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## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview of the County

Nyamira is situated in the Western part of Kenya. The County covers an area of 899.4km2. It lies between latitude 00 30’and 00 45’south and between longitude 340 45’ and 350 00’ east. 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 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

The County’s topography is mostly hilly *“Gusii highlands”*. The Kiabonyoru, Nyabisimba, Nkoora, Kemasare hills and the Manga ridge are the most predominant features in the county. The two topographic zones in the county lie between 1,250 m and 2,100 m above the sea level. The low zones comprise of swampy, wetlands and valley bottoms while the upper zones are dominated by the hills. The permanent rivers and streams found in the County include Sondu, Eaka, Kijauri, Kemera, Charachani, Gucha (Kuja), Bisembe, Mogonga, Chirichiro, Ramacha and Egesagane. All these rivers and several streams found in the County drain their water into Lake Victoria. The major types of soil found in the County are red volcanic (Nitosols) which are deep, fertile and well-drained accounting for 85 per cent while the remaining 15 per cent are those found in the valley bottoms and swampy areas suitable for brick making.

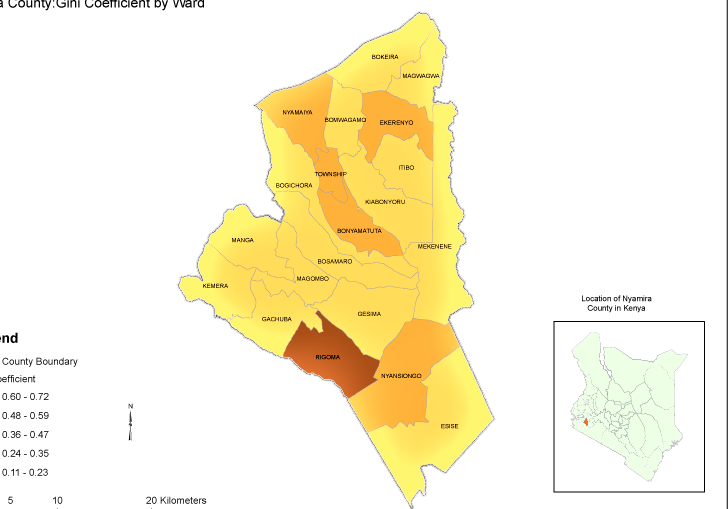
The County is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the County while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent. Although the vegetation in the County is evergreen, there is no gazetted forest. The county has a bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops. Annual rainfall ranges between 1200 mm-2100 mm per annum. The long and short rain seasons start from December to June and July to November respectively, with no distinct dry spell separating them. The maximum day and minimum night temperatures are normally between 28.7C and 10.1C respectively, resulting to an average normal temperature of 19.4C which is favourable for both agricultural and livestock production.



The county has an estimated population of 653,515 as at 2022, with 336,407 being female and 317,108 males

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 dwellings.

****

## 1.2 Background of the sector

**General Economic Commercial and Labor Affairs**

This sector consists of three sub-sectors namely: Trade, Co-operative and tourism development which is further broken down to Trade and Investments, Weights and Measures, Tourism development, Industrial development and enterprise development. The Sector commitment is to deliver quality services to the private and public sectors, which is the engine of economic growth and development. The Sector mandate is anchored on the Kenya Vision 2030 and County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), which identifies strategies, goals, strategic objectives, activities, expected outputs and outcomes that the Sector intends to pursue within the period. It is expected to accelerate economic growth and development by promoting trade and investment, through creation of enabling environment for business to thrive.

**Sub-Sectors and Their Mandates Departmental mandate**

1. **Administration**

* Coordinate department programmes
* Ensures better service delivery

1. **Trade Sub sector**

The Directorate has been mandated to execute the following activities

* Market Infrastructure development and management
* Business regulation and revenue generation
* Fair trade practices and consumer protection
* Development of micro and small business
* Marketing and value addition
* Capacity building
* Promotion and development of Tourism
* Business financing

1. **Cooperative sub sector:**

The Directorate has been mandated to execute the following activities

* Marketing and value addition
* Cooperative audit services
* Mobilization of saving and credit provision
* Cooperative governance
* Capacity building
* Promotion of ventures

**D)Enterprise development**

* Market access through online platforms
* Technology acquisition and transfer of skills to MSEs
* Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to sensitize MSEs on work place environments
* provide workspace and common user manufacturing facilities
* promote agribusiness through value addition to agricultural products

**e)Tourism development**

* promotion of tourism through campaigns
* development of tourism
* coordination with public and private agencies
* plan and coordinate tourism

f**) Weights and Measures**

* To control the accuracy and manner of use of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade.
* To control the sales and goods in terms of quantity.
* To regulate sales, manufacturing and the repairs of weighing and measuring equipment.
* To protect consumers against cheating through false trade description of goods and services in terms of quantity.

## 1.3 Rationale for the County Sectoral Plan

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 created a two-tier system of governance, the national and devolved governments that are distinct but interdependent, each with specific functions as set out in fourth schedule of the constitution. County governments are required to prepare the County sector plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level

Part XI of the County Governments Act, 2012 requires county governments to plan for the County. The Act requires that Counties prepare County plans including a ten-year County sector Plan. The Act prescribes that County plans should ensure harmony between National and County plans and that no government spending should be made outside the approved framework

### Preparation of a County Sectoral Plan (CSP) it’s provided in the law that counties should prepare for the plans for easier running of programmes. The CSP are prepared for various reasons:

* Easy resource allocation
* Provision of a forecast
* Setting of achievable goals
* Help in fast trucking of programmes to help achieve set targets

**LINKAGE OF SECTOR PLANS WITH THE KENYA VISION 2030**

Kenya’s Vision 2030 is an economic blueprint that seeks to create “a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030”. The Vision aims to transform the country into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five years Medium Term Plans (MTP) at the national level while the sector plans implement it at the county level

The section should provide a justification for preparing the CSP. This should entail discussing the need for the plan with reference to its linkages with: the existing national and county planning frameworks; and domestication of the relevant international obligations.

## 1.4 Approach/methodology in the preparation of the sector plan

Preparation of the secular plan involved a series of procedures. The department set the polies and guidelines on the preparation of the plans then the department of finance under the directorate of budgeting and planning issued a circular to all departments indicating the reasons for the preparations of the sectoral plans. The CECM finance gave the CS directive to issue the concept note. The plan was then launched by the governor to mark the beginning of the preparation of the plan.

After the launch, data collection process for the plan commenced. As required by the law, an advert was gazetted and advertised on radio stations to carry out public participation in order to collect views from the public on their preferred development issues. The public participation exercise was done by the appointed technical team which included the CECM, CCO, Directors together with planning team. The exercise was done through the ACC, DCC, Ward administrators, chiefs and sub-chiefs and this enabled data collection all the way from the village level. Data was therefore collected from all 20 wards in a span of one week.

A sector working group approach was therefore taken in order to retrieve data from all the directorates from both the county and national level. A technical team was again selected for this data collection process which involved directors from Trade, Co-operative development, Enterprise development, Weights and Measures and Tourism development and together they worked with the planners. The collected data from the sector working groups was thereafter reviewed by professional consultants to verify their credibility and accuracy.

The Finance and Economic Planning directorate then carried out a six day seminar with the Controller of Budget, KNBS official, County Physical Planner, Manager of Municipality and Regional Population Coordinator and together they came up with a zero draft copy of the plan. The plan was then uploaded on the county website and subjected to various stakeholders for stake-holders involvement.

## CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD

### 2.0 Overview

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 the County Revenue Sources

This section should provide annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review. The information should be tabulated as in Table 11.

### Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revenue Sources** | **Revenue Projection (Ksh. million)** | | | | | **Actual Revenue (Ksh. million)** | | | | |
| **FY1** | **FY 2** | **FY3** | **FY 4** | **FY 5** | **FY1** | **FY2** | **FY3** | **FY4** | **FY5** |
| a) Equitable Share | 124,717,277 | 47,137,690 | 62,070,065 |  |  | 108,872508 |  | 26,305,065 |  |  |
| b) Conditional grants (GoK) | 0 | O | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| c) Conditional grants  (Development  Partners) | 0 | 0 | O | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| d) Own Source Revenue | 15,631,793 | **34,281,378** | 34,281,378 |  |  |  |  | 34,281,378 |  |  |
| e) Other Sources (specify) | 6,433,488 | O | O |  |  | 13,178,258 |  | 34,116,279 |  |  |
| **Total** | 140,982,558 |  | 96,351,443 |  |  |  |  | 94,702,722 |  |  |

#### **2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis**

This section should provide an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector. The information should be summarized as in Table 12.

### Table 12: County Expenditure Analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector: Economic, Commercial and Labor affairs | Total Budget  Allocation (Ksh in millions) | Total Actual  Expenditure (Ksh in millions) | Variance | Absorption  rate (%) | Remarks |
| 2018/2019 | 146,782,558 | 85,669,825 | -61,112,733 | 41.63% | Late release from the exchequer |
| 2019/2020 | 86,896,929 | 61,227,244 | 25,669,685 | 30% | Late release from the exchequer |
| 2020/2021 | 80,498,837 | 64,525,849 | 15,972,988 | 20% | Late release from the exchequer |
| 2021/2022 | 93,305,137 | 70,438,298 | -22,866,298 | 25.60% | Late release from the exchequer |
| 2022/2023 | 57,339,950 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 464,823,411 | 257,418,635 | 125,621,704 |  |  |

*Provide a brief discussion on budget implementation performance based on variance between actual allocations versus actual expenditures (absorption rates by each sector).*

#### **2.3 Sector Programmes’ Performance Review**

**Trade**

In the plan period, the sector targeted to empower the county citizens economically. The sector was able to do so by constructing thirteen markets, constructing ten ordinary and one modern toilets in market places. It was also able to fence 9 markets and build one shoe polish shed. Furthermore, ten business sensitization forums were held, seven market committees established and eight traders training conducted. The sector also participated in an International Regional trade fair and seven local trade fairs. During the period, 13,250 businesses were invoiced and licensed.

**Co-operatives**

With the objective being to improve the returns on investments, good governance, member participation as well as improving investments and savings, the sector was successful in forming 8 new co-operative societies while reviving 5 of the same. Sixty statutory audit were conducted as well as six successful inspections done. The co-operative member training done proved to be of great importance in improving governance as 4 members compared to the planned 6 were retained.

**Weights and Measures**

Traders weighing and measuring equipment verified were 15,000 which was more than the planned figure (12,700). The sector also carried out 80 investigation and persecution of unfair trade practices and 85 on-site inspection of trade premises, Tea/Coffee Factories to ensure uniformity of weighing and measuring equipment. The sector also calibrated 120 fuel dispensing pumps.

**2.4 Challenges**

**Cooperatives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CHALLENGES** | **WAY FORWARD** |
| 1 | Inadequate funding | Upscale the budget during supplementary budget |
| 2 | Delay of prerequisite policy/legislation | the department is in the process of completing the formulation of policies and drafting relevant legislation i.e. the co-operative policy, County co-operative law, co-operative development fund bill |
| 3 | Inadequate technical staff | The department to expedite recruitment of the Technical staff |
| 4 | Inadequate means of transport | Procure at least one vehicle and repair existing one vehicle which is grounded |

**Industrialization**

1. Inadequate synergy levels between National and County Governments as well the private sector( KAM,KNCCI,KNJKFA,KEPSA etc)
2. Encroachment of public land earmarked for Industrial/MSE development
3. Low staffing levels
4. Lack of worksite management regulations
5. Unfavorable legal and regulatory framework
6. Limited access to affordable credit and financing
7. Limited market access
8. Inadequate worksites and industrial centers

**Trade**

During the implementation some challenges were faced. Some of these include:

* Lack of Policies and legislations. To manage markets, there was need for a document to give effect to constitution of committees and stipulate respective mandate. Lack of this resulted to several litigations.
* Disbursement of business loans was hindered as we lacked a legislation.
* Land encroarchment.This hindered fencing and construction of market facilities.
* Inadequate funding. The sector was poorly funded resulting to non-implementation of most projects.
* Frequent diversion of fund to other priorities from initial ones,
* Inadequate personnel. The sector is poorly staffed and as result performance is hindered.
* Inadequate working standards and tools
* Lack of goodwill and political interferences

#### **2.5 Emerging issues**

**C-operatives**

1. Arising from the experience of COVID19 the cooperative societies should adopt delegate system.
2. Succession management in the leadership of cooperative societies.
3. Gender mainstreaming in all levels of cooperative leadership.
4. Political interest in cooperative society leadership.
5. Increased demand for transparency in cooperative organization.

**Industrialization**

1. Adverse climate change effects
2. Cross cutting issues such as mainstreaming Gender,HIV/AIDS, the vulnerable and PWDs
3. Promote the use of ICT in MSME interventions
4. Adverse effects of pandemics like COVID 19 and Ebola

#### **2.6 Lessons Learnt**

**Industrialization**

1. Develop a benchmarking strategy.
2. Capacity building should be a continuous.
3. Need to have strong partnerships and collaborations with stakeholders in industrial and enterprise development.
4. Develop an effective monitoring and evaluation system to facilitate tracking of progress being made in the implementation of plan objectives.
5. There is need to mobilize provision of adequate resources to implement projects and programmes.
6. Put in place mechanisms to mitigate against calamities.

• Indicate the new knowledge gained during implementation of the previous CIDP, i.e. what worked and what did not work

#### **2.7 Natural Resource Assessment**

This section should discuss the major natural resources found within the county. The information should be summarized as indicated Table 13.

### 

### Table 13: Natural Resource Assessment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of**  **Natural**  **Resource\*** | **Dependent**  **Sectors** | | **Status, Level of**  **Utilization;**  **Scenarios for**  **Future** | **Opportuniti es for optimal utilization** | **Constraints to optimal**  **utilization** | **Existing**  **Sustainable Management**  **strategies** |
| ***Manga ridge*** |  | * *Tourism* * Trade * Enterprise development | Land identified but not yet surveyed and demarcated  Construct of tourist park | *Best practices in promotion of local tourism that will help generate boost local revenue*  This will attract traders and MSEs to come up with structures to sell goods i.e kiosks | Land encroachment by the surrounding people hence | * *Land visitation for identifaction and survying* |
| Nkoora forest | ▫ | Tourism  Environment | ▫ trees planted and | *Can support people to embrace environmental conservation and hence curb climate changes* | *; deforestation by the surrounding people* | * *Legal and policy enforcement* * *Forest rehabilitation programme/planting more trees* |
| Kiabonyoru hiils |  | Tourism promotion | Land identified yet to be demarcated | Promote both local and national tourist | Land encroachment by the surrounding people | Legal policy enforcenment |

#### **2.8 Development Issues**

This section should present key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage. The information should be provided as indicated in Table 14.

### Table 14: Sector Development issues

**Trade**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Major Issues/Problems** | **Causes** | **Development Objective** | **Immediate Objective** | **Existing opportunities/ strengths within the sector** | **Strategies** |
| **Trade Development** | | | | | |
| Inadequate Trade Development and promotion | Inadequate safe trading environment,  Poor hygiene environment  Poor governance in markets | Provide safe and hygiene trading environment  Better managed markets, | Increased safe trading environment  Improve management of markets | Adequate market space for construction relevant facilities  Existence of committees in some markets | Secure trading space by fencing markets,  Construct markets and market Sheds,  Open new markets,  Construct market Toilets to allow a hygiene environment,  Construction of0 warehouses,  Install lighting in markets,  Supply water to markets,  Open and improve access roads to markets,  Additional market days,  Market repairs,  Control of storm waters in markets,  Develop market management policies and other legislations.  Constitute market committees.  Conduct market committee elections |
| Inadequate business information and skills | Carry out business trainning | Improve business skills,  Avail business information,  Improve business records |  | Conduct business trainings to improve business skills,  Enhance sensitisation on business matters and opportunities,  Organize Investment forums,  Promote saving culture |
| Unregulated trade | A reliable traders data bank | Avail reliable traders data bank, | Available sketchy data,  Available annual finance Act | Conduct business mapping to ensure there is reliable data on businesses,  Licence all businesses,  Collect revenue from all businesses through Single Business Permits,  Review revenue rates i.e. SBP,market fee to make them affordable,  Enhance market due collections |
| Affordable Business finance | Provide traders with loans/funds |  |  | Develop legislation to provide loan kitty,  Give affordable loans to deserving businesses, |
|  | Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions | Equip clients with information and network | More business opportunities and access to market of local products |  | Identify participants for various exhibitions,  Explore relevant exhibition for participation by officers and traders,  Participate in identifying products to be exhibited, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Co-operatives**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Major Issues/Problems** | **Causes** | **Development Objective** | **Immediate Objective** | **Existing opportunities/ strengths within the sector** | **Strategies** |
|  | **Cooperative Development** | | | | | |
| 1 | Inadequate Credit facility to  Co-operative societies | Low savings among membership,  Weak coordination and linkages among Cooperatives    Inadequate training of Cooperative society leaders.  Weak Monitoring and evaluation of programmes. | Empowering Co-operative societies | Increased awareness on cheap credit facility.  Strengthening of loaning policy    Adequate training of management committees  Strong Monitoring and evaluation system developed | Existing laws, policies and regulations.  Preparation of County cooperative policy, County Cooperative Act,  County Enterprise development Fund Act | Train all the management committee.  Initiate cooperative Information Management System (CIMS)  Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations  Creation of Cooperative revolving fund |
| 2. | Poor Governance in the  Co-operative movements | Weak loaning policy in cooperatives  Weak Human resource policy  Dormancy of cooperative society  Ageing membership in cooperative societies  Inadequate training  Audit arrears  In adequate technical staff,  Low level of training of cooperative society staff  Low level of cooperative society products  Low level of utilizatio  n of ICT | Compliance of Co-operative societies | Increased regular training of cooperative leaders and staff  -Gender mainstreaming in cooperative society leadership  -increased cooperative society products  Increased number of departmental technical staff | Adherence to cooperative society Act  Utilization of existing booking centres | Holding seminars, workshops and exchange visits  Board meeting  Regular inspections  Regular statutory audits,  Regular Spot checks  Preparation of County cooperative code of conduct  Conducting Co-operative societies elections |
| 3. | Underdeveloped marketing channels | Inadequate processing facilities  Low utilization of digital machines | Marketing Development | Purchase of processing and digital machineries | Availability of raw materials.  Utilization of existing processing machine eg Gusii coffee union milling plant | Enhance communication among all stakeholders  Initiate cooperative  Information Management System (CIMS  Formation of Co-operative bulking centres |

**Industrialization**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Major Issues/Problems** | **Causes** | **Development Objective** | | **Immediate Objective** | | **Existing opportunities/ strengths within the sector** | | **Strategies** | |
| **Industrial/MSE Development** | | | | | | | | | |
| Low levels of industrialization | Lack of awareness on intervening programs | | -To attract local and foreign industrial investment  -Promote value addition in the counties  -Generate employment opportunities  -Improve product competitiveness and business environment | | -Create awareness on value addition, standardization, product development and IPRs.  -Promote linkages to relevant supporting institutions  -Introduce trainings targeting tanneries and manufactures of leather products  -organize shows/exhibitions and investment forums  -Initiate procurement of tools and equipment such as vegetable drying machines, lathe machines, carpentry, welding, vehicle mechanical tools etc | | -Existing offices of Industrialization, Enterprise Development, KIRDI, KIE, KEBS in the region with qualified staff  -availability of primary products for value add  -existence of the industrialization policy | | -Conduct training needs analysis from which we derive areas of training eg marketing, value addition, record keeping  -Mobilize the relevant supporting institutions like KIE, KEBS, KIRDI, KIPI etc to disseminate information on their products and services on the ground.  -Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product  -Provide specific tools and machines to entyrprneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster.  -Build worksites and industrial development centres in each Sub County  . |

**Weights and Measures**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Major Issues/Problems** | **Causes** | **Development Objective** | **Immediate Objective** | **Existing opportunities/ strengths within the sector** | **Strategies** |
| **Consumer protection** | | | | | |
| Unfair trading practices and false trade description | Lack of awareness of laws and regulations control controlling fair trade practices,  Intentional fraudulent use of weighing and measuring equipment by traders,  Use of illegal weighing and Measuring equipment’s | Create and ensure a level playing field that facilitates fair competition in trade transaction involving quantity measurement.  Ensure use legal weighing and measuring equipment’s  Increased inspection activities | Increase training of traders on existing laws and regulations governing fair trade practices.  Increase sensitizations of consumer rights | Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019  Fair trade regulation and competition laws of kenya | Train traders on fair trading practices,  Sensitize consumers their rights,  Enforce the existing laws and regulations by conducting regular inspection of traders premises  Carry out verification of traders weighing instruments |
| Use of unapproved weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,  Lack of regular inspection of manufacturing, sales and repairs of weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,  Inadequate of physical standards of weights and measures which are nationally and internationally recognized,  Lack of regular calibration of working standards.  Wear and tear of working standards    Counterfeit goods | Ensure promotion of uniformity of all weighment and measurements in trade through procurement and maintenance of physical standards of weights and measures. | Ensure traders use approved weighing and measuring equipment, | Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019  Fair trade regulation and competition laws of kenya | Examine, test and stamp weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade,    Certify weighing and measuring equipment,  Carry out inspection on persons selling and repairing weighing and measuring equipment.  Carry out bi-annual calibration of standard in compliance with primary national standard |
| Ensure all goods and services offered for sale bears accurate description | Increase awareness on consumer rights. | Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019  Fair trade regulation and competition laws of Kenya, other existing state departments such as KEBS, Competition Authority of kenya | Sensitise the consumers,  Conduct regular inspection of traders premises, collaborates with other relevant state department to enforce trade description Act |
| Manipulation of weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,  Having in possession an inaccurate weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,  Having for trade use unapproved weighing and measuring equipment,  The trader fails to submit the weighing and measuring equipment in his/her possession for verification and stamping by weights and measures officer. | Continuously ensure all weighing and measuring equipment for trade use are accurate, | Maintain accuracy of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade, | Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019  Fair trade regulation and competition laws of kenya | Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using,    Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using,    Carry out the investigation of complain pertaining fraudulent use of weighing and measuring equipment.  Prosecute the trader infringing laws and regulations governing trade. |
|  | Low revenue collection | Improve revenue collection | Certify all weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade within the county | Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019  Fair trade regulation and competition laws of Kenya, Nyamira County finance Act 2021 | Certify all weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade,  Regular inspections of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade.  Procure weights and measures working standards and tools. |

**Tourism**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Major Issues/Problems** | **Causes** | **Development Objective** | **Immediate Objective** | **Existing opportunities/ strengths within the sector** | **Strategies** |
| Undeveloped  d and poorly  maintained  tourist  attraction  Sites.  -Poor  accessibility to  the tourist  places  -Lack of  adequate  facilities in the  tourist  attractions  Undemarcated land in major tourist sites | In adequate  funding | To promote  tourism  development | To develop and  market tourism  attraction sites  by 2027 | Existence of partners such as tourism board | -Marketing and  branding of  tourist attraction  sites  Diversification  of tourism products;  Development, maintenance  and adequate  financing of tourist  attraction sites  -Provide adequate  facilities at the tourist  attractions sites  -Harnessing Agri  Tourism, Eco  Tourism and Conference  Facilities  **Surveying and demarcate the sites to avoid encroachment** |

## 

## CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This chapter should provide the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The chapter should also indicate progress made in preparation of county spatial plans.

## 3.1 Spatial Development Framework

The county should describe the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The information to be provided should cover the following thematic areas as outlined in the County Spatial Plans which are aligned to National Spatial Plan 2015–2045:

* Identifying resource potential growth areas.
* Enhancing county competitiveness – Counties should leverage on their strengths and opportunities, strategic geographical locations, existing natural resources, existing and proposed infrastructure projects and emerging technologies in ICT.
* Modernizing agriculture – Develop strategies for transforming agriculture into a modern and commercially viable sector through intensification and diversification.
* Diversifying tourism – Develop strategies for offering diverse tourist products for the respective tourism circuits.
* Managing human settlement – Plan for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods as well as rationalization of rural growth centers.
* Conserving the natural environment – Prioritize protection and conservation of environmentallysensitive areas.
* Transportation network – Maximize efficiency and sustainability of the transport sector through enhanced links and connectivity.
* Providing appropriate infrastructure – Develop interconnected, efficient, reliable, adequate, accessible, safe, sustainable and environmentally-friendly systems of infrastructure (water; energy; education, training and research facilities; health; ICT; sewer; sports etc.).
* Industrialization – Exploit existing potential and location to steer county economic growth.

***Note:***

* 1. *Counties with spatial plans should provide spatial maps and a summary on how the plan is addressing priority thematic areas (provide most relevant maps capturing the transport network, industrial/economic activities, managing human settlement….)*
  2. *For counties without spatial plans, the required information should be captured using Table 15 (An illustrative example is provided for the industrialization thematic area).*

### Table 15: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Thematic Area** | **Overview/ Current**  **Status** | **Policy Strategy** | **Potential**  **Geographical**  **Areas** |  | **Lead Agencies/ Departments** |
| *(e.g.)*  *Industrialization* | *County is home to*  *several agro*  *processing industries which are spread across major urban areas* | *Establish the*  *industrial zones with*  *supporting infrastructures*  *(water, electricity, road network…)* | *Give the location(s)* | *exact* | *Physical Planning, Water, Energy….* |
| …… |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

# **CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES**

## 4.1.1 Sector Name:

**GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOR AFFAIRS.**

* **Sector composition**:

The Sector A nationally and globally competitive county economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through promotion of trade, investment and enterprise development

* comprises Trade, Weights and Measures, Industrialization, Tourism and Micro and Small Enterprises
* This sector is mainly responsible for the promotion and development of commercial and economic activities including value addition and consumer protection

* **Vision and Mission:**
* **Vision**

A nationally and globally competitive county economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through promotion of trade, investment and enterprise development

**Mission**

To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing, investing and entrepreneuring economy

**Sector Goal(s)**:

* The overall goal of the Department is economic empowerment through creation of conducive business environment, mobilization of Savings and investments.

## Sector Priorities and Strategies:

* Empower the county citizens economically
* Tap tourism opportunities in the county
* Industrialize the county to maximize utilization of availability raw materials through value addition
* To promote enterprise development and inculcate entrepreneurial culture within the county
* Ensure fair trade practices and consumer protection.
* Ensure better service delivery
* Contribute to County Revenue generation
* Ensure orderly growth in trade through business Regulation

### Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Sector Priorities(trade development*)*** | **Strategies** |
| 1. Provide safe and hygiene trading environment 2. Better managed markets 3. Carry out business training 4. A reliable traders data bank 5. Provide traders with loans/funds 6. Equip clients with information and network | * Secure trading space by fencing markets, * Construct markets and market Sheds, * Open new markets, * Construct market Toilets to allow a hygiene environment, * Construction of warehouses, * Install lighting in markets, * Supply water to markets, * Open and improve access roads to markets, * Additional market days, * Market repairs, * Control of storm waters in markets, * Develop market management policies and other legislations. * Constitute market committees. * Conduct market committee elections * Conduct business trainings to improve business skills, * Enhance sensitisation on business matters and opportunities, * Organize Investment forums, * Promote saving culture * Conduct business mapping to ensure there is reliable data on businesses, * Licence all businesses, * Collect revenue from all businesses through Single Business Permits, * Review revenue rates i.e. SBP,market fee to make them affordable, * Enhance market due collections * Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, * Give affordable loans to deserving businesses * Identify participants for various exhibitions * Explore relevant exhibition for participation by officers and traders, * Participate in identifying products to be exhibited, |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sector Priorities(industrialization*)*** | **Strategies** |
| 1. To attract local and foreign industrial investment 2. Promote value addition in the counties 3. Generate employment opportunities 4. Improve product competitiveness and business environment | * -Conduct training needs analysis from which we derive areas of training e.g. marketing, value addition, record keeping * -Mobilize the relevant supporting institutions like KIE, KEBS, KIRDI, KIPI etc. to disseminate information on their products and services on the ground. * Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product * Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster. * -Build worksites and industrial development centres in each Sub County |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sector Priorities(weights and measures*)*** | **Strategies** |
| 1. Create and ensure a level playing field that facilitates fair competition in trade transaction involving quantity measurement. 2. Ensure use legal weighing and measuring equipment’s 3. Increased inspection activities | * Train traders on fair trading practices, * Sensitize consumers their rights, * Enforce the existing laws and regulations by conducting regular inspection of traders premises * Carry out verification of traders weighing instruments |
| Ensure maintainance of uniformity of all weighment and measurements in trade through procurement and maintenance of physical standards of weights and measures. | * Examine, test and stamp weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade * Certify weighing and measuring equipment * Carry out inspection on persons selling and repairing weighing and measuring equipment. * Carry out bi-annual calibration of standard in compliance with primary national standard |
| Continuously ensure all weighing and measuring equipment for trade use are accurate, | * Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using, * Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using, * Carry out the investigation of complain pertaining fraudulent use of weighing and measuring equipment. * Prosecute the trader infringing laws and regulations governing trade. |
| Improve revenue collection | * Certify all weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade * Regular inspections of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade. * Procure weights and measures working standards and tools. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sector Priorities(tourism*)*** | **Strategies** |
| To promote  tourism  development | Marketing and  branding of  tourist attraction  sites  Diversification  of tourism products;  Development, maintenance  and adequate  financing of tourist  attraction sites  Provide adequate  facilities at the tourist  attractions site  Harnessing Agri  Tourism, Eco  Tourism and Conference  Facilities  Surveying and demarcate the sites to avoid encroachment |

## 4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section should provide sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 17 and 18 respectively.

## 4.2.1 Sector Programmes

The section should provide sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period. This information should be presented in a tabular form.

### Table 17: Sector Programmes

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programme Name:**  Trade Promotion and Investment Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Objective:**  Create a conducive business environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Outcome:** Improved business environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Sub**  **Programme** | **Key Output** | **Key**  **Performance Indicators** | **Linkages to SDG**  **Targets\*** | **Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)** | | | | | | | | | | **Total**  **Budget (KSh.**  **M)\*** |
| **Year 1** | | **Year 2** | | **Year 3** | | **Year 4** | | **Year 5** | |  |
| **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** |
| *\* 1.Market infrastructure development and Management | Modern Market constructed | Number of modern markets |  | 1 | *6m* | 1 | *6.5m* | 2 | *13m* | 2 | *13.5m* | 2 | 13.5m | 52.5m |
| Markets Sheds constructed | Number of market sheds constructed |  | 2 | 5.5m | 2 | 6m | 2 | 6.5m | 2 | 7m | 2 | 7.5m | 32.5m |
|  | Markets fenced | Number of markets fenced |  | 2 | *3m* | 2 | *3.1m* | 2 | *3.2m* | 2 | *3.3m* | 2 | 3.4m | 16m |
|  | Mama Mboga sheds established | Number of mama mboga sheds constructed |  | 2 | *2m* | 2 | *2.2m* | 2 | *2.3m* | 2 | *2.4m* | 2 | 2.5m | 11.4m |
|  | Markets repaired | Number of markets repaired |  | 3 | *1.5m* | 4 | *2.2m* | - | *-* | 4 | *2.4m* | 4 | - | 6.1m |
|  | Modern Ablution blocks constructed in major market centres | Number of modern Ablution blocks constructed in major market centres |  | 2 | *16m* | 1 | *8.1m* | 1 | *8.2m* | 2 | *16.4m* | 1 | 8.6m | 57.3m |
|  | Modern toilet constructed | Number of Modern toilets constructed |  | 3 | *9m* | 3 | *9.3m* | 3 | *9.6m* | 3 | *9.9m* | 3 | 10.2m | 48m |
|  | Modern stalls/kiosks constructed | Number of Modern stalls/kiosks constructed |  | 5 | *13m* | 5 | *13.5m* | 5 | *13.6m* | 5 | *13.9m* | 5 | 14.2m | 68.2m |
|  | Construct Shoe Shine Sheds in market centres | Number of Shoe Shine sheds Constructed in market Centre |  | 1 | *0.5m* | 2 | *1.1m* | 2 | *1.2m* | 2 | *1.3m* | 2 | 1.4m | 5.5m |
|  | Supply markets with water including drilling boreholes | Number of markets supplied with water including drilling boreholes |  | 1 | *3m* | 1 | *3.3m* | 1 | *3.4m* | 1 | *3.5m* | 1 | 3.6m | 16.8m |
|  | Market committees Established | Number of Market committees Established |  | 5 | *0.5m* | 2 | *0.2m* | 2 | *0.3m* | 2 | *0.3m* | 2 | 0.4 | 1.7m |
|  | Market committees election held and facilitate | Number of Market committees election held and facilitated |  | 10 | *1m* | 10 | *1.1m* | 5 | *0.6m* | 5 | *0.7m* | 8 | 1m | 4.4m |
| 2.Traders Capacity building and awareness creation | 1.Traders trainings conducted on business management and awareness creation | Number of traders trainings on business skills held |  | 4 | *1.5m* | 4 | *1.6m* | 4 | *1.7m* | 4 | *1.8m* | 4 | 1.9m | 8.5m |
|  | Business sensitization for information dissemination and awareness creation conducted | Number of sensitizations on business related matters held |  | 4 | *0.4m* | 6 | *0.7m* | 8 | *0.9m* | 10 | *1m* | 10 | 1.2m | 4.2 |
| 3.Market access through Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions | International and Regional trade fairs and exhibitions participated | Number of International and Regional trade fairs and exhibitions participated |  | 4 | *4m* | 4 | *4.5m* | 4 | *5m* | 4 | *5.5m* | 4 | 6m | 25m |
|  | Local trade fairs and exhibitions participated | Number of Local trade fairs and exhibitions participated |  | 4 | *1m* | 4 | *1.2m* | 4 | *1.4m* | 4 | *1.6m* | 4 | 1.8m | 7 |
|  | County Investment Forum to attract investments organized | Number of Forums to attract Investment held |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.Business Regulation and Revenue generation | Business mapping to have data of all businesses carried out | Number businesses mapping to develop data on all businesses |  | 1 | *1m* | - | *-* | 1 | *1.2m* | - | *-* | 1 | 1.4m | 3.6 |
|  | Sensitizations and meetings of licensing team to plan and strategize on licensing and revenue generation | Number of meetings to plan and strategize on business licensing and revenue collection improvement done |  | 2 | *0.5m* | 2 | *0.5m* | 2 | *0.6m* | 2 | *0.6m* | 2 | 0.7m | 2.9m |
|  | Business Licenses issued | Number of businesses licensed |  | 3000 | *1.5m* | 3100 | *1.6m* | 3200 | *1.7m* | 3300 | *1.8m* | 3400 | 2m | 8.6m |
|  | Revenue collected through business licenses | Amount of Revenue generated through business licensing |  | 25m |  | 26m |  | 27m |  | 28m |  | 30m |  | 136m |
|  | Market fee /dues collected | Amount of Revenue generated from market fee |  | 8m | *1m* | 8.5m | *1.2m* | 9m | *1.3m* | 9.5m | *1.4m* | 10m | 1.5m | 6.4m |
| 5.Affordable Business finance | Traders Revolving loan Scheme established through enactment of an Act | Number of loan scheme established by enacting an Act |  | 1 | *3m* | 1 | *3.3m* | - | *-* | - | *-* | 1 | 3.5m | 9.8m |
|  | Businesses funded | Number of businesses funded |  | 100 | *0.5m* | 100 | *0.6m* | 150 | *0.7m* | 200 | *0.8m* | 300 | 0.9m | 3.5 |
|  | Amount lent to businesses |  | 30m | *1m* | 40m | *1.1m* | 50m | *1.2m* | 60m | *1.3m* | 70m | 1.4m | 6 |
|  | Loan repayment from beneficiaries | Amount of loan repayed |  | 10m | *2m* | 20m | *2.2m* | 25m | *2.3m* | 30m | *2.4m* | 2.5m | 35m | 11.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programme Name: Tourism promotion and development** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Objective:** To promote and market tourism in the county. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Outcome:** Increased Tourism Sector Contribution to the County’s Earnings | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Sub**  **Programm**  **e** | **Key Output** | **Key**  **Performance Indicators** | **Linkage s to SDG**  **Targets\*** | **Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)** | | | | | | | | | | **Total**  **Budget (KSh.**  **M)\*** |
| **Year 1** | | **Year 2** | | **Year 3** | | **Year 4** | | **Year 5** | |
| **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** |
| Tourism  promotion  and marketing | Tourists  Arrivals  Arrived | No. of  tourists  arrivals |  | *400* | *1.5m* | *450* | 2m | 500 | 2.5m | *550* | 3m | *700* | *3.5m* | **13.5M** |
| Hotel Occupancy | No. of bed  nights occupied |  | *1,000* |  | *1100* |  | *1300* | *0* | *1400* | *0* | *1500* |  | 7300 |
| Trade fairs hosted | No. of meet  ings/confrences and events  hosted |  | *5* | *5m* | *10* | *10m* | *15* | *15m* | *20* | *20m* | *25* | 25m | **75m** |
| Tourism  Infrastructure Develop  ment | Tourist  attraction sites protected and developed | No of tourist  attraction sites protected  develop  -protection of keera falls  -protection of Manga ridge  -protection of Kiabonyoru hills  *Development of keera falls*  *Development of manga ridge* |  | *0* | *0* | *1* |  | *1* |  | *1* |  | *1* |  | **4** |
|  | *0* | *0m* | *1* | *10m* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | 0 | **10m** |
|  |  | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *1* | *10m* | *0* | *0* | *0* | 0 | **10m** |
|  | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* |  | *1* | *10m* | *0* | 0 | **10m** |
|  | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* | *1* | *30m* | *0* | *0* | *0* | 0 | **30m** |
|  | *0* | *0* | *0* | *0* |  |  | *1* | *50m* | *0* | 0 | **50m** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programme Name:**  Fair trade practices and consumer protection (Weights and Measures) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Objective: To ensure the use of accurate weighing and measuring equipment’s in trade transactions encourage fair trade practices and protect consumers in order to enhance social economic development.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Outcome:** Increased consumer satisfaction and compliance to laws and regulation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Sub**  **Programme** | **Key Output** | **Key**  **Performance Indicators** | **Linkages to SDG**  **Targets\*** | **Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)** | | | | | | | | | | **Total**  **Budget (KSh.**  **M)\*** |
| **Year 1** | | **Year 2** | | **Year 3** | | **Year 4** | | **Year 5** | |
| **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** |
| 1. Promotion of fair-trade practices and consumer protection | Weighing and measuring equipments verified | Number of weighing and measuring equipments verified |  | 2500 | 0.8M | 2600 | 1.0M | 2700 | 1.2M | 2800 | 1.5M | 3000 | 2.0M | 6.5M |
| Revenue collected | Amount of revenue collected |  | 750000 |  | 800,000 |  | 850000 |  | 950000 |  | 1000000 |  | 4.35m |
| Traders premises inspected | Number of trader’s premises inspected |  | 100 | 1.5M | 150 | 2.0M | 200 | 2.5M | 250 | 3.0M | 300 | 3.5M | 12.5M |
| Complaint registered and investigated | Number of complaint registered and investigated |  | 10 | 0.5M | 10 | *0.5M* | 12 | *0.8M* | 15 | *1.0M* | 15 | 1. 2M | 4.0M |
| Weights and measures Cases prosecuted in the court of law | Number of weights and measures cases prosecuted in the court of law |  | 2 | 0.5M | 2 | 0.7M | 3 | 1.0M | 4 | 1.3M | 4 | 1.5M | 5.0M |
| Traders/consumers trainings conducted | Number of trainings conducted |  | 4 | 1.5M | 4 | 2.0M | 4 | 2.5M | 4 | 3.0M | 4 | 3.0M | 12.5M |
| Calibration of working standards at national legal metrology laboratory | Bi- annual calibration of working standards |  | 2 | 0.6M | 2 | 0.6M | 2 | 0.6M | 2 | 0.6M | 2 | 0.6M | 3.0M |
| Establish weights and measures workshop and Procure working standards | Workshop established | Number of workshop established |  | 0 |  | 1 | 2M | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  | 2M |
| Working standards procured | Number of standards procured |  | 2 sets | 3.0M | 2 sets | 3.2M | 2 sets | 3.5M | 2 sets | 3.8M | 1 set  2.0M |  | 15.7M |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PROGRAMME NAME:** INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **OBJECTIVE:** BUILD RESILIENT INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **OUTCOME:** IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Sub**  **Programme** | **Key Output** | **Key**  **Performance Indicators** | **Linkages to SDG**  **Targets\*** | **Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)** | | | | | | | | | | **Total**  **Budget (KSh.**  **M)\*** |
| **Year 1** | | **Year 2** | | **Year 3** | | **Year 4** | | **Year 5** | |
| **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** | **Target** | **Cost** |
| 1.Industrial infrastructure development | Industrial development centres and food processing plants | No. of industrial centers and food processing plants established | Goal 9 | 5 | 15M | 5 | 15M | 5 | 17M | 5 | 17M | 5 | 17M | 84M |
| Renovation and refurbishment of  industrial development centres and food processing plants | No. of Industrial development centres refurbished |  | 2 | 3M | 3 | 4.5M | 3 | 4.5M | 3 | 5M | 3 | 5M | 21.5M |
| Establishment of a leather processing plant | No. of plants established |  |  |  | 1 | 50M |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50M |
| Equiping the centres with tools and machines | No. of tools and machines provided |  | 3 sets | 5M | 3 sets | 7M | 3 sets | 8M | 3 sets | 9M | 3 sets | 10M | 39M |
| 2. Enhancing market access and investment forums |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local, regional and international shows and exhibitions | No. of shows and exhibitions conducted | Goal 9 | 5 | 7.5M | 5 | 8M | 5 | 8.5M | 5 | 9M | 5 | 9M | 42M |
| 3.Capacity building programmes | Trainings on value addition, entrepreneurship, product development, standardization and intellectual property rights | No. of trainings conducted | Goal 9 | 8 | 2M | 8 | 2.5M | 8 | 3M | 8 | 3.5M | 8 | 4M | 15M |

* *Refer to the 169 SDGs Targets (*[*https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/)*](https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/)

*Worked Example*

* Refer *to the 169 SDGs Targets (*[*https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/)*](https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/)

## 4.2.2 Flagship Projects

The section should summarize all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information should be presented in Table 18.

### Table18: Flagship Projects

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project**  **Name** | **Location** | **Objective** | **Description of Key Activities** | **Key**  **Output(s)** | **Time Frame\*** | **Estimated cost (KSh.)** | **Source of Funds** | **Lead Agency** |
| Nyamira Integrated Agro Industrial Park ( IAIP) | Sironga | Enabling inclusive rural economy structural transformation through agro industrialization | -Land demarcation  -Fencing  -Prefeasibility  -Feasibility  -Business plan preparation  -construction  -operation and adaptation | -Prefeasibility and feasibility reports  -perimeter fencing  -stakeholders meetings | 5 years | 18B | -National government -County government  -Development partners | UNIDO |
| **Keroka Modern Market** | Keroka town Masaba | Conducive business environment | Secure market land,  Source for Funds,  Prepare Bqs,  Tender and Award,  Construction | A modern market constructed | 3years | 500m | County and National Government | County Government |
| Revoling fund | County wide | Sensitize and promote traders |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***\*Give time frame in years, i.e., the start and end year of the project implementation period.***

*Refer to the National Treasury Circular No. 1/2022 (Kenya Vision 2030 flagship programmes/projects identification criteria).*

Note: The programmes and projects should mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy, climate change, HIV and AIDS, Gender, Youth, Persons with Disability (PWD), and Disaster Risks among others.

## 4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International

**Development Frameworks**

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

1. Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans;
2. The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;
3. Africa’s Agenda 2063;
4. Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015;
5. EAC Vision 2050;
6. ICPD25 Kenya Commitments; and
7. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

This information should be presented in Table 19.

**Table 19: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **National Development**  **Agenda/Regional/International Obligations** | **Aspirations/Goals** | **County Government contributions/Interventions\*** |
| *Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium*  *Term Plan* | * To be among the top ten long- haul tourist destinations in the world * To move towards greater efficiency in the country’s marketing system * To create a vibrant and global competitive financial sector in Kenya | -Marketing and  branding of  tourist attraction  sites.  -Diversification  of tourism products;  -Development, maintenance  and adequate  financing of tourist  attraction sites  -Provide adequate  facilities at the tourist  attractions sites  -Conduct business trainings to improve business skills  -Organize Investment forums     * Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, * Give affordable loans to deserving businesses |
| *SDGs energy efficiency*  Kenya’s demographic dividends roadmap 2020/2030 | SDG8: Decent work and economic growth. (to promote safety on work safety, GMP and supply chain services)  SDG9: industry innovation and infrastracture (to promote industrial *energy efficiency and smart industry readiness*  SDG 17: partnerships for the goals(to develop charter of trust) | •  Conduct training needs analysis from which we derive areas of training eg marketing, value addition, record keeping   * -Mobilize the relevant supporting institutions like KIE, KEBS, KIRDI, KIPI etc to disseminate information on their products and services on the ground. * Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product * Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster. * -Build worksites and industrial development centres in each Sub County |
| • pillar number 3: Employment and entrepreneurship costing (expand internship apprenticeships and on-the job trainings opportunities for the youth and women | * Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product * Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster |
| *Agenda 2063* | Goal 4: transformed economics (manufacturing, industalization and value addition)  Economic diversification and resilience  Goal 9-continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional | * • Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, * Give affordable loans to deserving businesses * Identify participants for various exhibitions |
| Goal 20:Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development(African capital market,development assistance) | * Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, * Give affordable loans to deserving businesses * Identify participants for various exhibitions |
| EAC Vision 2050 | Attainment of sustainable growth and development of the parteners states | * Identify participants for various exhibitions |
| ICPD25 Kenya commitments | Commitment 8: Hames the demographic dividends through investments in health and citizen well-being: entrepreneurship | * Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster |
| Paris Agrrement on climatic changes | Finance( providing financial assistance to contrys that are less endowed and vulnerable | * Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, * Give affordable loans to deserving businesses |
| Kenya kwanza manifesto |  |  |

\*This should be presented either as priorities and/or strategies*.*

## 4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section should provide the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts.

* **Harnessing cross-sector synergies:** Indicate what considerations will be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts.
* **Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts:** State the mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures should be presented in the format indicated in Table 20.

### Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programme Name** | **Linked**  **Sector(s)** | **Cross-sector Impact** | | **Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact** |
| **Synergies\*/benefits** | **Adverse impact** |
| Road’s infrastructure | Trade | Connection to market centres | Pulling down of structures on road reserve | Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; Develop a resettlement plan. |
|  | Environment |  | Environment pollution | Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines |
| Trade | Road’s infrastructure | Connect to market centres | Pulling down of structures on road reserve |  |
| Lands and physical planning | More land for trade centres to be constructed | encroachment of public lands |  |
| Agriculture rural and urban development | Increase in more revenue accumulation |  |  |
| Tourism | Gender, Sports and Cultural promotion |  |  |  |
| Weights and measures | Agriculture, Rural and Urban development |  |  |  |
| Roads, energy and ICT |  |  |  |
| Industrialization | Agriculture, Rural and Urban development |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## CHAPTER FIVE: 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.

## 5.2. Institutional Framework

This section should provide the institutional framework of the County including an organizational chart that displays the implementation the CIDP and how the County’s internal transformation needs are addressed. The framework should indicate the County Government’s institutional arrangements and demonstrate linkages with the National Government Departments at the county as well as other key stakeholders.

*Figure 3: Organizational Chart*

The section should also indicate the specific roles of the key institutions towards implementation of the CIDP as in Table 21.

### Table 21: Institutional Arrangement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S/No**. | **Institution** | **Role in Implementation of the CIDP** |
| 1. | County Executive Committee |  |
| 2. | County Assembly |  |
| 3. | County Government Departments |  |
| 4. | County Planning Unit |  |
| 5. | Office of the County  Commissioner |  |
| 6. | National Planning Office at the county |  |
| 7. | Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county |  |
| 8. | Development Partners |  |
| 9. | Civil Society Organizations |  |
| 10. | Private Sector |  |
|  | … |  |

## 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

This section should indicate the projected financial resources required for each sector during the plan period. The section should also include the percentage of the total budget for each sector. This information should be presented as in Table 22.

### Table 22: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector/Department Name General economic, commercial and labor affairs** | **Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)** | | | | |  |  |  |
|  | **FY**  **2022/23** | **FY**  **2023/24** | **FY**  **2024/25** | **FY**  **2025/26** | **FY**  **2026/27** | **FY**  **2027/28** | **Total** | **% of total budget requirements** |
| Trade development and promotion | **9.1** | **77.9** | **97.1** | **74.4** | **85.8** | **85.1** | **429.4** | 49.7 |
| Tourism promotion | **4.1** | **6.5** | **22** | **57.5** | **83** | **28.5** | **201.6** | **23.31** |
| Weights and Measures | **0** | **9** | **9.6** | **12** | **11.5** | **11.8** | **53.9** | **6.23** |
| Industrialization | **0** | **32.5** | **87** | **41** | **43.5** | **45** | **249** | **28.8** |
| **Total** | **13.2** | **95.9** | **215.7** | **184.9** | **184.6** | **170.4** | **864.7** |  |

**5.3.2: Revenue Projections**

### Table 23: Revenue Projections

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Revenue** | **Base year 2022/23** | **FY**  **2023/24** | **FY**  **2024/25** | **FY**  **2025/26** | **FY**  **2026/27** | **FY**  **2027/28** | **Total** |
| a) Equitable share | **4,736,133** | **5,209,746.1** | **5,730,720.7** | **6,303,792.8** | **6,934,172.1** | **7,627,589.3** | **36,542,154** |
| b) Conditional grants (GOK) | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| c) Conditional Grants  (Development Partners) | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| e) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (GoK) | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| f) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners) | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| g) Own Source Revenue | **52,603,817** | **57,864,198.7** | **63,650,618.6** | **70,015,680.46** | **77,017,248.5** | **84,718,973.4** | **405,870,5354.96** |
| h) Public Private Partnership (PPP) | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| g) Other sources (Specify) | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total** | **57,339,950** | **63,073,944.8** | **69,381,339.3** | **76,319,473.31** | **83,951,420.6** | **92,346,562.7** |  |

#### **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 24.

### Table 24: Resource Gaps

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FY** | **Requirement (Ksh. Mn)** | **Estimated (Ksh. Mn)** | **Revenue** | **Variance (Ksh. Mn)** |
| **2023/24** | **13.2** | *63.1* |  | *49.9* |
| **2024/25** | **95.9** | *69.4* |  | *26.5* |
| **2025/26** | **215.7** | *76.3* |  | *139.4* |
| **2026/27** | **184.9** | *83.9* |  | *101* |
| **2027/28** | **170.4** | *92.3* |  | *78.1* |
| **Total** | *680.4* | *385* |  |  |

#### 5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

This section should identify the feasible resource mobilization and management strategies to address the resource gap. The section should include capital financing strategies, operational financing strategies and other strategies that will enhance cost effectiveness.

**5.4 Asset Management**

The section should discuss the measures the County Government has put in place to manage its assets.

## 5.5 Risk Management

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

### Table 25: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Category** | **Risk** | **Risk Implication** | **Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)** | **Mitigation measures** |
| Financial | Inadequate financial resources | Stalled projects | Medium | Resource mobilization  Strategies |
| Technological | Cyber security  Risk | Breach of valuable information | High | Investment in cyber security risk management |
| Climate Change | Drought | Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity | High | Climate smart agriculture practices |
| Organizational | Inadequate  Human Resource Capacity | Inefficiency in  service delivery | Medium | Timely recruitment |
| … |  |  |  |  |

## CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

**6.1 Overview**

This chapter should outline how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods and tools should be 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 should highlight: 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

This section should summarize systems and structures put in place in the County to organize the M&E process for implementing the plan. This includes the institutional arrangement of the M&E function (Directorate/Unit), various committees and coordination of M&E activities i.e. departmental focal persons, champions and stakeholder engagement as stipulated in the CIMES guidelines.

## 6.3 M&E Capacity

This section should discuss M&E skills available, the resources allocated for M&E function and technological requirements for implementing the M&E function.

## 6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section should present programme outcome indicators by sector as captured in Table 17 on sector programmes in Chapter Four. The information should be presented as in Table 26.

### Table 26: Outcome Indicator Reporting

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programme** | **Outcome** | **Outcome**  **Indicator (s)** | **Baseline\*** | | **Mid**  **Term**  **Target** | **End**  **Term**  **Target** | **Reporting**  **Responsibility** |
| **Value** | **Year** |
| Rural integrated water development programme | Increased  access to  Safe water | Proportion of HH accessing safe water | 26% | 2022 | 38% | 50% | Department of  Water |
| Trade development and promotion | Improved business environment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tourism development and promotion | Increased Tourism Sector Contribution to the County’s Earnings Increased Tourism Sector Contribution to the County’s Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weights and measures | Increased consumer satisfaction and compliance to laws and regulation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrialization | Improved industrial environment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***\*Use most recent reliable statistics***

## 6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

This section should provide the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis and reporting arrangements in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards. This includes development of CIDP Indicator Handbook, standard reporting templates based on the County Annual Progress Report Guidelines. The County Government should also state how they integrate technology in M&E through the use of e-CIMES. The section should also provide the types of M&E Reports to be prepared and the frequency of reporting.

## 6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

This section should highlight how the County Government will disseminate, get feedback, engage citizens in M&E process as well as learning. Specific means of communicating M&E information based on unique needs of various stakeholders should be identified. The section should also present how M&E reports produced should be used for evidence-based decision making (*State of the County Address, peer to peer learning, presentation of the reports to Budget committees among others*).

## 6.7 Evaluation Plan

This section should identify key policy/programmes/projects for evaluations during or after the plan period. This may include rapid evaluations, impact evaluations, CIDP midterm/endterm Reviews or any other type of evaluation. The evaluations proposed can be at program or sector level. Due to the cost implication of evaluations, the proposals should be limited to key priority programs/Areas *(The criteria for selecting programs to include in this plan as well as template for presenting the plan are available in the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines, 2020*). The Plan should be presented as in Table 27.

### Table 27: Evaluation Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Policy/**  **Programme/**  **Project** | **Evaluation Title**  **(**  **)**  **specify the type** | **Outcome(s)** | **Use of the**  **Evaluation**  **Findings** | **Commissioning**  **Agency/ Partners** | **Anticipated**  **Evaluation**    **start date** | **Anticipated**  **Evaluation**    **end date** | **Evaluation**    **Budget (Kshs.)** | **Source of Funding** |
| 1 | CIDP | Midterm Review of the Third Generation  CIDP | Improved implementation of the CIDP | Improve implementation of CIDP. | CEC  Planning and Finance | June 2025 | Sept 2025 | Kshs.  XX  million | GoK/ Donor |
| 2 | Health  Sector  Programs | Rapid  Evaluation of the  Health Sector program | Increased access to health  Services | Improve the delivery of  health services | CEC  Health | June 2027 | Sept 2027 | Kshs.  XX  million | GoK/ Donor |
| 3 | … |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |