database for spatial management and LIS	LIS System developed for the Municipality	1	100,000,000	1	100,000,000	2	200,000,000
Securing of Public Lands from Encroachment through Surveys.	No of land parcels reclaimed	25	5,000,000	25	5,000,000	50	10,000,000
	No of title deeds issued for Public land parcels.	25	25,000,000	25	25,000,000	50	50,000,000
Construction of a fire station'	No of fire stations constructed.	2	200,000,000	2	200,000,000	4	400,000,000
Purchase of Fire Engines and firefighting equipment (FFE)	No of fire Engines purchased	3	43,000,000	3	43,000,000	6	86,000,000
	No of FFE purchased	30	3,000,000	30	3,000,000	60	6,000,000

Disaster management	Recruitment of Fire Fighting Personnel	Recruited Personnel	25	20,000,000	25	20,000,000	50	40,000,000
	Formation and Training of a Municipal Health and Safety Committee.	Health and Safety Committee in place.	5	5	5	5	10	10
	Policy formulation	No of policies formulated	30	6	30	6	60	12
	Conduct	Safety Audits conducted	15	5,000,000	15	5,000,000	30	10,000,000
	Development of Emergency Action Plans	No of Plans developed.	25	10,000,000	25	10,000,000	50	20,000,000

Agriculture sub sector

4.7 Flagship projects

Table 8 *Flagship projects*

Crop, Agribusiness and Land Management

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Agricultural Training Centre	Riakimai (Bosamaro)	An integrated agricultural technology development and transfer centre	Construction of conference facilities & related structures, setting of demo/technology development & dissemination sites, setting of farm structures	- Increased agricultural technology dissemination & adoption, Income generation from conference facilities	3 Years	60M	County Government of Nyamira	Department of ALF, Nyamira County Government
Nyabomite & Matunwa Irrigation schemes	Nyamaiya/Bomwagamo Wards & Borabu Sub County	Increase agricultural productivity for small scale households	Construction of water intake works & reservoirs, water distribution lines/channel, training of farmers	Increased area under irrigation Increased household food security & income	1 (ongoing)	135M	NARIGP/World Bank	World Bank
Value chain development Projects (KABDP & P & S)	County wide	Increase productivity of agricultural value chains	Training of farmers & technical officers, Market linkages for agricultural produce,	Increased incomes, food security & wealth creation	2 (ongoing)	235M	NAVCDP/World Bank/GoK KABDP/Sida/EU/GoK	World Bank, Sida/EU

NAVCD P)			value addition &					
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FISHERIES

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output	Performance	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
			/Outcome	Indicators			
Nyamira Fish multiplication and training centre(Fish Hatchery)	Kitaru dam site, Esise ward, Borabu Sub County	To enhance sustainable access to quality fish seeds/fingerlings	Increased fish productivity in the county	-increased acreage under fish farming -increased number of people involved in fish farming enterprises	2023-2027	County Government of Nyamira	100 Million
Aqua Culture Industrial Center	Sironga Industrial Park	To promote fish farming enterprise by installation of climate smart aqua units	Increased post-harvest losses	Increased income from fish farming	2023-2027	County Government of Nyamira	50M

LIVESTOCK PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output	Performance	Timeframe	Implementing	Cost
			/outcome	Indicators	(start-end)	Agencies	(Ksh.)

County Poultry Hatchery And Feed Formulation Centre	North Mugirango Sub County	To enhance sustainable access to quality poultry	Increased poultry productivity in the county	Increased acreage under fish farming	2023-2027	County Government Of Nyamira	55 Million
County Poultry Hatchery And Feed Formulation Centre	Each Subcounty	To process honey and enhance marketing	Increased apiculture productivity	Increased acreage under apiculture farming	2023-2027	County Government Of Nyamira	30m
County Fodder Formulation Centre	Sironga	To enhance sustainable access to quality dairy produce	Increased dairy productivity in the county	Increased acreage under dairy farming	2023-2027	County Government Of Nyamira	45m

LANDS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Output	Performance	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
				/Outcome	Indicators			
County Spatial Plan	County wide	Provide a framework for coordinated development	Consultancy services Stakeholders forums	Sustainable coordinated and harmony use public and private land	County Spatial Plan Thematic maps Planning reports	2019-2027	NCG GK Partners	60M
Construction of Affordable Housing	County wide	Improvement of living conditions	Scouting for land Advertisement and tendering	Complete housing units	Number of units	2022-2027	CGN GK	2B

for (Civil Servants ,Governor & D/Govern or Residence)								
Constructi on of Nyamira County HQs,	Nyamira Town	To provide space for public service delivery	Contractin g Designs M & E	Space for effective and efficient public service delivery	Constructe d office	2018-2027	CGN	85M
County Valuation roll	County wide	To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent	Site visits Consultanc y services	Increased revenue Available land rating data	Increased revenue Available land rating data	2023 - 2027	CGN	50M

Municipality subsector flagship project

Programme Name: Environment and social support services								
Objective: To establish and designate landfills, dumpsites and disposal sites								
Outcome: A habitable and safe environment								
Sub programme	Key Output	Key performance indicator	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
			Target	cost	target	cost	Target	cost
Environmental Services	Garbage Collected in municipality	No. of Tones collected.	150,000	27,500,000	150,000	27,500,000	300,000	55,000,000
	Acquisition of Dumpsite	Number of dumpsites acquired	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	2	20,000,000
	Purchase of skip loaders	Number of skip loaders	50,000,000	5	50,000,000	5	100,000,000	10

		purcha sed.						
	Purchase of skips	Numbe r of skips purcha sed	120	22	120	22	240	44
	Construc tion of sewage system		1,500	250	1,500	250	3,000	500
	Erected bill boards	No of erected bill boards	100	15	100	15	200	30
Social Services	Public participat ion	No of platfor ms done.	13	75,000,000	13	75,000,00 0	26	150,000,000

Programme Name: Municipal Infrastructure and Disaster Management

Objective: To improve infrastructure and mitigate disasters.

Outcome: Integrated, developed, and safe infrastructure.

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key perfo mance indicat or	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
			Target	cost	target	cost	Target	cost
Roads, Transpo rt and Public Works	Urban areas Infrastru cture delivery (Opening of access roads/streets)	Access roads opened	5	1,000,000,000	5	1,000,000,000	10	2,000,000,000
		Access roads maintai ned	5	500,000,000	5	500,000,000	10	1,000,000,000
	Purchase of Staff transport ation vehicles.	No of vehicle s purcha sed	4	14,000,000	4	14,000,000	8	28,000,000
	Construc tion and maintena nce of drainage systems	No of drainag e system s	9	90,000,000	9	90,000,000	18	180,000,000

		constru cted						
Land Survey.	Construc ting cut off drains	No of cut-off drains constru cted	50	140,000,000	50	140,000,000	100	280,000,000
	Construc tion of gullies	No of gullies constru cted	130	40,000,000	130	40,000,000	260	80,000,000
	Street lighting and high masts	No of streets covere d lighted	5	32,000,000	5	32,000,000	10	64,000,000
			-	-	-	-	-	-
		No of masts raised	50	14,000,000	50	14,000,000	100	28,000,000
			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bridge develop ment	No of bridges constru cted	5	70,000,000	5	70,000,000	10	140,000,000
	Formulat ion and impleme ntation of a Municip al spatial plan	Approv ed Spatial plan.	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	2	4,000,000
	Purchase of land	No. of lands purcha sed	2	20,000,000	2	20,000,000	4	40,000,000
	Building Inspectio ns	No of inspect ions carried out.	1,000	100,000,000	1,000	100,000,000	2,000	200,000,000
	Civic educatio n on process of proper planning and approval of	No of civic educati on session s conduc ted.	30	2,500,000	30	2,500,000	60	5,000,000

	buildings							
	Procurement of Survey Equipment for the Municipality.	No Of Equipment procured	15	10,000,000	15	10,000,000	30	20,000,000
	Development of a GIS database for spatial management and LIS	LIS System developed for the Municipality	1	100,000,000	1	100,000,000	2	200,000,000
	Securing of Public Lands from Encroachment through Surveys.	No of land parcels reclaimed	25	5,000,000	25	5,000,000	50	10,000,000
		No of title deeds issued for Public land parcels.	25	25,000,000	25	25,000,000	50	50,000,000
	Construction of a fire station'	No of fire stations constructed.	2	200,000,000	2	200,000,000	4	400,000,000
	Purchase of Fire Engines and firefighting equipment (FFE)	No of fire Engines purchased	3	43,000,000	3	43,000,000	6	86,000,000
		No of FFE purchased	30	3,000,000	30	3,000,000	60	6,000,000
Disaster management	Recruitment of Fire Fighting Personnel	Recruited Personnel	25	20,000,000	25	20,000,000	50	40,000,000
	Formation and Training	Health and Safety	5	5	5	5	10	10

	of a Municipal Health and Safety Committee.	Committee in place.						
	Policy formulation	No of policies formulated	30	6	30	6	60	12
	Conduct	Safety Audits conducted	15	5,000,000	15	5,000,000	30	10,000,000
	Development of Emergency Action Plans	No of Plans developed.	25	10,000,000	25	10,000,000	50	20,000,000

4.3 Development Frameworks

This section should indicate how the CIDP is linked with and is contributing towards the achievement of the following (among others):

- Kenya Vision 2030 And Its Medium Term Plans;
- The UN 2030 Agenda And The Sustainable Development Goals;
- The Constitution Of Kenya
- World Trade Organization
- The World Organization For Animal Health
- Codex Alimentarius Commission
- Kenya Demographic Dividend 2020-2030

Table 9: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development	Aspirations/goals	County government contributions/interventions*
Agenda/Regional/International Obligations		
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	To be a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment	Transforming key institutions in livestock and wildlife among others to promote growth; increasing productivity of livestock, crops and forests through provision of widely accessible inputs and services to farmers and pastoralists; transforming land use to ensure better utilisation of high and medium potential lands; developing asals for crop and livestock production and increasing market access through value addition by processing, packaging and branding.
The Constitution Of Kenya	To be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality	Deployment of more agricultural extension officers

World Trade Organization	To reduce trade barriers	Create market access to farmers.
The World Organization For Animal Health	To improve animal health and welfare	Improve of prevention and control of animal disease by vaccination. Increase safety of animals products
Codex Alimentarius Commission	To protects consumers health and ensure fair practices in food trade	Harmonization of food regulations and standards.
SDGS	• SDG 1 – no poverty	Train farmers on modern agricultural technologies
	SDG 2- zero hunger	Smart agriculture. Improve more productivity and incomes. Provide microcredit to SMEs in agriculture field. Use of public-private partners
	SDG 12- responsible consumption and production	Train farmers on eating balanced diet and modern agricultural technologies. Proper land management. Promotion of biological diversity in forest
Kenya Demographic Dividend 2020-2030	PILLAR III(EMPLOYMENT AND ENTRPREURSHIP),action area 6:investing in sectors with high job multiplier effect(agriculture and agro-industries) in order generate employment and spur inclusive growth	Training of farmers on modern technologies. Formation or cooperatives and marketing structures. Support farmers with supply with poultry, bee kits, avocado, seedlings and other raw materials

Lands sub sector

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Sustainable Development Goals SDGs	SDG 15- Life on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitization on land and land use issues Printing and dissemination of land and land use information Strengthen existing land tenure system
	SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 10: Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the
Name		Synergies	Adverse impact	Impact
Fisheries Management and Aquaculture Development	Health, Environment, Lands, trade and physical planning	Improved Integrated planned land use and conservation for increased fish productivity	-Increased mosquito breeding sites in fish farming ponds`	-Joint programme planning and implementation to harness and mitigate the impacts.

			-Increased water use for fish farming	
	Trade, Water, Environment, ICT	-Improved natural fisheries resource utilisation		--Joint programme planning and implementation to harness and mitigate the impacts.
		- Increased Ecosystem based approach to fisheries resource management	- Resource use conflicts (Rivers and Dam utilisation)	
		-diversification on optimum fisheries resource utilisation		-Involvement of the community/public in the implantation programmes
				--Putting in place efficient and effective fisheries and Aquaculture communication strategy to key stakeholders

	Trade and cooperatives, Roads and Transport, Health, Environment and Sanitation and ICT	-Improved food safety		-Putting in place efficient and effective fisheries and Aquaculture communication strategy to key stakeholders
		-Improved fish market access		
		-Improved collective marketing and value for fish and fish products		
		-Improved access to credit facilities		
Crop Development, Agribusiness & Land Development Services	Trade, Cooperatives, Environment & Lands, Transport, Government Agencies, Research Institutions, Agricultural Finance & Credit,	-Improved Crop production & Productivity,	Duplication and project overlap, Project distribution,	Joint planning & implementation
		--improve environmental & natural resource use, Increased research-extension	Improved market information & access	Joint resource mobilization

		Liaison, Regulatory frame works enhanced		
			High post-harvest loses,	Enhance Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation
			Enhanced agricultural Commodities trade	Develop policy framework on inter-sector collaboration
Animal health services	-Public health,	Disease control	-High livestock disease prevalence	Joint planning and decision making
	-Environment and lands,	-Food safety	-High cost of production	Develop policy framework on inter-sector collaboration
	-Trade, Roads and transport	-Trade and market access		
	-Research institution	-revenue streams enhanced		
Livestock production and productivity	Trade, cooperatives, Roads, Public health, Environment and lands, KDB, Research institutions, financial institutions	-Collective marketing,	-High post-harvest losses,	-Joint planning and decision making,

	ICT	-Regulatory frameworks,	-High cost of production	-Joint M&E system and feed back
		- Food safety and standards,	-Duplication and overlap of projects/programs	-Develop policy framework on inter-sector collaboration
		- Market linkages and access,		-Create intergovernmental relationship frameworks
		-Research extension and liaisons		-Joint resource mobilization
		-Agricultural credit and financing		

CHAPTER FIVE

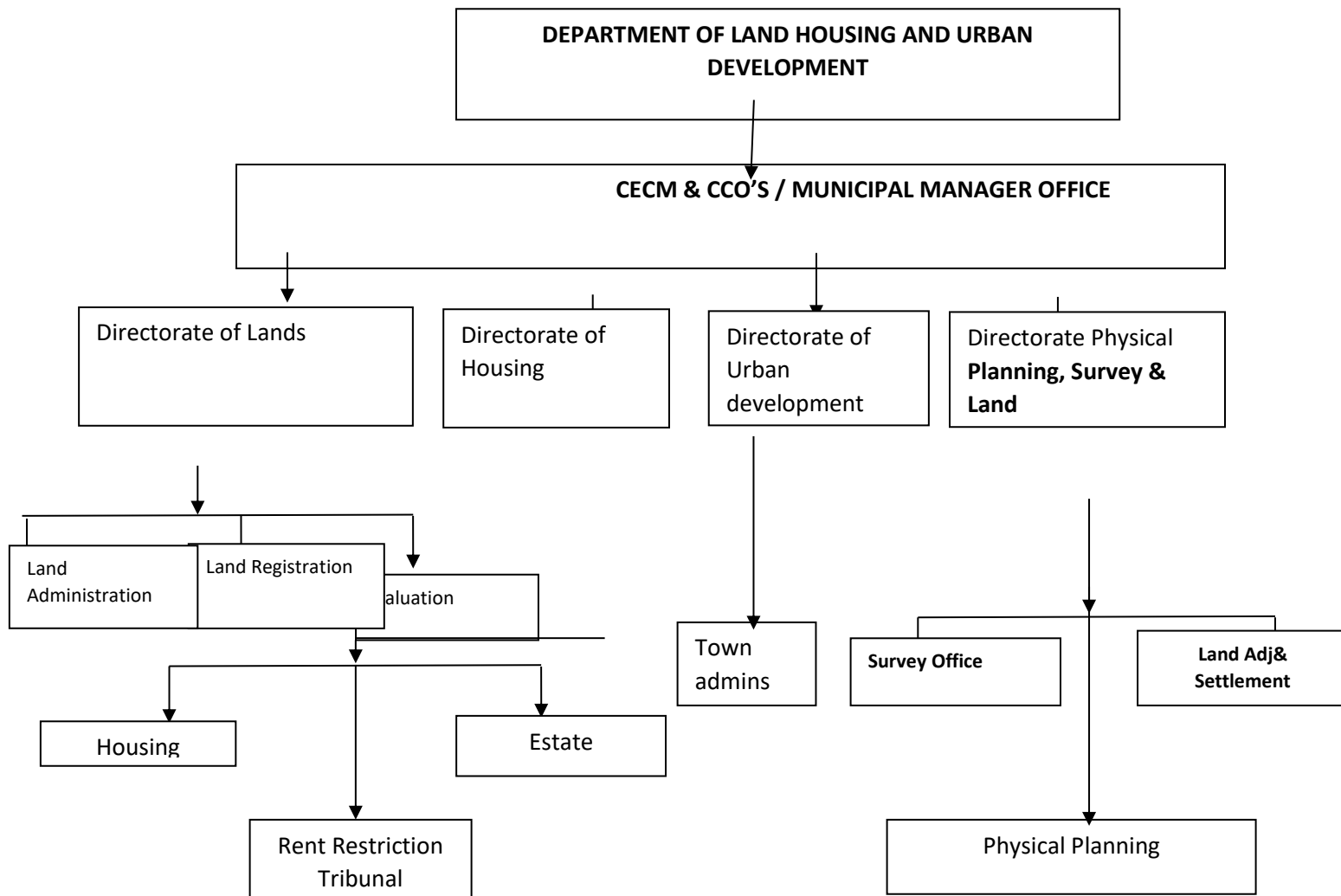
SECTOR IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1. Overview

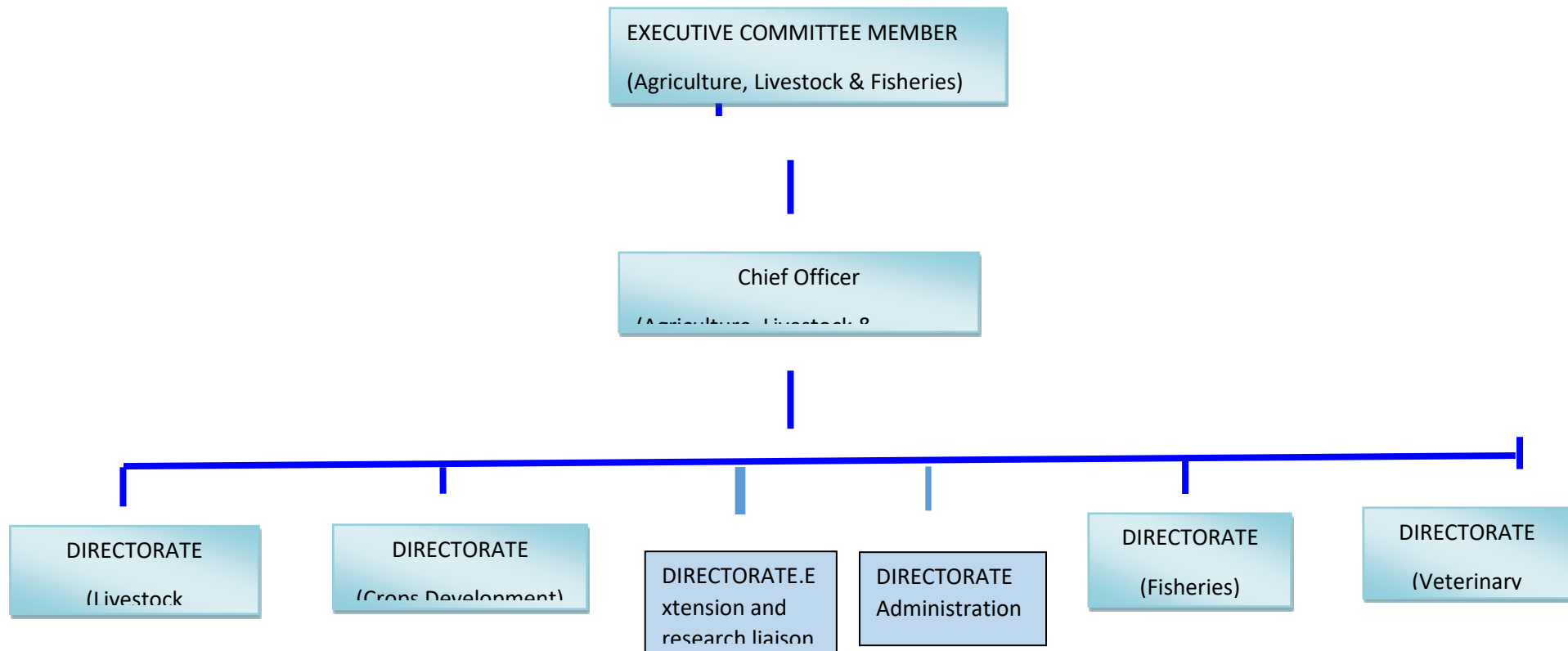
This chapter should provide the county's institutional arrangement and their specific roles towards implementation of the CIDP. In addition, the chapter should present the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

5.1. Institutional Framework

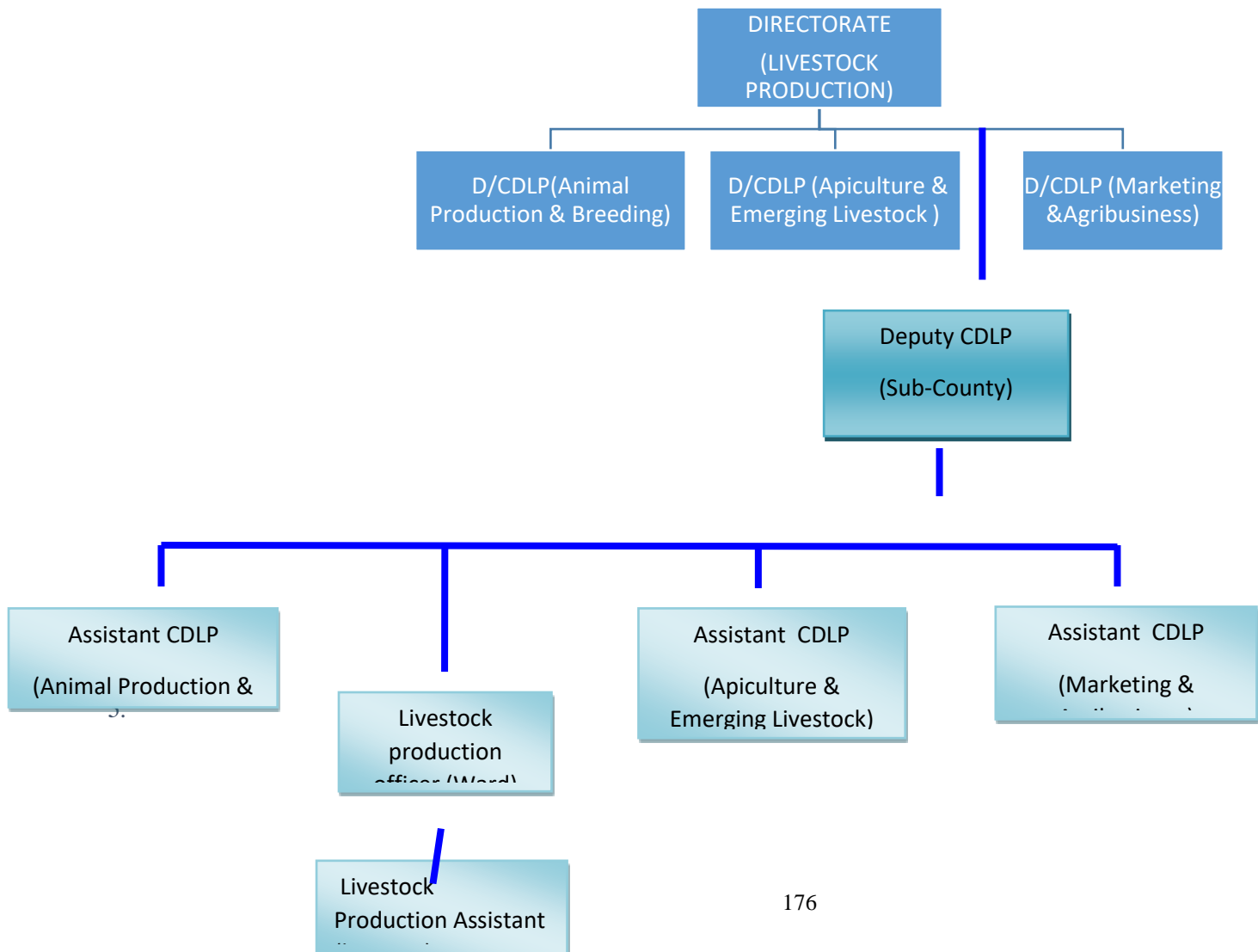
Figure 3: Organizational Chart



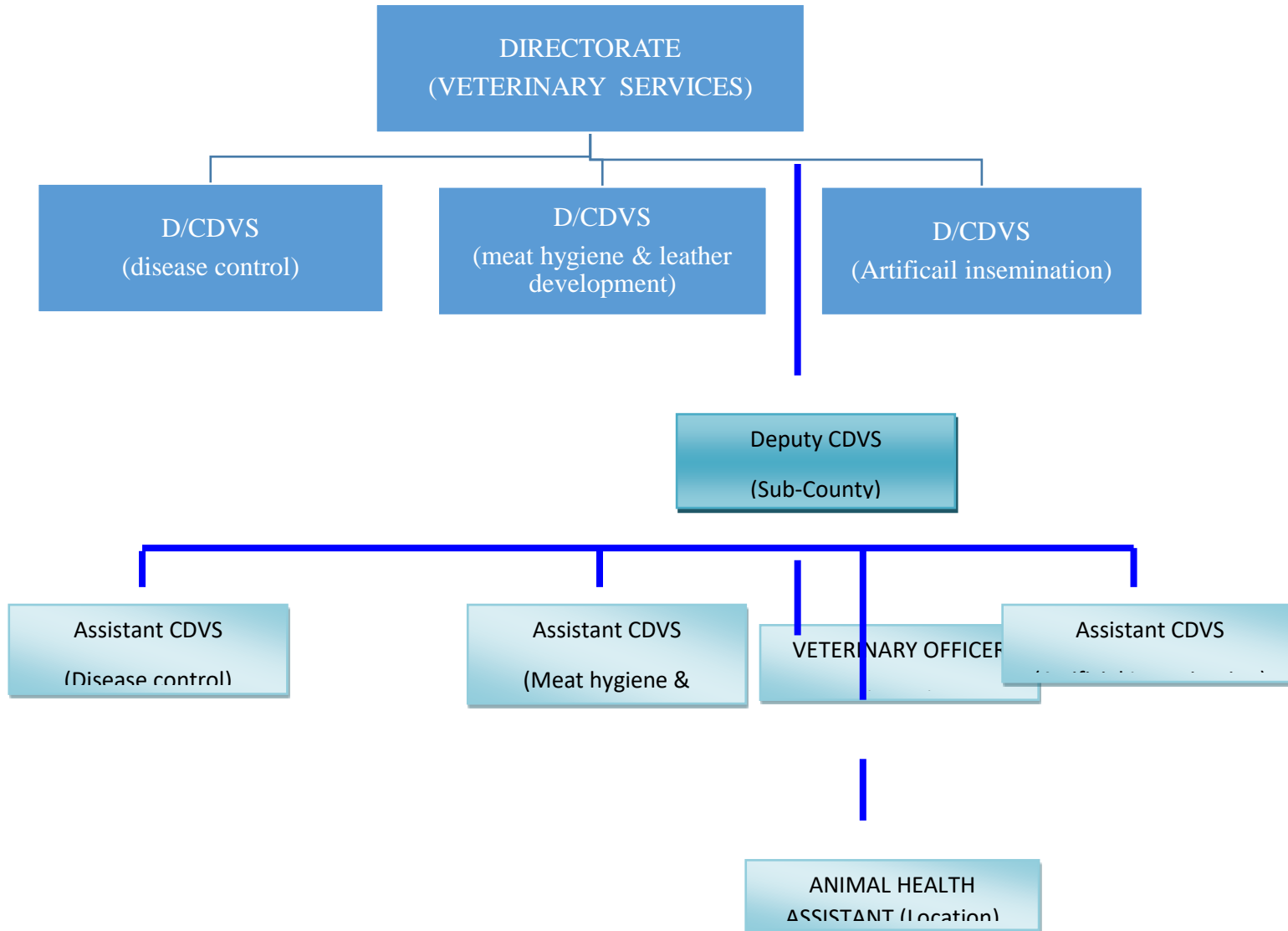
AGRICULTURE COUNTY HEADQUARTERS



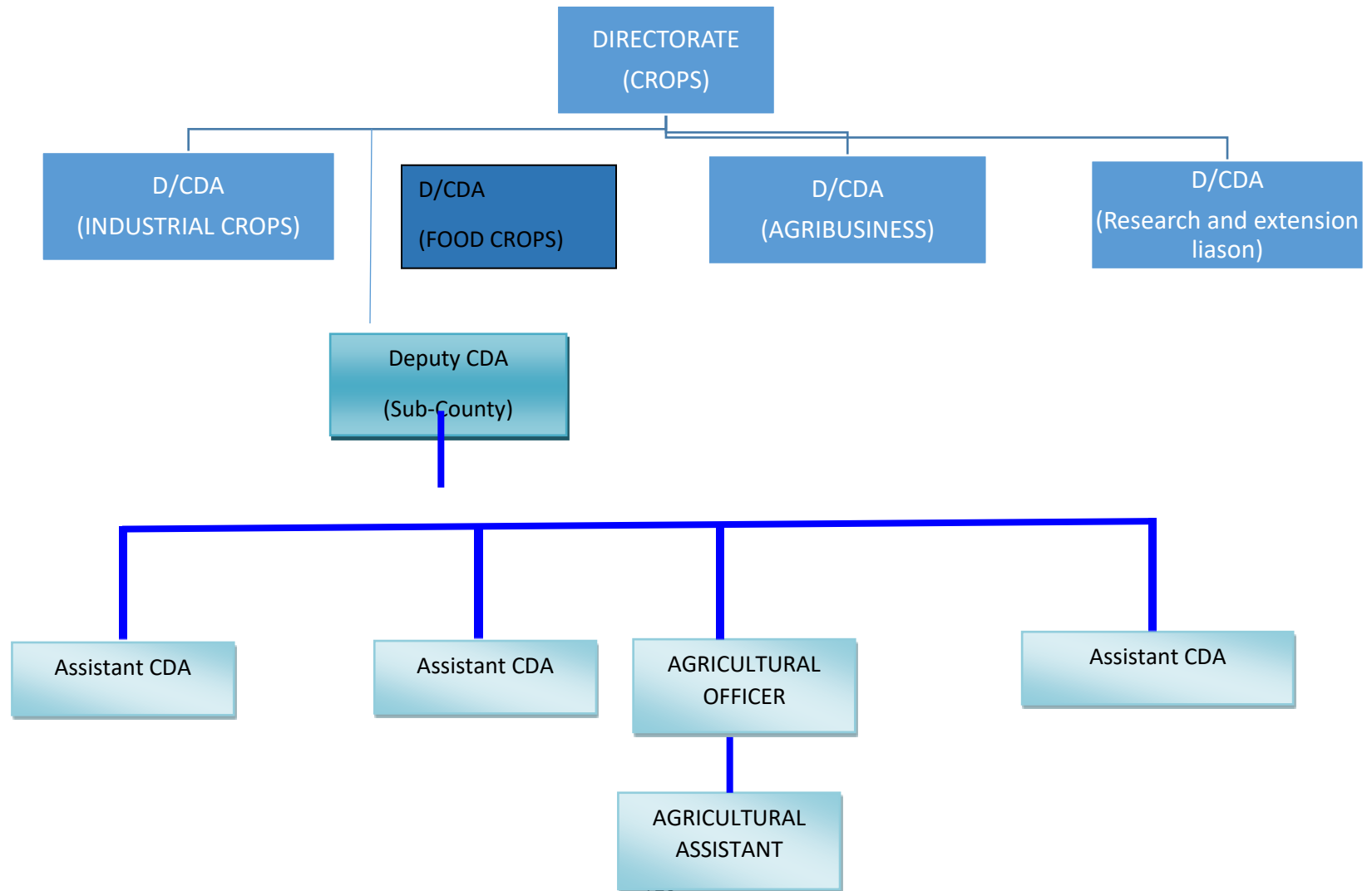
DIRECTORATE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



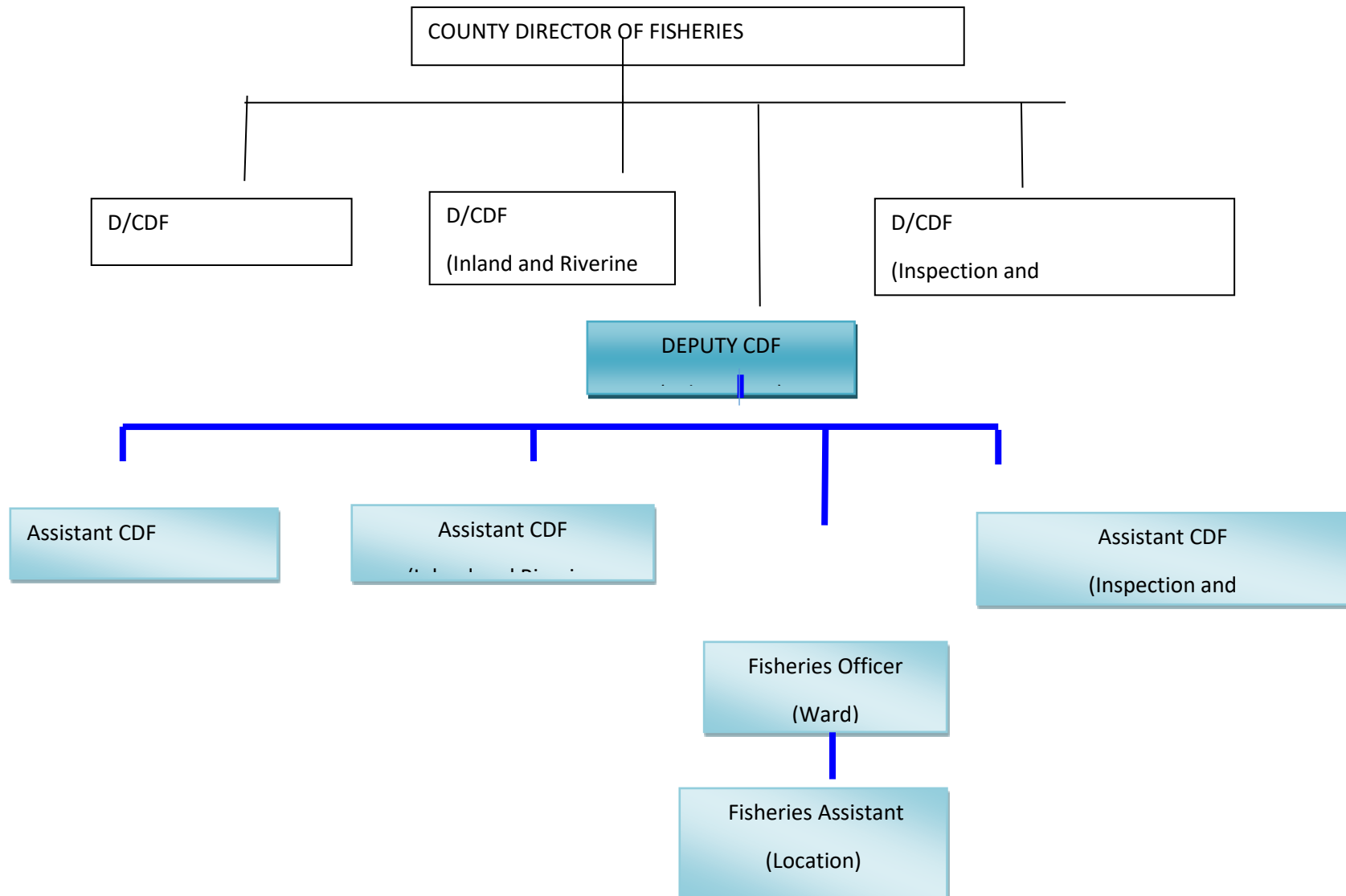
DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES



DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE



DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES



Agriculture sub sector stakeholder

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
KALRO	Research, Outreach to farmer groups and other stakeholders	<p>Set up 5 banana varietal demonstration plots in 2013, and farmer field days carried out in 2017</p> <p>Capacity building of 5 local vegetable value chain groups {105(75M/30F)} on clean seed production,</p> <p>Facilitated establishment of soil and water conservation measures (over 200m cut off drain) through water shed management project</p> <p>Introduced Tissue culture banana production to farmers groups through supply of over 2000 TC plantlets</p> <p>Participated in identification of VC technologies and best practices (Napier varieties that are resistant to ratoon stunting virus) through exposure tour and research and Extension TWG</p>
KIRDI	Technology transfers, creation of market linkages	<p>Capacity building of value chain groups on value addition, quality standards and packaging 45(9M/36F),</p> <p>Offered a training on food safety and hygiene {41 (20M/21F)}</p> <p>Offered training facilities for practical lessons on value addition and processing,</p> <p>Offer drying facility services to local vegetable value chain groups (Mapema Star women group)</p>
KISII UNIVERSITY	Education, Research	<p>Created linkage between Science for society and local vegetable value chain groups which were subsequently supplied with twenty solar Conduction driers,</p> <p>Capacity building of 20 {20(14M/6F)} extension officers on solar conduction driers operation and maintenance through training and demonstration</p> <p>Participated in identification of modern technologies and best practices(Fish/Vegetables Integrated programme)</p>
AFA - HCD	Regulatory/ Inspectorate	<p>Inspected and certified 12 Horticultural crop nurseries,</p> <p>Linked 5 farmers to passion fruit nursery in Bomet County who purchased over 1000 seedlings</p> <p>Participated in training of banana tissue culture nursery owners on nursery establishment, maintenance and certification</p>

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
		Hosted local vegetable value chain processing groups during Kisii show exhibitions
BGAK	Facilitation/coordination	<p>The Association that organized training for 60 banana producer groups and links them to markets</p> <p>Participated in lobbying and advocacy for banana issues to the county government 2 of which were addressed in plans and budget: supply of TC banana plantlets to vulnerable groups, Purchase of plantlets by the county government from local nurseries</p>
KENAFF	Facilitation/coordination	<p>The Federation that unites farmer groups together to promote trade</p> <p>Organized 2 agribusiness agenda forum: one with farmer 45 representative from all over the county and another one with agribusiness service providers. The outcome were functional business linkages</p> <p>Promoted ethane gas reduction strategy through construction of bio gas digesters(246 digesters were constructed)</p>
ONE HEN PROJECT/Sky SACCO	Financial	<p>This is a project that promoted local poultry project in rural Nyamira by giving a hen and a cage</p> <p>Currently it is offering financial serviced to its members by giving affordable credit</p>
FARMERS UNITED		<p>An NGO that promotes affordable credits to farmer groups in kind (fertilizer and seeds.</p> <p>Offers capacity building of farmer groups on fertilizer use</p>
AFRICA HARVEST		<p>An International NGO that promotes banana production and productivity: Established 2 varietal demonstration plots</p> <p>Organized and carried out two farmer field days at the varietal demonstration cites.</p>
World Vision	Facilitation	<p>Constructed and stocked (with 3000 plantlets) a banana hardening nursery for Chache Youth Bunge</p> <p>Organized 6 field days and facilitated extension officers to go and train the farmers</p> <p>Collaborated with the county government to install electricity at Honey and Banana processing plant at Kiabora Shed</p> <p>Facilitated capacity building of {45 (9M/36F)} for 3 five days workshops on value addition, processing and food.</p>

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
		Co-funded two stakeholders forums with the programme hence improving sector coordination
MANGA HEART		An NGO that deals with vulnerable members of the community. It established 2 green houses for vulnerable groups Has community outreach persons who train vulnerable groups members on vegetable production and nutrition
KIWASH		Supplied 20 vulnerable groups with 150g of assorted vegetable seed each Linkage of farmer groups to other service providers(those offering irrigation facilities)
KEBS		Trained {40 (6M/36F)} local vegetable value chain actors on Standardization of products, quality Standards, packaging and labelling Subsidized certification fees of 6 local vegetables products to KES 11,000 Certified with standardization mark of quality Crisps for Nyangorora processors; banana bread and buns for Nyavile Bakers; Long Life Milk for Highland Foods and creameries; Wimbi flour and dried products for Borabu Food Processors
KDB	Regulatory	Held one county wide Safe milk consumption campaigns, Carried out routine Surveillance on milk outlets, licensed three milk traders Capacity building of 10 (7M/3F) livestock production extension services providers for 2 days as TOTs of Yogurt and Mala making, standardization, packaging and labelling. Supervised and Monitored trainings on value addition, standardization, packaging and labelling for five dairy groups. On group is processing and selling yogurt Participated in training of 100 dairy value chain groups on safe production and handling of milk
USAID KAVES	Support services	Deployed a fulltime dairy production field officer in the county who offered animal production trainings to cow milk value chain groups. Deployed a full time agribusiness extension officer to Capacity building banana value chain groups on Good Agronomic Practices(GAP) and organized marketing; This lead to operationalization of 7 banana collection centres and improved banana production.

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
		<p>Renovated 4 banana collection centres at a tune of KES 250,000</p> <p>Established 4 banana hardening nurseries in the county</p> <p>Supplied for free 2000 semi hardened plantlets to 4 banana hardening</p>
AgriPar	Virtual	<p>An Israel company that has initiated an SMS market platform; Pilot project is on- going in Nyamusi Division</p> <p>Training on E-marketing for 20 extension service provider 30 collection centre committees</p>
Department of Meteorological Services	Advisory	<p>Partners with department in funding weather scenario -planning and weather advisory dissemination</p> <p>Dissemination of county weekly weather information to value chain actor through emails.</p> <p>Release of seasonal weather information MAM and OND projection and advisory</p>
Youth Enterprise Fund	Financial	<p>The Fund Officials sensitized Value Chain Core Groups { 15(8M/7F)} on affordable credit</p> <p>Capacity building of 24 banana and local vegetable value chain groups on business management skills, financial management & group dynamics</p>
Women Enterprise Fund	Financial	<p>The Fund Officials sensitized Value Chain Core Groups { 15(8M/7F)} on affordable credit</p> <p>Increase linkage to affordable credit, Capacity building of 24 banana and local vegetable value chain groups on business management skills, financial management & group dynamics</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction Committee (DRRC)	Private extension	<p>This is a committee that effectively Disseminated risk reduction related information/advisories to all producers in Nyamira North during el' nino</p> <p>Disseminated weather advisories to value chain groups in Nyamira North Sub County</p>
Equity Bank	Financial	<p>Increase accessibility of affordable credit Capacity building on financial management</p>
Kenya Commercial Bank	Financial	<p>Sensitized the value chain actors on available products</p> <p>Increased accessibility of affordable credit Capacity building on financial management</p>

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
Dept. of trade, cooperative and enterprise development		<p>The department is very instrumental in registration of cooperative movements:</p> <p>It registered Dairy Apex Cooperative,</p> <p>It is in the process of registering Banana owners Association and Local Vegetables producer and marketing cooperative society,</p> <p>Capacity building of dairy cooperative society officials and 50 milk marketing groups officials on group dynamics and cooperatives management</p> <p>Played a key role in development of the cooperative strategic plans</p>
Kenya Seed Company	Seed production, outreach	<p>Provided clean vegetable seed and pasture seeds. Establishment of demonstration sites at the sub county level</p> <p>Participated in county field days and exhibitions</p>
Kenya Tea Development Agency	Processing & marketing of tea, Advisory services	Collection and processing of tea. Provide tea extension services to tea farmers. Marketing of tea on behalf of farmer
AgriBiz	Financing of groups & MSMEs	<p>Provide financial support to groups & MSMEs</p> <p>Offer financial advisory services & mentorship to groups & SMEs</p>
AFA Pyrethrum	Regulatory services	<p>Provide regulatory services to pyrethrum stakeholders</p> <p>In liaison with Counties, provide field technical services & capacity development, Marketing of Kenyan pyrethrum, Create linkages and networks with potential pyrethrum sector stakeholders</p>
KEMFRI - Kisii	Research & Development	Technology dissemination in the fish and blue economy in the region, conduct research in fish rearing and aquaculture.
Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC)	Financial services	Provide financial services to farmers, capacity development on financial investment & literacy
Nyamira North Women Sacco	Marketing Services, Financial services	Mobilize local vegetable women farmers to bulk and sell vegetables, offer a savings and credit scheme for women farmers

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
Community Driven Development Committee (CDDC)	Coordination of community development	Help in prioritization and championing of community development, Monitor the implementation of funded community projects, Lobby for development projects within the communities.

Lands and municipality sub sector

Stakeholder	Roles
National Government(Ministry of Lands and physical Planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy guidance and technical support ▪ Formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, Enforcement of laws ▪ Resource provision
Community(juakali association, boda boda association)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of both skilled and unskilled labor ▪ Identify facilities to be repaired/ rehabilitated. ▪ Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector ▪ Provide land to construct facilities ▪ Actively support the community strategies through active participation; ▪ To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing ▪ Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on planning issues ▪ Engage in conservation of environmentally fragile areas ▪ Mobilization ▪ Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites
Other Government Departments (NEMA,WARMA,NCA, NBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of facilities to be provided for in the plans ▪ Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector ▪ Plan implementation
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislation ▪ Ensure quality and timely approval of policies
Development Partners and International Organizations i.e world bank,KUSP, KSISP etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support ▪ Support training and capacity building
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes ▪ Validation of statistical data ▪ Research on areas of concern
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial resources ▪ Capacity building ▪ Technical and logistical supports ▪ Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public

Stakeholder	Roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and promotion of good governance through advocacy of the Rights of the minority ▪ Construction of facilities ▪ Civic education ▪ Advocacy ▪ Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into planning programmes
Private Sector i.e Kenya power, GWASCO, WARMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partners in service provision ▪ Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP ▪ Formulation of priorities
Service Providers KENYA POWER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timely provision of quality supplies and contracted services
Banks and Non-Bank financial institutions(EQUITY, NATIONAL BANK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of mortgages ▪ Provision of housing development and infrastructure loans
Academic and professional institutions i.e JKUAT, UON. Maseno university, Kenya Institute of Planners(KIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participating in collaborative research on appropriate building materials and financing models ▪ Partnerships and collaboration of research and preparation of development plans ▪ Quality control and technical capacity strengthening
National Land Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight role in the management of public land in Counties ▪
National Climate Change Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mainstreaming the climate change agenda ▪ Networking and capacity building on matters of climate change and climate resilience

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

This section should provide the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gap and measures of addressing the gaps.

5.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

Agriculture Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Table 11: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Programme	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)											
	Fy	Fy	Fy	Fy	Fy	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	% Of Total Budget Requirements
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2023-2033	
Crop, Agribusiness And Land Management	737.59	735.44	731.93	731.93	709.54	737.59	735.44	731.93	731.93	709.54	7,292.86	64.48
Fisheries Development And Management	202.50	57.50	85.50	52.00	82.50	202.50	57.50	85.50	52.00	82.50	960.00	8.49
Livestock Promotion And Development	332.50	267.50	301.50	331.00	296.50	332.50	267.50	301.50	331.00	296.50	3,058.00	27.04
Total	1,272.59	1,060.44	1,118.93	1,114.93	1,088.54	1,272.59	1,060.44	1,118.93	1,114.93	1,088.54	11,310.86	100.00

Lands Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)												
Agriculture, rural and urban development	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	% of total budget requirements
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28		2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33		
lands, physical planning and survey services	212,000,000	161,000,000	146,000,000	143,500,000	126,000,000	788,500,000	212,000,000	161,000,000	146,000,000	143,500,000	126,000,000	788,500,000	21%
Housing and urban development	754,000,000	623,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	2,946,000,000	754,000,000	623,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	2,946,000,000	79%
Total	966,000,000	784,000,000	669,000,000	666,500,000	649,000,000	3,734,500,000	966,000,000	784,000,000	669,000,000	666,500,000	649,000,000	3,734,500,000	

5.3.2: Revenue Projections

This section should indicate the various sources of revenue in the County as in

Table 12: Agriculture Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	
a) Equitable share	159,819,631	175,801,594	193,381,754	212,719,929	233,991,922	257,391,114	175,801,594	193,381,754	212,719,929	233,991,922	257,391,114	2,306,392,257

c) Conditio nal Grants	285,555, 724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285,555,7 24
g) Own Source Revenue	39,719,9 63	43,691,9 59	48,061,1 55	52,867,2 71	58,153,9 98	63,969,3 98	43,691,9 59	48,061,1 55	52,867,2 71	58,153,9 98	63,969,3 98	573,207,5 25
Total	485,095, 318	219,493, 553	241,442, 909	265,587, 200	292,145, 920	321,360, 512	219,493, 553	241,442, 909	265,587, 200	292,145, 920	321,360, 512	3,165,155, 506

Lands Revenue Projections

	Base year 2022/23	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28		2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	
a) Equitable share	167,857,282	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,000,000	292,830,000	1,000,830,000	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,000,000	292,830,000	1,220,830,000
c) Conditio nal Grants (Develop ment Partners) KISIP	50,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	710,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	660,000,000
g) Own Source Revenue	60,735,615	95,000,000	104,500,000	114,950,000	126,445,000	139,089,500	640,720,115	95,000,000	104,500,000	114,950,000	126,445,000	139,089,500	579,984,500
Total	278,592,897	395,000,000	344,500,000	496,950,000	542,445,000	320,089,500	2,351,550,115	395,000,000	344,500,000	496,950,000	542,445,000	320,089,500	2,098,984,500

5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

This section should highlight the County resource gap in terms of the estimated resource needs against the projected revenues as in

Table 13 : Estimated Resource Gap

FY	Requirement (Ksh. M)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. M)	Variance (Ksh. M)
2023/24	1272.59	219	-1053.59
2024/25	1060.44	241	-819.44
2025/26	1118.93	266	-852.93
2026/27	1114.93	292	-822.93
2027/28	1088.54	321	-767.54
2028/29	1272.59	219	-1053.59
2029/30	1060.44	241	-819.44
2030/31	1118.93	266	-852.93
2031/32	1114.93	292	-822.93
2032/33	1088.54	321	-767.54
TOTAL	11310.86	2678	-8632.86

Lands

FY	Requirement (Ksh. M)	Estimated Revenue(Ksh. M)	Variance (Ksh. Mn)
2023/24	852	395	457
2024/25	754	345	410
2025/26	691.5	497	195
2026/27	719.5	542	177
2027/28	672.2	320	352
Total	3689.5	2,352	1,338
2028/29	852	395	457
2029/30	754	345	410
2030/31	691.5	497	195
2031/32	719.5	542	177
2032/33	672.2	320	352
Total	3689.5	2,352	1,338

5.5 Risk Management

This section should provide the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CSP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development. The information should be provided in the format presented in Table 25.

Table 14: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk category	Risk	Risk implication	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measures
Financial	Inadequate financial resources and increased input costs	Stalled projects	Medium	Resource mobilization strategies
Climate change	Drought or excessive rainfall	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	Climate smart agriculture practices
Organizational	Human resource capacity	Inefficiency in service delivery	Medium	Timely recruitment
Production	Pest and disease infestation	Low yields	High	Control of pests and rodents.
Marker risk	Price in fluctuation, changing consumer preferences and change in market standards	Low profits	Medium	Formations of cooperatives for better marketing structure, increase direct markets to capture high price, conduct essential market research and purchase whole-farm revenue protection
Personal or human	Illness, death or disability	Less manpower. Low production	Medium	Sensitization on importance of eating healthy

CHAPTER SIX:

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1 Overview

This chapter outlines how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods and tools are guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions that provide for M&E, County M&E Policy in line with the National M&E Policy, CIMES Guidelines, Kenya Norms and Standards for M&E and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. The chapter also highlights: The proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

Monitoring of the entire process from planning, designing and implementation is very important. This keeps the planned activities in check, reduces duplication, wastages, allows for remedial measures to be taken and ensures the projects/programmes delivery on time. The County will constitute the Monitoring and evaluation frame which will take three executing entities being; County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC), Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU), Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCMEC) and the Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (WMEC). The CMEC will have an overall role in supervision of the plan implementation and will also organize surveys on the quality of service delivery. The information from such surveys is for dissemination to all stakeholders. It is important to note that a Bi-Annual Review Meetings (BARM) will be conducted with the stakeholders to keep the plans' activities and outputs on track during implementation, and enable the stakeholders to identify and take necessary actions to address emerging challenges. The BARM will be undertaken through the Stakeholder Review Fora (SRF).

6.3 M&E Capacity

A County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CAMER) produced is submitted to the County Planning Unit for preparation of Annual Progress Report. These reports will outline in summary from projected targets achievements, facilitating factors and challenges faced. These reports prepared by CPU are for submission to the Governor's office for information, use and dissemination to the stakeholders. Issues requiring policy interventions will be submitted to the County Executive Committee for action.

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section presents programme outcome indicators by sector

Table 15: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Progra mme	Outcome	Outcome	Baseline*		Mid	End	Reporting
		Indicator (S)			Term	Term	Responsibility
			Value	Year	Targ et 2027	Target 2033	
2	Crops Management And Development	Improved Food Security And Reduction Of Poverty	347,013,344.00	2022- 2023	3,646	7,293	Director Of Crop Production
3	Fisheries Development And Promotion Services	Increased Aquaculture Production And Fish Consumption	3,001,616.00	2022- 2023	480	960	Director Of Fisheries
4	Livestock Promotion And Development	Improved Livestock Productivity And Animal Safety	13,133,369.00	2022- 2023	1,529	3,058	Director Of Livestock And Director Of Veterinary

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Reporting is important in this process because it provides feedback to establish the challenges, successes and weaknesses in the implementation of various projects and programmes and whether the set objectives can be been achieved or are on course. Sub-County Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (SCMMER) will be prepared together with Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (WaMER) and submitted to the County Planning Unit (CPU) in order prepare progress reports. Furthermore, County Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CQMER) and a County Half Year Monitoring and Evaluation Report will also be prepared to capture progress during a quarter period of the year and half period of the year respectively.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

The County Government has a fully-fledged M&E that's tasked with formulation of M& E Policy and also disseminate, get feedback, and engage citizens in M&E process as well as learning. Information sharing and reporting is key in reviewing this plan. It will be posted on the official county website for the wider circulation and consumption. It will also provide a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. Various stakeholders can visit the county website for detailed information. Furthermore, there will be a quarterly stakeholders meeting to share reports at all levels of devolved county government structures and address emerging challenges.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

Evaluation entails checking the impacts projects have made to the community. The Plans will be subjected to two internal Annual Evaluations, namely the Mid-Term Evaluation and the End term Evaluation. Mid Term Evaluation and Review (MTER) will assess the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and timelines.

Table 16: *Evaluation Plan*

No	Policy /Programme Project	Outcome	Use of the Evaluation findings	Outcome	Commissioning Agency /Partner	Evaluation Start Date	Evaluation End Date	Evaluation Budget	Source of Fundings
1	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CECM Finance & Economic Planning	July-2023	June-2027	Kshs.	GoK/Donor
2	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development sector	Evaluation of the Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector	Increased Access to Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Services	Improved Delivery of Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector Services	CECM Agriculture, Livestock And Fisheries CECM Lands	July-2023	June 2033	Kshs.	GoK/Donor