



REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYANDARUA



# Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan III 2023-2027

**CHANGE AGENDA FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND WEALTH CREATION**



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYANDARUA**

**NYANDARUA COUNTY INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN III  
2023-2027**

***CHANGE AGENDA FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND WEALTH CREATION***

2023-2027

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEZs	Agro-Ecological Zones
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AMS	Agricultural Mechanization Services
ATC	Agricultural Training Centres
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda
CARA	County Allocation of Revenues Act
CBC	Competency-Based Curriculum
CCCIMS	County Climate Change Information Management System
CEAP	County Environment Action Plan
CEC	County Environment Committee
CeREB	Central Region Economic Block
CESA	critically ecologically sensitive areas
CESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
CFA	Community Forest Associations
CHU	Community Health Unit
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoMEC	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
COVID 19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPR	Comprehensive Project Reports
CRA	Commission for Revenue Allocation
CSOER	County State of Environment Report
DTF	Decentralized Treatment Facilities
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	environmental and social safeguards
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FLOCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Actions
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic information system
GINI	Gross National Income
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSMP	Health and Safety Management Plans
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDEAS	Instruments for Devolution Advice and Support
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IGRTC	Intergovernmental Technical Relations Committee

IPPD	Integrated Personnel and Payroll Database
IPs	Industrial Parks
KAGRIC	Kenya Animal Genetic Resource Centre
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Program
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Programme
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
KYISA	Kenya Youth Inter-County Sports Association Games
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LREB	Lake Region Economic Bloc
MCA	Member of the County Assembly
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTPs	Medium Term Plans
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCTA	Nyandarua County Tourism Association
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NLC	National Lands Commission
NLO	National land offices
NOREB	Rift Economic Bloc
NYAWASCO	Nyahururu Water and Sanitation Company
OLWASCO	Ol'Kalou Water and Sanitation Company
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PFM	Public Finance Management
PLWD	Persons Living with Disabilities
PP1	Pre-Primary 1
PP2	Pre-Primary 2
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RTK	Real-Time Kinematic
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SHoMAP	Small Holder Market Access Program
SPRs	Summary Project Reports
STF	Settlement Fund Trustee
TGAN	Tree Growers Association
TIPS	Transitional Implementation Plans
TPU	Test pumping unit
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VTC	Vocational Training Centers
WRA	Water Resource Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Associations
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## **GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS**

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**County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP):** The County Government's five-year master plan for the county's economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial development to meet the service and infrastructural needs and its own targets for the benefit of all local communities.

**Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework:** The policy and operational context and process of ensuring policy priorities and intentions are delivered and/or are being delivered as intended, as measured against clearly defined performance indicators.

**Programme:** A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a Ministry or Department to achieve a specific objective; The programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

**Project:** A project is a set of co-ordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters. Projects aimed at achieving a common goal from a programme.

**Public Participation/Consultation:** Is a democratic process of engaging people in thinking, deciding, planning and playing an active part in the development and operation of services that affect their lives.

**Flagship/Transformative Projects:** These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation, among others. They be derived from the Vision 2030 or may be from County Specific Transformative Agenda.

**Demographic Dividend:** The accelerated economic growth that is achieved through a reduction in the population growth rate coupled with strategic investments in the health, education and economic opportunities for the population.

**Output:** The products, capital goods and services which results from an organisation/ institution/ agency operation.

**Monitoring:** A continuing function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to inform management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing organisation operation of the extent of progress and achievement of results in the use of allocated funds.

**Indicator:** Quantitative and qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement or to reflect the changes connected to an organisation's operations.

**Evaluation:** The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed operation, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The main objective is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, as well as efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

**Impact:** Positive and negative, intended or unintended long-term results produced by an organization operation, either directly or indirectly. Relates to the goal level of the log frame hierarchy.

**Stakeholders:** Agencies, organisations, groups or individuals who have a direct or indirect interest in the operation, or its evaluation.

**Sustainability:** The continuation of benefits from an intervention after major assistance has been completed.

**Outcome:** The medium-term results of an operation's output. Relates to the purpose level of the log frame hierarchy.

## COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

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### **Vision**

A wealthy, transformed and equitable county that provides quality life to its citizens.

### **Mission**

To transform Nyandarua through a practical, realistic and measurable strategy of economic, political and social transformation that brings every citizen on board to build a greater county and ensure equal distribution of resources and opportunities.





*His Excellency Hon. (Dr.) Moses N. Badilisha Kiarie  
Governor, Nyandarua County*

## FOREWORD

---

Devolution as stipulated in Chapter Eleven of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, is in its tenth (10th) year of implementation and through the two lapsed administration, a lot of milestones have been attained. The success story associated with devolution is there for all to witness. In the first County Government administration, 2013-2017, the devolved system of running public affairs was a new concept and faced a myriad of challenges ranging from; resistance to change, harmonisation of the work place philosophies for the defunct local authorities and devolved central government functions, high expectations compared to the reality, mismatch between the devolved functions and the accompanying resources, human and technical capacity deficiencies, low civic awareness and underdeveloped public participation framework.

The first generation CIDP, 2013-2017 was prepared without clarity on its confines. Nevertheless, its implementation formed the bedrock upon which the successive County administration and resource allocation frameworks have been etched. Through its implementation, the claim holders got a feel of what devolution was meant to offer. Then came the second generation CIDP which was greatly informed by lessons learnt from CIDP 1 preparation and implementation.

The second generation CIDP, which is in its last FY of its implementation, has further brought to fore the strengths of effective framework for planning, budgeting, programmes implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and feedback to the relevant stakeholders. Through the experiences of CIDP 2, my administrations is well armed to manage risks and uncertainties which are likely to affect actualization of the change agenda for our people. For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, many programmes were not conclusively implemented due to lockdowns, unrealised revenue targets, diversion of resources to combat the menace as well as the general global recession.

In the preparation and implementation of third generation CIDP (2023-2027) it is expected that County Governments are well equipped with the requisite tools to prepare a plan that balances stakeholder expectations, the resource generation capacities, and projected risks and uncertainties. Nyandarua CIDP 3 has employed the SMART approach where programmes contained herein are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Time Bound. This is in realization of the need to be empirical in running the affairs of the County.

The policy and legal framework in place led to effective preparation of this CIDP 3. In particular, Section 108 of the County Governments Act, 2012 (Revised, 2021) envisions a five-year County Integrated Development Plan with clear goals and objectives; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; provisions for monitoring and evaluation; and clear reporting mechanisms. In observance of the spirit of inclusivity, stakeholders were consulted in open fora across all the twenty five (25)

wards. Further, identified key stakeholders were put together to provide in-depth scrutiny and guidance on various sectoral programmes and their attendant outcomes. The development issues emerging from public participation foras acted as a key guiding factor when generating the priority areas for consideration in CIDP 3. Alignment to other plans was inevitable in recognition that Nyandarua exists in the wider global village.

The plans aligned to included local plans such as my change manifesto, Central Region Economic Bloc (CeREB) blue print, national plans such as Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan four (MTP-IV) and Bottom-Up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA), international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa Agenda 2063, Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, and United Nations Climate Change Conference Resolution (COP27). As such, the programmes contained in this planning document can be considered to encapsulate the aspirations of Nyandaruaans and beyond.

The key thematic areas of consideration in the implementation of CIDP 3 will be strengthening governance, promotion of productive sector(s), creating and supporting the necessary enablers (or foundations) as well as supporting social sectors. As postulated in my change manifesto, we will implement flagship projects targeting the health sector improvement, trade development and promotion, accessible water supply, all-around education development, promotion of ICT in employment creation and service delivery, youth empowerment, reliable infrastructure all year round, and extensive resource mobilization.

Actualizing the earmarked development agenda in CIDP 3 will require concerted energies from all the stakeholders. Chapter Five (5) of this plan has identified all the stakeholders who will be called upon to ensure that its aspirations come to fruition. Involvement, commitment and co-operation of the County Executive and its semi-autonomous agencies, County Assembly, non-state actors such as Faith-Based Organizations, Civil societies and public benefit organizations, Development partners, private sector, National Government, the national parliament, constitutional bodies, County residents and all other stakeholders will be paramount. My government will employ all the armoury at our disposal to ensure that resources are mobilized to ensure that programmes are fully implemented. Tracking and communication of the CIDP 3 implementation to our claim holders will form part of the organizational culture.

Its implementation will improve service delivery and spur generate economic growth necessary for job creation and the improvement of the living standards of our people. I would like to thank all stakeholders led by the people of Nyandarua County for their immense contribution to the development of this Plan.

I take this opportunity to commit myself and my fellow duty bearers to see that we fulfil our CIDP 3 Vision in an effective, efficient, accountable and participatory manner. I extend my hand to all partners with whom we shall work together to bring the aspirations our people desire and deserve.



**HIS EXCELLENCE HON. (DR.) MOSES N. BADILISHA KIARIE  
GOVERNOR, NYANDARUA COUNTY**



*His Excellency Hon. Mathaara Mwangi  
Deputy Governor, Nyandarua County*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The integrated development planning framework can only be successful when we leave no one behind. This is in recognition that every person has a contribution to make toward a common vision. The vision for this CIDP 3 ensures our County will be transformed to the desired level by bringing all our ideas and competencies to one table.

This plan has undergone various stages in its preparation to be a final document. The process started with the development of a concept as guided by Section 108 of the County Governments Act, 2012 (Revised 2021) and guidelines developed by the state department for Planning under the National Treasury and Planning. Thereafter, a technical sector working team was constituted to review the CIDP 2 which is expiring in the current FY 2022/23. This was followed by developing a stakeholder consultation framework which culminated in public participation fora being conducted across the County. The technical sector working teams drawn from all the departments and agencies worked tirelessly to ensure that the stakeholder consultations wish list was converted into implementable programmes and placed under a relevant sector within the plan. Under the SMART concept, the technical team ensured that all the programmes are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and fit the CIDP 3 implementation timeline of five years. On the other hand, the members of the public and other stakeholders gave invaluable input which informed the various programmes and outcomes.

The County Assembly through observance of the “distinct but interdependent roles” provided insights into areas of improvement when conducting public participation fora in their wards as well through other consultative meetings. The National Government departments came in handy when preparing this plan by providing data, and guiding on areas of co-operation to ensure we harness our synergies thereby avoiding duplication. Specifically, I wish to thank:

His Excellency the Governor Hon. (Dr) Moses Kiarie Ndirangu Badilisha for providing general leadership and blessings during the entire CIDP 3 preparation process. His change manifesto guided the identification of priority areas and strategies;

The County Executive Committee for participating in the preparation process by giving insights into the programmes and how they will be implemented. They further adopted the CIDP 3 to facilitate its finalization;

All the County technical departments who provided their knowledge, skills, and attitudes during public participation and drafting of this plan;

The County Assembly of Nyandarua under the leadership of Hon. Speaker Stephen Wachira Waiganjo. The County Assembly members were of great help when conducting public participation

and providing memoranda on priority areas specific to their wards. Further, the technical arm of the County Assembly under the leadership of the clerk supported the honourable members when interrogating the proposals contained in the CIDP 3;

The National Government, County Commissioner's office, and other departments for their valuable input and guidance on areas of collaboration. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) provided credible data which formed the background of the CIDP 3;

The National Treasury, State Department for Planning, the Council of Governors (CoG), Kenya Institute of Public Policy & Research Analysis (KIPPRA), and other agencies for developing and disseminating the CIDP 3 guidelines, as well as technical backstopping throughout the preparation process;

The Presidential Council of Economic Affairs who were of great technical assistance in ensuring that this CIDP 3 is fully aligned to the Kenya's national development agenda. Their involvement in the preparation exercise will ensure that the County's development priorities feed into the national development vision seamlessly; and

The great people of Nyandarua, within and diaspora, for providing their valuable inputs which guided in identifying where the five years priorities lie and any other person(s), or entity who in one way or another participated in the preparation of this CIDP 3.

Last but not least is to pass my gratitude to the Directorate of Economic Planning for co-ordinating the CIDP 3 preparation process on behalf of the entire County. Under the leadership of Hon. Mary Kamande, CECM, Finance, Economic Planning, and ICT, the preparation of this key plan for the County has been seamless and has also been undertaken professionally. I count on this department to move along with it during its implementation through technical backstopping, monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting.

The commitment, dedication, sacrifice and determination of all involved during its preparation can only be rewarded by the Almighty Lord. It is a sacred calling to transform the lives of people especially the less fortunate and this has been demonstrated by all the actors who participated in the preparation process.



**HIS EXCELLENCY HON. MATHARA MWANGI  
DEPUTY GOVERNOR, NYANDARUA COUNTY**





***Hon. Stephen Wachira Waiganjo***  
***Speaker, Nyandarua County***

## MESSAGE FROM THE SPEAKER

---

The Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan for Financial Year 2023/2024 to 2027/2028 is the third such Plan since the advent of Devolution in 2013. It is a comprehensive blueprint outlining our county's vision, goals, and strategies for sustainable development and progress. Aligned with the Kenya Vision 2030, the fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP) (2023-2028), the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa's Agenda 2063, and other national, regional, and international economic development frameworks, this plan encapsulates our commitment to positive transformation.

The development of the third Nyandarua CIDP involved an extensive consultative process, incorporating input from the County Executive, the County Assembly, and residents across the 25 electoral Wards, through multiple public participation forums and memoranda submissions in line with the provisions of Articles 1, 10, 118, 124, 201, 221, and 232. Accordingly, the plan is a true reflection of our people's aspirations.

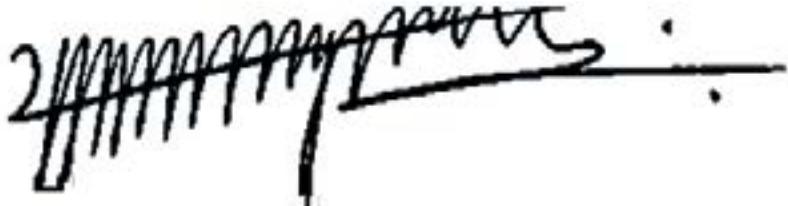
Recognizing the immense potential of our agricultural sector, the CIDP prioritizes its growth by promoting value addition and strengthening market linkages for our farmers. By investing in vital infrastructure such as rural roads and revitalizing cooperative societies, we aim to unlock the untapped potential of our agricultural sector, empowering our citizens with sustainable livelihoods.

Moreover, our plan places a paramount emphasis on education. We recognize the significance of providing capitation fees to Early Childhood Development Centers, which will enhance access to quality education for our children. We are also dedicated to equipping our youth in technical and vocational training institutes with the essential skills demanded by the 21st-century job market.

In the realm of healthcare, our plan underscores the importance of accessible and quality services for all residents. Through partnerships with the national government and other stakeholders, we will upgrade our health facilities, Notably the JM. Kariuki Referral Hospital and Engineer Level IV, strengthen disease prevention and control measures, and prioritize the maternal and neonatal health. We shall invest in health education and awareness programs to foster a culture of wellness and preventive care within our County.

To achieve these ambitious goals, effective governance, public participation, and cooperation between the County Executive and the County Assembly are vital. The Assembly remains committed to executing our Constitutional roles of legislation, representation, oversight and Budget Approval. In this regard, we undertake to support the Executive in its mandates while respecting the doctrine of Separation of Powers as envisioned under Article 174 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. By upholding transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in decision-making processes, we aim to facilitate economic transformation in adherence to the CIDP's objectives.

The Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan for 2023-2028 is a testament to our unwavering dedication singularity of purpose to building a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future for Nyandarua presently and for the future. This Plan encapsulates the aspirations and dreams of not only our leaders but also our people, and it is our collective responsibility to turn these aspirations into reality. The Government, under the leadership of the highly visionary Governor, H.E. Hon. (Dr) Moses Kiarie Ndirangu Badilisha, is resolute in its commitment to empower and transform our County into a model County.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "STEPHEN WACHIRA WAIGANJO". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "S" at the beginning.

**HON. STEPHEN WACHIRA WAIGANJO**  
**SPEAKER, NYANDARUA COUNTY**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The third-generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP3) is integral for the operationalization of all County programmes and projects in the medium-term period i.e. FY 2023/24 to 2027/2028. It follows the implementation of two plans since the inception of devolution. Subsequently, this plan has improved on the previous plans via resource projection and the envisaged plan for the period. Smart indicators have been sorted and linked to various national and international development goals which include the Bottom-up Economic Transformative Agenda, Medium Term Plan IV, Kenya Vision 2030 as well as the UN vision 2030-the Sustainable Development Goals. Further, for evaluation purposes, Chapter Six has the outcomes tied to each of the initiatives by both sub-sectors/departments and the sectors.

As per guidelines issued by the State Department in charge of planning, CIDP 3 has been formulated and consists of six sections that build premises on which the County development plan is laid out.

**Chapter One** has given a background/overview of the County and highlights the physiological features of the County, its position and size, demographic characteristics, climatic and ecological conditions, the administrative and political units and the human development index. This section informs on the basic characteristics of the County which are to inform on planning.

**Chapter Two** has reviewed the performance of the previous CIDP 2. The second-generation CIDP was ambitious and well thought out. However, from the review as elucidated in the chapter, the proportion of projects and programmes not implemented was noted to be higher due to limited resource streams and a lack of effective resource mobilization strategies. All the Departments have been reviewed as per various Executive Orders issued by H.E the Governor from time to time. Further, developmental issues are to inform the formulation of Chapter Four on development priorities and strategies. Challenges and lessons learned are pivotal in the formulation of CIDP 3 and are explained in the section.

**Chapter Three** gives the County planning an aerial view through which, the distribution of resources, utilities and the need thereof is noted. Through the pillars intimated in the County's spatial plan, pivotal subset areas of the pillars are reviewed with key highlights on the opportunities or otherwise. Through this section, areas, where the action is needed across all the sectors in the County (four sectors), are highlighted and critiqued.

**Chapter Four** gives an in-depth look into the sector's development priorities, strategies and programmes. Through this, flagship projects and cross-sectoral linkages have been highlighted. The flagship projects herein have been divided into two. These are those that are to be implemented by the County Government with its coffers and those to be implemented either by the National Government and/or through Public Private Partnerships (PPP). The disaggregation is expected to solely show accountability to Wanjiku. Further, the section shows the linkages with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), National Development Agenda (Kenya Vision 2030), Regional and International Development Frameworks are illustrated as well as how such links are to contribute to the achievement of the set objectives.

**Chapter Five** delves into the institutional framework of the County which also captures the organizational chart that illustrates the implementation of CIDP 3 and how the County's internal transformation needs are to be addressed in the mid-term. Further, projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gap, and measures of addressing the gaps are

provided. This section also addresses how County Assets are to be managed with anticipated risks in the implementation of the CIDP being reviewed with the mitigation measures laid out.

**Chapter Six** presents a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework through which the implementation of the plan is to be monitored and evaluated. The section highlights the county monitoring and evaluation structure, and its M&E capacity with the outcome indicators captured as informed by Chapter Four. To monitor and evaluate programmes and projects, it is of the essence that data collection, analysis, and reporting are reviewed. The Chapter has laid out a structure through which this is to be undertaken. Feedback mechanisms on the implementation, its review and the evaluation plan have been set out in the section.

## CHAPTER 1: COUNTY OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Background

Nyandarua County is located in the Mt. Kenya and Aberdare belt of Central Kenya. It was the original name of the Aberdare Ranges with the name “Nyandarua” meaning a drying hide, which is a reference to its silhouette. During the colonial period, it was inhabited by white colonial settlers who viewed Nyandarua as an agricultural and raw material-producing zone. Large areas of the Kenya Highlands were set aside for the colonialists and came to be known as the White Highlands. Nyandarua District was created in 1963. The locals then were laborers and lived in colonial villages. After independence, Nyandarua became a settlement zone, under the Settlement Fund Trustee (SFT)

Before the new constitutional dispensation of 2010, it was made up of seven districts namely; Kinangop, Nyandarua South, Kipipiri, Nyandarua Central, Mirangine, Nyandarua West and Nyandarua North. Further, it had two local authorities; Nyandarua County Council and Ol’Kalou Town Council. The Nyandarua District Headquarters then was in Nyahururu town which was later declared to be under Laikipia County after the delineation of the County boundaries when the Constitution 2010 was promulgated. This resulted in Nyandarua County losing a lot since major investments by the Central Government ministries and local governments had been directed there.

Nyandarua County headquarters are in Ol’Kalou town which is approximately 150 Kilometers North West of Nairobi. This town was the headquarter for the defunct Ol’Kalou town council which was the only elevated local authority in Nyandarua and had a small jurisdiction. Ol’Kalou was an underdeveloped urban centre with no tarmacked roads, parking lots, street lights, sewerage system and few financial institutions, among other amenities found in other urban centres. However, the County is in a prime location with urban centres/towns surrounding it such as Nakuru, Gilgil, Nyahururu, Naivasha, Kiambu, Murang’ a, Nyeri and Nairobi. To Nairobi, it is connected via (A2) to Mombasa, and Kisumu via (A12). This interconnectivity provides Ol’Kalou with an enviable opportunity to engage in trade and investments as it can be considered a hub within its environs. The County Government model of resource allocation and application will be inevitable in propelling its status to that of the neighbouring urban centres.

The mode of transport is predominantly via road with the road network and its interconnectivity to the neighbouring towns sufficient. The Ol’Kalou- Miharati-Engineer Road, class (B20) traverses the entire County of Nyandarua, from Dundori to Njabini. It connects to the Nakuru-Nairobi (A8) Highway via Dundori, Gilgil, Naivasha and Magumu points. The County is linked to Nyahururu and Gilgil by the (A4) road which then connects to the Nyahururu-Nyeri Road; class B21. The C487 road connects Ol’Joro’Orok to Dundori through Charagita centre. Road D1323 links Engineer and Naivasha facilitating movement from Nyandarua to Nakuru County. The airstrip in O1’Joro Orok Sub-County links the County to surrounding air transport facilities. The railway line connects the County to Nyahururu and Gilgil towns although the two are not operational.

The socio-economic mainstay in Nyandarua is Agriculture and related industries. The main agricultural produce includes Irish potatoes, cabbages, carrots, peas, floriculture, pyrethrum, sugar beet, cereals, poultry and dairy. This is due to the favourable climate and natural resources such as fertile soils. The high agricultural production has made Nyandarua County a top producer of Irish potatoes accounting for over a third of the national production and the second top producer nationally



of milk in turn becoming a food basket and a strategic County in national food security. The sector employs about 69% of the population and contributes approximately 73% of household incomes. Other significant contributors to the County economy are general commerce including wholesaling and retailing, tourism-related activities as well as timber sector which in turn has created significant employment opportunities.

Due to its location in Central Kenya, the inhabitants are predominantly of Kikuyu origin and settled from Kiambu, Murang'a and Nyeri during and after the colonial era. The Kikuyu account for more than 95% of the County inhabitants with other tribes accounting for the remaining 5%. The other major inhabitants include; Turkana, Gusii, Luo, and Luhya who settled there due to intermarriages and employment. These minority tribes are spread across the County evenly.

The County is also a member of the Central Region Economic Block (CeREB) comprising nine other member Counties namely Nakuru, Laikipia, Nyeri, Murang'a, Kiambu, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Kirinyaga and Meru. These counties are relatively homogeneous in terms of economic activities with all of them engaging heavily in agriculture. Further, the inhabitants are predominantly Eastern Bantus. Other regional economic blocks in the country include Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB), North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB), Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC), Jumuia Ya Kaunti Za Pwani, and South Eastern Kenya Economic Bloc.

## 1.2 Position and Size

Nyandarua is located in the central region of Kenya and lies between latitude 0°8' North and 0°50' South and between Longitude 35° 13' East and 36°42' West. It borders Kiambu to the South, Murang'a to the South East, Nyeri to the East, Laikipia to the North, and Nakuru to the West. The County is privileged to have the equator passing through two points in O1'Joro'Orok (Gatimu) and Ndaramwa (Gwa-Kung'u) sub-counties.

The area of the County is approximately 3245.1 Square Kilometres part of which is covered by the Aberdare Ranges. The map below shows the position of Nyandarua County.

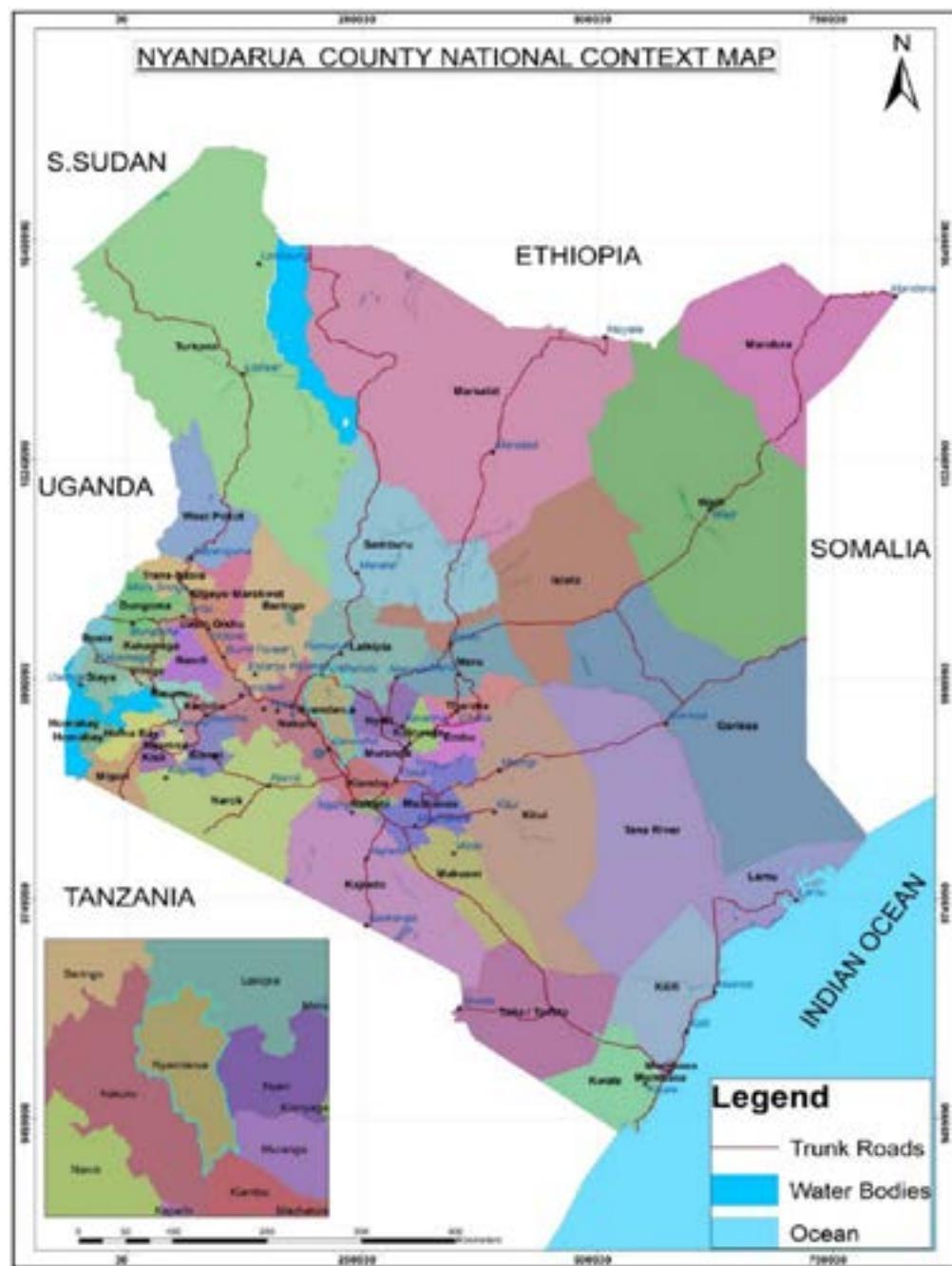


Fig 1: County Location

### 1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

#### 1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The formation of the County was greatly influenced by volcanism and faulting that created the major landforms namely: The Great Rift Valley to the west and the Aberdare ranges to the east. The County's topography is characterized by a mix of plateaus and hilly areas.

At 3,999 metres above sea level, the Aberdare Ranges is the highest point in the County while the lowest parts include Lake Ol' Bolossat, Leshau and the northern part of Ndaragwa Central Ward, lower Kaimbaga, and the western parts of Kipipiri, Githioro and Murungaru Wards. The flat areas include Kinangop and O1'Ka1ou/O1'Joro Orok plateaus.



Over time, rock weathering has transformed the Aberdare Ranges, which dissects the slopes into shallow valleys and the gorges with deep and well-drained soils. As they approach Ol'Kalou and Kinangop plateaus, these valleys flatten with only a few gorges draining river water down the escarpment and onto the floor of the Rift Valley. Ol'Kaou Salient Plateau in the north and Kinangop Plateau to the south stretch north-south between the Aberdare ranges and a system of fault scarps which form the escarpment. Dundori Hills represent a high weathering resistant block of the scarp. The two plateaus extend to about 80 km from north to south and about 40 km wide north of Ol'Kalou town. Gentle slopes intermitted by low hills flatten into marshlands and swamps. The rest of the land is well-drained and has fertile soils of volcanic origin. Soils in the Kinangop and Ol'Kalou plateaus are poorly drained clay loam. However, Ndaragwa, the northern part of Ol'Joro Orok and Ol'Kalou have well-drained clay loam with different crop production potential. The plateaus have the key settlement zones.

There are eight permanent rivers; Malewa, Ewaso Narok, Pesi, Turasha, Chania, Kiburu, Mkungi, and Kitiri. Lake Ol'Bo1osat which is the largest water mass in the County is fed by streams and underground water seepage from the Aberdare and Dundori hills. Human activities and clearing of the catchment areas for settlement have affected its natural refilling system and its existence is threatened.

The Aberdare Ranges is one of the country's major water towers. Moreover, the Aberdare ecosystem constitutes a dense forest with several animal species including elephants, baboons, Columbus monkeys, tree and ground squirrels, porcupines, and many bird species. On the slopes of the Aberdare Ranges are also the Mau Mau caves in Geta and Kimathi. The ranges offer great potential for local and foreign tourism in the County as they border the Aberdare National Park to the east and can be developed as nature trails and for mountain climbing.

### 1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

The temperature in the County ranges between 12°C in July and 25°C in December. The County can, therefore be considered to have a moderate temperature. High temperatures, which are low by the national average, are experienced between December and March with the lowest temperatures occurring in July. The highest temperature in December has a mean average of 25°C while the lowest in July has a mean average of 12°C. Variation of the temperature has adverse effects, especially on crop cultivation; when cold air during clear nights on the moorlands of the Aberdare Ranges flows down the Kinangop and Ol'Kalou Plateaus it causes night frost almost monthly.

Maximum rainfall of about 1700 mm is received during March and May which coincide with the wet season, (also known as the second season) and minimum rainfall of about 700 mm during September-December (coinciding with the dry season, also known as the first season). The rainfall decreases from East to West. Nyandarua County has had reliable rainfall which is generally well distributed throughout the year but is starting to be erratic due to climate change. The Aberdare Ranges and the Dundori Hills influence rainfall distribution in the area, with areas like Njabini and South Kinangop receiving higher amounts of rainfall while areas of Ndaragwa and Ol'Kalou receive comparatively low rainfall. In a typical year, the County experiences two rainy seasons: long rains from March to May with a maximum rainfall of 1700 mm and short rains from September to December with a maximum rainfall of 700 mm. The average annual rainfall of the County is 1500 mm. Nyandarua County has an average relative humidity of 71.5%.

### 1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

Some areas in the County are in the highland savannah zone, characterized by scattered trees with expansive grass cover. In elevated areas, tree cover increases forming thick forests with thick undergrowth. However, most of the natural vegetation has been cleared leading to environmental hazards such as environmental degradation which has claimed large portions of arable land. This has had some negative effects such as reduced rainfall, soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, poor health and reduced food production.

The County is categorized into seven agro-ecological zones (AEZs) (Abdi, 2004; Jaetzold et al., 2010) namely:

- UH1 (North and South Kinangop), which receives relatively high rainfall
- UH2 (North Kinangop), which falls in the high rainfall zone
- UH3 (Ol Kolou, Kinganop)
- UH4 (Ol jor Orok, Kipipiri)
- LH3 (Ol Kalou), receiving a moderate amount of rainfall
- LH4 (Ndaragwa, Kipipiri), in dry, ranching zone
- LH5 (Ndaragwa), which is largely dry

The County has been greatly affected by climate change. This has led to emergent weather patterns which were hitherto unprecedented. Incidences of unpredictable weather patterns have become common in the last decade affecting negatively agriculture production as well as increasing health challenges associated with weather changes. Floods and droughts have become common occurrences lately.

The Climate has been observed to change in Nyandarua. Since 1981, the first wet season has experienced a moderate (1 °C) increase in mean temperature and associated reduction in the crop cycle, and a slight tendency for increasing precipitation. The second wet season experienced a mild (~0.5 °C) increase in temperature and no change in precipitation. Looking to the future in the years 2021-2065, prolonged moisture stress is projected to occur across both seasons of the year analysed, whereas intense precipitation looks to change little.

## 1.4 Administrative and Political Units

### 1.4.1 Administrative Units

#### County Government's administrative units

The County has five administrative sub-counties under the County Government jurisdiction. They include; Kinangop, Kipipiri, Ol Kalou, Ol Joro Orok and Ndaragwa. Each sub-county is headed by a sub-county administrator who co-ordinates service delivery. A sub-county is further divided into wards with the County having a total of twenty-five (25) wards, administered by a Ward administrator. The number of wards per Sub County is dependent on the sub-county area. Kinangop is the biggest Sub-County with eight Wards while Kipipiri, Ol'Kalou and Ol'Joro Orok have four Wards each and Ndaragwa has five Wards. The County is yet to establish village administration units.

Kinangop being the largest Sub-County covers 822 km<sup>2</sup> while Ol'Joro Orok Sub-County covering 389.1 Km<sup>2</sup> is the smallest.



Table 1: County Government Administrative Wards by constituency

Sub County	No. of Wards	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Kinangop	8	939
Kipipiri	4	544
Ol'Kalou	5	670
Ol'Joro Orok	4	439
Ndaragwa	4	654
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,246</b>

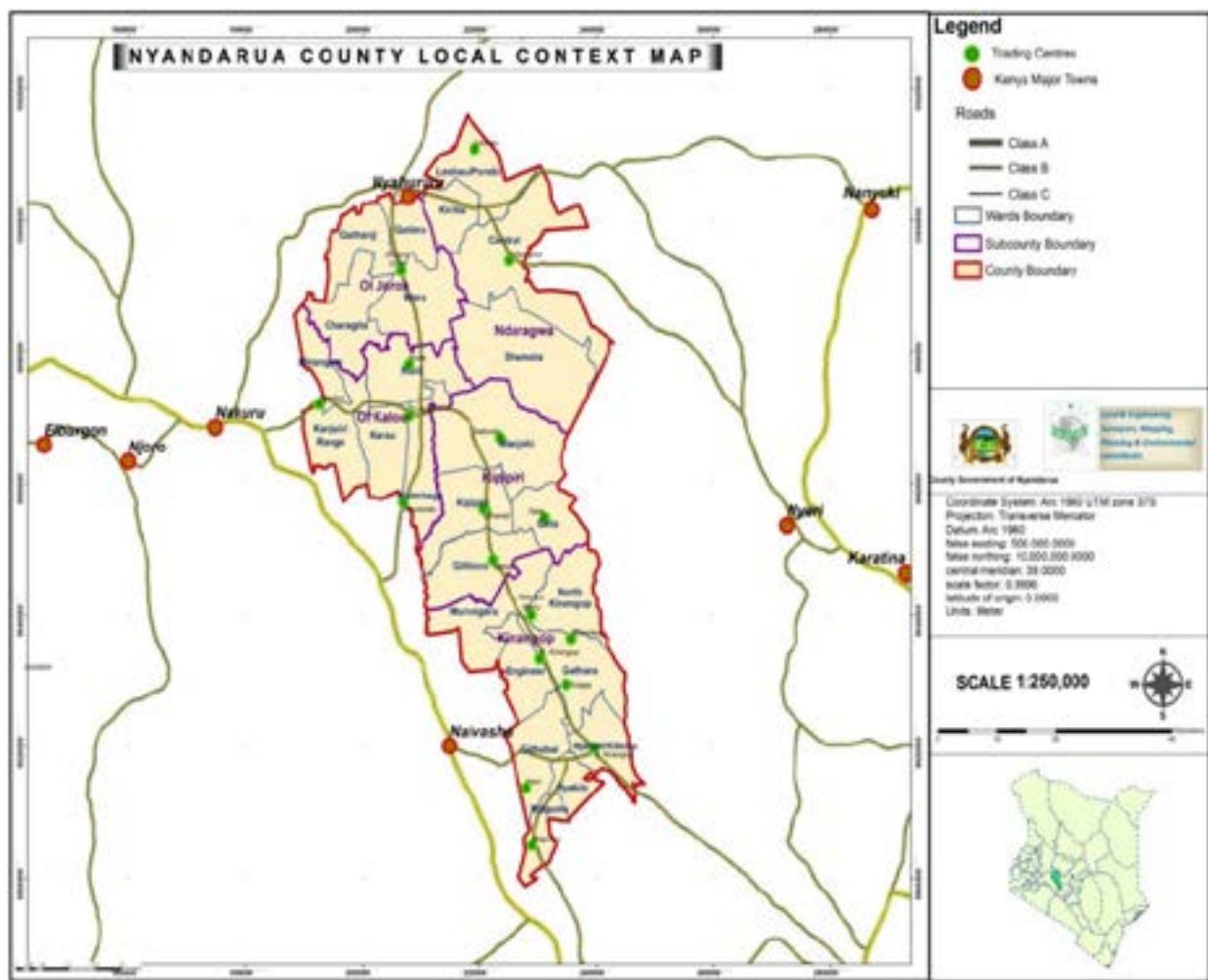


Fig 2: County's Administrative and Political Units

### National Government Administrative Units

Nyandarua County has nine (9) sub-counties, twenty-six (26) Divisions, sixty-eight (68) locations and one hundred and eighty-three (183) sub-locations as shown in table 1.

**Table 2: Area of the Sub-Counties and Wards**

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of sub-locations	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Aberdares	1	6	13	717
Kipipiri	3	12	32	456
Wanjohi				
Mirangine	4	11	21	246
Kinangop	6	7	36	294
Nyandarua Central	4	9	27	347
Nyandarua North	3	8	23	528
Nyandarua West	3	7	14	385
<i>Gathanji</i> <sup>1</sup>	2	8	17	
Nyandarua South	** <sup>2</sup>	**	**	314
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3286</b>

Source: County Commissioner's office, Nyandarua, (Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government) and KNBS – Nyandarua County 2022 CSA.

Each sub-county is headed by a Deputy County Commissioner, the division is headed by an assistant County Commissioner, the location is headed by a chief and the sub-locations are headed by an assistant chief. These are the units under which critical national government functions such as internal security, and the registration of births and deaths are undertaken. This has greatly improved service delivery by bringing services closer to the claim holders whilst accelerating urbanisation across the County townships given the administrative units.

#### 1.4.2 Political Units (Constituencies, electoral Wards)

The County has five constituencies whose boundaries and names are the same as those of the County Government sub-counties namely; Kinangop, Kipipiri, Ol Kalou, Ol Joro Orok and Ndaraagwa. Each constituency through the electoral process is headed by the Member of the National Assembly. Each constituency is further divided into wards which are headed by the Member of the County Assembly (MCA). The boundaries for the constituencies and wards were delineated by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). At the County Level, there are representatives at the National Assembly and Senate having an elected woman representative and senator respectively.

1 Area indeterminate – Created in recently.  
2 Information lacking

**Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency**

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
Kinangop	Engineer
	Gathara
	North Kinangop
	Murungaru
	Njabini/Kiburu
	Nyakio
	Githabai
	Magumu
Kipipiri	Wanjohi
	Kipipiri
	Geta
	Githioro
Ol'Kalou	Karau
	Kanjuiri Ridge
	Mirangine
	Kaimbaga
	Rurii
Ol'Joro Orok	Gathanji
	Gatimu
	Weru
	Charagita
Ndaragwa	Leshau/Pondo
	Kiriita
	Central
	Shamata

*Source:*

The spread of these constituencies and wards is greatly defined by unique climatic, physical and topographical characteristics. The economic activities in these areas are predominantly agriculture based. The southern part of the County is majorly cold and is mostly engaged in horticulture and dairy to a higher extent compared to the northern part which is majorly engaged in cereals and beef production.

## 1.5 Demographic Features

### 1.5.1 Population Size Composition and Distribution

The Kenya National Population and Housing Census, 2019, stated that the county had a population of 638,289 persons of whom 315,022 (49.3 per cent) were male and 323,247 (50.6 per cent) were female. The County had a total number of 179,686 households with an average household size of 3.5 persons. The population density at the time was 194 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

The population projections are anticipated to be 682,740 in 2022, 721,112 in 2025 and 746,009 in 2027.

In 2019, Kinangop Sub-County had the highest number of households with a population of 205,280 persons whereas Ol'Joro Orok had the least number, with 97,965 persons. This implies that 32.16 per cent of the entire County population resides in Kinangop while 15.34 per cent reside in Ol Joro Orok. Table 4 provides the population at the time of the census in 2019 and its projections for the periods; 2022, 2025 and 2027 segregated by sex. The projections have factored in key demographic considerations such as fertility, mortality, birth and immigration rates. The average intercensal population growth rate is 2.2%.



*H.E the Deputy Governor planting a tree during graduation ceremony at Ol'joroOrok Agricultural Training Centre*



Table 4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

County/ Sub-County	2019			2022			2025			2027		
	Male	Female	Total									
Nyandarua	315,022	323,247	638,289	335,847	346,893	682,740	354,096	367,016	721,112	365,883	380,126	746,009
Kinangop	100,884	104,387	205,280	107,553	112,023	219,576	113,397	118,521	231,917	117,172	122,755	239,924
Kipipiri	46,113	47,740	93,855	49,161	51,232	100,391	51,833	54,204	106,033	53,558	56,140	109,694
Ol'Kalou	70,776	71,697	142,476	75,455	76,942	152,398	79,555	81,405	160,963	82,203	84,313	166,521
Ol'Joro Orok	48,752	49,209	97,965	51,975	52,809	104,787	54,799	55,872	110,677	56,623	57,868	114,498
Ndaragwa	48,497	50,214	98,713	51,703	53,887	105,587	54,512	57,013	111,522	56,327	59,050	115,372

Source: KNBS

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	35,356	34,632	69,988	38,275	38,588	76,863	39,205	39,769	78,974	39,254	39,817	79,071
5-9	37,963	36,940	74,903	36,736	37,063	73,799	37,644	38,142	75,786	38,263	38,936	77,199
10-14	42,540	40,333	82,873	35,547	35,723	71,271	36,183	35,983	72,165	36,789	36,698	73,487
15-19	39,433	36,135	75,568	34,402	34,771	69,173	34,988	35,320	70,307	35,410	35,493	70,903
20-24	24,219	24,244	48,463	31,526	33,805	65,331	34,020	34,560	68,581	34,411	34,928	69,339
25-29	18,837	20,089	38,926	29,422	31,764	61,186	29,694	33,497	63,191	31,349	34,015	65,364
30-34	19,622	22,409	42,031	25,407	26,934	52,341	28,680	30,567	59,247	28,860	31,722	60,582
35-39	18,748	20,476	39,224	21,559	22,139	43,698	22,779	24,133	46,912	24,922	26,521	51,443
40-44	16,905	18,189	35,094	19,797	19,600	39,397	20,311	20,384	40,695	21,111	21,691	42,802
45-49	15,468	16,761	32,229	16,266	16,531	32,797	18,894	18,619	37,513	19,228	19,133	38,361
50-54	12,802	13,932	26,734	12,780	13,529	26,309	13,959	14,730	28,689	15,643	16,086	31,729
55-59	10,751	11,505	22,256	9,752	10,515	20,267	11,351	12,302	23,653	12,101	13,080	25,180
60-64	6,859	7,193	14,052	6,984	7,429	14,413	8,035	8,929	16,964	9,019	10,071	19,089
65-69	5,368	5,951	11,319	5,024	5,256	10,280	5,653	6,082	11,734	6,283	7,022	13,306
70-74	4,334	5,344	9,678	4,211	4,425	8,636	3,984	4,352	8,336	4,349	4,860	9,209
75-79	2,485	4,229	6,714	3,343	3,586	6,929	3,595	3,978	7,573	3,471	3,933	7,404
80+	3,328	4,884	8,212	4,816	5,235	10,051	5,121	5,670	10,791	5,422	6,118	11,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,018</b>	<b>323,246</b>	<b>638,264</b>	<b>335,847</b>	<b>346,893</b>	<b>682,740</b>	<b>354,096</b>	<b>367,016</b>	<b>721,112</b>	<b>365,883</b>	<b>380,126</b>	<b>746,009</b>

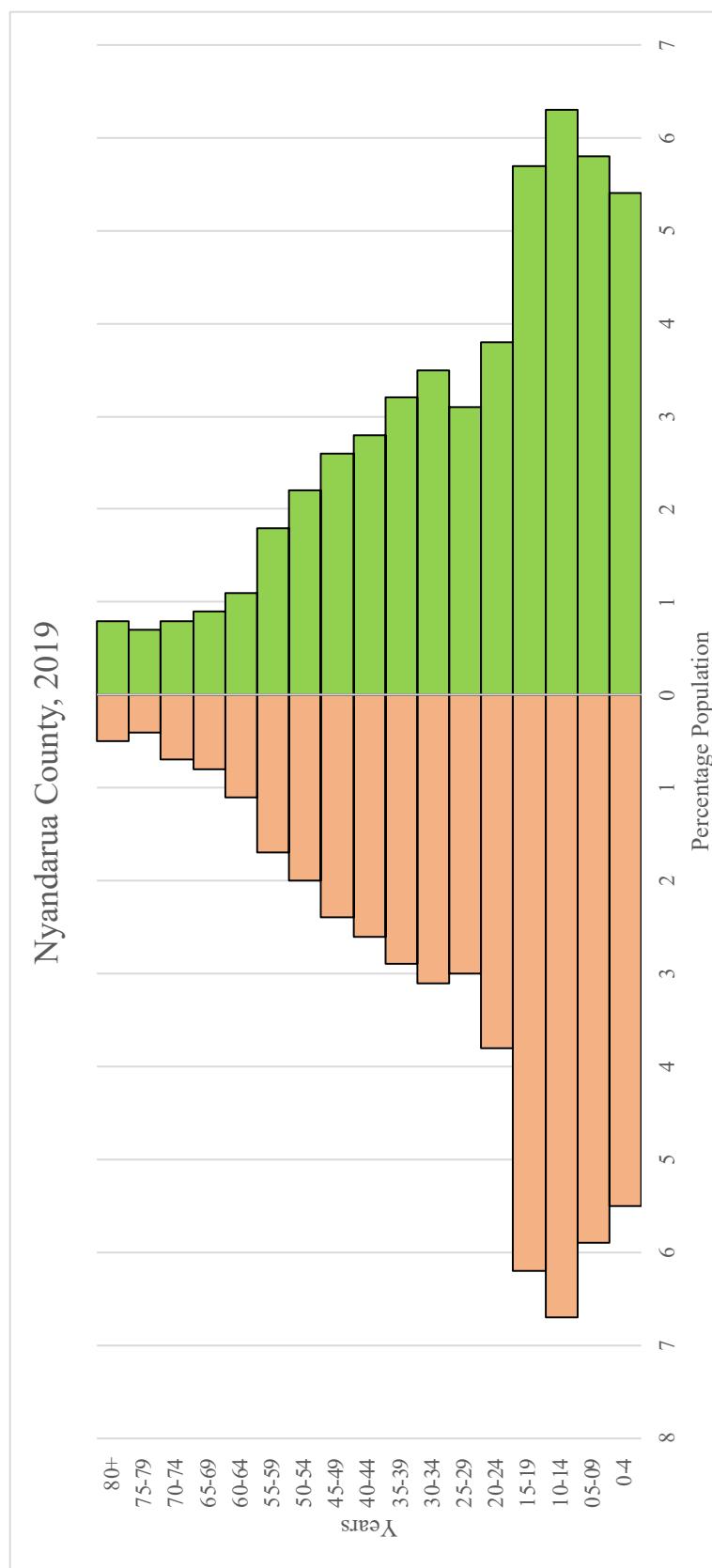


Figure 3: Nyandarua County Population Pyramid

An analysis of the County population by age cohort reveals that a higher population is placed in the younger age groups. The population decreases as age increases. In 2019 for instance, there were 227,764 persons between 0-14 years which represent 35.7 per cent of the total population. This is in contrast to 49,975 persons who are over 60 years and represent 7.82 per cent. Those below 35 years are 432,752 persons representing 67.8 per cent. The above implies that the majority of interventional programmes should target children and young adults as that is where the majority of the population lies. This includes health care and nutrition, education, and employment above among others. The population pyramid below highlights the differences in the population distribution.

## Urban Population

The level of urbanization in Nyandarua is low compared to other counties in the region. The level of services provided in the designated urban centres is also low compared to the package of facilities for an urban centre as spelt out in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The County has one municipality - Ol' Kalou Municipality.



The projected population in Nyandarua's urban centres is shown in Table 6

*Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centres*

Urban Area	Census (2019)		2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Engineer	2,502	2,822	5,324	2,667	3,028	5,696	2,812	3,204	6,016	2,906	3,319
Njabini	1,915	2,014	3,929	2,042	2,161	4,203	2,153	2,287	4,439	2,224	2,368
Ol' Kalou	6,567	6,667	13,234	7,001	7,155	14,156	7,382	7,570	14,951	7,627	7,840
Ndunyu Njeru	2,132	2,222	4,354	2,273	2,385	4,658	2,396	2,523	4,919	2,476	2,613
Kasuku	1,020	1,189	2,209	1,087	1,276	2,363	1,147	1,350	2,497	1,185	1,398
Ol' Joro Orok	1,028	1,088	2,116	1,096	1,168	2,264	1,156	1,235	2,391	1,194	1,279
Mairo Inya	15,027	15,500	30,527	16,021	16,634	32,655	16,898	17,594	34,492	17,454	18,221
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,191</b>	<b>31,502</b>	<b>61,693</b>	<b>32,187</b>	<b>33,807</b>	<b>65,994</b>	<b>33,944</b>	<b>35,763</b>	<b>69,705</b>	<b>35,066</b>	<b>37,038</b>
											<b>72,105</b>

Table 6 shows that the County's urban population is 10.34% of the total population, which is expected to grow to 10.92% and 11.30% in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This increase in population is expected to exert pressure on the existing amenities such as schools, houses, water and health facilities in the urban centres. This, therefore, calls for proper planning by all the respective stakeholders to provide corresponding services.

### 1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

According to the 2019 KPHC, the population, households, area and population density for all the sub-counties are as shown in table 7;

*Table 7: Population Distribution and Density by Sub-County*

Sub-County	Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	2019 (Census)		2022 (Projection)		2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Ol' Kalou	670	142,476	213	152,398	227	160,963	240	166,521	249
Ol' Joro Orok	439	97,965	223	104,787	239	110,677	252	114,498	261
Ndaragwa	654	98,713	151	105,587	161	111,522	171	115,372	176
Kinangop	939	205,280	219	219,576	234	231,917	247	239,924	256
Kipipiri	544	93,855	173	100,391	185	106,033	195	109,694	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>3246</b>	<b>638,289</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>682,739</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>721,112</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>746,009</b>	<b>230</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The population density varied in 2019 from one Sub-County to the other ranging from 223 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in O1'Joro Orok which was the most densely populated Sub-County to 151 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in Ndaraagua which was the least densely populated Sub-County. Projections for 2022 indicate that Ojor orok sub county had 239 persons per KM<sup>2</sup> while Ndaraagua had 161 persons per KM<sup>2</sup>. The same trend is expected to be upheld in 2027, the end of the plan period. Kinangop sub county, inspite of having the largest population, ranks second in population density due to its vast land area.

### 1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Table 8 provides population projections for selected age groups namely: under 1 year; under 5 years; pre-primary; primary and secondary school-going ages; youthful and reproductive populations. Other significant categories are the labour force and the aged population.

*Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups*

Age Years	Description	2019 (Census)			2022 Projections			2025 Projections			2027 Projections		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	Infants	6,857	6,971	13,828	7,423	7,767	15,190	7,604	8,005	15,609	7,613	8,015	15,628
0-4	Under 5 Population	35,356	34,362	69,718	38,275	38,588	76,863	39,205	39,769	78,974	39,254	39,817	79,071
3-5	Pre-Primary	21,820	20,935	42,755	22,781	22,561	45,342	23,338	23,241	46,579	23,477	23,409	46,886
6-8	Lower Primary	22,283	21,891	44,174	21,563	21,964	43,527	22,096	22,603	44,699	22,459	23,074	45,533
9-11	Upper Primary	24,277	23,496	47,773	21,391	21,769	43,160	21,829	22,106	43,934	22,192	22,553	44,745
12-14	Lower/Junior Secondary	26,629	24,984	51,613	22,252	22,128	44,380	22,649	22,289	44,939	23,029	22,733	45,761
15-17	Senior Secondary	25,897	24,016	49,913	22,593	23,109	45,702	22,978	23,474	46,452	23,255	23,589	46,845
18-34	Youth	76,214	78,861	155,075	98,164	104,165	202,329	104,405	110,470	214,874	106,774	112,569	219,344
15-49	Women of Reproductive age	-	158,303	158,303	-	185,544	185,544	-	140,264	140,264	-	203,504	203,504
15-64	Working Age Population	183,644	190,933	374,577	207,895	217,017	424,912	222,711	233,041	455,752	232,052	242,740	474,792
65 +	Elderly	15,515	20,408	35,923	17,394	18,501	35,895	18,353	18,745	37,098	19,525	21,934	41,459

*Source. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2022*



### **Infants (Under 1)**

In 2019, under 1-year infants accounted for 2.17% of the entire population. This category of the population requires intense healthcare services due to its vulnerability. Demand for vaccinations, feeding and nutrition, and proper shelter are basic requirements for them to survive. This age category increased to 2.2% of the entire population indicating programme upscale on aforementioned areas was requisite. The majority of the infants are female though by a small margin. By the end of the plan period (2027), the proportion of infants to the entire population will have reduced marginally to 2.09%.

### **Under 5 Population**

Children between 0 and 4 years constituted 10.92% of the entire population at the time of the Kenya National Housing Census in 2019. This category of the population grew to 11.26% in 2022. The children in this age bracket require interventions majorly in health, nutrition, early education, housing and play facilities. The County, in conjunction with the relevant partners should plan and implement programmes which address vaccinations, preventive and curative services, nutrition support to ensure proper growth and development, conducive early learning facilities, adequate clothing to cushion them against unfavourable weather conditions, proper housing, and sufficient play equipment to nurture them as they grow physically and in psychomotor skills development. By 2027, this proportion will be 10.6% representing a marginal decline compared to 2022.

### **Early Childhood Development Education –ECDE (3-5 years)**

Children in this age bracket attend the entry grades to the education system which include; playgroup, Pre-Primary 1 (PP1) and Pre-Primary 2 (PP2). The first level of education under the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), is at the pre-primary stage where learners are engaged in their early years of education. In 2019, this age category represented 6.7% of the entire population while in 2022, it represented 6.64%. ECDE is predominantly a County Government function. For this age category, the Government, in conjunction with other stakeholders, should put up adequate learning and play facilities to ensure that children do not travel long distances to access the same. In line with the recommended teacher: pupil ratio and textbook: pupils ratio, adequate interventions should be put in place to ensure that they are adhered to. Feeding programmes should also be enhanced to ensure that nutrition and enrolment rates are increased. To ensure proper health for these children, initiatives such as school children deworming should also be strengthened. Promotive programmes to ensure enrolment both gross and net enrolments are increased to ensure universal access to basic education.

### **Lower Primary Age (6-8 years)**

Under the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) programme, this age category encompasses the lower primary school going children. In 2019, this represented 6.92% of the total population and 6.38% in 2022. The management of this level of education is under the purview of the national government. This population category should also be provided with supportive programmes on health as well as sports and arts development. Transition, enrolment and education standards should also be supported at these levels. The consideration under this age category include; promotion of education standards, the teacher: student ratio, student: textbook ratio, and student: classroom ratio all of which are critical in ensuring that the basic education foundation are well built.

### ***Upper Primary age (9-11 years)***

This age category comprises of children who are in the upper primary levels of education. The proportion of this category compared to the general population stood at 7.48% in 2019 at the time of conducting the national housing and population census. The proportion in 2022 was 6.32% and at the end of plan period, 2027, is expected to be at 6%.

Considerations in this category would be similar to lower primary with health, competency and skills nurturing and development initiatives being of prime consideration. In imparting the desired knowledge, adequate staffing and infrastructural support should be availed by the national government.

### ***Lower/Junior Secondary age (12 to 14 years)***

The age category here includes children at the introductory levels of secondary education. The CBC envisages that the students between 12 and 14 years have started maturing and identifying their competencies which they intend to pursue. The right interventions should be put in place to ensure that proper identification of probable talents are identified. Motivational and mentorship programmes would be required to guide on the same. In addition, proper education infrastructure, staffing, talent development, nutrition and reproductive education should be incorporated as the students join adolescence. In 2019 and 2022, the proportions of this age category compared to the total population stood at 8.09% and 6.5% respectively. This is expected to increase to 6.13% in 2027.

### ***Senior Secondary age (15-17 years)***

The students transitioning from junior secondary will join the senior secondary level of education. They represent the adolescence stage of development. The proportion for this age category compared to the total population was 7.82% and 6.69% in 2019 and 2022 respectively. This education level is under the national government's management and emphasis should be on ensuring proper transition from one class to the next as well as retention. The high cost of living has depleted disposable incomes leaving parents and guardians unable to pay school fees. Interventions such as bursaries and scholarships should be up-scaled to enable the students concentrate in their studies. Other considerations under this age category include; promotion of education standards, the teacher: student ratio, student: textbook ratio, and student: classroom ratio all of which are critical in ensuring that the required standards are adhered to. Career guidance and counselling should also be a priority. Sanitation and hygiene, health education, environment conservation initiatives, sports and arts development as well as emergency and disaster response are other areas to be looked into.

### ***Youth (18-34 years)***

The largest single population cohort in the County is the youth. This category includes persons who have just left or are leaving secondary school, in post-secondary institutions, newly employed and young parents. This segment is expected to increase from 24.3% in 2019, to 29.63% in 2022 and slightly decline to 29.4% in 2027. Being the majority of the population, interventions should be put in place to ensure that they are fully supported. These include strengthening the VTCs, TVETs and university education as key drivers to equipping the youth with the skills, knowledge and attitudes needed to employ them and gainfully contribute to national development. Provision of



bursary, infrastructure support, incubation centres, ICT development, sports and arts development, empowerment programmes, counselling and mentorship services should be prioritized. Trade promotions, entrepreneurship and industrialization should be explored as avenues to gainfully engage them.

### ***Women of Reproductive age (15-49 years)***

This segment of the population is crucial in ensuring the continuity of the human race. It represents women whose bodies can bear children without any expected complications. In 2019, this population was 24.8% and grew to 27.18% in 2022. This age category requires a lot of health interventions such as reproductive and sex education, and antenatal and postnatal services. With increased incidences of single parenthood, empowerment programmes should be developed to support them and their dependents.

### ***Working Age Population (15-64 years)***

As shown in table 8, the working-age population or the labour force in 2019 was 374,577 persons representing 58.68% of the entire population which implies that the County's programmes and interventions should be geared towards employment creation. The proportion increased to 424,912 persons representing 62.24% in 2022 showing a sizeable growth. The Government should ensure that programmes being implemented are sensitive to this age cohort to avoid idleness and dependence at household level. Through various sectoral programmes especially in the productive sectors, sufficient resources should be applied in areas such as agriculture, trade, industrialization, entrepreneurship, cooperatives, talent development, and tourism among other areas with employment creation potential. The Bottom-up Economic Transformative Agenda (BETA) has really endeavoured to tap into this cohort to ensure that employment opportunities are created and in turn creating a reliable revenue base for the economy at individual, household, industry and government levels.

### ***Elderly (65 + years)***

This population represents those who are past the working age and have mostly transitioned to dependency. This category requires programmes which are aimed at supporting the old persons including cash transfers, pensions, health services support especially for old age-related ailments, and conducive housing among others. This population can also be used in advancing the cultural heritage and impart values and principles to the younger generation. This segment should, therefore, be incorporated into culture promotion and mentorship programmes. The population segment was 5.63% in 2019 and declined to 5.26% in 2022. It is expected that 5.56% of the total population will be in this category by 2027.

## 1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities

*Table 9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex*

Type	5+				5-14				15-24				25 - 34				35 - 54				55+				
	M	F	Inter	T	M	F	Inter	T	M	F	Inter	T	M	F	Inter	T	M	F	Inter	T	M	F	Inter	T	
Hearing	847	1050	-	1897	141	116	-	257	104	79	183	67	70	137	131	131	-	262	404	654	-	1058			
Speech/ communicating	1032	752	-	1784	314	207	-	521	228	127	355	150	91	241	168	133	-	301	172	194	-	366			
Visual	2016	3020	-	5036	300	216	-	516	233	318	551	88	197	285	362	625	-	987	1033	1664	-	2697			
Mental/ cognition	1825	2472	-	4298	245	183	-	428	250	173	423	241	173	414	406	499	-	905	683	1444	-	2128			
Physical/ mobility	2654	4969	-	7623	223	183	-	406	164	125	289	138	125	263	475	700	-	1175	1654	3836	-	5490			
Self-care	1181	1307	-	2489	248	182	-	430	181	99	280	129	80	209	210	183	-	393	413	763	-	1177			
<b>Total</b>																									<b>12916</b>

Source: KNBS

*The type of disability and Age classification is adopted from the 2009 Census Analytical Report on Disability*

From table 9, the majority of the disabled persons are 55 years and above. The most prevalent disability is associated with mobility challenges across all age cohorts. This is followed by visually impaired persons while the least is communication-related challenges. Interventions especially in health and social support should be targeted towards supporting them.



### 1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

The demographic dividend (DD) which is defined as the opportunity to achieve rapid socio-economic development occasioned by a decline in fertility levels and strategic investments in key sectors has been fronted as a solution to the myriad of problems being experienced by developing countries. The harnessing of the demographic dividend is an opportunity for counties to address their development challenges which include high unemployment levels, high poverty incidences, forced migration by inhabitants, low education levels, and morbidity incidences among others.

DD presents counties with the opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. It is the result of changes in population age structure that occurs from a decline in both child mortality and fertility during the third stage of demographic transition. The size of the dividend depends on how much working people can produce and how much households can afford to consume. This in turn depends on how educated and skilled they are, the availability of formal employment, when and how many children women have, and policies that make it easier for young parents and women to work.

The demographic dividend pillar focuses on four key pillars namely:

- Health and well-being;
- Education and skills development;
- Employment and entrepreneurship; and
- Rights, governance and youth empowerment.

In Nyandarua County, how the county government will prioritize its investments is as important as where it invests. Ultimately, a county's ability to exploit the demographic dividend is highly dependent on the government's ability to design, implement and deliver multisector interventions and programmes. Investment in effective cross-sector interventions – such as nutrition and sanitation – alongside investment in the key sectors of education, health, agriculture, social development and WASH and the environment is the real game changer in terms of increasing the pace of progress for social improvements, increased household income and the County's economic growth.

There are four mechanisms through which the benefits are delivered: Increased labour supply- However, the magnitude of this benefit appears to be dependent on the ability of the economy to absorb and productively employ the extra workers rather than be a pure demographic gift -Increase in savings as the number of dependents decreases, individuals can save more. This increase in national savings rates increases the stock of capital in counties already facing shortages of capital and leads to higher productivity as the accumulated capital is invested. Human capital. Decreases in fertility rates result in healthier women and fewer economic pressures at home. This also allows parents to invest more resources per child, leading to better health and educational outcomes. Increasing domestic demand is brought about by the increasing GDP per capita and the decreasing dependency ratio. Low fertility initially leads to low youth dependency and a high ratio of working age to the total population. However, as the relatively large working-age cohort grows older, population ageing sets in.

#### 1.5.5.1 Demographic window

The Demographic Window is defined to be that time in a county's demographic evolution when the proportion of the population of the working age group is particularly prominent. This occurs when the demographic architecture of a population becomes younger and the percentage of people able to

work reaches its height. The exact technical boundaries of the definition have defined it as a period when the proportion of children and youth under 15 years falls below 30 per cent and the proportion of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent.

Typically, the demographic window of opportunity lasts for 30–40 years depending upon the country. Because of the mechanical link between fertility levels and age structures, the timing and duration of this period is closely associated with those of fertility decline: when birth rates fall, the age pyramid first shrinks with gradually lower proportions of the young population (under 15 years) and the dependency ratio decreases as is happening (or happened) in various counties over several decades. After a few decades, low fertility, however, causes the population to get older and the growing proportion of elderly people inflates again the dependency ratio as is observed in present-day European countries.

Counties such as Nyandarua have yet to enter the demographic window, being among the few counties yet to open its window which is expected to open in 2035, have a high dependency ratio (ratio of dependents to working-age population) and therefore the demographic potential for high economic growth is not favourable because a high dependency ratios tend to not boost savings and investments in human capital.

But this so-called “demographic bonus” (or demographic dividend) remains only a potential advantage as low participation rates (for instance among women) or rampant unemployment may limit the impact of favourable age structures.

**Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential**

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	638,289	695,531	708,321	721,112	733,560	746,009
Population below 15(%)	35.7%	32.1%	31.8%	31.4%	33.9%	30.8%
Population between 15-64(%)	58.7%	55.6%	53.5%	63.2%	64.2%	63.2%
Population above 65(%)	5.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%
Dependency ratio	70.4%	67.3%	69.4%	62.4%	61.2%	55%
Fertility rate	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1

*Source: NCPD*

Table 10 shows the projected population till the year 2027. This shows that the population will increase gradually thereby the county needs to plan accordingly to factor in the gradual population growth over the years, especially in key areas such as Health, Education, Employment and Governance. It also shows the projections in population age cohorts.

The ratio of working age to the dependent population (those 15 to 64 years old, divided by those above or below this age range – the inverse of the dependency ratio) is based on data and projections. There is a strategic urgency to put in place policies which take advantage of the demographic dividend. This urgency stems from the relatively small window of opportunity counties have to plan for the demographic dividend when many in their population are still young, before entering the workforce. During this short opportunity, countries traditionally try to promote investments which will help these young people be more productive during their working years. Failure to provide opportunities to the growing young population will result in rising unemployment and an increased risk of social upheaval.



This is the productive labour force population of the County. A large proportion of this population, mainly between 15 and 25 years is either in secondary schools or at the tertiary level. The bulk of the labour force is either unskilled or semi-skilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for increased investments in manufacturing and service industries in the County to enhance job creation opportunities to absorb this ever-increasing population, especially those being released into the job market.

The dependency ratio in Nyandarua County is 67 dependents for every 100 of the working population. This is one of the lowest ratios in the country meaning the ability to save and invest is high. A higher dependency ratio is likely to **reduce productivity growth**. Growth in the non-productive population will diminish productive capacity and could lead to a lower long-run trend rate of economic growth. Nyandarua County is on the right track as projections show that the dependency ratio will continuously reduce gradually meaning the number of dependents will reduce and thereby with a lower dependency ratio there is likely to be increased productivity growth and overall development in the County.

The Total Fertility Rate in Nyandarua County is 3.2 % per woman. Thus, the number of children that would have been born to every 1,000 women in that year, assuming each woman passed through her childbearing years bearing children according to the age-specific fertility rate, would have been about 3,200 children. This is contrasted to a national fertility rate of 3.9 during the same year or 3,900 per 1,000 women. As fertility levels decline, the dependency ratio falls initially because the proportion of children decreases while the proportion of the population of working age increases. The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the “window of opportunity” when a “demographic dividend” may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers. The projection shows that total fertility will continue to decline gradually.

## 1.6 Human Development Index (HDI)

The human development index summarizes various indices that measure a country’s average progress in three key aspects of human development which are health, knowledge and income.

A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. The knowledge level is measured by mean years of schooling among the adult population, which is the average number of years of schooling received in a lifetime by people aged 25 years and older; and access to learning and knowledge by expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child’s life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2017 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates.

Kenya’s HDI value for 2019 is 0.601 which put the country in the medium human development category, positioning it at 143 out of 189 countries and territories (Human Development Report 2020). Between 1990 and 2019, Kenya’s HDI value increased from 0.482 to 0.601, an increase of 24.7 per cent (Human Development Report, 2020).



*His Excellency (Dr) William Samoei Ruto, CGH with His Excellency the Governor during working visit to Nyandarua County*



## CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF CIDP 2

### 2.0 Overview

This chapter provides a review of the 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 provides the annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review.

County governments have multiple sources of revenue including but not limited to; equitable share from the Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA), grants from development partners, investments, and own source revenue. Revenues from these sources is utilized in priorities of County development projects, programmes, recurrent expenditures, and provision of essential County government services.

*Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources (FY 2017/18 to FY 2021/2022)*

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection as per the CIDP 2(Kes. million)					Actual Revenue (Kes. million)				
	FY1	FY 2	FY3	FY 4	FY 5	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
a) Equitable Share	4,772	5,010	5,261	5524	5828	4,771.6	4,929.8	4,874.1	4874.1	5670.4
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	446.8	490.4	429.2	448.5	228.2	453.4	463.5	442.0	492.6	228.2
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)	170.23	512.83	970.27	687.89	499.09	352.1	371.6	377.5	727.1	252.3
d) Own Source Revenue	400	600	630	954	990	318.5	403.4	379.5	408.7	473.1
e) Other Sources (specify)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>5976.63</b>	<b>6533.03</b>	<b>6903.57</b>	<b>6964.49</b>	<b>7387.69</b>	<b>5,895.60</b>	<b>6,168.30</b>	<b>6,073.10</b>	<b>6,502.50</b>	<b>6,624.00</b>

### Performance of Revenue Streams

#### Equitable share

The County received all anticipated equitable share save for the 2020/21 FY. In 2021/22 FY, the Third Revenue Sharing formula resulted in increased equitable share. The equitable share from the National Government was, however, characterized by piece meal and delayed releases of funds. The resultant effect has been interruptions in service delivery and pending bills.

Legislation of the County Allocation of Revenues Act (CARA) by the National Assembly and the Senate has been marred by delays which has occasioned unpredictability in the preparation of County Budgets.

## Own Source Revenue

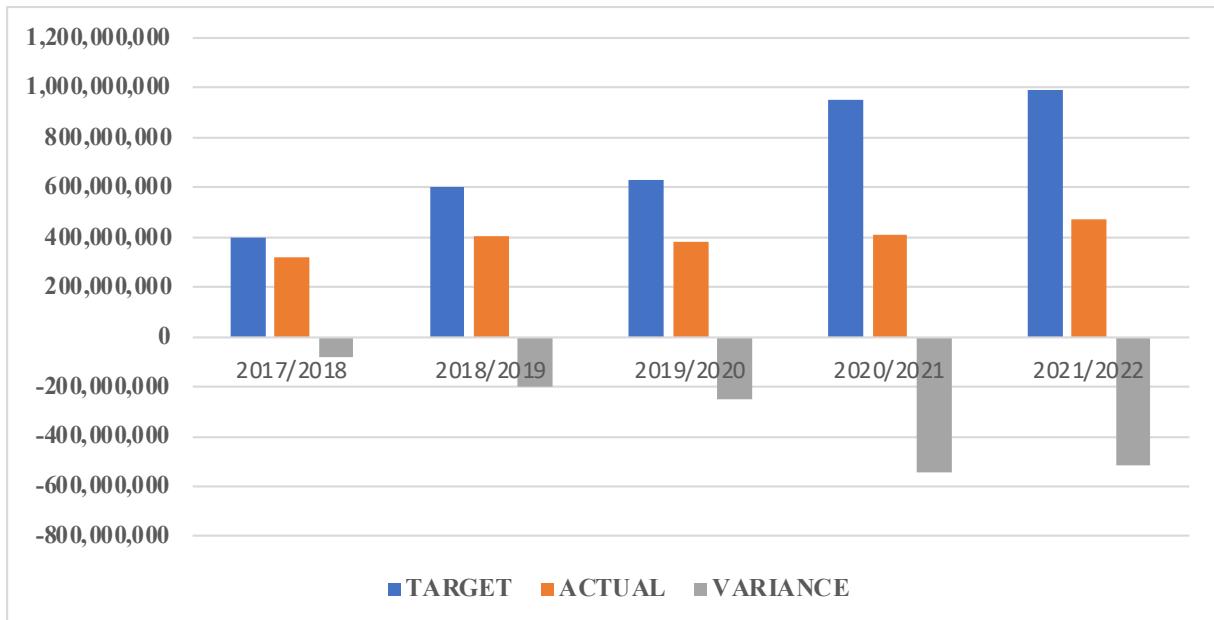
County Own Source Revenue has marginally improved over the last five years attributable to new sources of revenue, automation of revenue streams and improved enforcement. However, County expenditure has grown exponentially resulting in pressure on revenue generation and collection to match the developmental needs. This has resulted in setting unattainable revenue targets coupled with other challenges like weak legal and regulatory framework, County rural set up, political interference and lack of adequate bandwidth (falling below 2MB) in some Sub Counties.

The COVID-19 pandemic hurt revenue generation in the County as it slowed economic and productive sectors which resulted in stagnation or shut down. County Government interventions such as market and transport waivers, among other policies geared towards cushioning the residents from the pandemic, resulted in the loss of revenue.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the County, cess collection is, therefore, a major revenue stream. Climate change has had a huge toll on agriculture production in the County. For instance, some parts of the County have been a recipient of relief food from the National Government in the recent past. Climate change has also affected other productive sectors such as tourism.

FINANCIAL YEAR	TARGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
2017/2018	400,000,000	318,585,599	-81,414,401
2018/2019	600,000,000	403,402,541	-196,597,459
2019/2020	630,000,000	379,480,630	-250,519,370
2020/2021	954,000,000	408,718,259	-545,281,741.50
2021/2022	990,000,000	473,061,811	-516,938,189
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,574,000,000</b>	<b>1,983,248,840</b>	<b>-1,590,751,160.5</b>

*Figure 4: Revenue Analysis (Target Vs Actual)*



Comprehensive Own Source Revenue (OSR) potential and Tax Gap Study, 2022 by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), Key findings suggest that County Governments currently generate around 40 percent of the potential revenues that they can raise if they operate in line with the best practices. Counties appear to have the potential to substantially improve their collection of revenues through revising their current policies and collection systems – for example, by streamlining taxation and fee structures and allowing automatic and cashless payment systems.



## Conditional Grants

Conditional grants offer the Government of Kenya an opportunity to provide basic services, fulfil international commitments such as the SDGs, fund under-resourced services or infrastructure, and hold counties financially and programmatically accountable.

The County is a recipient of various conditional grants which include; Equalization fund for the construction of the County Headquarters, leasing of medical equipment, Road Maintenance levy fund, rehabilitation of village polytechnics, World Bank grants for Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture, Kenya Devolution Support Programme, European Union IDEAS, Agricultural Support Development Programme, Kenya Urban Support Programme, among others.

Conditional grants from the Government have been relatively stable and predictable as outlined in CARA. Those from development partners have been fluctuating based on various areas of interventions or conditionalities thereof that have led to their piecemeal release.

## 2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section provides an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector for the five years.

*Table 13: County Expenditure Analysis FY 2017/18 to FY 2021/22*

Department	Total Budget Allocation (Kes in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Kes in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate %
Governor's Office	738,419,384	707,981,460	30,437,924	96
The County Secretary (including salaries, pension and gratuity)	10,168,001,178	10,018,873,670	149,127,508	99
County Public Service Board	90,045,476	87,745,865	2,299,611	97
Public Administration & ICT	278,543,770	234,871,608	43,672,162	84
County Attorney	179,836,574	172,848,494	6,988,080	96
Finance & Economic Development	3,056,011,982	2,779,303,602	276,708,380	91
Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries	2,068,917,407	1,276,897,621	792,019,786	62
Lands, Housing & Physical Planning	1,157,182,202	867,757,883	289,424,319	75
Transport, Energy & Public Works	5,936,068,010	4,144,873,820	1,791,194,190	70
Health Services	4,335,542,076	2,890,640,117	1,444,901,959	67
Education, Gender, Youth, Culture and Social Services	1,231,763,493	909,878,021	321,885,472	74
Youth, Sports and Arts	823,101,392	688,577,464	134,523,928	84
Trade Industrialisation & Cooperative Development	1,108,285,799	517,214,478	591,071,321	47
Water, Environment, Tourism & Natural resources	2,272,192,539	1,397,576,410	874,616,129	62
County assembly	4,065,777,648	3,846,768,461	219,009,187	95
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37,509,688,930</b>	<b>30,541,808,974</b>	<b>6,967,879,956</b>	<b>81</b>

## 2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

This subsection discusses sector performance trends from baseline values at the beginning of the CIDP implementation and the outputs at the end of the plan period. It also shows the gap from the expected values/levels and makes comparisons with national statistics where applicable.

### 2.3.1 Office of the Governor

Over the plan period, the office's priorities were to represent the County in National and International events; submitting the County plans and policies to the County Assembly for approval; Considering, approving and assenting to bills passed by the County Assembly; submitting to the County Assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the County policies and plans; delivering annual state of the County address, promoting investments, promoting intergovernmental relations and coordinating civic education and public participation on County matters.

At the end of the implementation period, the office ensured strong governance, effective and efficient service delivery through;

- Improved and sustained investor relations;
- Held Governor Mashinani fora at village levels across the County;
- Improved intergovernmental relations with the National Government, development partners, the Council of Governors, etc.;
- Signing and following up on various agreements and commitments for projects geared towards improving the County;
- Promotion and facilitation of the Central Region Economic Bloc;
- Provision of regular updates on the level of service delivery/Transformative Agenda;
- Served in boards such as the Nyandarua County Trade Development and Investment Authority;
- Oversaw the signing of the performance contracts;
- Initiated development of the Governor's Service Delivery Unit;
- Production of numerous reports on project implementation status;
- Established a **COVID-19** management Committee to help fight the pandemic;
- Participated in International and National day celebrations;
- Through the Governor's outreach programme, vulnerable persons have been assisted;
- Coordinated civic education and public participation activities; and
- Regular communication to the public on service delivery through the GPS.

### 2.3.2 Public Administration

The main objective of the directorate was to coordinate government functions for efficient service delivery. To this end, the directorate planned to ensure prompt service delivery at sub-County and ward levels, improve interdepartmental functionality and coordination, develop one-stop shop service delivery units/ offices, secure the community and environment through *nyumba kumi* initiative and enhance relations with the public and other stakeholders.

At the end of the implementation period, the directorate ensured there was effective and efficient service delivery through;

- a) Co-ordination of Governance, County functions and events through Logistical support to the protocol team, Preparation of briefs and ensuring stakeholder participation.
- b) Disaster response and management.



- c) Coordination and supervision of County government functions by ensuring that projects and programmes are implemented efficiently and supervision of County government workforce.
- d) Identification and procurement of ward offices and one-stop service delivery shops. Five offices were established, i.e. Magumu, Wanjohi, Rurii, Kiriita and Shamata. Identification of suitable office space for leasing in all the remaining wards is ongoing. Kinangop and Oljoro orok One-stop service delivery shops were completed. Authentication of ownership of Kipipiri, Mirangine and Ndaragwa land and buildings intended to host the respective One Stop Service Delivery Shops is ongoing, in consultation with the departments of Lands and Public Works.

#### **a) Enforcement**

In the Plan under review, the directorate's main objective was to provide security to County assets and ensure compliance with County laws and acts. To achieve its objective, the directorate planned to conduct 12 enforcement drives annually, acquire operational tools and equipment, provision of security to County government premises, rebranding of the enforcement directorate through training and issuance of uniforms and other equipment.

At the end of the implementation of the CIDP 2, the directorate achieved 90% compliance with the County and national laws by conducting at least 20 enforcement drives each financial year. This was further buttressed through the acquisition of a new motor vehicle for conducting enforcement drives. The performance of the enforcement officers was also enhanced through the development of a scheme of service for the officers, the recruitment of 22 enforcement officers, issuance of uniforms, torches, warm clothing and boots.

#### **b) ICT**

In the Plan period, the directorate's main objective was to automate all County government services. This would ensure smooth operations, efficient flow and sharing of information, ease of communication, improve linkages among departments/offices as well as ease of access to government services.

At the end of the plan period, the directorate automated most of the County services through the development of systems such as; Online Prequalification System, Online Bursary processing and Award System, Fuel management system, Completion of revenue automation system and Support of County systems like IFMIS, IPPD, Revenue and Prequalification. To ensure the effective flow of sharing of information access and communication, the directorate, installed WIFI hotspots in 8 locations across the County, installed Fiber Internet at Ardhi House, Governor's Office in Engineer, Mirangine health centre, Ol-Joro-Orok, and Ritaya Primary Schools. They also enhanced the customer-facing website and maintained and repaired ICT equipment and infrastructure.

#### **c) Communication**

The Directorate supports the County Government's vision of a responsive, well-managed, effective and accountable Public Service by facilitating effective Government communication. The Directorate is responsible for the day-to-day policy and strategic operations of the communication and public relations function of the County Government, including creative and digital messaging, risk communications, reputation management and stakeholder advocacy.

In the plan under review, the directorate ensured there was the timely provision of communication

and public relations services through; Publication of *Nyandarua Today* newspaper (Four publications produced every quarter), the Inaugural publication of *Nyandarua Youth Magazine* and *Sub-County Magazines*, the Popularization of social media platforms (Facebook, twitter, websites, etc.) through the creation of up-to-date content and establishment of a complaints and compliments system. This resulted in Exemplary performance under KDSP in Key Result Area 4 (Civic Education and Public Participation). This directorate received a boost through the recruitment of new staff.

### 2.3.3 Finance and Economic Development

The public Financial Management Directorate in the Department was able to continually process payments with an average of over 24 requisitions in the said period. This has improved the County's absorption rates over time. The processes for processing Bursary and Emergency Funds have been enhanced with the Emergency Fund exceeding the Kes. 40 million annual average in allocation and the bursary fund with over Kes. 175 million. Over 105,000 beneficiaries were supported by the Bursary kitty in advancing their education at both the secondary and tertiary levels. This has enhanced access to education, and improved transition and completion rates.

Financial reporting is pivotal for the transparency and accountability of the County and its entities. Quarterly reports were formulated in time for the statutory reporting as stipulated by the PFM Act, 2012 and its County Regulations, 2015.

County Planning and budgeting saw the Economic Planning Division prepare all the statutory documents and submitted them to the County Assembly as stipulated by law. These are the County Integrated Development Plan, County Annual Development Plans, County Budget Review and Outlook Paper, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper and the Debt Management Strategy Paper, and budget estimates, among other policy documents.

To allow for proper planning for development and economic growth, the County Statistical Abstract 2021 was formulated and published whilst the County planning unit engaged with the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis for economic modelling and research capacity building.

The County Revenue estimates have been on an upward trend from Kes. 319 million to Kes. 473 million in the FY 2017/2018 and FY 2021/2022 respectively. The Supply Chain Management Directorate has on the other hand ensured a seamless procurement and acquisition process through the timely preparation of the annual procurement plan, taking part in all the requisite processes as laid out in various instruments. In addition, the Audit Directorate ensured there was risk management.

### 2.3.4 Health Services

In the Plan under review, the Health Services Department targeted to address the health workers' understaffing issue and the department hired 504 health workers while 134 more are in the process of being recruited. This will go a long way in reducing the health worker-patient ratio in the County. Among those that were recruited include nurses, clinical officers, pharmaceutical technologies, medical doctors and specialized health workers most of whom have been posted to JM Kariuki Hospital.

At the start of the Plan period, the health department had 69 existing Community Health Units (CHUs). An additional 57 CHUs were established and trained by the department. Consequently, this will continue improving the promotion of the health practices within the County and hence enhancing a healthier population. The County has now 126 established CHUs.



At the beginning of the Plan period, the curative programme had 19 ambulances and 5 utility vehicles. During the Plan period, 4 ambulances (for Karangatha, Ndaragwa and Shamata Health Centre and JM Hospital) and 3 utility vehicles were procured.

**Upgrade of JM Hospital into a Level 5 hospital** – The department undertook several infrastructural improvements to elevate JM Hospital to a Level 5 hospital. These improvements included: Construction of a 500-bed capacity complex (which is at 40% completion status), the Construction of a Communicable disease control centre in Mirangine (which is at 25% completion status), Construction of JM Mortuary (which is at 98% completion status), Renovation of JM Pharmacy, Dental unit renovation, Renovation of JM Maternity, Renovation of the Construction and completion of JM Kariuki Hospital emergency, and Renovation and establishment of a cancer screening clinic at JM Hospital.

**Upgrade of Engineer Hospital to Level 4 (high volume)** – Considerable progress has been made towards upgrading Engineer Hospital to a high-volume Level 4 Hospital. Key milestones achieved include Construction of a male ward (which is at 10% completion status), construction of a kitchen and laundry (which is at 80%), construction of a three-storey twin ward (which is at 60% completion status), procurement of haematology analyzer, ultrasound machine, cardiac beds, isolation beds, foetal monitor and dental equipment.

During the Plan period, the Department of health services constructed and operationalized 13 new health facilities as per the categories below:

**Constructed and operationalized 13 new health facilities which include;** Kihuha Dispensary – Shamata ward, Karampton Container Clinic – Leshau Pondo ward, Kanguu Dispensary – Gatimu ward, Olaimutia Dispensary – Charagita ward, Makara Container clinic – Mirangine ward, Matura Dispensary – Rurii ward, Gichungo Dispensary – Kaimbaga ward, Kihuho Dispensary – Mirangine ward, Gathiriga Dispensary – Githioro ward, Charagita Dispensary – Charagita ward, Kimathi Dispensary – Kipipiri ward, Munoru Dispensary – Githioro ward, Matindiri Dispensary (85% complete) – Charagita ward and Muhakaini Dispensary – Shamata ward.

**Other Health facilities that are at an advanced completion stage include;** Keni Dispensary, Kaimbaga ward, Kangubiri Dispensary (75% complete) – Ndaragwa central ward and Muhakaini Dispensary (95% complete) – Shamata ward. **Other Ongoing construction of facilities are;** Kiganjo Dispensary – Kaimbaga ward, Kagaa Dispensary – Karau ward and Mosset Dispensary – North Kinangop Ward.

The Department in the Plan period worked on the following Health facility structures with intention of upgrading Level 3 health facilities into Level 4 facilities, the upgraded structures included: Construction of Bamboo Health Centre Casualty, Construction and completion of Bamboo Health Centre theatre – 80% complete, Construction and completion of Ndaragwa Health Centre theatre, Completion of New Tumaini Maternity, and Construction of Manunga Health Centre theatre – 98% complete.

### **The social economic impact of the health Projects**

- Affordable and accessible health care** – An increase in the number of functional primary health facilities by 13 in the Plan period has ensured that there is affordable health care for the County residents, especially the common mwananchi who cannot afford private health care

services. **The affordability and accessibility improved as follows:**

- The number of attended patients by health care workers increased from 691,535 at the start of the plan period to 814,249 at the end of plan period;
  - The **facility based neonatal mortality rate** improved from 5.7/1000 at the start of the plan period to 1.3/1000 at the end of the plan period. This therefore means we have more children surviving their first 28days in the County;
  - The **facility based perinatal mortality rate** improved from 16.8/1000 at the start of the plan period to 15/1000 at the end of the plan period meaning we have less children dying before and immediately after birth; and
  - The **facility maternal mortality ratio** improved from 99.7/100,000 in 2020 to 27.9/100,000 in 2022 implying we are losing less mothers during child birth.
- b) Improved Health of the population** – With the improved health facilities, affordability, accessibility and with the above-improved health indicators, there is no doubt that the population's health has improved therefore prolonging the Wanjiku's life span.
- c) Employment creation** – The Department of Health services has recruited 504 health workers during the Plan period, which has created employment opportunities for health care workers within and outside Nyandarua County.
- d) Revenue generation** – Health facilities generate revenue from medical revenue streams, with more new health facilities more revenue will be collected JM Hospital, for example, collected 353.02M of medical revenue in the Plan period.

### 2.3.5 Education, Culture and the Arts

In the Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) sector CIDP 2 set out various initiatives to improve ECDEs Centres' Infrastructure and education standards in the 498 public ECDEs. Through this initiative, between 2018 to 2021 the County increased enrolment from 22,500 to 26,000, and increased pre-primary to primary transition from 78% to 98%. The current teacher-to-pupil ratio is 1:4.

To promote education standards within the County, 381 qualified ECDE teachers were recruited on permanent and pensionable terms and 200 others were engaged on a contract basis. They were deployed to ECDE centres across the County. All ECDE teachers were trained on CBC Curriculum at the Sub-County level. A Scheme of service for ECDE teachers was developed, approved and implemented. These initiatives have improved service delivery and the quality of education.

The ECDE milk feeding programme was introduced in 2018 to improve nutrition and retention among school-going ECDE pupils. The programme benefitted 26,000 ECDE children across the County taking milk twice weekly which has increased enrolment while enhancing the nutritional status.

All ECDE centres were provided with relevant teaching and learning materials. Materials such as Curriculum design, course books, and teacher's guidebooks were supplied to all ECDE centres for improved curriculum implementation.

For ECDE infrastructure development, the County has constructed 200 modern ECDE classrooms, and 155 children-friendly sanitation facilities and also equipped the centres with playing equipment. This has provided a conducive learning environment and improved sanitation across the County.



## County Bursary Fund

Nyandarua County Government offers bursary funds to needy learners within the County. Since the inception of the fund, there has been a gradual change in the Education sector across the County. From the financial years 2017/2018 to 2021/2022 Kes. 631.65 million has been disbursed as bursary fund benefitting 120,934 learners across the County in public Boarding Primary, special schools, secondary schools, tertiary institutions and Universities.

Bursary fund support has reduced absenteeism and drop out from school due to lack of fees, increased transition rate in all levels of education and also improved students performance in the County.

## Vocational Training Centres (VTCs)

Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) or Youth Polytechnics are basic technical education institutions intended to offer school leavers both from primary and secondary schools opportunities to acquire education and training, knowledge and technical skills for gainful employment. Besides, they equip the youth with entrepreneurial skills based on appropriate technology enabling them to utilize locally available resources for further job creation.

Nyandarua County has fifteen (15) operational public VTCs spread across the counties with a total enrolment of 2,354 trainees—a 40% increase from 1,687 enrolment in 2018. The County cumulatively allocated a total of Kes. 88,760,000 towards Subsidized Vocational Training Centers Support to polytechnics from 2018-2021 to 9,738 trainees who have been trained in youth polytechnics across the County. All the VTCs are registered and licensed by Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA) to offer training. The VTCs were equipped with various training equipment and training materials for enhanced quality training.

To improve infrastructure and training standards in the VTCs, the County recruited 23 qualified technical instructors, constructed and equipped 2 twin workshops, 4 hostels, 4 administration blocks and 7 sanitation facilities. This has enhanced practical skills transfer to youth creating employment, creativity, cohesiveness and peaceful co-existence as well as engaging youth in social-economic development activities within the County. About 200 VTCs trainees were also engaged in the construction of 26 ECDE classrooms and 18 toilets in ECDE centres.

## Arts and Culture

Nyandarua County Music Studios was established in August 2020 with two music officers and two music instructors being recruited to run it. The studio has been able to produce nationally and internationally accepted artworks by local artists. Since 2020, 6,655 artists have been trained on vocals, instruments, songwriting and studio performance. The artists have proceeded and recorded songs at the studio. The studio offers free recording for Nyandarua artists. The studio has produced 2,433 songs.

Annual talent show events have been held since 2020 Countywide where 3,721 youth have participated so far. The County has cultural sites such as Kinyahwe which is now fenced and secured. Such sites help in the preservation of our cultural heritage. Talent show events and exhibitions provide a platform for youth to showcase and market their talent, and provide exposure and opportunity to earn a living. Interventions are directed towards engaging the youth in activities that develop their talents positively and contribute to developing the Arts industry in the County.

Miss World Kenya 2019 – Maria Wavinya, was identified during the Miss Tourism Nyandarua County talent show event in May 2019. She went on to participate in Miss World 2019 in London where she was among the top 12 in the competition.

### 2.3.6 Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services

**Youth affairs:** The Youth account for 32% of the entire County population. In promotion of the youth agenda in the County, over 649 Youth groups were issued with equipment and machinery. This benefitted over 5,000 young people thereby economically empowering them. For example, Kiwanja Young Farmers from Gatimu Ward were issued with a Greenhouse and from the proceeds, they bought the land. The group thereafter established a revolving fund which has been used to start other individual projects for group members. Kageraini motorbike services in Nyakio ward were issued with a welding machine. From the proceeds, the group has established a loaning scheme for members. In addition, they purchased other welding machines and are training the youth.

Youth training programmes reached out to more than 5,000 youth who were equipped with life and soft skills. They were also capacity built with enterprise development, career guidance and counselling thus equipping them with critical skills for our economy.

To further promote youth affairs, Njabini Youth Centre was renovated providing the youth with an avenue to learn and be productive. Further, Assorted equipment was acquired for Njabini, Kipipiri and Ol'Kalou Youth Centres thus providing youth with a platform for online work. This has created employment for the youth.

**Sports:** in promoting sporting activities in the County, Ol' Kalou Stadium was upgraded by levelling Sand and erecting the perimeter wall. Construction of VIP Dias and running tracks is ongoing. Construction of the football pitch is being carried out to international standards to enhance water drainage, water channel around the pitch, electricity provision, water pop jets and the natural finish. Three playing fields were acquired and developed and over 23 playgrounds were upgraded.

In football, 184 teams were supported in the FKF Sub-branch league thereby promoting sports participation and competitiveness. In addition, over 725 teams were issued with sports uniforms and equipment thereby benefitting over 5,000 players. The youth were also sponsored in athletics and in the Kenya Youth Inter-County Sports Association Games (KYISA/Governor's tournament) where various players have been scouted to play in the Kenya Premier League and other leagues.

**On Gender affairs,** 713 women were trained in briquette making, 500 women leaders were sensitized on entrepreneurship and 1,000 community groups were issued with empowerment equipment such as catering service equipment, tent and chairs. Under the Plan period, the directorate issued hygiene kits to more than 10,000 vulnerable girls in the community thereby enhancing hygiene and social interaction.

**In Social Services;** over 10,000 elderly and vulnerable persons were issued with water tanks, LPG gas and umbrellas to improve their livelihoods. Over 280 individuals were reached out through HIV and AIDS awareness programs resulting in a reduction in the prevalence rate. The directorate also facilitated corrective surgery and provided assistive devices to over 210 and 3500 PWDs respectively. Implementation of a County alcoholic drinks control Act has reduced alcoholic drink premises from 1200 to 1000, therefore, ensuring a sober and productive society.



### 2.3.7 Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism

#### a) Water Services

At the beginning of the planning period, the proportion of households with access to clean and potable water stood at 21%. At the end of the period, the proportion increased to 32 % due to the development of water infrastructure. In this period, the County Government invested substantially in groundwater exploitation. 62 boreholes have been operationalized and are now serving the citizens. Other water supply sources were constructed, mainly intakes across streams and abstraction from surface sources (dams, springs, rivers). 13 masonry water storage tanks have been constructed and 41 tank towers with 2-10 M<sup>3</sup> plastic tanks have been erected increasing the water storage capacity by 975,820M<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, approximately 460 km of distribution pipelines have been laid connecting an additional 5,000 households to clean and safe drinking water.

To encourage and promote the adoption of roof catchment by local households, plastic tanks of 100 to 500 litres were distributed to 15,761 households thereby increasing the capacity of local households to access clean and safe drinking water.

In the period under review, the area under irrigation was increased to 500 acres in a bid to increase food security and improve earnings by local farmers. This was achieved by developing small-scale irrigation projects by desilting small dams and laying distribution pipes.

#### b) Environment Management and Conservation Directorate

**Environment policies, laws (legal instruments) development/review and functionality.** The Directorate has been key in mainstreaming environmental and social safeguards (ESS) matters in the development and review of policies, laws, plans and programmes in departments and agencies in the County. This includes; County Integrated Development Plan II, Draft County Environment Action Plan (CEAP), 2022-2027, Lake Ol Bolossat Integrated Management Plan (2020-2030), Transitional Implementation Plans (TIPS) (2021-2025), County Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (2021-2025), Draft Environmental Policy and Act, 2021 draft, Natural Resource Management policy, 2021 Nyandarua Climate Change Policy & Act, 2021, and Public Finance Management (Nyandarua County Climate Change) Fund Regulations, 2021. Others are; Nyandarua Spatial Plan, Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan, 2020-2025, and Integrated Sustainable Urban Plan. Input into National level instruments -National Climate Change Action Plan, 2018-2022 Climate Change (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) Regulations, 2021 and Public Participation and Access to Climate Change Information Regulations, 2021. These instruments enhance the environmental compliance and functionality of the County.

**Undertaking and monitoring of ESS in Policies, Projects, Plans and Programmes (PPPP) in all Departments, lead agencies and donor-funded programmes.** Mainstreaming of ESS in PPPPs enables development actors to put in place measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts. All projects in the County budget are screened annually in collaboration with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and members of the County Environment Committee (CEC). The magnitude of risks or impacts informs requisite assessments to be undertaken namely; Summary Project Reports (SPRs), Comprehensive Project Reports (CPR),

full Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)-for projects and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)-for policies, plans and programs and Environmental Audits (EAs) for ongoing projects. Assessment reports precede the undertaking of projects and are approved by NEMA. These approvals are included in the procurement process and form part of the project documents. This enables the contractors to prepare and implement a Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) and Health and Safety Management Plans (HSMP). The number of EIAs has progressed from less than 50 in the year 2017 to about 150 in the year 2021.

**Gazetttement and functionality of the CEC.** The 33-member Committee is gazetted under EMCA. Members are drawn from County directorates, national government lead agencies and Governor's appointees among others; Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority and Water Resource Authority (WRA). The Committee is tasked with ensuring proper management of the environment. It has undertaken a total of 15 meetings (statutory and sub-committees), five -2 days of field operations and three training sessions. The functionality of the CEC ensures synergy in surveillance, enforcement, monitoring and reporting on environmental issues.

**Budgeted development projects in the Directorate** include; identification and rehabilitation of degraded areas, desilting and fencing of water pans, and spring areas, tree planting and supply of LPG cylinders. In the management of effluent, activities include cleaning drains in Miharati, OljoroOrok, Dinda, Engineer, Ol Kalou, and Kaheho. Advising on and monitoring compliance with effluent transport and disposal permits. The permits are for one exhauster truck, a Decentralized Treatment Facility (DTF) operated by Ol'Kalou Water and Sanitation Company (OLWASCO) and disposal to the Nyahururu Water and Sanitation Company (NYAWASCO).

**Environmental performance and grants from Development Partners:** Environmental management and compliance in the County is a requirement for getting grants from development partners. The ESS is the Key Result Area 5 in Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDSP), Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) and Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Program (KCSAP). In the four annual assessments under KDSP, the KRA 5 scores for the four years are as follows: 7/20, 16/20, 15/20; and 19/20. The scores contributed to the County getting grants from the World Bank totalling over 800 million. The grant is used in capacity building, road infrastructure program and construction of Mashujaa Complex at JM Hospital. Grants for KUSP and KCSAP totalled Kes. 355 million and Kes. 440 million respectively for projects in Ol'Kalou municipality and Agriculture under KCSAP. In addition, the Financing Locally Led Climate Actions (FLLCOA) is due for implementation.

**Establishment of Directorates and Municipality:** The EMC Directorate with the assistance of Water and Tourism officers has been undertaking projects and activities mandated to the Directorates of Natural Resource Management and Climate Change. Among others the Lake Ol' bollo sat, Ol'Kalou Arboretum, tree planting and forestry with KFS, KEFRI, National Climate Change Directorate and Council of Governors. private and community-based and Non-governmental organizations. The Directorate has been instrumental in advising on and implementing environmental functions in the establishment of the Ol'Kalou municipality.



### c) Natural Resources

Many key achievements have been made and form a foundation for the progression of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the County. These include increasing Nyandarua's Tree and Forest cover standing at 27.5% and 26.2% respectively as reported in the 2021 status of forests in Kenya. Since 2018, a total of 709 ha of trees has been planted on private farms, public land, along the riparian land and the Ol'Kalou Arboretum. In, addition a total of 30.3 ha of bamboo have been planted over the 4 years. These have been made possible through Public Private Public Partnerships, National Government and County Government.

Two key policy documents have been developed and will provide a roadmap for the management of forestry resources in Nyandarua County; (1) **Transition Implementation Plans (TIPs) for Devolved Forestry Functions (2021 – 2025)** between the County Government of Nyandarua and Kenya Forest Service, (2) **Nyandarua County Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy (2021 – 2030)** supported by WWF Kenya. The two documents will help Nyandarua County contribute towards Kenya's commitment to restoring 5.1 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes.

The Lake Ol Bolossat ecosystem is an important natural resource of local, national, and global importance extending across six counties (Nyandarua, Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo, Wajir and Garissa) - although the entire water mass of the lake is located in Nyandarua County. The Lake is under immense pressure from human-induced threats (overgrazing in the riparian land, encroachment, invasive species) and climate change. To support the conservation of the lake, a ten-year plan, the **Lake Ol Bolossat Integrated Management Plan 2021 – 2030** was developed and launched in May 2022. Engagement with stakeholders to support the implementation of the Integrated Management Plan is ongoing.

**Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) 2018-2022 between the County and KEFRI on forestry and forest products.** The joint implementation committee held meetings, participated in research open days and prepared bamboo policy.

The directorate has been working closely with community groups including Community Forest Associations (CFA), Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) and Community-Based Organizations to drive the conservation of the vast County's Natural Resources. The Directorate has supported the formation of Nyandarua Tree Growers Association (TGAN) which currently has close to 3,000 members. The association assists small-scale tree growers in capacity building, management of tree and forest products and marketing.

### d) Tourism Management

In the last five years, the Tourism Management unit, in its endeavour to promote tourism in the County embarked on five critical areas namely; tourism legal framework development, tourism product development and marketing as well as top experience, capacity building and partnership building.

**On Establishment of Tourism legal framework:** Nyandarua County Tourism Management bill and policy was drafted in 2016 and is awaiting enactment. The Lake Ol Bolossat Integrated Management Plan was developed in 2019 and launched in March 2022. The lake was successfully gazetted as a protected wetland in February 2018. The Gazettelement of the same as a National reserve was initiated and is currently ongoing. This is in readiness for the establishment of Lake Ol Bolossat National

Reserve under the County Government of Nyandarua.

**Tourism products and top experiences development:** Development of Ol' Kalou Arboretum, the second Arboretum in the country, is ongoing with the following; fencing, water system developed and installed, one complete solar powered borehole done, one event ground done as well as the main gate. Development of the solar-heated swimming pool and the ablution block is ongoing.

**Tourism products promotion and marketing:** Development of the Nyandarua tourism digital marketing application is complete and awaiting to be launched. Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events (MICE) concept was well conducted as demonstrated by the various events undertaken over the years among them the world wetland days, world tourism day, miss tourism, Aberdare hiking expedition launched as well as talent search events, among others.

**On Tourism stakeholders' capacity building and partnership:** The registration of the first Nyandarua County Tourism Association (NCTA) in the County has been done. This will create synergy between the stakeholders and the County Government. The training was planned and conducted as well as a round table with the association and the Governor.

#### e) Climate Change

Climate change has been an emerging issue globally. Mainstreaming climate change actions across all the County Departments is one key thing that MUST be addressed in the next cycle of the CIDP. The mainstreaming will address climate change issues from a broad perspective ensuring the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions.

The Directorate of Climate change was not well constituted at the time of the development of County Integrated Development Plan II and was heavily embedded in the Environment Directorate. The formation of the Climate Change Unit took place in the period under review.

The County was involved in the development of the project, '*Enhancing Community Resilience and Water Security in the Upper Athi River Catchment*' to access the Green Climate Fund. The project, which is a partnership between NEMA, WRA and Meteorology, department was approved and granted 1 billion Kenya shillings. Nyandarua County is benefiting from the development of water facilities in the target catchment in Kinangop. The County will contribute funds for maintaining the infrastructure.

The County participated in workshops, seminars and assessments to qualify for the World Bank-funded performance for results FLLCOA programme. The County will have a share in the US\$ 230 million capacity building and development grant.

The development of the Nyandarua County Climate Change Policy and the Nyandarua County Climate Change Act, 2021, Public Finance Management (Nyandarua County Climate Change) Funds Regulations, 2021 and the Nyandarua County Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2027 (Draft) was done in the period under review. The County reported on performance on Climate Change, on climate finance and interventions input into the implementation of NCCAP.

These key milestones necessitated the Climate Change Unit to form the Climate Change Committees as guided by the Nyandarua Climate Change Act, 2021. Three distinctive Committees are in place with their roles clearly defined in the Act. The Steering Committee, which hosts the decision-makers in the County is chaired by HE the Deputy Governor. The Planning Committee which is chaired by the Chief officer of Climate Change plans for the activities to be undertaken by the Ward Climate Change Committees.



The 25 Ward Climate Change Committees represent the people in all wards in the County. They spearhead the actualization of climate mitigation and adaptation locally as well as building community resilience.

The Climate Change Unit is committed to furthering the climate change discussion from a local, national and international perspective to develop innovative, bankable and implementable mitigation and adaptation projects and programmes.

### 2.3.8 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

The department's main objective is to promote crop, livestock and fish production for the Nyandarua citizenry. In the planning period under review, the department made the following strides:

**Crops Production:** Through the input subsidy program, over **25,550** vegetable and fruit certified seedlings were distributed to farmers, an increase from **1,500** before CIDP II. These resulted in increased productivity and resistance to insects and diseases. Before 2017, **5,330** bags of subsidized fertilizer were availed and distributed to farmers. During this planning period, **24,649** bags of subsidized fertilizer were availed and distributed thereby improving the quality and yield of crops grown.

Sensitization of over **412,123** farmers was carried out through various approaches such as field days, group and individual farm visits, barazas, youth group training and information desks. This is a significant rise from **65,870** farmers trained in the previous five-year term. This has improved the farmer's skills in modern farming technologies like irrigation, the use of agrochemicals, crop rotation and post-harvest practices thereby increasing productivity.

To promote clean and new varieties of seeds, the department established the Seed Potato Production Unit and a cold store facility at ATC, Ol-Joro-Orok. Construction of a packhouse is ongoing. This will enhance productivity and increased earnings for the farmers.

In promotion of modern farming technologies, **3** tractors and ploughs, disease and pest control equipment were acquired and disbursed to the Agricultural Institutions. This has led to reduced costs of production and increased productivity.

At the beginning of the plan period, there was only one grading shed in the County. In the promotion of post-harvest management, the construction of Githioro grading shed was done. This will lead to reduced losses, improved quality and ultimately better prices for farm produce.

### Livestock Production

Registration of **4,864** Cattle with Kenya-Stud Book was done to meet the requirement of dairy cattle breeding and modern cattle farm management. These efforts, from **4,000** to **8,864** registered cattle, have led to a higher valuation of the prices of dairy cows and subsequently increased farmers' earnings.

In partnership with GIZ, **19,354** dairy farmers have been trained on various livestock production technologies and techniques, equipping them with skills necessary for better practices.

On poultry production, **32,122** improved breeds of poultry have been procured and distributed to farmer groups to improve the indigenous breeds thereby increasing poultry production and earnings.

To improve the local breeds, **28** heifers, **50** dairy goats and **40** Hampshire sheep have been issued to farmer groups and ATCs. Breed improvement has increased productivity due to reduced operational

costs that would have otherwise been used for disease control and feeding.

In value addition, **14** milk coolers have been issued where there were none previously to co-operatives and farmer groups to inhibit the rapid multiplication of bacteria during this planning period. This has reduced losses incurred as a result of spoilt milk and resultantly stabilized milk prices.

Over **260** ha of improved Climate Smart Fodder were established, which has strengthened food security while still delivering environmental benefits.

### Veterinary Services

In the promotion of dairy farming, **23,039** from **20,000** artificial inseminations were carried out at a subsidized cost of Kes. **700** for local semen and Kes. **1,000** for exotic/imported semen. Owing to the improved milk production, the County was ranked position **2** nationally.

To prevent the death of cattle from lumpy skin and foot and mouth diseases, a successful vaccination campaign was rolled out which left **587,624** cattle vaccinated from **50,000** recorded before CIDP 2. The department further recharged **76** cattle dips in addition to the **60** dips previously rehabilitated in CIDP 1, thereby promoting the County as a disease-free zone.

The establishment of the Kenya Animal Genetic Resource Centre (KAGRIC) at Kalro, Oljoro Orok has ensured the availability of quality seeds (semen) locally. This has enabled the County to offer the subsidized Artificial Insemination programme continuously as well as serve the private A.I. practitioners thereby leading to quality breeds of cattle.

**Fisheries Development:** In bolstering food security in the County and Country; **535,000** fingerlings were stocked in **15** dams and on individual farms across the County, a significant rise from the reported **65,781** fingerlings during the previous planning period. These efforts are geared towards the provision of fish as an alternative source of protein and enhanced food security.

In **partnership with the World Bank**, **372** farmer groups benefited with over Kes. **266 million** in grants under the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP). This equipped the farmers with the necessary skills and technologies to increase their productivity. Further under the programme, over **7,000** farmers were trained on dairy, potato and poultry value chains. This has increased production levels of potatoes and milk placing the County of Nyandarua nationally at position 1 and 2 respectively.

### 2.3.9 Transport, Energy and Public Works

During the Plan period under review, the subsector's objective was to develop transport infrastructure, to improve efficiency in connectivity and access with the expected outcome being improved road infrastructure for socio-economic development and poverty reduction.

#### Roads

At the beginning of the Plan period, there were only 850 kilometres of road which gravelled. At the end of the Plan period, with the target being to increase motorable roads to enhance socio-economic activities, the directorate was able to achieve a total of 1872.36 kilometers. In the plan under review, 3934.54 kilometres of the road were graded as compared to 1710 kilometers at the beginning of the plan period. This achievement can be attributed to heavy investment in the County machinery programme and the recruitment of dedicated and qualified technical staff, drivers, and machine



operators. Under collaboration with the national government, 625 kilometers of roads were upgraded to bitumen standards. 146 Kilometers of these roads contributed to road network connectivity in the Central Kenya Regional Bloc.

During the Plan period under review, the sub-sector did not upgrade the road network in all Sub County headquarters or develop an Operational GIS Road Management System due to a lack of funding. 460 kilometres of roads had been reclaimed at the beginning of the Plan period. At the end of the Plan period, a Draft Drainage and Roads Reserve Policy to guide implementation was prepared now awaiting approval. In the five years under review, the road Sector targeted to Establish a Research and Development Unit (lab), but the target was not realized.

At the beginning of the Plan period, no targets were set in relation to the opening of new County roads. However, the sector was able to achieve 41 Kilometers throughout the five years. To improve drainage, the target was to construct 2500 m length culverts and 5 interconnecting bridges. At the end of the planning period, 2270 m culverts and 11 interconnecting bridges (box culverts) had been constructed. Strategy employed to achieve this was phased implementation thereby easing the payment burden (phase financing).

The sub-sector was also able to develop and strengthen skills in the local communities by provision of local labour. Quarry materials for the County machinery programme were sourced locally and the spreading of gravel was done by local labour exclusively. Approximately **35,000 Locals** were empowered directly or indirectly.

### Transport and Mechanical

In the financial year 2016–2017, eight bus parks were upgraded. The goal was to construct at least 25 bus parks throughout the County by the end of the Plan period, but due to inadequacy of funds, only 6 bus parks were upgraded.

There were 125 boda-boda sheds at the start of the Plan period. According to the plan, 77 boda-boda sheds needed to be built around the County. The County government's proper support of the boda-boda projects made it possible to meet the goal. 76 boda-boda sheds had been built by the end of the Plan period.

Rehabilitation of the 71 km railway is underway. The railway provides a route to market the County's Agricultural goods and products. It is set to lower the cost of transportation and promote tourism in the County. Ol-Joro-Orok airstrip should be commercialized i.e., explore alternative use.

### Public Works

At the beginning of the planning period, the construction of the County Headquarter office complex was at 5%. The target was 100% completion at the end of the planning period, however, only 55% was realized. Inadequate funding and the erratic flow of funds from the national and County governments were the major causes of the variance between the targeted output and the one realized. Contractual agreements and poor performance of the contractor assigned in the initial years of the planning period also acted as a major hindrance to realizing the set target.

In the FY 2016/2017, there was no official housing for the County leadership. During the Plan period, the department targeted the construction of residences for the Governor, Deputy Governor and Speaker. At the end of the planning period, the Governor's residence was at the preliminary design stage, while the Speaker's residence was 60% complete. Work on the Deputy Governor's residence is

yet to start. The variation between the target and realized output was largely attributed to inadequate funding to execute the projects as planned. Changes in the County administration also contributed to delays in the implementation of the projects due to differences in design preferences in the different County administrations.

At the beginning of the planning period, the directorate intended to provide project designs and documentation for all buildings and structures constructed by the County government. It was also mandated with construction supervision of all County construction projects. To that effect, the directorate provided designs, documentation, and supervision for more than 387 buildings and structures constructed by user departments across the County. This resulted in modern and quality public buildings and infrastructure, fit-for-purpose and compliant to set construction standards as per prevailing building and statutory bodies' codes. The directorate's efforts also led to cost-effective public buildings and infrastructure delivered within budget. This improved service delivery among departments.

### **Energy development**

There were 78 floodlights at the start of the Plan period. The goal was to install 200 floodlights. At the end of the Plan period, there were 264 floodlights installed around the County. The installation of floodlights throughout several wards improved security and facilitated businesses to operate for longer hours. Floodlight installation led to the emergence of new businesses and trading centres, such as Mairo in Karau ward and Muthaiga and Mwireri centres in Kaimbanga ward.

The County planned to install 200 transformers around the County. However, through a collaboration with REREC, 29 transformers were procured. At the end of the Plan period, 14 transformers are awaiting metering by Kenya Power while 15 transformers have already been installed. As a result, household connectivity has increased by 0.6% Countywide.

### **Emergency Response and Preparedness**

One fire engine was operational at the start of the Plan period, however, it lacked an inbuilt water tank. A fire engine was purchased in FY2018/2019 which enhanced emergency response. This helped to restore human dignity in situations involving natural disasters like fire. However, in FY 2021/22 the fire engine was involved in an accident, and it is yet to be compensated by the insurer.

There were 8 officers trained in firefighting during FY2016–2017. At the beginning of the Plan period, the Directorate planned to train 118 fire marshals. Due to inadequate infrastructural capacity, only 15 fire marshals had received training at the end of the Plan period. Additionally, the frequency of accidents involving the use of fire equipment was minimized and the fire response was efficient.

Due to a lack of financing from the County government, building fire stations with base station communication technology in each sub-County has not been feasible.

### **2.3.10 Trade, Industrialization and Co-operative Development**

At the beginning of the Plan period, there were 19 market sheds constructed and operationalized. During the Plan period under review, the existing markets were improved and refurbished while 5 more market sheds were established. Other market infrastructure developed includes the construction of 13 market toilets and 48 market stalls at Geta market. Two SHOMAP markets (Soko-Mpya and Olelionondo) were operationalized and the ESP market structures at Miharati were rehabilitated.



This has greatly enhanced trade in the County in terms of an increase in the number of traders and income from trade. Operationalization of Soko-Mpya market has opened trade with the neighbouring counties.

At the beginning of the planning period, the County had several middle-scale private industrial investments, especially in the dairy value chain, forestry and horticulture. During the term, at least one additional large dairy processing plant, one wood treatment plant, one plywood factory and several horticultural industries have been established and are operational. These investments by the private sector are an indication of the County's intervention in improving the business environment and ease of doing business. The cottage sector has seen increased investment in the areas of wool products, potato starch processing, berries and jams value addition, honey and honey products, hides and skin, metal and wood fabrication, blacksmithing, beauty and beauty products, beadworks and other arts.

A flagship project to process potatoes and vegetables has been initialized in Ol'Kalou, where initial works such as fencing and supply of water and power, as well as the erection of a 100,000-ton cold store are completed in Phase I of the project by the national government. Still, the development of the County's industrialization sector is below the national median, despite the County being one of the leading agricultural producers. Since industrialization is one of the most effective tools for local economic development, sustained efforts must be made to stimulate investment.

To promote good governance and ethics in co-operatives, 44 co-operative societies were audited and expansive capacity building was conducted Countywide. In co-operative development, 55 new co-operative societies were registered, and dormant ones were revived. Under the co-operative support programme, cooperative societies were issued with milk coolers, milk cans, motorbikes and generators, among other things. This has greatly increased milk production in the County and better milk prices through collective selling.

In promoting fair business practices in the County, 5,789 weight and measures equipment and 1,390 trading premises were inspected for compliance with standards. This aimed at protecting consumers against exploitation by traders.

At the beginning of the Plan period, only 400 meters of cabro work were done at Ol'Kalou town. To support and enhance urban growth in the County, 13 urban centres were upgraded through gravelling and drainage works, while in others, walkways and parking lots were constructed. Flood masts were installed in various market areas while refuse bins and soak pits were constructed at Soko-Mpya and Ndunyu Njeru markets.

### 2.3.11 Lands and Physical Planning

At the beginning of the Plan period, only 10 and 18 colonial villages had been surveyed and planned respectively. In partnership with the Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission, 17 colonial villages have been surveyed, 9 planned, and 19 issued with leases across the County. Issuance of lease documents to the County residents has given them ownership of the parcels of land, and therefore they can develop the plots and use the documents as collateral to get financing.

At the beginning of the Plan period, only 1 urban centre had been surveyed whereas 5 towns have been surveyed in the period under review. The towns include; Mirangine, Ol'Kalou (Huruma), Sofia, Heni and Igwamiti. This will lead to a reduction in boundary disputes, especially in the payment of trade licenses and land rates.

At the beginning of the Plan period, County land offices were disintegrated with some offices in Nyahururu and others in Ol'Kalou town. Through the construction of land offices in Ol'Kalou (County Ardhi House) there has been increased efficiency and enhanced access to all related County Land services under one roof.

At the beginning of the plan period, there was stagnated development of Ol'Kalou plots since 2013 due to ownership disputes. However, in the planning period under review, a task force was formed to deal with the ownership disputes and cleared 2,440 plots for development. This has led to the opening up of the town, therefore, leading to increased economic activity. Concerning the remaining disputed 400 plots, there is an ongoing process of settling the disputes through the National Land Commission as recommended by the task force report.

There has been an increase in the acquisition of parcels of land for access roads and other social amenities across the County from 38 to 90 in the planning period. This has opened up roads' connectivity leading to improved market accessibility and an increase in social amenities such as ECDE classes, health centres, watering points and playgrounds.

At the beginning of the Plan period, there was no fact-based basis for development planning, The County Government has since developed the draft County Spatial Plan that will be the basis for future planning and development of the County. This will ensure that any development by the Government will be done where it is most needed, thereby promoting equity and equality in the County. This will further be facilitated by the developed draft local Physical and Land Use Development Plan for Ol'Kalou township. This will inform the revision of the valuation roll leading to increased revenues.

At the beginning of the Plan period, there were no County policies or guidelines in the management and administration of public land. This has led to land grabbing, illegal land allocations, an undocumented extension of leases and a lack of a land data bank to give details of land owned by the County Government. The department has since developed a draft Land Administration and Management Policy to guide the management of public lands such as leases, allocations and the landbank.

In the implementation of Agenda Four on Affordable Housing, the Department developed a draft Affordable housing development framework that will guide the introduction and rollout of various affordable housing technologies to increase housing levels in the County.

### 2.3.12 County Assembly

The Assembly recorded notable achievements in the 2018-2022 planning period key of which are summarized below:

- Construction of an ultra-modern twin-office complex.
- Construction of the Speaker's residence.
- Installation of E-Parliament system to facilitate virtual Committee and Plenary proceedings in response to the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- Maintenance of an interactive Assembly website.
- Sustained provision of live coverage of Assembly proceedings.
- Provision of Mortgage and car loan facility to MCAs and the Assembly staff.
- Establishment of a County Sacco for NCA members and staff.
- Recruitment of qualified and competent staff.



- Continuous professional development of staff and capacity building of MCAs.
- Effective oversight over the Executive.
- Expedited approval of budgets and prudent utilization of funds.
- Development of policies to enhance smooth operations of the Assembly.
- Drafting and Passing of Bills into laws.
- Provision of a conducive working environment through provision of working tools and introduction of employee wellbeing programmes.
- Enhancement of Mentorship Programmes through provision of attachment and internship opportunities.
- Enhancement of stakeholder engagement through Community Involvement programmes and consultative forums.

## 2.4 Challenges

This section highlights the constraints that prevented the full implementation of programs and the full realization of set targets in the plan period. The challenges emanated from internal forces and externalities. Some of these challenges are:

### Weak revenue base

The County had a relatively weak revenue base affecting the revenue targets. The County generated most of its internal revenue from business permits and cess from agricultural products. Being a dominantly rural County, most of the income-generating activities were agricultural-related. With the challenges facing the agriculture sector ranging from changing weather patterns to marketing inefficiencies, the County's own revenue source has been fluctuating and, in most instances, falling way below target thereby affecting budget implementation.

Innovation, automation and revenue collection on a cashless platform was expected to be game changer in growing the County's revenue base this was however not achieved to the desired levels. The County has also not enforced all the provisions of the Finance Acts as legislated annually and as a result, revenue has not grown exponentially as opposed to the development needs.

### Legal, Institutional and Policy Challenges

The County legislative authority, oversight and appropriation powers are vested in the County Assembly. The County Executive is expected to implement County legislation, manage and coordinate County administration, and perform other lawfully conferred functions among others. The necessary structures and capacity to legislate on various issues including the domestication of the various national laws and policies are still outstanding, e.g., the housing policy, public-private partnership Act, Energy Policy, and Act among others. The County has not devolved its functions to the village level to ensure services are provided at the smallest administrative unit possible. As such, a lot of County operations are conducted at the headquarters.

### Delay in passing of the County Allocation of Revenues Act (CARA)

Public Financial Management Act requires Budget Estimates to be submitted to the County Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> April of every year. However, occasionally, the County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA) was not ready on time. The Equitable Share allocations used as a guide in the preparation and

submission of the Budgets for approval were, therefore, based on the tentative revenue estimates as contained in the Budget Policy Statement. Inconsistencies have also been noted between provisions of CARA and policy guidelines by the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) especially on ceilings for the County Assembly.

### **Lack of Adequate Capacities for service delivery**

There was inadequate office space with most departments operating in congested offices. In the Plan period, the County did not complete the construction of the County Headquarters, a programme under the equalization fund started in 2015. The Sub-County and Ward offices were also poorly equipped to deliver services.

Most of the departments experienced acute staff shortages; this impeded the seamless provision of services to the citizenry. Synonymous across the department, most staff were operating in an acting capacity especially senior management where critical technical skills should vest.

### **Funding and disbursement challenges**

The release of funds to the County Revenue Fund was largely monthly. At times, the departments had to accumulate funds before commencing the tendering process, especially for huge projects. Consequently, departments incurred pending bills and delayed implementation of projects, especially towards the close of the year.

The funding for the departments was below the various declaration and commitments to which Kenya subscribes. This included the recommended 10% of the budget for agriculture by the Maputo and Malabo declarations, 20% of the budget for health by the Abuja declaration, and 5% of the budget for the ICT by the Kenya ICT Policy.

### **Overlap of devolved functions and programmes between the National Government and the County**

Upon the expiry of the constitutional term of the Transition Authority, the Authority had not fully completed its mandate. Further, a decade since the advent of devolution, little success has been made in clearly defining the mandates of the National and County Governments. Attempts by the Intergovernmental Technical Relations Committee (IGRTC) to transfer assets to the devolved units has also not been successful. This has resulted in idle assets in the devolved units.

### **High Public Expectation**

Citizen enlightenment on the roles of the two levels of government has led to very high expectations. However, due to limited resources, some of the expectations were not met. In other instances, projects were not realized due to legal suits against the County Government lodged by members of the public thus affecting service delivery.



## **Lack of synergies between the Departments/Sectors**

During the Plan period, County planning and budgeting were departmental based. The Departments highly operated in silos failing to draw synergies within their sectors. This further resulted in duplication of programmes, failure to fully optimise programmes and projects across the Departments, and thin spreading of funds.

## **Underdeveloped Monitoring and Evaluation**

During the Plan period, there was little adherence to the monitoring and evaluation framework. Monitoring and evaluation was not done during the entire project cycle and was instead done after the completion of projects. In addition, the Mid-term CIDP review was not carried out.

## **Pandemic, Disasters, and Emergency prevalence**

In the Plan period under review, the County encountered a range of pandemics and disasters, notably the COVID-19 pandemic and invasion by locusts. The pandemics and disasters occasioned the reprogramming of identified programmes and increased funding to address these developments. This was at the expense of other programmes and projects.

The County was further marred by the prevalence of emergencies such as flash floods, fires, drought and famine, and hospital bills, among other unforeseen emergencies. These resulted in the overutilization of the County Emergency Fund and the consistent reallocation of funds from other programmes at the supplementary budget level. The County's high poverty levels occasioned unprecedented emergencies.

## **2.5 Emerging issues**

### **Novel COVID-19 Pandemic**

The COVID-19 Pandemic caused a global shake-up that resulted in a new norm for doing things. For instance, most employees were required to work from home which disrupted service delivery to the citizenry. This necessitated the reorganization of the County Government programmes in addressing the pandemic which was synonymous with lockdowns and night curfews engineered to tame its spread. Lockdowns and curfews greatly affected the global, country and County economies and necessitated a change in strategy in governance delivery models. Vast resources of the County were reorganized to the health services department, which had not been anticipated at the beginning of the Plan period. This includes the construction of isolation wards, the purchase of PPEs, and equipping. Own Source Revenue collection was not spared with the closure of productive sector businesses, e.g. bars, restaurants, and markets. This resulted in dwindling collections coupled with revenue waivers in cushioning the residents from the pandemic.

### **Climate Change**

No country today is immune from the impacts of climate change. According to World Bank, climate change could drive 216 million people to migrate within their own countries by 2050, with hotspots of internal migration emerging as soon as 2030, spreading and intensifying thereafter. Climate change could cut crop yields, especially in the world's most food-insecure regions. At the same time, agriculture, forestry and land use change are responsible for about 25% of greenhouse gas emissions. The agriculture sector is core to addressing the climate challenge.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the County, contributing 3.9% to the National Agriculture GDP, over the Plan period. The effects of climate change and poor land administration management have resulted in the reduction of agricultural yields. Pockets of the County especially in Ndaragwa Sub County have been turned into semi-arid areas requiring frequent relief food and water for households and animals.

The County has had to gear up interventions such as Climate Smart Agriculture with the assistance of the World Bank and the establishment of a climate change unit to collect data, capacity builds the locals and provide early warning systems. The urgency and scale of the challenge require counties to learn quickly from each other, adapt to their special circumstances, and be bold in implementing policies that bend the emissions curve and improve livelihoods.

### Regional Economic Blocs

The Interim Independent Boundaries and Elections Commission (IIBEC) based County boundaries on population and geographical size. The establishment of the counties resulted in planning units without economies of scale in production, manufacturing and consumption. The creation of regional economic blocs gives Counties leverage to negotiate and create synergy.

Nyandarua County is a member of the Central Region Economic Bloc (CeREB) bringing together ten counties drawn from the larger Mount Kenya region; Embu, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Nakuru, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Meru, Murang'a and Tharaka Nithi. It is of paramount importance for the member Counties to strengthen the regional bloc to enhance economies of scale.

### 2.6 Lessons Learnt

- Own Source Revenue mobilization is core to the actualization of County development needs. There is a need for innovation amongst the County departments to develop the enterprises within their sectors, thereby growing the County revenue exponentially in tandem with the development needs.
- There is a need for synergy between the various departments involved in the project implementation. This will ensure proper planning, design, budgeting, implementation and contract administration.
- All stakeholders within and without the County require accountability, transparency and integrity in the administration of public funds. Access to their grants requires a high level of compliance by the County. Development partners have specific targets, timelines and tailored interventions. Therefore, there is a need for preparedness by the County government in sustaining programmes and projects at the lapse of the conditional grants.
- Accessing donor grants for institutional development and service delivery requires astute performance, documentation and reporting.
- With the withdrawal of the donor funds from the department, other sources of revenue should be explored to supplement departmental funds.
- There is a need to create a robust legal and regulatory framework, by fast-tracking the finalization of draft bills and policies and the domestication of national policies and laws at the County level. This will address gaps in governance and service delivery.
- Continuous training of staff through structured learning programmes is critical for the continuous improvement of public service. This is to be done in tandem with the staff welfare.
- Optimal utilization of complaints and compliments system to aid in deliberations while creating



awareness on issues facing members of the public. The system is a great source of information for the public and creates an avenue that frustrates human interference.

- Protecting County's natural resources endowment is paramount in addressing climate change in the County. This is to be achieved through climate change and environmental and social standards mainstreaming in County programmes. The County is set to reap benefits by promoting tourism, carbon credits, etc.
- Public Private partnerships are key for the fast-tracking of implementation of County programs. This partnership, especially on projects requiring huge capital outlay enables the County to focus on service delivery and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector participation.
- Earnest implementation of the County Budget will ensure the timely completion of County Budgets and ensure seamless service delivery.
- Maintenance and publication of County Data will enable data analytics in data-driven planning and tailoring responsive programmes to the development needs of the citizenry.
- Political stability is key for service delivery and the posterity of good governance.
- There is a need to recruit and fill critical staff gaps thus ensuring that the County operates optimally. Further, there is a need to improve the work environment through equipping and adequate office spaces.
- Adoption of technology in offering E-Government services will ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. Technology will be critical in taking services closer to the people and providing platforms for data collection.
- Need for greater co-operation with other counties and regional blocs on disaster and emergency management.
- Need to undertake a few projects at a time and complete them before undertaking new ones.
- Comprehensive civic education programme for members of the public and the employees for a better understanding of the various roles of the different stakeholders in the devolved system.
- Ensuring community involvement at all stages of the project cycle is necessary to enhance ownership and sustainability of projects.
- Operationalize the Monitoring and Evaluation framework.
- Need to properly assess the ability to complete and sustain projects and programmes. This will ensure that the projects meet their timelines, specifications and budget constraints.
- Need to balance political interest and County strategic direction as stipulated in the County development plans and a clear separation of powers between the Assembly and the Executive.
- Adequate funding for Departments is crucial in enabling service provision.
- There is a need for proper emergency preparedness, a lesson learned from the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

This section highlights the major natural resources within the County.

**Table 14: Natural Resource Assessment**

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sub-sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Quarry	Transport & Public works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarrying is on the rise</li> <li>The resource is underutilized</li> <li>In future, a decline in the quantity of stones in the existing quarries is expected to occur in tandem with the increase in construction activities in the region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore more quarries with the required quality and quantity of stones</li> <li>Rehabilitation of existing quarries</li> <li>Adoption of safety measures, environmental conservation and better quarrying techniques</li> <li>Adoption of alternative building technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding to facilitate training of quarry personnel</li> <li>Limited capacity to execute the set policy measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulation of quarrying activities to conserve the environment and enhance safety</li> <li>Legal and policy enforcement</li> <li>Adequate funding to utilize the resource</li> </ul>
Ol'Kalou Arboretum and Recreational Park	Productive sector Research	<p>Problematic soils (vertisols)</p> <p>Suppression of other vegetation by eucalyptus</p> <p>Flooding</p> <p>Encroachment and vandalism</p> <p>Degradation</p> <p>Poor road network</p> <p>Pollution and littering</p>	<p>Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy</p> <p>Ol'Kalou Arboretum and Recreational Park management plan</p> <p>MICE strategy</p> <p>Recreation facilities</p> <p>Carbon sequestration and trading</p> <p>Water harvesting and storage</p> <p>Genetic biodiversity</p> <p>Flora and fauna</p>	<p>A high population of invasive species (Eucalyptus and wattle trees) suppressing the growth of other indigenous trees</p> <p>Insufficient funds</p> <p>Land adjudication</p> <p>Absence of strategic assessment and intervention</p>	<p>Species enrichment</p> <p>Tree planting and nurturing</p> <p>Strategies contained in the drafts and approved national and County policies, laws and regulations-(legal instruments) in various directorates</p>



Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sub-sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Lake Ol'Bolossat and its Ecosystem	Productive sector  Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining water levels</li> <li>• Degradation of catchment areas upstream</li> <li>• Encroachment of the riparian areas</li> <li>• Overgrazing of the riparian land</li> <li>• Invasive species</li> <li>• Human-wildlife Conflict</li> <li>• Siltation</li> <li>• Water abstraction</li> <li>• Lack of community awareness</li> <li>• Ecotourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actualization of the Lake Ol'bolossat Management Plan</li> <li>• Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy</li> <li>• Local Conservation groups taking initiatives</li> <li>• Ecotourism</li> <li>• Gazetttement as a natural reserve</li> <li>• Lake Ol'bolossat marathon</li> <li>• Access to the Green Climate Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water levels declining limiting fisheries and agriculture</li> <li>• Rapid loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Lack of feasibility studies</li> <li>• lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-year Lake Management Plan in place</li> <li>• Community Conservation Group undertaking conservation and elimination of invasive species</li> <li>• Ongoing gazetttement of the natural resource</li> </ul>
Sasumua Ecosystem	Productive  Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries  Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation of catchment areas upstream</li> <li>• Overgrazing of the riparian land</li> <li>• Minimal benefits from the resource by the local community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy</li> <li>• Sasumua marathon</li> <li>• Payment of ecosystem services</li> <li>• Access to the Green Climate Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenging intergovernmental relationship to allow for inter-County benefit sharing</li> <li>• Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-year Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy in place</li> <li>• CSR by Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund</li> </ul>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sub-sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Aberdare Ranges and Ecosystem	Productive Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest destruction and degradation</li> <li>Agricultural Encroachment</li> <li>Illegal logging and poaching of valuable trees</li> <li>Livestock grazing</li> <li>Forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy</li> <li>Payment of ecosystem services</li> <li>Access to the Green Climate Fund</li> <li>Eco, Nature and wildlife tourism</li> <li>Archaeological and Historical sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced forest cover</li> <li>Rapid loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Human-Wildlife Conflict</li> <li>Forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-year Forest Landscape Strategy in place</li> <li>CSR by Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund</li> <li>Donor funding for conservation efforts</li> </ul>
River Malewa and Ecosystem, Gatondo River, Pesi River and Ecosystem, Gachoria River, Turasha River, Sasumua River, Murindati River, Mkungi River, Kitiri River, Gathiriga River, Kiburu River, Kamirangi River, Karima River, Matindiri River, Kanguyo River, Kahuria River, Kianjogu River, Kinja River, Nyakariang'a River, Equator River, Nyairoko River, Kiriundu River, Wanjohi River, and Thitai River,	Productive Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining water levels</li> <li>Degradation of catchment areas upstream</li> <li>Encroachment of the riparian areas</li> <li>Soil erosion and siltation</li> <li>Illegal and uncontrolled abstraction</li> <li>Planting unsuitable tree species along the river banks (eucalyptus)</li> <li>Declining water quality due to pollution from agrochemicals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable water harvesting and storage</li> <li>Establishment of appropriate species (Bamboo, Indigenous trees) along riparian</li> <li>Enforcement and enactment of relevant acts (Water Act 2016, EMCA 1999)</li> <li>Encourage appropriate soil and water conservation practices</li> <li>Ecotourism - water sports</li> <li>Crop irrigation</li> <li>Fish farming and Nature Based Enterprises along the riparian</li> <li>Support to industries</li> </ul>	<p>Declining water levels Reduced water quality and quantity Lack of access to the riparian land Constraints due to different legal provisions Political interference Illegal and uncontrolled abstraction Civil education on water use and management</p>	<p>10-year Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy in place Conservation Activities by WWF Kenya and other stakeholders Strategies contained in the draft and approved national and County legal instruments in various directorates Sustainable fish farming and</p>



Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sub-sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Geta Forest, North Kinangop Forest, South Kinangop Forest, Olbolossat Forest, Ndaragwa Forest	Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries Productive Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest destruction and degradation</li> <li>Agricultural Encroachment</li> <li>Illegal logging and poaching of valuable trees and wildlife</li> <li>Charcoal burning</li> <li>Livestock grazing</li> <li>Forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy</li> <li>Development of ecotourism</li> <li>Development of Nature Based Enterprises</li> <li>Carbon sequestration and access to green climate financing</li> <li>Research</li> <li>Updated Integrated Management Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced forest cover and extent</li> <li>Rapid loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Invasive species</li> <li>Forest fires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-year Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy in place</li> <li>Participatory Forest Management</li> <li>Implementation of the Environment and Social Management Plan of Ndaragwa Town ESIA</li> </ul>
Farm and Agroforestry	Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries Productive Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land fragmentation and subdivision</li> <li>Inadequate information on farm and agro-forestry</li> <li>Diseases and pest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate farm and agroforestry extension services</li> <li>Reduced average farm holding</li> </ul>	10 year Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy in place

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sub-sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Underground Water	Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries  Productive Sector	Over-extraction of aquifers  Lack of funds to run existing boreholes  Weak law enforcement  Lack of financial and technical capacity of Water Project management committees  Political interference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water reticulation</li> <li>Enforcement and enactment of relevant acts (Water Act 2016, EMCA 1999)</li> <li>Environmental Conservation measures (suitable species)</li> <li>Actualization of the Nyandarua Forest Landscape Strategy</li> <li>Proper urban planning</li> <li>Undertaking proper underground research</li> <li>Extensive testing of groundwater-Monitoring water levels and quality through research.</li> <li>Effluent management to avoid contamination of groundwater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-extraction of aquifers</li> <li>Servicing of existing boreholes to ensure optimal production.</li> <li>Failure to carry out Environment Impact Assessment</li> <li>Lack of funds to run existing boreholes</li> <li>Weak law enforcement</li> <li>Lack of financial and technical capacity of Water Project management committees</li> <li>Political interference</li> <li>Minerals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10-year Forest Landscape</li> <li>Restoration Strategy in place</li> </ul>
Springs <i>(Nyakanja among many across the County)</i>	Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries  Productive Sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping and development of all springs in the County and their conservation and protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of spring areas</li> <li>Land ownership and adjudication issues</li> </ul>	



## 2.8 Development Issues

This section presents key sector development issues and their causes as identified during the data collection and analysis stage.

*Table 15: Sector Development Issues*

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
<b>Industrialization, Trade, co-operatives, and urban development</b>				
Industrialization, Trade, cooperatives, and urban development	Abandoned projects	Lack of community acceptance	Political interference in project identification	Stakeholder involvement through public participation
	Unplanned urban surge	Uncontrolled development	Lack of implementation of development control laws and regulations	Adopt and enforce local and national development control laws and regulations
<b>Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy</b>				
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor Roads condition/ Network</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heavy Rainfall</li> <li>Lack of County weighbridges</li> <li>Roads constructed with insufficient Carriage Width</li> <li>Insufficient/unreliable source of gravel materials</li> <li>• Destruction of County Access Roads and Drainage Structures by National Government Contractors and Private developers e.g., Heavy Log Trucks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political interference.</li> <li>Inadequate Funds</li> <li>Road Reserves encroachment</li> <li>Untimely issuance of Tenders</li> <li>Poor soil conditions</li> <li>Difficult Terrains</li> <li>Depletion of existing borrow pits</li> <li>Overpricing of gravel materials by suppliers</li> <li>Substandard materials</li> <li>High Maintenance cost of Machinery</li> <li>Poor/no road linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of the County Roads Board</li> <li>Allocation of more funds for roads improvement</li> <li>Early Issuance of Tenders to avoid Weather Interference.</li> <li>Develop a Road and Drainage Policy</li> <li>Introduction of Road Levy Charges in the County Revenue Bill</li> <li>Mapping and Demarcation of County Roads</li> <li>Enforcement of Laws guiding Land Sub Division.</li> <li>Establishment of material testing lab</li> <li>Adopt/establish a County quarry management policy</li> <li>Mapping/leasing County quarries</li> <li>Funds mobilization to construct bridges</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slow implementation of projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays in the provision of funds by the County and national government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient own source revenue to finance large projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of consultation and co-operation between the County and national government to fast-track the provision of funds</li> </ul>



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low Electricity connectivity</li> <li>Poor terrain</li> <li>Sparse population</li> <li>Lack of transformer maximization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate transformers</li> <li>Poor terrain</li> <li>Sparse population</li> <li>Lack of transformer maximization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of Political goodwill</li> <li>Denial of way leaves</li> <li>Inadequate budget</li> <li>Energy is not a fully devolved function.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased budget for transformers.</li> <li>Lobby for political goodwill.</li> <li>Open encroached roads</li> <li>Maximum utilization of available transformers.</li> <li>Consider alternative energy sources and renewable sources.</li> <li>Greater collaboration with the National Government.</li> </ul>
Transport	Underdeveloped transport infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underdeveloped alternative sources of Energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of fossil fuel</li> <li>Ignorance</li> <li>Green energy is expensive at the initial stage of installation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor sensitization</li> <li>Sparsely placed homesteads</li> <li>Low individual financial capacity</li> <li>Lack of A County Energy Plan</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Mechanical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate equipping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor terrain</li> <li>Inadequate technical expertise</li> <li>Limited vehicles</li> <li>Political interference</li> <li>Workload</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of mechanical workshop</li> <li>Overstretch of motor vehicle plant and equipment.</li> <li>Lack of fleet management system</li> <li>Lack of enough staff</li> <li>Abuse of the machines and motor vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a mechanical workshop</li> <li>Development of fleet management system</li> <li>Collaboration with County vocational training centres</li> <li>Internship opportunities</li> <li>Employment of mechanical staffs in the mechanical department</li> <li>Use of framework agreements</li> <li>Use of the right machine for the right job</li> </ul>
Disaster and emergency Response and Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slow emergency response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of Disaster command Centre</li> <li>Inadequate physical and human resources</li> <li>Lack of relevant expertise</li> <li>Uninformed citizenry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Lack of policy framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased funding</li> <li>Operationalize command Centre</li> <li>Encourage cordial interdepartmental synergy</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Invest in response infrastructure</li> </ul>
Water, Environment, Tourism and Natural Resources	Water, Environment, Tourism and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over extraction of aquifers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncontrolled drilling activities</li> <li>Non-compliance</li> <li>Population increase</li> <li>Industrialization</li> <li>Effects of climate change</li> <li>Pollution of surface water</li> <li>Poor agricultural practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensive testing of groundwater</li> <li>Evaluation and monitoring water levels and quality through research</li> <li>Consider other water supply opportunities such as roof harvesting and run off</li> <li>Develop and implement policy</li> <li>Political interference and lack of proper consultation leads to technically unviable projects</li> <li>Lack of adequate staff and equipment In requisite field</li> <li>Weak law enforcement</li> <li>Decreased discharge of groundwater to rivers and lakes</li> <li>Saline intrusion</li> <li>Deterioration in water quality</li> <li>Financial impact</li> </ul>



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor water quality and reduced quantity</li> <li>Reduced water flows in rivers and streams</li> <li>Water pollution</li> <li>Siltation of dams and pans</li> <li>Poor farming practices</li> <li>Non-compliance</li> <li>Population growth</li> <li>Unemployment</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Unsustainable utilization of water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced water flows in rivers and streams</li> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Siltation of dams and pans</li> <li>• Poor farming practices</li> <li>• Non-compliance</li> <li>• Population growth</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Unsustainable utilization of water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation of catchment areas</li> <li>• Soil erosion and siltation</li> <li>• Illegal abstraction</li> <li>• Climate change affecting hydrological cycle</li> <li>• Poor waste management and sanitation.</li> <li>• Lack of water treatment facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of water catchment areas</li> <li>• Evaluation and monitoring water levels and quality through research.</li> <li>• Consider other water supply opportunities such as roof harvesting and run off</li> <li>• Construction of treatment plants</li> <li>• Implementation of waste management policy and guidelines</li> <li>• Establishment of water quality test lab</li> <li>• Surveillance and early warning systems</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mismanagement of water projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information gap</li> <li>• Lack of both Technical and financial capacity to run the projects by the water management committees</li> <li>• Lack of community based management committees</li> <li>• Technically unviable projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of approved legal instruments</li> <li>• Political interference.</li> <li>• Lack of uniform flow of information from national and County government, stakeholders and the community</li> <li>• Conflict of interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the guidelines on provision of water for rural and underserved areas by WASREB</li> <li>• Civic education to the water users and consumers</li> <li>• Constitution of technically competent management committees</li> <li>• Proper planning</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of qualified community based management committees</li> <li>• Failure to undertake EIAs prior to implementing projects</li> <li>• Information gap</li> <li>• Poor planning and project designs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of political goodwill and involvement of technical personnel when initiating the projects.</li> <li>• Political interference</li> <li>• lack of legal coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of EIA for projects</li> <li>• Proper planning</li> <li>• Bench marking</li> <li>• Inter-departmental or inter-sectoral integration</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and/or domestication of legal instruments in the County</li> <li>Environmental management and compliance</li> <li>Effects of Climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devolution</li> <li>Lack of political goodwill</li> <li>Lack of adequate funds</li> <li>Failure to prioritize and integrate environmental matters in development processes</li> <li>Inadequate understanding of EM and compliance requirements</li> <li>Under-resourcing of surveillance and incident responses</li> <li>It is an emerging issue</li> <li>Unpredictable and rapid changes in weather parameters</li> <li>Poor agricultural practices</li> <li>Environmental degradation</li> <li>Uncontrolled human activity</li> <li>Pollution</li> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Population increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of County approved legal instruments</li> <li>Delay in approval of draft instruments</li> <li>Inadequate budget allocation to ESS operations</li> <li>Political interference during enforcement</li> <li>Delay in enactment of draft instruments</li> <li>Inadequate staff</li> <li>Inadequate capacity building</li> <li>Inadequate vehicles</li> <li>-inadequate equipment</li> <li>Policy to address and mitigate Climate Change.</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Population increase</li> <li>Poor enforcement of existing policies</li> <li>Civic awareness</li> <li>Human interference to the natural resources</li> <li>Negative impact on natural calamities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and enact policies and bills</li> <li>Provide funding</li> <li>Public participation</li> <li>Capacity building and sensitization of residents, staff and development partners</li> <li>Undertaking and implementation of ESS in PPPPs</li> <li>Monitoring and reporting of projects' environmental management plans</li> <li>Multi-sector enforcement</li> <li>Inculcate self regulation and stewardship by all stakeholders</li> <li>Effective implementation of the policy</li> <li>Access to tap Climate Change Financing e.g., FLOCA</li> <li>Mitigation of natural calamities through conservation efforts.</li> <li>Adoption of Climate resilient enterprises</li> <li>Disaster preparedness</li> </ul>



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human-wildlife conflict</li> <li>Population increase</li> <li>Scarcity of resources</li> <li>Poor government policies</li> <li>Corruption</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Cultural practices</li> <li>Negative impact of climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encroachment and land grabbing</li> <li>Punitive wildlife policy</li> <li>Compensation to conflicts</li> <li>Change of weather patterns</li> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Cultural practices</li> <li>Negative impact of climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate structures and personnel</li> <li>Punitive wildlife policy</li> <li>Compensation to conflicts</li> <li>Change of weather patterns</li> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Cultural practices</li> <li>Negative impact of climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and job creation</li> <li>Wildlife conservation</li> <li>Effective implementation of policies</li> <li>Revenue generation</li> <li>Establishment of sanctuaries and conservancies</li> <li>Mitigation measures to climate change</li> <li>Enhancement of peace and harmony in the community</li> <li>Land banks</li> <li>Protection of wildlife areas</li> </ul>
Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessibility of basic and specialized health services</li> <li>Consistent availability of health care products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate basic and specialized staffing</li> <li>Inadequate funds to upgrade and equip health facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of existing health facilities</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate allocation of funds leading to shortage of health products in health facilities</li> <li>Inadequate budgetary allocation for Hospital and facility transfers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Disruption of KEMSA normal operations during covid period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing health facilities</li> <li>Revenue generated by the health facilities as either FIF or NHIF reimbursements</li> <li>Rejuvenation of KEMSA post Covid period</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of sanitation and reduced communicable diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current model of solid waste management is grossly inefficient;</li> <li>Inadequate number of refuse trucks</li> <li>Unoperational disposal sites at Mbuya, Mahinga, Turaga and Kahuru</li> <li>Inadequate number of tools &amp; Equipment</li> <li>Inadequate staffing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current model of solid waste management is grossly inefficient;</li> <li>Inadequate number of refuse trucks</li> <li>Unoperational disposal sites at Mbuya, Mahinga, Turaga and Kahuru</li> <li>Inadequate number of tools &amp; Equipment</li> <li>Inadequate staffing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Over politicization of the waste management</li> <li>Unclear mandate between water and health departments on waste water management, market sanitation between trade and health departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing expertise- public health officers to oversee</li> <li>Existing land for solid waste disposal sites at Mbuya, Mahinga, Kahuru and Tulanga</li> </ul>



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of Cemeteries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate Departmental allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing County cemeteries</li> </ul>
<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</b>				
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of production</li> <li>Inadequate quality control measures</li> <li>Diminished earnings for the residents</li> <li>Limited extension services to farmers</li> <li>Post-harvest losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of certified seeds and other farm inputs</li> <li>High inflation rates</li> <li>Diminished earnings for the residents</li> <li>Low number of technical personnel</li> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Poor and inadequate agricultural storage facilities</li> <li>Plant and livestock diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low budgetary allocation</li> <li>Irregulated co-operatives policies</li> <li>High inflation rates</li> <li>Diminished earnings for the residents</li> <li>Low number of technical personnel</li> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Budget constraints</li> <li>Limited public land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arable and productive land</li> <li>Good climate for agricultural practices</li> <li>Farmers' co-operatives and other organized groups</li> <li>Agro-ecology practices</li> <li>Operationalize Nyandarua County Agricultural Institutions Revolving Fund</li> <li>Hiring of adequate technical staff</li> <li>Increase budgetary allocation</li> <li>Adoption of -extension services</li> <li>Functional Co-operatives model</li> <li>Existing facilities that could be upgraded to standard storage facilities</li> <li>Construction and upgrading of storage facilities</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heavy reliance on traditional crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate information on modern farming practices</li> <li>Lack of access to certified high-value seeds</li> <li>Inadequate extension services and demo farms to sensitize and educate farmers</li> <li>Lack of capital to undertake modern Agri-farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budgetary constraints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize and support farmers to undertake agribusiness</li> <li>Provision of subsidized, improved, and efficient AI services</li> <li>Establishment of smart farms and demo farms for farmers' training</li> <li>Startup capital to youth groups and farmers groups to undertake agribusiness</li> <li>Operationalize Kenya Pencil Fish farm</li> <li>Promoting Beekeeping</li> <li>Invest in improving ATCs</li> <li>Reintroduction of pyrethrum farming</li> <li>Allocation of funds towards research and subsidization of farm inputs</li> <li>Civic education on climate-smart agriculture farming</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underdevelopment of agricultural institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Lack of prioritization in budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Lack of prioritization in budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation and maintenance of the Institution's infrastructure</li> <li>Acquisition of more machinery</li> <li>Equipping the Agro-processing units</li> <li>Existing Agricultural institutions in place such as ATC Njabini, ATC Oljoro Orok, AMS Nyahururu, AMS Kinangop and SPPU</li> </ul>



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining livestock productivity</li> <li>• Poor livestock produce marketing by the farmers</li> <li>• Limited training opportunities on sustainable livestock production technologies</li> <li>• Limited number of available technical staff to offer extension services</li> <li>• Traditional livestock production methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor livestock produce marketing by the farmers</li> <li>• Limited training opportunities on sustainable livestock production technologies</li> <li>• Limited number of available technical staff to offer extension services</li> <li>• Traditional livestock production methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low budgetary allocation</li> <li>• Weak policy and institutional framework on livestock production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote livestock feeds production</li> <li>• Enhance livestock marketing and value addition</li> <li>• Support to extension and advisory services</li> <li>• Strengthen policy and legal framework on livestock production</li> <li>• Promote sustainable livestock production technologies</li> <li>• Development and Implementation of an E-digitization portal</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited/poor fish production and subsequent fish products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacking fisheries extension services</li> <li>• Lacking Aquaculture production mechanisms</li> <li>• Lack of awareness/sensitization trainings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No legal and institutional framework in place</li> <li>• Low budgetary allocations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote Aquaculture production and fisheries extension services</li> <li>• Development of capture fisheries resources</li> <li>• Enhancing fish quality assurance, value addition, and marketing</li> <li>• Infrastructure development</li> <li>• Develop fisheries' policies and legislation</li> </ul>
	<b>Youth, Sports and the Arts</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public land for establishment of playgrounds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of inter-sectoral consultancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exaggerated land prices due to speculations</li> <li>• Land grabbing and encroachment</li> <li>• Sub-division of Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willing sellers</li> <li>• Available public land</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of the requisite sporting infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low/poor investment in the sporting infrastructure</li> <li>Neglect of existing playing fields and stadia</li> <li>Limited funds for procurement of uniforms</li> <li>Vandalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invitation by the school representatives to use their utilities</li> <li>Existing supportive programmes in the department to promote local sports teams and persons</li> <li>Utilized public land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction/ rehabilitation/completion of existing fields and Ol' Kalou stadium</li> <li>Leveraging on synergies between departments</li> <li>Establishment of Sports Board</li> <li>Collaboration with the National Government to use existing schools' facilities</li> <li>Job creation</li> <li>Establishment of Sports Committee</li> <li>Land acquisition</li> <li>Budget</li> <li>Incubation centres</li> <li>Sports policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction/ rehabilitation/completion of existing fields and Ol' Kalou stadium</li> <li>Leveraging on synergies between departments</li> <li>Establishment of Sports Board</li> <li>Collaboration with the National Government to use existing schools' facilities</li> <li>Job creation</li> <li>Establishment of Sports Committee</li> <li>Land acquisition</li> <li>Budget</li> <li>Incubation centres</li> <li>Sports policies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few Sports Programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of guidelines</li> <li>Limited sports funding</li> <li>Few sporting academies and sporting events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unregistered teams/clubs</li> <li>Seasonal Social sponsorship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public utilities</li> <li>Sports academies</li> <li>Set up of structured and well- regulated leagues</li> <li>County Sports Policy</li> <li>Streamlining KYISA games</li> <li>Adequate sports funding</li> <li>Establishment of a</li> </ul>



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Limited engagement in leadership</li> <li>• Little support from both political and religious leaders</li> <li>• Communication disconnect</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on various youth programmes initiated by the County Government</li> <li>• Underdeveloped talent centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few recreational facilities</li> <li>• Limited engagement in leadership</li> <li>• Little support from both political and religious leaders</li> <li>• Communication disconnect</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on various youth programmes initiated by the County Government</li> <li>• Underdeveloped talent centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate Youth Empowerment Programmes</li> <li>• Drug abuse</li> <li>• Limited funding for youth programmes</li> <li>• Lack of a Youth policy</li> <li>• Dissemination of information to the ward level</li> <li>• Social Media Platforms</li> <li>• Online jobs</li> <li>• Youth policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Studio</li> <li>• County Biashara Fund</li> <li>• Collaboration/ partnerships with private organizations</li> <li>• Mentorship programmes</li> <li>• Recreational/Talent centres</li> <li>• Drug and Alcohol rehabilitation</li> <li>• Dissemination of information to the ward level</li> <li>• Social Media Platforms</li> <li>• Online jobs</li> <li>• Youth policy</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcoholism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Increased number of bars and liquor stores</li> <li>• Depression</li> <li>• Peer pressure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak policies</li> <li>• Laxity in enforcement of existing policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcing laws on alcoholism</li> <li>• Youth empowerment programmes</li> </ul>
	<b>Education, Arts and Culture</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budgeted but unimplemented projects.</li> <li>• -Complex land acquisition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed disbursements</li> <li>• Low budget implementation.</li> <li>• Delayed prerequisite documentations</li> <li>• Inadequate funds due to inflation,</li> <li>• Political interference</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
• Low Education standards	• Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and delayed funding</li> <li>High teacher pupil ratio.</li> <li>Low capitation per pupil.</li> <li>Lack of Scheme of service implementation</li> <li>Low Teacher motivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper budgeting</li> <li>Timely recruitment of teachers</li> <li>Staff welfare improvement</li> </ul>	
• Arts	• Arts studio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate Staff</li> <li>Inadequate modern production Studio equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate human resources</li> <li>Lack of policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy guidelines.</li> <li>Adequate budget</li> <li>Acquisition of modern training tools, equipment and machines</li> <li>Hiring of additional qualified instructors</li> </ul>

Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Land, Housing and Physical Planning	Unavailability of land for public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grabbing of public land</li> <li>Encroachment of public land</li> <li>Poor record keeping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of a land databank</li> <li>Limited budgetary allocations</li> <li>Hostility from the community when re-establishing boundaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased capacity</li> <li>Political goodwill</li> <li>Sensitization of community on protection of public land</li> <li>Development of Land Use and Management Policy</li> <li>Development of County land bank</li> </ul>
Uncontrolled development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimal enforcement</li> <li>Lack of structured enforcement strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistical challenges</li> <li>Inadequate Funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased human resource capacity</li> <li>Political goodwill</li> <li>Sensitization of the community on protection of controlled development</li> <li>Controlled development policy</li> </ul>	



Sector	Development Issue	Causes	Constraints	Opportunities
Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unavailability of land for public utilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grabbing of public land</li> <li>Encroachment of public land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of a land databank</li> <li>Limited budgetary allocations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased capacity in the Department of Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development</li> <li>Political goodwill</li> </ul>
Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncontrolled development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor recording keeping</li> <li>Community when re-establishing boundaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hostility from the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization of community on protection of public land</li> <li>Development of Land Use and Management Policy</li> <li>Development of County land bank</li> </ul>



*H.E the Governor plants a tree before launching of development projects in Weru ward*



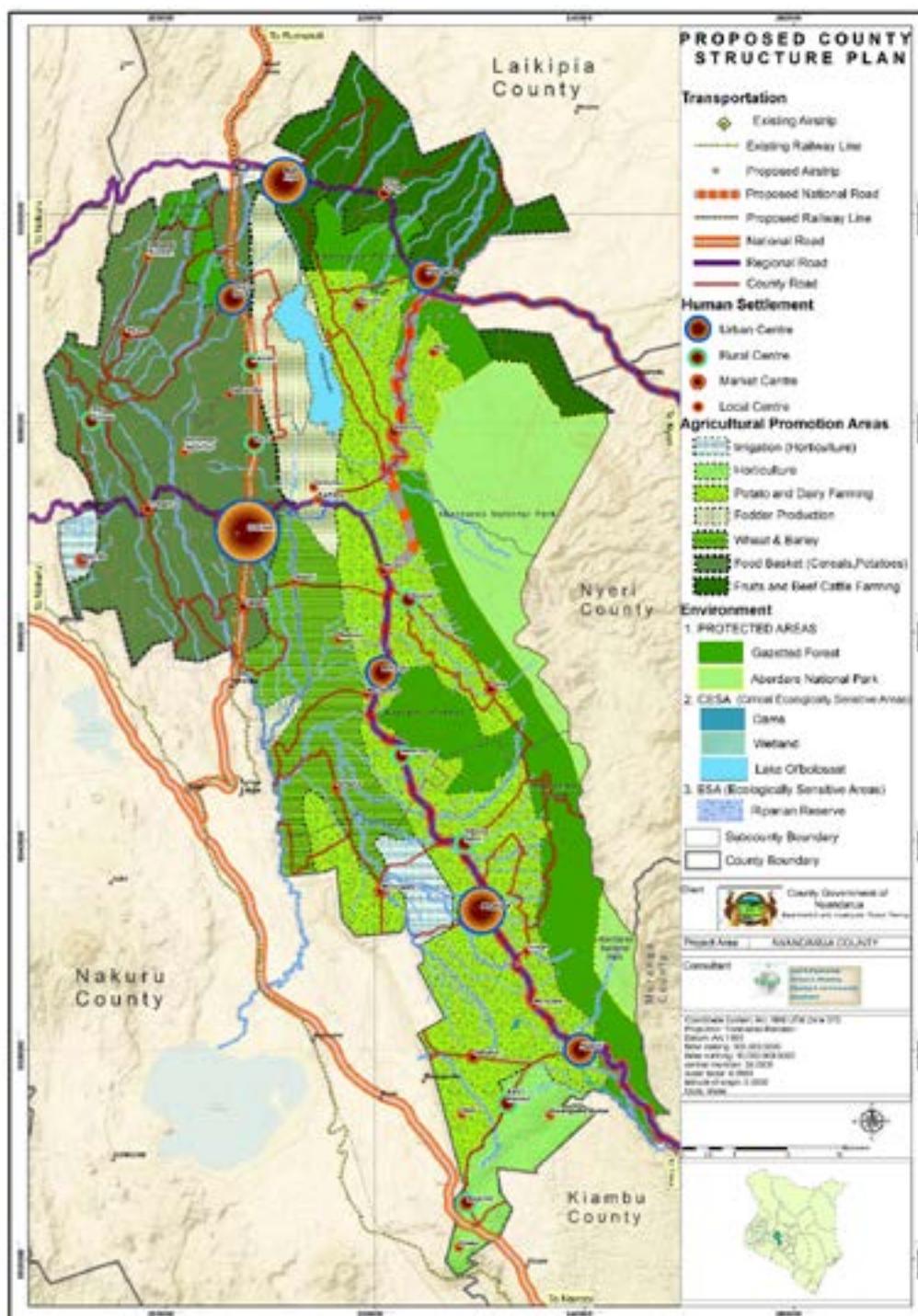
## **CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **3.0 Overview**

Development programmes and projects to be implemented are guided by a County Spatial Plan. The County Governments Act, Section 107, presents the various types of plans to be prepared by the county. These plans include; County Spatial Plans (CSP), Cities and Urban Areas Plans, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP), and County Sectoral Plans.

The Nyandarua County Spatial Plan (2020-2030) is complete and awaiting approval by the County Assembly. This CSP was prepared in line with the legal provisions outlined in the County Governments Act, 2012, while adhering to the guidelines issued by the State Department for Physical Planning. The underlying theme for the CSP is *“A competitive, prosperous, well governed and habitable County with a highly transformative economy, anchored on tourism, agro-processing, service and providing high-quality infrastructure. ”*

Nyandarua County Spatial Plan (2020-2030) provides a long-term framework guiding the distribution of human activities and people in the County. This is aimed at promoting balanced regional development, protecting and conserving the environment, managing human settlements, improving connectivity, provision of adequate infrastructure and ensuring proper governance.



*Figure 5 Proposed Nyandarua County Spatial Plan*

### 3.1 Spatial Development Framework

The County spatial plan has six pillars to achieve the desired end state of the County which are:

- Modernizing agriculture to enhance productivity;
- Protecting and conserving the environment;
- Management of human settlement;
- Promoting trade and commerce, tourism and industrialization;
- Providing adequate and appropriate infrastructure developments, and
- Strengthening linkages through integrated transport systems.



The sectors and areas that are essential for implementing the spatial plan in CIDP 3 have been thoroughly examined, considering their interconnectedness and importance in promoting the socio-economic well-being of the County residents. These sectors and areas are complex and require a multifaceted approach. These are:

### 3.1.1 County Competitiveness

Nyandarua County is well-connected to other major urban areas such as Nakuru, Thika and Nyeri through the Ol'Kalou-Miharati-Engineer Road (Class C69), which runs through the entire county, from Dundori to Flyover. The road connects the County to the cities of Nakuru and Nairobi, creating a North-South spine traversing through the County. Additionally, the Gilgil - Nyahururu C77 road creates an East-West spine by connecting to the Nyahururu-Nyeri Road (Class B21). If these linkages are enhanced, they will facilitate swift mobility of the workforce, farm inputs, raw materials to industries, and finished products to their respective markets. As a result, Nyandarua County has several advantages, such as proximity to major urban areas, external markets for agricultural and industrial products, a massive potential for agro-industrial development, and adequate water supply to its residents.

Furthermore, the County is abutted by counties with more developed agriculture sectors, which provide a huge opportunity for agro-industrial development due to the availability of raw materials. Nyandarua County is also traversed by eight permanent rivers, providing a huge opportunity for irrigated agriculture and adequate water supply to its residents. In addition, the County has an airstrip at Ol'Joro'Orok that, when upgraded, will provide an opportunity for interconnectivity locally, nationally and internationally. The Meter gauge railway also has the potential to provide linkage and interconnectivity to other counties if well-developed. Overall, Nyandarua County has several advantages that can be leveraged to promote economic development and improve the livelihoods of its residents.

### 3.1.2 Human Settlements and Urbanization

The predominant human settlement patterns in the County are linear in the urban centres along the major trunk roads, clustered in the rural areas and sparse in the agricultural farmlands. Major centres in the County are: Ol'Kalou Municipality which is also the county headquarters, Engineer and Mairo Inya which are upcoming municipalities. Other major centres include Miharati, Njambini, Kasuku and Ndaramwa. The following is a summary of the proposed service centres in the County.

*Table 16: County Urbanisation*

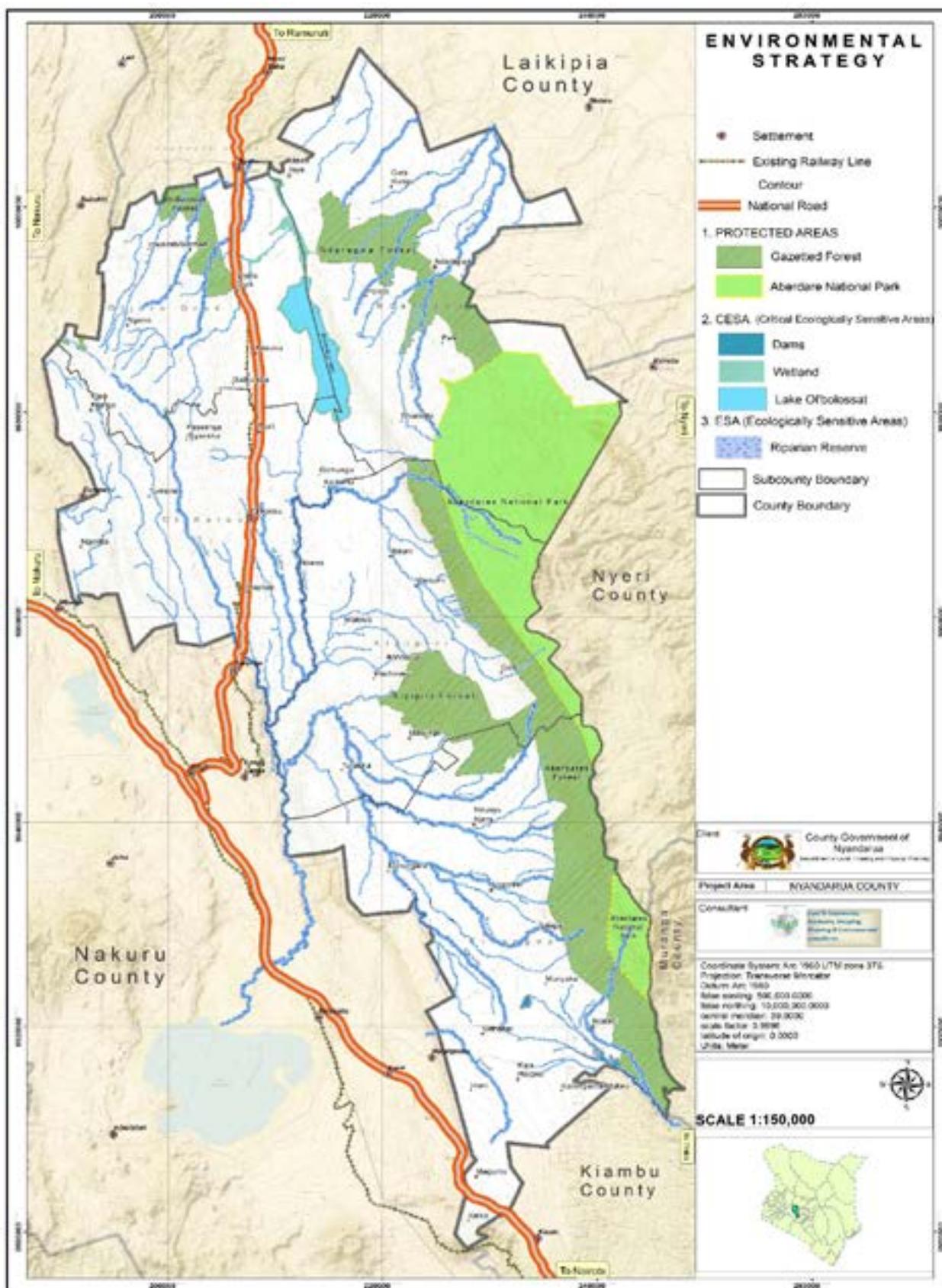
Proposed Service	Centre Name of the Centre
Principal Growth Centres	Ol'Kalou, Engineer, Kasuku, Ndaramwa, Miharati, Njambini, Mairo Inya, Magumu
Growth Centres	Rurii, Wanjohi, Mawingu, Magumu, Ndunyu Njeru, Gwa Kungu, Ol-Joro-Orok, Kwa Haraka
Market Centres	Gwa Kiongo, Captain, Ngorika, Leshao Pondo, Shamata, Geta, Karangatha, Githabai, Murungaru, Boiman, Charagita, Rironi, Ngano, Tumaini
Local Centres	Heni, Gichungo, Igwamiti, Machinery, Kimathi, Kiriko, Gathundia, Mukeu, Munyaka, Ndemi, Kariamu, Passenga (Nyairoko), Pesi (Kambaa), Tulaga, Malewa, Turasha, Tumaini, Mirangine

The housing in the County is of various typologies, including permanent, semi-permanent and dwelling units, made of different materials such as stones, wood, mud, and iron sheets. Most of the urban centres lack planning, have outdated plans, and have inadequate infrastructure facilities. Therefore, there is a need to plan and survey all the urban centres to improve the quality of life for County residents. In this regard, it is essential to have detailed planning for upcoming municipalities, ensuring balanced development while safeguarding the agricultural hinterland, which is the main economic activity.

There are several challenges to urbanization and land utilization, including landlessness, illegal acquisition of public land, uncontrolled growth of towns, and lack of a secure land tenure system. To address these issues, the County needs to conduct surveys and mapping of all public land, resettle squatters, and title all colonial villages, repossess illegally acquired land, control development in urban centres and spatial planning, and improve land tenure systems. Additionally, the County should define urban limits to prevent encroachment into agricultural promotion areas and environmentally sensitive areas, upgrade low-cadre urban centres into higher-level urban centres through planning and provision of services and facilities, and enforce development control to minimize speculation and subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical sizes.

*Table 17: County Urbanisation*

Growth Center Qualifying	Characteristics Envisaged	Function
Njabini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linkage by Ol'Kalou-Njabini (B21) road</li> <li>Availability of power supply</li> <li>Close to the Aberdare water tower</li> </ul>	Industrial town
Ndaragwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative centre; Ndaragwa Sub County headquarters</li> <li>Rich hinterland with agricultural potential; ranching</li> <li>Linkage by Nyahururu-Nyeri (B20) road</li> </ul>	Industrial Town
Magumu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linkage by Nairobi-Nakuru (A8) highway</li> <li>Strategic location close to the capital; Nairobi- 62 km away</li> <li>Commercial hub; large scale and small-scale sawmilling</li> </ul>	Gateway Town
Mairo-Inya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located at the border of Laikipia and Nyandarua County</li> <li>It is well connected with Nyahururu-Ndaragwa-Nyeri Road (B20)</li> </ul>	
Gwa-Kiongo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located at the western periphery of Nyandarua i.e., towards Nakuru County</li> <li>Well served with Njabini-Ol'Kalou-Nakuru Road (B21)</li> </ul>	
Geta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Found within Aberdare Ranges • Surrounding area is rich in flora and fauna</li> <li>Hub for agriculture-based research and tourism</li> </ul>	Eco Town
Kasuku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to L. Ol'bolossat</li> <li>Land is already subdivided into small units</li> <li>Located along C77 Road</li> </ul>	Resort Town
Ol'Joro'Oror	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of KALRO and AHITI • Existence of the Gatimu airstrip • Located along A4 Road</li> <li>Sub County Headquarters</li> </ul>	Knowledge Town



**Fig 6: Human Settlement and Urbanization strategy**

### 3.1.3 Land, Environment and Natural Resources Forests

The County has both open forests and closed forest areas, covering 24.18 % of the total land area. Much of this forest cover is distributed towards the County's eastern sections and comprises gazetted forests, including Ol'bolossat Forest, Geta Forest, North Kinangop, South Kinangop and Ndaragwa Forests.

The county has five gazetted forests namely: Ol' Bolossat, Geta, Ndaragwa, North Kinangop and South Kinangop forests. The total area under gazetted forests is 48,588 Ha. Geta is the largest gazetted forest measuring 18,870.7 Ha while Ol' Bolossat, is the smallest, covering 3,326.9 Ha. Forest cover in Nyandarua, though higher than the national cover, has experienced a net decline of 1,330 hectares from 1999. The natural highland forest has increased by 2,907 Ha, and plantation forest by 2,323 Ha whereas bushland has been reduced by 720 Ha, bamboo forest by 1,860 Ha and grassland by 3,980 Ha. The forest has the potential for ecotourism which can be harnessed to raise revenue for the County.

The following measures need to be undertaken to conserve the forests:

- Area of the Aberdare National Park falling within Nyandarua County should be fenced off to eliminate human–wildlife conflict that occasionally leads to losses, damage of property and loss of life.
- All four gazetted forests of; - Ndaragwa, Ol' Bolossat, Geta, North Kinangop and South Kinangop should be protected and rehabilitated especially the degraded sites within Ndaragwa forest.
- The forests should be conserved and protected but the plantations comprising approximately 17% of the forest are to be managed in a manner that benefits both the country and the county in terms of wood products, carbon sink and tree cover. The plantation consists mainly of cypress, pines and eucalyptus found mainly in all five forests.

### Ecologically Sensitive Areas

Environmentally, significant areas are ranked into three categories based on their conservation Priorities. The categories range from Protected Areas (PA), critically ecologically sensitive areas (CESA), and Ecological Support Areas (ESA). The classification is based on the role performed and the level of threats and sensitivity that the areas are exposed to or face.

The following management criteria have been assigned to the different CESA ranks:

- 1) **Rank 1** – Areas protected by law; therefore, no development, agriculture or logging shall be allowed except for low-impact nature tourism, research and education.
- 2) **Rank 2** –No development or agriculture; Sustainable logging and low-impact nature tourism may be permitted subject to local constraints.
- 3) **Rank 3** – Natural and semi-natural supporting areas; areas important for services or ecological infrastructure.



The environmental threats include;

1. Overreliance on fuel-wood as the primary source of energy.
2. Climate change impacts/unpredictable weather patterns.
3. Illegal logging and deforestation of forest land.
4. Forest destruction by fire, especially during the dry season.
5. Damage of cypress trees by Sykes' monkeys and other pests.
6. Inadequate financial mechanisms to support financial tree growing.
7. Declined water levels and quality.
8. Human encroachment and settlement in environmentally sensitive areas e.g, lake Ol- Bolossat.

The following are recommendations to conserve the environment:

1. Zoning and Gazettement of ecologically sensitive assets.
2. Formulation of appropriate land management and land resources policy.
3. Fencing of Lake Ol'Bolossat, to prevent encroachments on its belt and human-animal conflict through invasion of hippos into farmlands.
4. Fencing and re-afforestation of the Aberdares.
5. Encouraging agroforestry as a strategy to increase tree and forest cover.
6. Community sensitization on good waste disposal methods, good farming practices, and on the long-term value of natural resources and protection of the environment.
7. Promoting conservation, agricultural and environment-friendly policy.

### **3.1.4 Water Bodies**

Water features in Nyandarua occupy a small portion, approximately 0.24%, of the land in the County. Prominent water bodies include Lake Ol'bolossat, Sasumua dam and several rivers. The County is also home to several dams and wetlands.

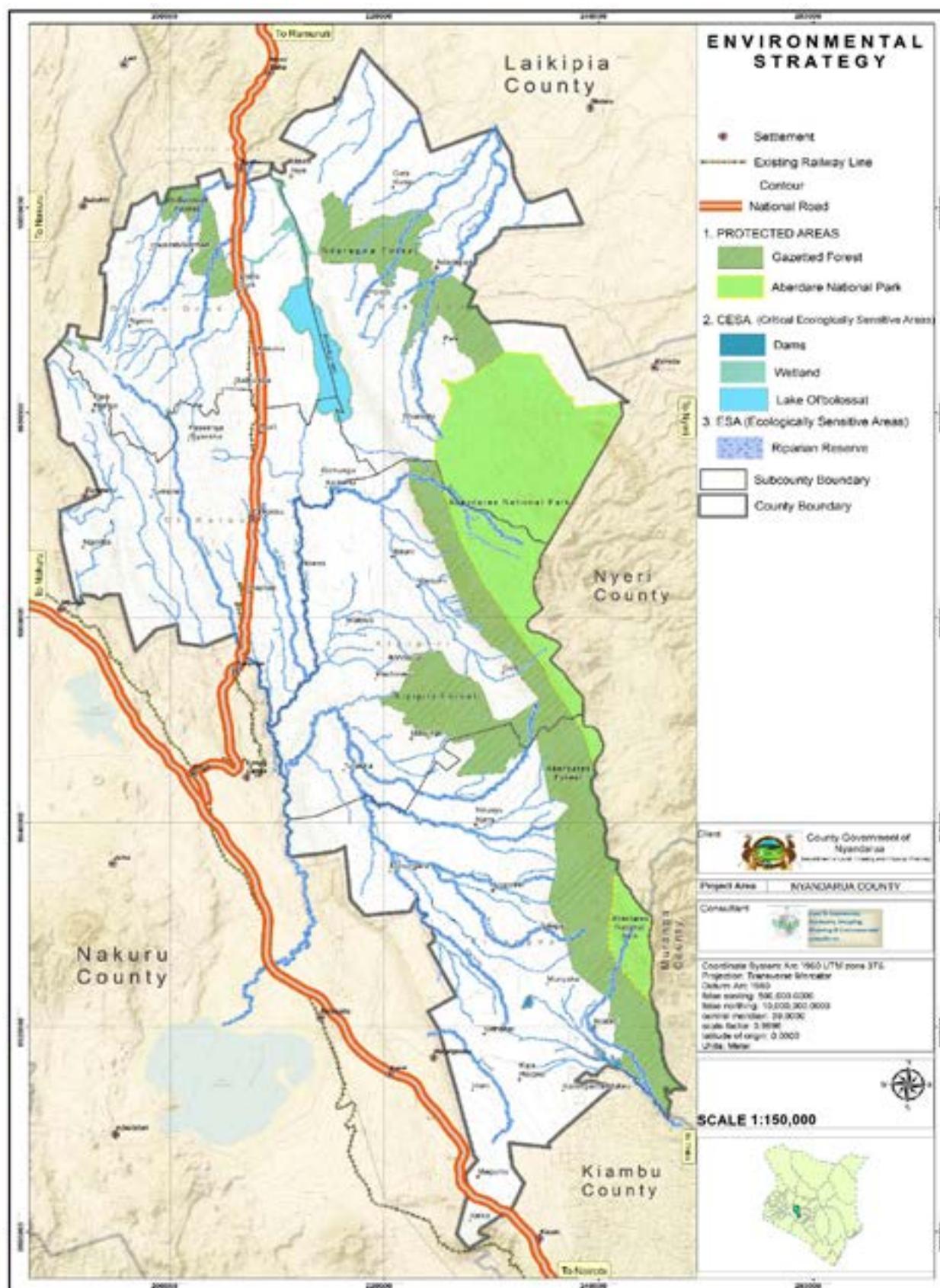


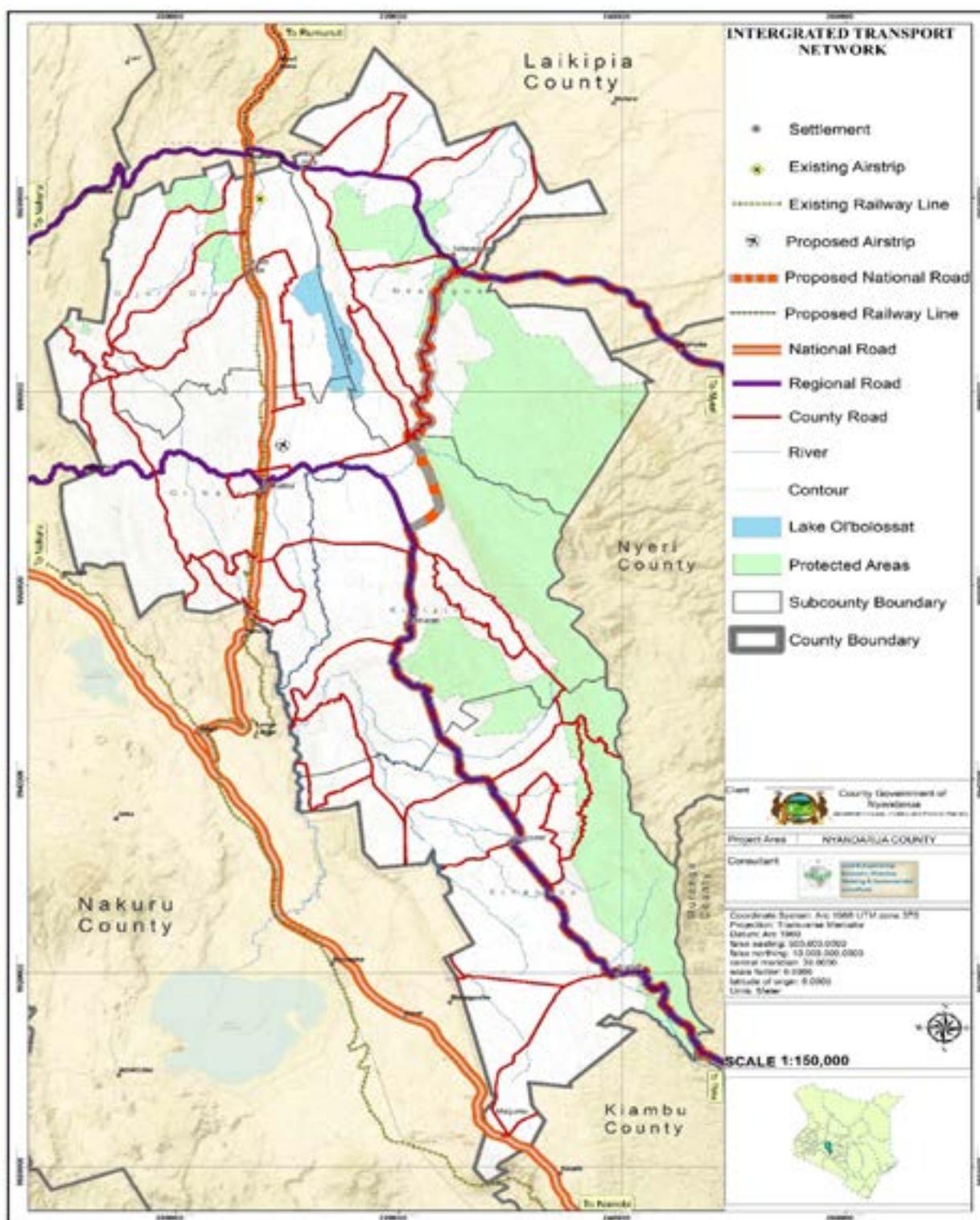
Fig 7: Environmental Thematic map



### 3.1.5 Transportation Network

The growth and progress of the County will be propelled by a well-functioning and efficient road network. Both the national and County governments have a shared responsibility to invest in roads, therefore, it is important to maintain a focus on collaboration and prioritization in this sector. The recent tarring of roads in the County has significantly enhanced the transport of goods, services, and individuals. During the previous planning period, some roads were tarred by the national government, which led to improved accessibility. Most of the roads managed by the County were graded and gravelled, with over 3,934 km of County roads being graded at a low cost through the County's road machinery programme. Access roads that are not intended to be upgraded to bitumen standards should be made to withstand all types of weather to simplify the transport of agricultural products and the movement of people, goods and services. The ongoing rehabilitation of the Gilgil-Nyahururu meter-gauge railway must be accelerated to better connect the central region.

Despite the existence of an airstrip at Gatimu in Oljoro Orok, air transport remains neglected. This should be changed by expanding the airstrip to enable the landing and takeoff of small to medium sized aircraft. With the potential to develop into a county airport in partnership with the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority, this is a great opportunity as the airstrip is located less than 30 kilometers away from Ol'Kalou, the County's headquarters.



*Fig 8: Proposed Integrated Transport Network*

To address transport within the County and region, the following needs to be addressed:

- Establish a well-defined road maintenance programme.
- Stop encroachment to road reserves.
- Rehabilitate feeder roads.
- Improve drainage.
- Proper planning and implementation of road projects.
- Repossessing of road reserves.



### 3.1.6 Water and Sanitation

Despite being the source of major rivers supplying water to Nairobi, Nakuru and Laikipia counties, Nyandarua is considered a water-scarce County with inadequate water sources in all sub-counties except for Kipipiri and Kinangop. This situation has been exacerbated by the degradation of water catchment areas, leading to reduced water recharge. To tackle this issue, some dams and water projects have been developed, while others are underway or planned.

The County has eight permanent rivers - Malewa, Ewaso Narok, Pesi, Turasha, Chania, Kiburu, Mkungi, and Kitiri - all of which have the potential for water abstraction. However, during dry seasons (January to March), seasonal rivers dry up and permanent rivers have lower capacities. The permanent rivers have an estimated annual water production of 8,760,000 m<sup>3</sup>, compared to a potential production of 10,950,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Additionally, there are 14 seasonal rivers, 466 water pans and dams, which are the main sources of water and are replenished during rainy seasons from various tributaries. The dams have an annual production of 2,640,000 m<sup>3</sup>, but have the potential to yield 3,300,000 m<sup>3</sup> annually.

There is also one freshwater lake in the County, Lake Ol'bolossat, which is the only lake in the Central Kenya Region. The lake covers an area of 33.3 square kilometres, with about 4 square kilometres of open water. It has an annual production of 18,250 m<sup>3</sup>, but a potential annual production of 27,375 m<sup>3</sup>. The County has 162 boreholes, 170 springs, rivers and streams with an annual production of 7,752,600 m<sup>3</sup>, 456,250 m<sup>3</sup> and 7,008 m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. The water springs have an annual production potential of 684,375 m<sup>3</sup>. (Department of Water, 2020).

A simplified map of groundwater potential and availability has been created for the County to show the groundwater conditions in terms of borehole yields. Three zones with varying potential for groundwater have been identified as high, medium and low. Dams are planned to be built along the Malewa, Pesi, Kinja, Turasha and Thiririka rivers. Additionally, sewage treatment is underway for Ol'Kalou Town. However, it's crucial for water treatment in Ol'Kalou to be carried out, or the supply of raw water will not be sustainable. During the five-year plan, water projects will include the construction of dams, water projects, completion of the Ol'Kalou sewage treatment, de-silting of dams/pans and rehabilitation of water projects. To increase water access, households are encouraged to participate in water harvesting to provide water for both domestic and agricultural needs. Other interventions will also be made. These are:

- Operationalization of all existing water supply schemes
- Efficient management of community-run water projects
- Development of water banks
- Water resources development master plan.

### 3.1.7 Modernizing Agriculture

The County's economy heavily relies on agriculture, so it is important to establish adequate support infrastructure. In Nyandarua, 2113.07 km<sup>2</sup> of land is dedicated to cropland, accounting for 64.62% of the total land area. Agriculture is prevalent throughout the County and employs roughly half of the population. The main food crops grown are potatoes, maize, peas, vegetables and fruits, while the primary cash crops are wheat, cut flowers and snow peas. The County is also well-known for its dairy livestock sector. However, there are several challenges facing the agriculture sector, such as poor marketing, post harvest losses, over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture, lack of crop diversification, poor livestock breeding practices, lack of value addition, low technology uptake, an increased subdivision

of productive agricultural land and substandard inputs.

To address these challenges, efforts should be made to expand land under agriculture, diversify crops and improve marketing strategies, develop irrigation projects, enhance livestock genetic improvement and value addition, adopt modern farming technologies, promote quality fodder, implement value-added strategies in crop and livestock production, improve farming education and research, and regulate the subdivision of agricultural land.

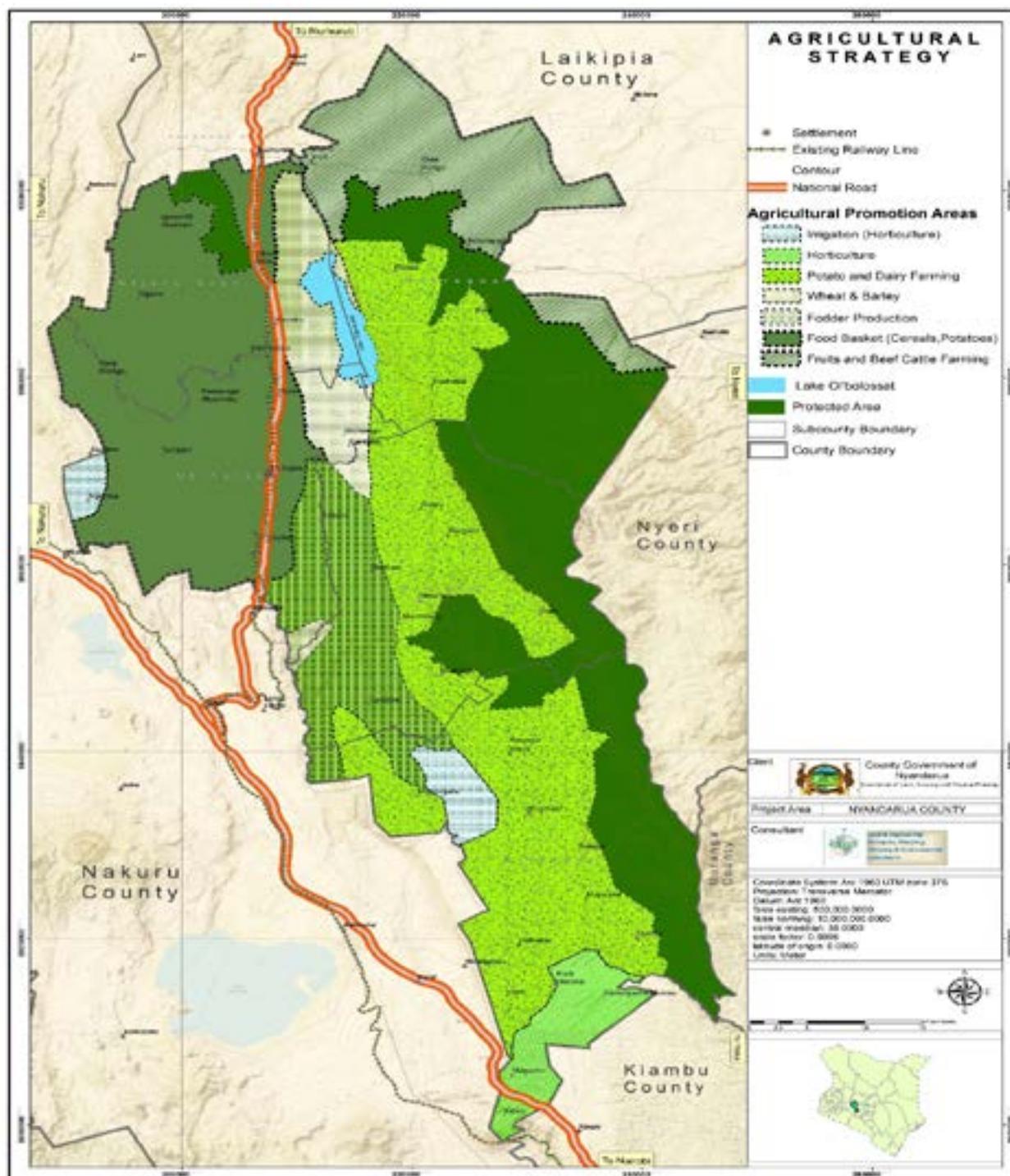


Fig 9: Proposed Agricultural modernizing and Promotion Strategies



### 3.1.8 Education Development

The importance of education cannot be overemphasized, both for individuals and for the county as a whole. The County is in need of higher education facilities, particularly a university, as the currently available institutions are relatively new Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs) and Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC). Improving existing colleges, schools, and Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres is also crucial. There are several challenges facing the education sector in the County, including an unequal distribution of educational facilities, especially ECDEs, inadequate infrastructure for ECDE and Youth Polytechnics, a lack of modern equipment and qualified instructors, insufficient course specialization among youth polytechnics, a shortage of staff, limited talent development opportunities, and a lack of a management policy for ECDE and Youth Polytechnic. These challenges need to be addressed and solutions explored to restore the standards of the previous decades.

### 3.1.9 Health Development

The health of the population is critical to social and economic progress, and private-sector investment and development in this area should be encouraged and facilitated. The existing hospitals, health centres, and dispensaries in the County need to be upgraded and equipped with the necessary facilities. Optimal staffing is required for provision of adequate quality health services. The current challenges in the health sector include inadequate physical infrastructure, lack of electricity connection and shortage of medical equipment, personnel and drugs.

To address these challenges, the County should focus on developing the referral system, enhancing the community health strategy, creating a policy for recruiting and retaining key medical staff, improving the management of health facilities and drug supplies, and providing necessary infrastructure, water, and electricity in health facilities.

### 3.1.10 Sports and Cultural Development

The County should make use of the youth's existing talents. Establishing facilities to nurture athletic and artistic abilities would provide employment opportunities and engage the youth in productive and fulfilling activities. This would decrease crime, boredom and drug abuse, among other societal issues. Nyandarua has a wealth of talent in soccer, track and field, volleyball, and indoor games, among others. The County needs to capitalize on these unused skills.

The County is also rich in cultural heritage, but this sector is underutilized and underexposed. This is due to a lack of cultural and heritage centres, cultural decay, insufficient sporting facilities and activities for the youth, and inadequate support for programmes that promote economic and social development among the youth.

To address these issues, the County should:

- Develop a cultural policy focused on preserving cultural heritage.
- Establish cultural and heritage programs.
- Build an art theatre, museum, and cinema .
- Create a County soccer league and an annual county sports day to tap into different talents.
- Provide a space for people who are talented in economic artistic work, such as painting, acting, and singing, by setting up theatre halls. An annual County exhibition can be held, with rewards for the winners. Additionally, policies for youth and sports should be developed and

implemented. The youth should be encouraged to explore agribusiness and participate in trade and internship programmes.

### 3.1.11 Tourism Development

The County is abundant in tourism assets, which include protected areas like Aberdare National Park, Lake Ol'bolossat and gazetted forests, as well as environmentally sensitive areas like Karuru Falls, non-gazetted forests, and rivers. Heritage sites like Happy Valley homes are also a potential source for tourism development. Despite these assets, the County has not fully leveraged its tourism potential, particularly in areas such as sports tourism and ecotourism. To tap into the available tourism circuits passing through the county, such as Aberdare Ranges, Lake Nakuru and Thompson Falls, investment in tourist and conference facilities is crucial. Lake Ol'Bolossat is a prime tourist destination, with its hippopotamus and diverse bird species. The County can also capitalize on nearby tourist sites like Thompson Falls and Great Rift Valley View by promoting the establishment of tourist-class hotels in accessible locations. It is advisable to study other successful counties and countries in this sector.

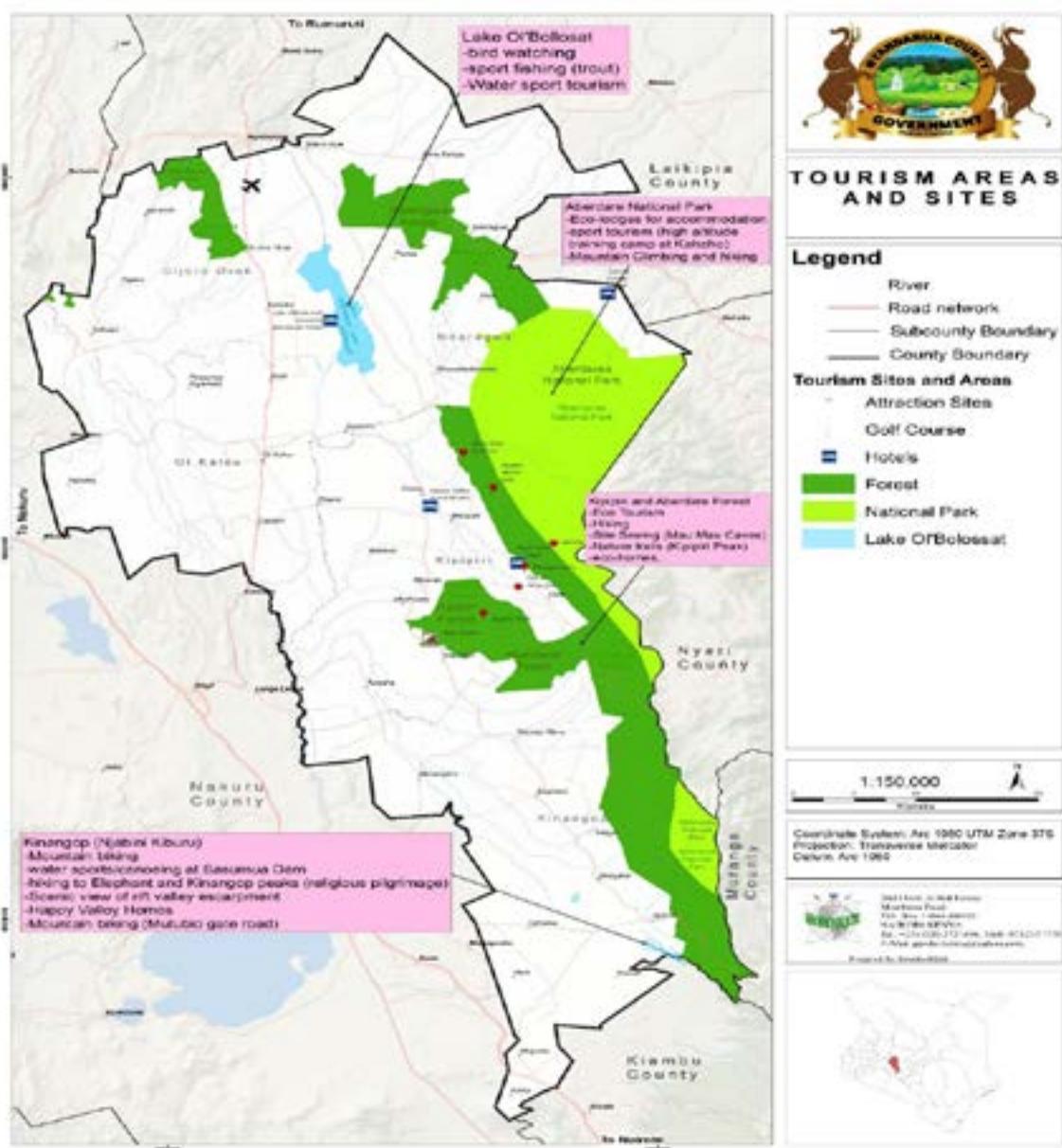


Fig 10: Tourism Strategies for the county



### 3.1.12 Energy – wind and solar-generated power

The County has access to both renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. Renewable energy sources include solar power, wood fuel such as firewood and charcoal, wind power for electricity and biogas. The County has the potential for generating electricity through wind power in Kinangop and Kipipiri areas, particularly around Mount Miharati. Other potential energy sources that could be utilized include waterfalls, such as Karuru, and solar power in the Ndogino and Mbuyu areas of Ndaragwa.

### 3.1.13 Land use, management and urbanization

Land is an important factor in development as it provides the space as well as the raw materials for production. Nyandarua County has a total area of approximately 3286 KM<sup>2</sup> with the primary classification of agricultural land, conservation land and built-up land. Zoning of the County according to the potential of each area will help increase the County's productivity. This calls for land management regulations which will identify areas for specific investments.

Urban areas are emerging rapidly and without a defined plan. Development control is well important to ensure that urban centres are established at their designated areas. This will also allow the County Government to provide the required amenities to the urban areas. In the already established urban areas, the government is providing the relevant infrastructure like roads, drainage, street lights and toilets, among others.

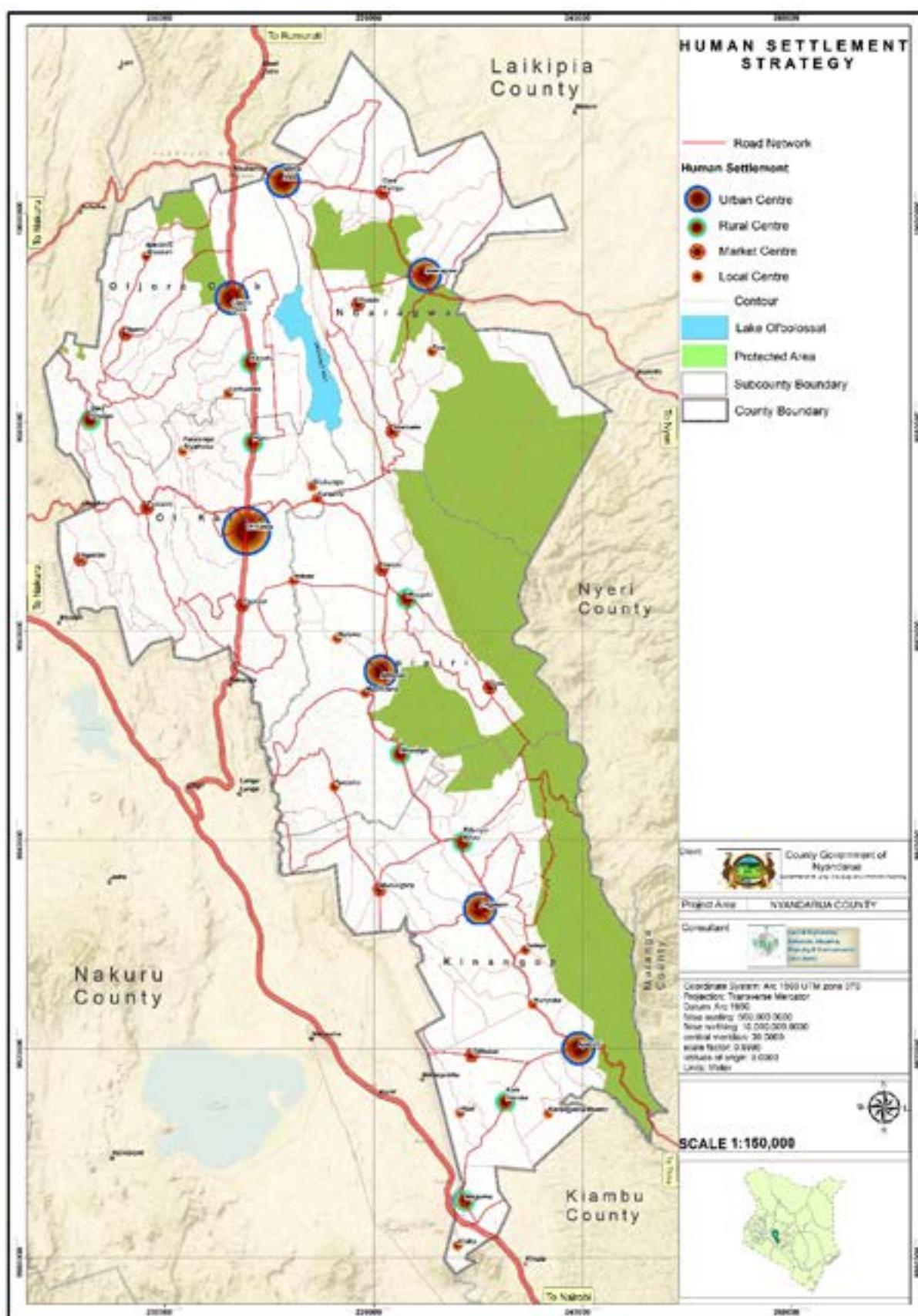


Fig 11: Proposed County Urbanization Roadmap



*His excellency the Governor submitting Technical Committee Report to Prof. Kiama, the Vice Chancellor of University of Nairobi, on the Establishment of Nyandarua University College*



*CIDP III Public participation focus groups in Nyakio Ward*

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

### **4.0 Overview**

This Chapter provides sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects and cross-sectoral linkages. These were identified through stakeholder consultations where members of the public and other mapped stakeholders were consulted extensively. In addition, the Governor's Manifesto and other national and County planning frameworks were consulted including; Medium Term Plan 4, Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda Plan, Kenya Vision 2030 and Agenda 2063, among others. All the earmarked programmes and sub-programmes have been aligned to their corresponding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies**

The County priorities and strategies have been organized into various sectors and further into the subsectors. The County is organized into four sectors namely; Governance, Human Resource, productive and infrastructure sectors.

#### **4.1.1 Governance Sector**

The governance sector encompasses all County government entities and departments that are responsible for determining how power is exercised and how policies are implemented. These include the Office of the Governor, the Office of the County Secretary and Head of Public Service, the Public Administration and Devolution Department, the Office of the County Attorney, and the Finance, Economic Planning, and ICT departments. The governance sector is vital for ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to the established legal and policy instruments, as well as promoting good governance in Nyandarua County. It is essential for effective and efficient governance, as it provides a framework for decision-making and the implementation of policies that promote the interests of citizens and the public good. Furthermore, the governance sector plays a key role in ensuring that government officials and employees are held accountable for their actions, and that citizens have access to the information they need to participate in the development process.

##### **4.1.1.1 Office of the Governor**

###### **Sub-sector composition:**

This office comprises the; Office of the Governor under which the office of the Deputy Governor is domiciled, the Service Delivery Unit, Governor Press Service, Liaison and Inter-Governmental Relations.

The key roles of the Office of the Governor are well elucidated in the County Governments Act section 30(2) and:

- i. Diligently execute the functions and exercise the authority provided for in the Constitution and legislation;



- ii. Perform such State functions within the County as the President may from time-to-time assign based on mutual consultations;
- iii. Represent the County in National and International fora and events;
- iv. Appoint, with the approval of the County Assembly, the County Executive Committee in accordance with Article 179 (2) (b) of the Constitution;
- v. Constitute the County Executive Committee portfolio structure to respond to the functions and competencies assigned to and transferred to each County;
- vi. Submit the County plans and policies to the County Assembly for approval;
- vii. Consider, approve and assent to bills passed by the County Assembly;
- viii. Chair meetings of the County Executive Committee;
- ix. By a decision notified in the county Gazette, assign to every member of the County Executive Committee, responsibility to ensure the discharge of any function within the County and the provision of related services to the people;
- x. Submit to the County Assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the County policies and plans;
- xi. Deliver annual state of the county address containing such matters as may be specified in county legislation; and
- xii. Sign and cause to be published in the county Gazette, a notice of all-important formal decisions made by the Governor or by the County Executive Committee.

The Governor's Service Delivery Unit is to work together with the user departments and the monitoring and evaluation team to provide timely reporting to the Governor on service delivery, conduct field visits on service delivery sites and stations to monitor the quality of services given to the citizens and ensure programmes are implemented as per the CIDP and the Annual Work Plans, among other service delivery related functions.

The Liaison and Inter-Governmental Relations directorate is charged with the mandate to formulate and implement County intergovernmental policies and laws, co-ordinate, sustain and strengthen communication and working relationships between various intergovernmental entities and development partners to promote a good image of the County to external parties.

The Governor Press Service Directorate has the mandate to facilitate communication in the office of the Governor. The key functions are but are not limited to:

- i. Conveying information to the Public on behalf of the Governor;
- ii. Preparing and drafting speeches and taking notes for H.E. the Governor and H.E. the Deputy Governor; and
- iii. Planning coverage of H.E the Governor's functions and the County Governments' activities in electronic and print for dissemination to the media and the public.

## **Vision**

Excellence in County leadership for a united, prosperous County whose social economic and political development benefits are equitably distributed.

## Mission

To provide effective and accountable leadership to ensure an empowered institution for the achievement of social- economic and political development and promote democracy, good governance, unity, cohesion and competitiveness of the County.

## Sub-sector Goal(s)

- i. Promoting efficient service delivery in the County (Sustained productive engagement and liaison between intergovernmental agencies and development partners)
- ii. Increase private and public investments in the County.
- iii. Communicate effectively to the public/County citizenry on County programmes and projects

## Sub-sector Priorities and Strategies

### Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Adequate facilitation of the office of the Governor</li> <li>ii. Intensive engagement of the citizens throughout the Project Implementation Cycle.</li> <li>iii. Efficiency monitoring</li> <li>iv. Governor's outreach programme</li> <li>v. Effective communication on service delivery</li> <li>vi. Follow-up on implementation of cabinet decisions</li> </ul>
Liaison and intergovernmental relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Create linkages for national and county government co-operation</li> <li>ii. Engagement of development partners</li> <li>iii. Promote visibility for investment opportunities</li> <li>iv. Policy and legal frameworks</li> </ul>



*His Excellency the Governor and the Deputy Governor during the inauguration ceremony*

## Sub-sector Programmes

*Table 18: Office of the Governor Programmes*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	Target	Cost	Target			
<b>Programme Name: Service Delivery Coordination</b>														
<b>Objective: To increase efficiency and effectiveness in County service delivery</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved service delivery to all</b>														
Office of the Governor	Implemented County programmes and projects	Implementation reports	SDG 16	5	57.3	5	55.1	5	58.125	5	53.25			
		Surveys and Feedback reports		5		5		5		5				
Public engagement	No of fora			50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10			
Monitored and evaluated service delivery	No. of service delivery reports			12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2			
Service delivery dashboard	An operational dashboard				1	4					4			
State of the County	An address			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5			
<b>Programme Name: Governor's press services</b>														
<b>Objective: To effectively convey information for accountability and good governance</b>														
<b>Outcome: Increased transparency and accountability</b>														



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Governor's press services	Public events covered	The proportion of events covered	SDG 16	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	15	100%	16	
	Publication on implementation of the Governor's development agenda	No of publications	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	1.5	12	
	Annual Governor's roundtable briefing	No of briefs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
													76	
<b>Programme Name: Liaison and Intergovernmental relations</b>														
<b>Objective: To increase external collaboration</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved County relations with external stakeholders</b>														
Resource mobilization	Signed MoUs	No of MoUs	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	25	
	Participation in resource mobilization platforms	No. of platforms (local and international conferences) attended	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	
	Resource mobilization committee	An operational committee	1	9	1	9.5	1	10	1	10.5	1	11	50	
	Resource Mobilization for County Development Goals through PPPs, donor funding/ performance grants	Target of fund to be mobilized (other than OSR and CARA funding)	1315	2250	2675	3025	3261							

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Intergovernmental relations	Participation in intergovernmental relations (IBEC, CoG, Summit, Devolution Conference, National Government engagements)	No of fora		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50
	A liaison office	An operational office		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25



#### 4.1.1.2 OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SECRETARY AND HEAD OF PUBLIC SERVICE

This office is composed of the:

- Administrative and support services;
- Cabinet affairs,
- Communication and public relations;
- County Registry.

The key roles of the Office of the County Secretary and Head of Public Service are as contained in the County Governments Act which includes:

- i. Being the head of the county public service,
- ii. Being responsible for arranging the business, and keeping the minutes, of the County executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee;
- iii. Conveying the decisions of the County executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities; and
- iv. Co-ordination of County official functions;
- v. Being the official county contact office;
- vi. Collect and collate data.

Sub-sector Priorities	Strategies
Administration and support to the County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Management of county assets and installations</li><li>ii. Internal security co-ordination</li><li>iii. Departmental co-ordination</li><li>iv. General Liaison services</li><li>v. Registry operations</li></ol>
Coordination of the cabinet affairs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Co-ordination of CEC meeting</li><li>ii. Communication of cabinet decisions</li><li>iii. Cabinet retreat and seminars</li><li>iv. County executive committee manual</li><li>v. Review of cabinet decision implementation</li><li>vi. Automation of cabinet conduct procedures</li></ol>
Communication and public relations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Periodic publications and briefs</li><li>ii. Grievance redress mechanism</li><li>iii. County branding</li><li>iv. Press releases</li><li>v. Policy and legislation on public communication</li><li>vi. Management of internal and external communication</li></ol>

Table 19: Office of the County Secretary and Head of Public Service Programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme Name: Administration and Support</b>														
<b>Objective: To ensure seamless government operations</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved coordination of the County government</b>														
County Administration and Coordination	Coordinated departments	Departmental Meetings	SDG 16	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2			
	Fleet management policy	No. of policies and fleet management systems	1 policy	2	1 fleet management system	5	1	1	1	1	10			
	Fleet management system													
	Well maintained County offices	No of maintained and repaired offices and compound	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	12.5			
Liaison Management	Cohesive and harmonious relationship between the Executive and the Assembly and the County Government and its citizenry	No. of consultative meetings, workshops and seminars	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25			
Safeguard of County Government premises and property	Secured County assets and installations	Proportion of County assets secured	100%	7.2	100%	7.2	100%	7.2	100%	7.2	36			
	Insured premises and physical properties	No. of premises and physical properties insured	100% of insurable properties	40	100% of insurable properties	42	100% of insurable properties	44	100% of insurable properties	47	100% of insurable properties			



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme Name: Communication and public relations</b>												
<b>Objective: To provide County information to all stakeholders</b>												
<b>Outcome: Enhanced image and relations</b>												
County Publicity	Media publicity (digital, cinemas, radio and TV shows)	Frequency of media coverage/engagements	on need basis	8	on need basis	8	on need basis	8				
Publications	No of publications of the County Government Newspaper ( <i>Nyandarua Today</i> ) and other specialized publications	4 Editions	4 Editions	4	4 Editions	4	4 Editions	40				
Public Address System (A comprehensive Public Address System)	A public address system	1	3	-	-	-	-	3				
County branding	Frequency of branding	on need basis	2	on need basis	2	on need basis	2	10				
Communication and public relations policy	Percentage of completion of communication and public relations policy	100%	1.5					1.5				
Media Centre	Percentage of completion of a center	100%	5					5				
Complaints and compliments management	An operational complaints system supported	1	1					1				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme Name: Records Management</b>																
<b>Objective: To provide timely access to information</b>																
<b>Outcome: Efficiency in communication for service delivery</b>																
County Registry	County Records Centre established	No. of records Centres established		1		3						3				
Operational County records Centre in place	Percentage of departments supported in record management	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	15				
Efficiency in records management	No. of staff trained	All records officers	2	All records officers	1	All records officers	1	All records officers	1	All records officers	1	4				
Records management policy	Percentage of completion of records management policy	100%	1.5									1.5				



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)					Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme Name: County Executive Committee Affairs</b>												
<b>Objective: To offer policy direction in County affairs</b>												
<b>Outcome: improved coordination and effectiveness in service delivery</b>												
Cabinet Affairs and Coordination	Cabinet resolutions	Number of Cabinet meetings		24	2.5	24	2.5	24	2.5	24		
	Briefs on cabinet-approved actions	Number of briefs		12	1	12	1	12	1	12		
	Cabinet procedure manual approved	Cabinet procedure manual approved		1	1	0	0	0	0	1		
	Cabinet trainings	No. of trainings and caucuses attended		2	3	2	3	2	3	15		

### 4.1.1.3 OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY

This office is composed of the County Attorney and County solicitor.

#### **Vision**

A proficient provider of policy and legal services.

#### **Mission**

To provide effective and efficient policy and legal services by offering practical solutions.

#### **Mandates of the Office of the County Attorney**

- Drafting and publication of legislative proposals for the County Government and its agencies.
- Negotiating, drafting, vetting and interpreting local agreements, contracts and international treaties for and on behalf of the County Government and its agencies.
- Represent the County Government in court in all legal proceedings, arising from County legislation or any other legislation, to which the County Government is a party or has interest.
- Handle public interest litigation and represent any member of the public in matters that it deems to be of public interest.
- In Conjunction with the Director of Public Prosecutions, prosecute offenses resulting from county legislation, National legislation, International Law, Human Rights, Consumer Protection and legal aid.
- Be the link between the County Government, other County Governments and the National Government on legal matters.
- Be the County Ombudsman and shall, in that regard, receive public petitions.
- Undertake legal audits to ensure that all county and national legislation that are applicable in the county are complied with or enforced.
- Be responsible for publication of County Gazette, Bills and Acts of County Assembly.
- Be the custodian of County Public Seal, contracts and other legal instruments of the County.
- Be responsible for integrity and ethics at the county and shall, in the performance of this duty, liaise with the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission.



Sub-sector priorities	Strategies
Policy and Legal compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Manage county Government litigations.</li> <li>ii. Establish a legal resource centre.</li> <li>iii. Promote ADR mechanisms</li> <li>iv. Policy and legal Advisory support.</li> <li>v. Legal compliance audit.</li> <li>vi. legal information dissemination.</li> </ul>

*Table 20: County Attorney Programmes*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)					
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
<b>Office of the County Attorney</b>													
<b>Programme Name: Policy and Legal compliance</b>													
<b>Objective: To ensure seamless government operations</b>													
<b>Outcome: Improved coordination of the county government</b>													
Legal services	A legal resource Centre	An operational and well-equipped Legal Resource Centre											
Cases litigated		Percentage of reduction of county expenditure on litigation and related expenditure	10%	25	10%	22.5	10%	20.25	10%				
									16.50				
									102.5				
Legal framework	Approved Legal Policy and Procedures Manual	1	2						2				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Well negotiated, drafted, vetted, interpreted and legally compliant documents, agreements and contracts	Proportion of transactional instruments prepared. (i.e. MOUs, Contracts, SPVS, Agreements, Instruments of Conveyance etc.)											
	Legal awareness	Number of legal aid clinics conducted	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	
		No. of policies and legislation supported	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	5	
	Settlement of disputes out of court (Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism)	Number of disputes resolved out of court	On need basis	1.5	On need basis	1.5	On need basis	1.5	On need basis	1.5	On need basis	7.5	
	County policies, laws and legal procedures audited	Number of Legal Audit Reports	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	10	
	County policies, laws and regulations drafted	Proportion of County policies, laws and regulations drafted	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	15	
Legislative drafting	printed and published County legislations, legal notices and gazette notices	Proportion of requests published	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	5	



*County staff during KICOSCA games*



*Enforcement officers during National celebrations*

#### 4.1.1.4 Public Service, Administration and Devolution

##### Sub-sector composition:

This sub-sector comprises of the following directorates; public administration, County Public Services Management and Citizen Participation, Enforcement and Compliance directorate, Human resource management and Performance Management.

##### Vision:

A performance-oriented public service.

##### Mission:

To offer high-quality public services, co-ordination and compliance in transparency and efficiency.

##### Sub-sector Goal(s):

Within the Plan period the sector envisages to:

- Ensure sustainable County programmes and projects.
- Ease access to government services.
- Increase stakeholder participation in County affairs.
- Ensure compliance with County laws and regulations.
- Establish a competent and motivated County public service.
- Undertaking performance management functions.
- Providing guidance on performance management and evaluation of heads of human resource in departments.

Priorities	Strategies
Service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service charters</li> <li>• Coordination of projects and programmes in the devolved units</li> <li>• Supervision of the County staff.</li> <li>• Disaster and emergency response coordination and management.</li> <li>• One stop service delivery points.</li> <li>• Establishment of village units</li> </ul>
Enforcement and Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of County laws.</li> <li>• Policy and legal support.</li> <li>• Securing of County assets and installations.</li> <li>• Securing of County events.</li> <li>• Rebranding of the County security unit.</li> </ul>
Human resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human resource planning and management</li> <li>• Staff welfare and support</li> </ul>
Citizen engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civic education</li> <li>• Public participations</li> <li>• Feedback mechanism</li> <li>• Peer learning</li> </ul>
Performance Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaking performance management functions including developing the performance contracts.</li> <li>• Providing guidance on performance management and evaluation of heads of human resource in departments.</li> </ul>



## Sub-sector Programmes

*Table 21: Public Service, Administration and Devolution Programmes*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)					
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
<b>Programme Name: Administration and Devolution</b>													
<b>Objective: To co-ordinate delivery of Services</b>													
Sub County, Ward and village Administrative Services	Functional field offices	No of operational offices (headquarter, sub County and ward)	SDG 8	31	30	31	30	31	30				
	One stop service delivery unit (5 sub counties)	No. of one stop service delivery unit	SDG 8			1	15	2	30				
	Ward development committee	No. of operational ward development committees		25	4	25	4	25	4				
Coordination of County government functions in sub counties, ward and village	Coordinated citizen participation and civic education forums	Frequency of coordinating public participation and civic education forums	SDG16	Continuous 3	Continuous 3	Continuous 3	Continuous 3	Continuous 3	15				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Disaster and humanitarian emergency response	Disaster and emergency units	response time to disaster and emergencies	SDG16	less than 24 hrs	1.2	less than 24 hrs	1.2	less than 24 hrs	1.2	less than 24 hrs	1.2	6
<b>Programme Name: Enforcement and Compliance</b>												
<b>Objective: To ensure compliance with County laws and regulations</b>												
<b>Outcome: Increased compliance to County laws</b>												
Enforcement of Compliance.	Compliance with County laws	No. of Enforcement operations conducted.	SDG16	24	10	24	10	24	10	24	10	50
Enforcement vehicle	No. of vehicles	SDG16							1	6	1	12
Uniforms for enforcement officers	No. of enforcement officers	SDG16	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	15
County band in place	No. of operational bands	SDG16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	Total Budget (Kes. Million)
County Human Resource Management and planning	Plans, Policies, guidelines, strategies, and procedure manuals developed	No. of policies, strategies and operational manuals completed and approved	SDG8	Target County staff training policy	Cost 4.5	Target Sanctions and Rewards Policy	Cost 4.5	Target Cost	Cost 9
An operational CHRMAC	No. of reports	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5
	Reports on staff welfare and unions engagements	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2.5
Payroll Services	Payroll	Monthly payroll reports	12	2,400	12	2,500	12	2,640	12
		Post-employment benefits report (pension and gratuity)	12	115	100%	120	100%	125	100%
		An operational payroll unit	1	2	1	2	1	2	13
	Staff medical insurance	Proportion of staff under medical cover	all staff	160	all staff	180	all staff	200	all staff
								210	220
								staff	970

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)		Total Budget (Kes. Million)
				Target	Cost									
Staff welfare	Staff welfare and benevolent fund	Percentage of staff benefiting from the staff welfare and benevolent fund as per the policy		100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
County	sports events (KICOSCA/ EALASCA, Sports days)	Percentage of completion of county wellness policy		1	2									1
Performance management		Number of successful sports events held		3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	75
		Proportion of officers with signed performance contracts and approved appraisal forms		100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	5



*H.E the Governor and CECM Finance issuing revenue collection POS to revenue officers*



*A revenue consultative meeting*

## 4.1.1.5 FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND ICT

### Sub-sector composition

This sub-sector comprises of Economic Development, Local Revenue and Business Development, Supply Chain Management, Internal Audit Services, Finance, and ICT Directorates.

### Vision and mission

#### Vision

A centre of excellence in delivering efficient use of public resources, world class financial, economic planning and ICT services.

#### Mission

To provide an enabling social economic environment while ensuring innovation, accountability, transparency and prudence in utilization of public resources.

### Sub-sector Goal

The goal of the sub-sector is to monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the County Government whilst providing a seamless ICT infrastructure for service delivery.

#### Sector priorities and strategies

Sub-sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance County resource envelope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. County Revenue Resource mapping</li> <li>ii. Revenue automation and other innovations</li> <li>iii. Creating an enabling policy, legal and regulatory framework</li> <li>iv. Revenue monitoring and enhancement</li> <li>v. Data analytics and informatic in revenue monitoring and enhancement</li> <li>vi. Creating a conducive environment for businesses operation</li> <li>vii. Recognition/Feting of Top Payers</li> </ul>
Prudent utilization of county public financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Public Finance Management</li> <li>ii. Financial reporting</li> <li>iii. Exchequer and donor funding co-ordination</li> <li>iv. Record management services</li> <li>v. County Funds management</li> <li>vi. County Contract Implementation and Management</li> <li>vii. Asset management</li> <li>viii. Establishment of a County Supplies Branch</li> <li>ix. Formulation of policy, Legal and regulatory support</li> </ul>



Management of County Economic Affairs	i. County Debt Management ii. Budget Formulation Co-ordination and Management iii. County Statistics Development iv. Economic modelling and Research v. Economic Development planning vi. Monitoring and Evaluation vii. County Resource Mobilization viii. Formulation of policy, Legal and regulatory support
E-government services	i. County ICT infrastructure development ii. Automation of County Services iii. Establishment of a policy, legal and regulatory framework iv. Creativity and innovation for socio economic development of the County v. County Ajira Programme

The specific functions are as follows:

**i. Economic Planning and Development**

- Developing, implementing and reviewing County economic policies;
- Coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the County Government;
- Co-ordinating the implementation of the County Budget;
- Providing leadership and co-ordination in the preparation of County development planning Documents;
- Co-ordination and management of County economic and statistical services;
- Co-ordination and provision of leadership in the County monitoring and evaluation framework, policy and annual progress reporting; and
- Offering administrative and secretarial services to the County Budget and Economic Forum.

**ii. Revenue and Business Development**

- Developing strategies, policies and laws to support the mobilization of resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the County Government;
- Streamlining procedures and processes for tax, levies and charges administration and collection of revenue; and
- Assessment and collection of revenue as specified and authorized by law.

**iii. Public Finance Management**

- Monitoring the financial performance of the departments to ensure proper management control of, and accounting for the finances of the County government and its entities;
- Requisition for the release of funds, processing of payments and maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund and other public funds administered by the County Government;
- Advising the County Government entities, the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly on financial matters;
- Assisting County Government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management;
- Managing the County Government's public debt and other obligations and developing a

- framework for debt control;
- Consolidating the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the County Government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board;
- Strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the National Government and County Government;
- Development and management of the County Public Investments Policy;
- Formulation of policy and regulation of employees benefits including retirement, insurance and medical cover;
- Management of grants and loans; and
- Reporting regularly to the National Treasury, Controller of Budget and the County Assembly on the implementation of the County Budget and other financial matters.

#### **iv. Supply Chain Management**

- Registration and prequalification of Suppliers;
- Preparation of procurement and disposal plans;
- Management of procurement and disposal of assets;
- Coordinating the preparation and updating of the comprehensive asset register;
- Formulating procurement standards, policies, guidelines and appropriate laws and overseeing their implementation;
- Maintaining and archiving documents and records of procurement and disposal for the period required in law.
- Monitoring contract management by the user departments to ensure implementation of contracts in accordance with the terms and conditions; and
- Advising the procuring departments on aggregation and economies of scale in buying.

#### **v. Internal Audit Services**

- Evaluating County's risk exposure and advising on appropriate risk management strategies;
- Reviewing operating processes and procedures to identify administrative inefficiencies
- Ascertaining the existence of adequate safeguards on assets to reduce wastage, pilferage and outright loss;
- Assessing compliance with procedures, rules, regulations and laws;
- Ensuring compliance with all donor conditions for the various donor-funded programmes and conducting investigations where fraud is suspected.

#### **vi. Information and Communications Technology (or Technologies) - ICT**

- To atomate all County Government services;
- Ensure security of county data information and business continuity;
- Maintain ICT infrastructure and equipment;
- Create a digital super highway;

## Sub-sector Programmes

Table 22: Finance, Economic Planning and ICT

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				FY 2027-28 (Year 5)				FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				FY 2025-26 (Year 3)				FY 2024-25 (Year 2)				Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
<b>Programme Name: Public Finance management</b>																															
<b>Objective: To ensure prudent utilization of County public financial resources</b>																															
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective financial management</b>																															
Public Finance	Budget Implementation	% absorption of County Budget		100%	10	100%	14	100%	15	100%	16	100%	17	100%	17	100%	17	100%	17	100%	17	100%	17	100%	17	100%	17	100%	72		
Exchequer	No. of requisitions		36	6	48	6.5	48	7	3	7.5	60	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	35		
Safeguarded	Proportion of financial record safeguarded		100%	2.5	100%	2.6	100%	2.7	100%	2.8	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	2.9	100%	13.5	
County Emergency Fund	No. of emergency events and occurrences serviced		On need basis	40	On need basis	55	On need basis	60	On need basis	65	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	70	On need basis	290	
County Mortgage Fund	No of Beneficiaries		50	100	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	900		
Debt Servicing	% of Pending Bills settled		20%	150	40%	150	60%	150	80%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	150	100%	750	
Financial Reporting	No. of reports		12	10	12	12	12	13	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	64
County financial statements	No. of financial statements		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Co-ordinated external audits	No of external audits Coordinatized		1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	20







Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1) 2)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2) Target	FY 2025-26 (Year 3) Cost	FY 2026-27 (Year 4) Target	FY 2027-28 (Year 5) Cost			
<b>Programme Name: Supply Chain Management</b>											
<b>Objective: Efficient and effective utilization of scarce County resources and quality of products and services procured</b>											
Supply chain management	Procurement Manual and Procedures Policy	No. of operational manuals and policy		1	1.5			1.5			
Procurement plan	No of procurement plans		1	10	1	13	1	14			
Updated asset register	Frequency of updates		continuous			continuous		continuous			
Assets disposal reports	Frequency of assets disposal	1			1		1				
List of prequalified suppliers	No. of prequalification exercises conducted	1		1	1		1				
Capacity Building	No of supplier training	1			1		1				
Market Survey	No of market surveys	1		1	1		1				
County Central Store	Operational Store			1	30			30			
Inventory Management System	Operational Inventory System				1	1.5		1.5			

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme name: Revenue and business development</b>												
<b>Objective: County own source revenue collection and mobilization</b>												
<b>Outcome: Increased own source revenue</b>												
Revenue Administration and Management	Revenue collection reports	Revenue Collected		750	30	975	31	1,268				
		No. of additional Revenue Sources mapped		10	10		10	10				
		Percentage of revenue streams automated with cashless payments		95%	100%		100%	100%				
	Upgraded County Revenue collection Infrastructures	Frequency of upgrade		On need basis	On need basis		On need basis	On need basis				
		No. of County Revenue collection Infrastructures		1	1		1	1				
		Finance Act		1	1		1	1				
	County revenue board in place	No. of established and sustained County Revenue Boards		5	1	5	1	5				
		County outdoor and Advertisement Act		1	1.5			1.5				



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)					Total Budget (Kes. Million)
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	
Revenue Monitoring and Enforcement	Revenue Compliance	No of enforcement drives	24	20	24	21	24	22	24
	Revenue	Revenue enforcement policy	1	1.5					1.5
<b>Programme Name: Economic Planning and Development</b>									
<b>Objective: To improve the management of County Economic Development</b>									
<b>Outcome: Improved efficiency in resource allocation and utilization</b>									
County budgeting Services	County Annual Development Plans	County Annual Development Plans	1	30	1	23	1	24	1
	County Budget Review and Outlook Papers	No. of County Budget Review and Outlook Papers	1		1		1		1
County Fiscal Strategy Papers	No. of County Fiscal Strategy Papers	1	1		1		1		1
	County Debt Management Strategy Paper	No. of County Debt Management Strategy Paper	1		1		1		1
County budget estimates	No. of County budget estimates	1			1		1		1
Appropriation bill	No. of appropriation bills	3		3		3		3	3

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
County Planning Services	County Sectoral/ departmental Plans	No. of County Sectoral Plans	10	5				5	
	Departmental Strategic Plans	No. of departmental Strategic Plans	10	1				1	
	Reviewed County Integrated Development Plan	No. of reviews of County Integrated Plan			1 Midterm review	5		10	
	County Integrated Development Plan IV						1 CIDP End Term Review	5	
	Equalization fund	No. of wards benefitting from equalization fund					1	15	
County Statistics Development	County Statistical Abstracts	No. of County Statistical Abstracts	1	12	1	12	1	12	
Economic modelling and Research	Economic modelling reports	No. of economic modelling reports	4	4	4	4	4	20	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	
Resource Mobilization	Resource mobilization committee	An operational committee	1	4	1	4.5	1	25
	Resource Mobilization for County Development Goals through PPPS, donor funding/ performance grants	Target of fund to be mobilized (other than OSR and CARA funding) in Millions	6000	6500	7000	7200	7500	
	Monitoring and Evaluation (CIMES)	M&E reports	Frequency of CIMES implementation	continuous	6	continuous	6	continuous 6 30

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)									
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost								
<b>Programme: ICT Infrastructure Development</b>															
<b>Objective: To establish a well-connected digital platform where County information/ services are easily accessible</b>															
Internet connectivity	Installation of Local Area Network (LAN)	% of completion of installation of LAN	SDG 16	80%	3	100%	2			5					
	Extension of the National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) to more County offices/WAN	% of County offices connected to fibre optics internet/WAN	SDG 9	50%	5	60%	5	70%	5	25					
	Installation of free Wifi Hotspots installed.	Number of Free Wifi Hotspots installed.	SDG 9, 17	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	90%	5					
	Installation of surveillance system	Number of County facilities installed with CCTV	SDG 16	5	1	5	1	5	1	5					
	Effective and efficient ICT equipment	No. of ICT equipment acquired	continuous	5	continuous	7	continuous	8	continuous	10					
ICT Infrastructure Development	Establishment and equipping of a Disaster recovery site	Number of services running on the disaster recovery site	SDG 1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5					



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Communication	A unified communication system	Number of users/ institutions connected and utilizing the unified communication system	SDG 9	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	5	
Creativity and innovation	Nyandarua County's call centre	Number of engagements with the citizens	SDG 9	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	4	
	ICT Hubs	Number of functional ICT hubs established and equipped.	SDG			1	25	1	25	1	25	2	50	
	E training	Number of citizens trained	SDG 8, 17,4	1000	1	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	1000	5	
	Research, Training and Development	No of researches , training and development undertaken	SDG 8, 17,4	3	1	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	21	
	A legal ICT framework	Number of documents published / policies formulated	SDG 17			1	1.5	1	1.5				3	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)									
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost								
<b>Programme: Automation of County services (E-Government)</b>															
<b>Objective: To provide automated County services</b>															
<b>Outcome: Easy and convenient access of County Government services</b>															
E-Government services	Digitized County government services	% of County government services digitized	SDG 9.3	1	5	1	25	1	25	5					
	Digitized County records	Percentage of records digitized				100%	3	100%	3	12					
Systems development	Integrated County Information System developed	No of County Systems integrated	SDG2.9, 13	20%	2	40%	6	60%	6	26					
	Subscription of a Virtual Private Server (VPS) to support Cloud services/ A virtual Private server procured	Number of services running on the Virtual Private Server	SDG2.9, 1	5	1	5	1	5	1	25					
<b>Programme: Maintenance of ICT infrastructure / equipment</b>															
<b>Objective: To ensure seamless operations of the County using dependable equipment</b>															
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective service delivery</b>															
Maintenance of ICT infrastructure / equipment	Maintained ICT networks and systems	Frequency of maintenance and upgrade of ICT systems and networks	SDG2.9	continuous	5	continuous	5	continuous	5	continuous 5 25					



*H.E the Governor issuing confirmation letters to casuals*



*Training session for County drivers*

#### 4.1.1.6 COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

##### **Vision**

To be a leading institution advancing a competent and motivated workforce for efficient public service.

##### **Mission**

To facilitate the development and sustenance of a coherent, integrated human resource for the highest standards in the public service.

These priorities are:

Establishment and abolition of offices;

- Appoint persons to hold or act in public offices of the County public service and to confirm appointments;
- Disciplinary control;
- Monitoring and reporting;
- Promotion of values and principles; and
- Human Resource Planning, Management and Development



Table 23: County Public Service Board Programmes.

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme: Human Resource Management</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved Productivity and Performance</b>														
Human resource Planning, Management and Development	Training, workshops and reports	No. of capacity building/ sensitization workshops and reports on matters under the Board's mandate including recruitment, promotion, succession, discipline, policies of county public service board and county service compliance to national values and ethos	SDG 8	24	21	24	22	24	23	24	24			
Office support	Smooth running of the board and achieved board's targets	% of achievement of boards mandate		100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10			
Infrastructure Development	CPSB office	Level of completion of CPSB office block						50%	10	100%	20			
									30					

## 4.1.2 THE HUMAN RESOURCE SECTOR

The human resource sector is responsible for managing and developing the County's human capital. This includes all direct services to the county citizenry that are geared towards human capital empowerment and welfare. Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services and Health Services are domiciled within this sector. The Education and Social services sub-sector is to invest strategically in the empowerment of the youth, Early Childhood Education, Children, gender and culture. The Health sub-sector on the other hand is to improve the County citizenry's health care indicators. The two sub-sectors are directly related to the human development of the County residents.

### 4.1.2.1 EDUCATION, CHILDREN, GENDER AFFAIRS, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

#### **Sub-sector composition:**

The sub-sector is composed of ECDE Development, Vocational Training centres development, Education access and standards, Children, Gender affairs, Culture, Social services and Alcohol drink control.

#### **Vision**

Sustained quality education, and social-cultural and economic empowerment of the community.

#### **Mission**

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained equitable education, and balanced socio-cultural and economic empowerment.

#### **Sub-sector Goal**

To empower future generations through the provision of psychological, quality, relevant education and training as well as empower the community in cultural and socio-economic spheres of life in the County.

The sub-sectors of this Sector and their key roles are:

- ECDE Development – Promotion of quality Early Childhood education.
- Vocational Training centres development – Promotion of quality VTCs training.
- Education access and standards – Promotion of basic and tertiary education.
- Children – Promotion and safeguarding of Children's rights in all areas of growth and development.
- Gender affairs – Promotion of gender equity, empowerment and affirmative action.
- Culture – Promotion, development, safeguarding and preservation of cultural heritage for posterity.
- Social services – Promotion of more effective organizations, building value-based society, equality and opportunity for the vulnerable and special interest groups
- Alcohol drink control – Identification of mechanisms for alcohol action in control of production, distribution, sale, promotion and use of alcoholic drinks



## Sub-sector Priorities and Strategies

The main priorities and strategies for the Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social services sub-sectors are tabulated in table 16.

## Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Early Childhood Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. ECDE staffing and human resource development</li><li>ii. ECDE feeding programme.</li><li>iii. Infrastructural development</li><li>iv. Teaching and learning materials.</li><li>v. Capitation for ECDE children.</li><li>vi. Digitization of ECDE learning</li></ul>
Vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Infrastructural development</li><li>ii. Capitation for VTCs trainees.</li><li>iii. Course diversification including Home crafts.</li><li>iv. VTCs staffing and human resource development.</li><li>v. Internal and external mobilization of resources.</li><li>vi. Trainee practicums, placements and internships.</li></ul>
Improvement of education access and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Bursary award.</li><li>ii. Full scholarship programmeme.</li><li>iii. Skills competitions and exhibitions.</li><li>iv. Partnership with technical institutions and industries.</li><li>v. Sensitization campaigns.</li><li>vi. Formation and operationalization of a Nyandarua County University lobbying committee to oversee University establishment.</li><li>vii. Quality and standards assurance.</li></ul>
Support to Orphans and vulnerable children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Policy and legal framework.</li><li>ii. Collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders</li><li>iii. Social and psychological support for abused children through counselling.</li><li>iv. Household socio-economic empowerment programmeme.</li><li>v. Research and mapping of vulnerable children.</li><li>vi. Advocacy and sensitization</li></ul>
Gender affairs and empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Policy and legal framework.</li><li>ii. Collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders.</li><li>iii. Social and psychological support for GBV victims.</li><li>iv. Household socio-economic empowerment programmeme.</li><li>v. Research and mapping of Gender-related cases.</li><li>vi. Advocacy and sensitization.</li><li>vii. Infrastructure support e.g., Rescue centre, crèche.</li><li>viii. Emergency response to affected persons.</li><li>ix. Mapping and data collection.</li></ul>

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Cultural heritage development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Infrastructure development.</li> <li>ii. Mapping and management of all colonial and cultural assets.</li> <li>iii. Advocacy and sensitization.</li> <li>iv. Policy and legal framework.</li> <li>v. Restoration and Promotion of cultural heritage as a sports and tourism product.</li> <li>vi. Cultural and heritage networking.</li> <li>vii. Library services.</li> </ul>
Social services development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Socio-economic empowerment, support and assistance including AGPO.</li> <li>ii. Research, mapping and data collection.</li> <li>iii. Advocacy and sensitization.</li> <li>iv. Affirmative action.</li> <li>v. Collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders</li> <li>vi. Policy and legal framework.</li> <li>vii. Infrastructure support e.g., social halls</li> <li>viii. Emergency response to affected persons.</li> <li>ix. County chaplaincy.</li> <li>x. Advocacy and sensitization</li> </ul>
Management of the alcoholic subsector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establishment of an alcoholic control board.</li> <li>ii. Policy and legal framework.</li> <li>iii. Socio-economic empowerment and support.</li> <li>iv. Control and management of alcoholic establishments.</li> <li>v. Advocacy and sensitization</li> </ul>

## Sector Programmes

### Table 17: Sector Programmes

*Table 24: Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services*

Sub Pro- grammeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme Name: ECDE Development</b>												
<b>Objective: To promote the quality of Early Childhood Education</b>												
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihood and participation in social-economic development</b>												
ECDE Development	Constructed ECDE's centres of excellence	No. of Centres of excellence constructed	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	23,000	11.5	23,200	11.60	23,400				
	Funds disbursed to ECDE centres	No. of children provided with ECDE capitation (feeding, learning, resting materials & learning materials)	Quality education (SDG 4.2)					14.04				
	Constructed modern ECDEs centres (toilets, classrooms)	No. of modern ECDEs centres established	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	25	52.5	25	52.5	25				
	Renovated ECDE classrooms	No. of ECDE classroom renovated	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	10	2	10	2	10				
	Constructed ECDE toilets	No. of toilets constructed for existing ECDE without toilets	Quality education (SDG 4.2)		7	4.2	7	4.4				
	Feeder ECDE fenced	No. of feeder ECDEs' fenced	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	25	2.5	25	2.5	2.5				
	Digitized ECDE Learning	No. of ECDE centres accessing digitized learning	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	498	45	500	15.12	15.24				
	Competency-based curriculum	No. of ECDE teachers trained in CBC and ICT	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	0	0	900	4.5	900				
								4.5				
								0				
								0				
								25				
								9				
								15.6				
								15.6				

Sub Pro- gramme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Mil- lion)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme Name: ECDE Development</b>																
<b>Objective: To promote the quality of Early Childhood Education</b>																
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihood and participation in social-economic development</b>																
<b>Programme Name: Vocational Training Development</b>																
<b>Objective: To promote the quality of training in VTCs</b>																
<b>Outcome: Improved VTC education</b>																
ECDE centres installed with solar panels		No. of ECDE centres installed with solar panels	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				
ECDEs with procured water tanks and installed with water harvesting structures		No. of ECDEs provided with water tanks and water harvesting structures installed	Quality education (SDG 4.2)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				
Funds disbursed to VTCs		No. of trainees with capitation	Quality education (SDG 4.3)	2100	31.5	2200	33	2300	34.5	2400	36	2500				
				3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	75				
VTCs equipped		No of VTCs equipped through external partners	Quality education (SDG 4.3)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				
VTC sanitation facilities		No. of sanitation facilities provided to the existing VTCs	Quality education (SDG 4.3)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				
VTC hostels		No. of hostels constructed	Quality education (SDG 4.3)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				
VTC workshop		No. of twin workshops constructed	Quality education (SDG 4.3)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				
VTC administration blocks		No. of administration blocks constructed	Quality education (SDG 4.3)	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25				
				50	5	50	5	50	5	0	0	10				



Sub Pro-grammeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)									Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Completed ‘ongoing projects’	No. of completed ‘ongoing projects’	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	VTCs equipped	No. of VTCs equipped					8	16	7	14	0	0	30
	Constructed modern Model VTC at Wanjohi	Percentage of completion level for the modern model VTC					50%	25	100%	25			50

**Programme Name: Education Access and Standards****Objective: To promote basic and tertiary education****Outcome: Improved access and education quality**

Quality and standards assurance	Bursary Fund	No. of beneficiaries from the bursary Fund	Quality education (SDG 4.1, 4.3)	30,000	110	30,000	110	30,000	110	30,000	110	30,000	110	550
	Quality and assurance reports	No. of beneficiaries from the bursary Fund	Quality education (SDG 4.1, 4.3)	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5
Establishment of Nyandarua University	University taskforce	Established taskforce	Quality education (SDG 4.1, 4.3)	1	5									5

**Programme Name: Children’s Affairs****Objective: To promote and safeguard children’s rights in all areas of growth and development****Outcome: Social safeguards for children’s development**

Children affairs management	Collaborations on Children Affairs management eg., With the National department of children services	No. of linkages and exchange programmes created with other institutions	Good health and well-being (SDG 3.5, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8)	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2.5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Infrastructure support	Day cares	No. of day cares constructed at the ECDE Centres (Olkalou, Engineer and Maiyu Inya)	Reduced inequalities (SDG 10.2)							3	9.6	9.6	
<b>Programme Name: Gender affairs</b>													
<b>Objective: To promote gender equality</b>													
<b>Outcome: Improved Gender equality and equity</b>													
Policy and legal framework	Formulated Gender policies	No. of Gender policies formulated	Gender Equality (SDG 5.1)	1	1.5							1.5	
	GBV Established a lobbying committee	Established lobbying committee on GBV	Gender Equality (SDG 5.1)	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5	
Household socio-economic empowerment and support	Supported households	No. of households socially and economically supported on gender issues	No poverty (SDG 1.1, 5.1, 5.6)	1000	2	1000	2	1000	2	1000	2	10	
Research and Mapping	Mapped and carried out data collection	No. of data collection activities conducted across all sub-counties on GBV issues	Gender Equality (SDG 5.1)	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
Advocacy and sensitization	Capacity-built and sensitized community	No. of gender capacity building, psychosocial and sensitization meetings conducted	Gender Equality (SDG 5.1)	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	5	
Infrastructural development	Constructed County Museum	Percentage of construction completion status for a County Museum at Kinyahwe		20%	6	40%	6	60%	6	80%	6	100%	
	Established cultural villages centres	No. of cultural villages' centres established across the sub-counties		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5	



Sub Pro- grammeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Mil- lion)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme Name: Culture</b>												
<b>Objective: To promote, develop, safeguard and preserve cultural heritage for posterity</b>												
<b>Outcome: Enhanced cohesiveness and peaceful co-existence</b>												
Infra-structural development	Refurbished existing community Libraries	Percentage of refurbishment for existing community Libraries		50%	2.5	50%	2.5	5				
Colonial history and cultural preservation	County cultural committee	No. of heroes and heroines enrolled and supported		500	1	500	1	5				
	Cultural Heritage Policy	A County cultural heritage policy		1	1.5			1.5				
<b>Programme Name: Social services</b>												
<b>Objective: To build an equitable society</b>												
<b>Outcome: Improved well-being of individuals and community</b>												
Socio-eco-nomic em- powerment, support and assistance	Social assistance	No. of vulnerable households assisted through the provision of basic needs	Reduced inequalities (SDG 10.2)	3,000	3	3,000	3	15				
		No. of persons supported to pursue employment opportunities in foreign countries (Airlifting)		40	2	40	2	10				
	Income generating Equipment support	No. of vulnerable households supported to establish income-generating activities		125	6.25	125	6.25	125				
	PWDs assistive devices	No. of PWDs supports with assistive devices	Reduced inequalities (SDG 10.2)	200	4	200	4	20				
	County UHC programme	No. of persons registered with NHIF under County UHC programme	Reduced inequalities (SDG 10.2)	1000	6	1000	6	30				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Social Infrastructure Development	Community Social Halls	No. of social halls constructed and equipped	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9.1)	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
County chaplaincy	Chaplaincy	No. of established and sustained chaplaincy office		1	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	3	
Policy and legal framework	County Social Policy	County Annual Prayer Breakfast		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
Research and mapping	Mapped and Data collected for the elderly	Operational County Policy	Reduced inequalities (SDG 10.2)	0	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	1.5	
Social emergencies	Corrective surgeries	No. of Elderly persons mapped	Reduced inequalities (SDG 10.2)	2500	0.5	2500	0.5	2500	0.5	2500	0.5	2.5	
		No. of PWDs (inclusive of children) supported with corrective surgeries services	Good health and well-being (SDG 3.8)	On need basis	2	On need basis	2	On need basis	2	On need basis	2	10	
<p><b>Programme Name:</b> Alcohol drink control</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To identify mechanisms of alcohol action in control of production, distribution, sale, promotion and use of alcoholic drinks by the adoption of various acts and regulations governing the alcohol industry</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Improved Compliance with the County alcohol drinks management and control act</p>													
Policy and legal framework	The alcoholic drink control board	Operational Alcoholic drink control board	Good health and well-being (SDG 3.5)	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
Established sub-County Committees	No. of Sub- County committees in place	Good health and well-being (SDG 3.5)	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	10	



*Issuance of bursary cheques to needy students*



*First lady addressing children on gender related issues*

## 4.1.2.2 HEALTH SERVICES

### Sub-sector Composition

This sub-sector comprises the following divisions; pharmaceutical and referral services, family health, standards and quality assurance, preventive and promotive services, monitoring & evaluation, and health administration.

### Vision

A county free of preventable diseases and manageable ill health.

### Mission

To offer affordable, accessible, quality, sustainable health care services and a clean environment to all clients in the County.

### Sub-sector Goals

The sub-sector strives to provide quality preventive, promotive and curative health care Services in the County.

### Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Health infrastructure and equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Infrastructure support through construction, upgrade, renovation and rehabilitation of health facilities.</li> <li>ii. Operationalization of ongoing health facilities.</li> <li>iii. Equip facilities with prerequisite equipment and supplies.</li> </ul>
Curative and rehabilitative services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Adequate staffing in all facilities.</li> <li>ii. Ensure sufficient drugs and other stocks for all the facilities.</li> <li>iii. Health Management Information System (HMIS).</li> <li>iv. Specialized clinics in the appropriate facilities.</li> <li>v. Medical emergencies and referral services and systems.</li> </ul>
Solid waste and human remains management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Waste disposal management.</li> <li>ii. Environmental legislation development and compliance.</li> <li>iii. Public cemetery management.</li> </ul>
Preventive and promotive health interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthen community health services including management of communicable and non-communicable diseases.</li> <li>ii. Improve maternal, infant and child nutrition.</li> <li>iii. Timely response to emergency, outbreaks and disasters.</li> <li>iv. Enhance water quality monitoring and food quality control.</li> </ul>
Healthcare management and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Health sector surveillance and evaluation.</li> <li>ii. Health asset management.</li> <li>iii. Compliance and regulation.</li> </ul>



## Sector Programmes

*Table 25: Health Services*

Sub Programmeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)						
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programmeme Name: Health infrastructure and equipment</b>													
<b>Objective: To improve healthcare infrastructure quality and accessibility</b>													
<b>Outcome: High quality and accessible health care</b>													
Construction and equipping of new health facilities and utilities	New health facilities	No. of new health facilities constructed	SDG3						1	18			
	constructed to meet 5-7 kms radius.	No. of new health facilities fully equipped and operationalized	SDG3						1	6			
Modern rehabilitative health centres	Modern rehabilitative health centres at JM Karuuki Hospital, Engineer Hospital and Ndaragwa, Bamboo and Manunga Hospitals upon upgrade from level 3 to level 4	Modern rehabilitative health Centres at JM Karuuki Hospital, Engineer Hospital and Ndaragwa, Bamboo and Manunga Hospitals upon upgrade from level 3 to level 4	SDG3						1	6			
	No. of specialized clinics equipped.	No. of specialized clinics equipped.	SDG3	2	2	2	2	2	2	8			

Sub Programmeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Upgrade of level 4 to 5	Upgraded JM Hospital	% completion of JM Mashujaa Complex	SDG3	15%	200	30%	100	50%	150	80%	300	100%	200	950
		% level of equipping and operationalizing of JM Mashujaa Complex	SDG3							50%	300	100%	300	600
		Percentage of completion of health products store and equipped at JM hospital	SDG3							50%	20	100%	30	50
		% completion of fully-fledged Cancer center	SDG3	0	0	0	0	0	0	50%	250	100%	250	500
		No. of mental units established	SDG3								1	10	10	10
	Upgrade of Engineer Hospital from Level 4 to 4B Hospital	Upgraded Engineer Hospital to level 4 B	Percentage of completion of upgrade	SDG3				10%	50	20%	50	60%	200	500
	Upgrade of 7 Health Centres to Level 4	upgraded sub-County hospitals	Health Centre Inpatient wards, maternity ward and X-ray unit constructed and equipped.	SDG3	2	50	2	150	4	200	7	400	7	400
			Laboratory equipped and operationalized											1200



Sub Programmeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			Linkages to SDG Targets*		FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Completion of ongoing health facilities	Moset, Kiganjo Matindiri, Kangubiri health facilities completed	No. of health facilities completed	SDG3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
	No. of facilities equipped	No. of facilities equipped	SDG3			1	8	1	8	1	8	2	16	
	Equipping and operationalization of Mirangine CDC	Percentage of completion of Mirangine CDC		25%	50	25%	50	25%	50	25%	50	50	200	
Operationalization of complete health facilities	Muhakaini and Kieni dispensaries operationalized	No. of Health facilities fully equipped and operationalized	SDG3	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	
	Dilapidated Health facilities renovated.	No. of Level 2 and Level 3 facilities renovated.	SDG3	3	3.9	3	3.9	3	3.9	3	3.9	3	19.5	
Renovation of level 3 and 2 Health Facilities														
<b>Programmeme Name: curative and rehabilitative services</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative services</b>														
<b>Outcome: Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative services at all health service delivery units</b>														
Curative and rehabilitative Services	Availability of health strategic stock and treatment services	No. of Laboratories accredited (JM and Engineer hospitals Laboratories)	SDG 3		2	5							5	
	Level (%) of adoption of HMIS in health facilities.	SDG 3		50%	16	75%	8	100%	8				32	
	No. of facilities supplied with strategic stocks	SDG 3	85	160	90	170	90	180	90	190	90	200	900	
	No. of modern shelving systems installed in the facilities	SDG 3		27	5			30	6				11	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)					Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Medical emergencies and referral services	Ambulance and referral services and systems	No. of ambulances acquired	SDG 3	1	8	1	8	1	8	1
		A referral command system	SDG 3			1	1.5			1.5
		A referral policy in place		1	1.5					1.5
Leasing of medical equipment	Functional medical equipment in place	Budgetary allocation for leasing of medical equipment		124.7	115			110		105
Current transfers	Health facility financing	Amount transferred to health facilities		100	110			120		130
	Universal health coverage			-	65			70		75
										80
										290



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)					Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target			
<b>Programme Name: Solid waste and cemetery management</b>													
<b>Objective: To ensure safe and controlled disposal of solid waste and human remains</b>													
<b>Outcome: Improved environmental health across the County</b>													
Solid Waste Management	No. of solid waste management disposal sites fenced					2	6	2	6	1	3		
	No. of existing solid waste management disposal sites operationalized			2	0.4	3	0.6	4	0.8	4	0.8		
	No. of new Solid waste management refuse vehicles acquired					1	12	1	12	1	36		
	No of new solid waste management Street Sweepers engaged-casuals			50	3	50	5	50	5	50	23		
	No. of assorted solid waste management tools, equipment and protective gear procured			200	3.5	200	3.5	200	3.5	200	3.5		
	No. of Community Solid waste management health education fora held			300	0.5	300	0.5	300	0.5	300	0.5		
	No. of management laws and regulations (policy and the Act) formulated			1	1.86	1	1.5				3.36		
	No. of EIAs, ESIAAs, Audits etc. conducted			5	1	10	2	5	1	10	2		
	Health Environmental legislations compliance										8		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Cemetery management	Human remains disposal services available	No. of cemeteries' land fenced		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	
		No. of cemeteries affixed with amenities- Toilets and prayer shed		2	3	2	3	2	3	4	4.5	13.5	
		A cemeteries operation Manual		1	1							1	
Community health services	Availability of community health services	No. of CHVs facilitated	SDG3	1390	33.6	1440	41.8	1490	53.65	1540	58.4	1590	53.4
		No. of new community health units (CHUs) established	SDG3		5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	5	2.5	10
		No. of community health co-ordinators given a serviceable motorbike for M&E	SDG3					5	1	5	1		2
Reduced Risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases	No. of health education sessions conducted in schools	No. of health education sessions conducted in schools	SDG3	150	0.63	150	0.63	150	0.63	150	0.63	150	0.63
		No. of community health education sessions	SDG3	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	360	0
		No of leishmaniasis treatment sites established	SDG3	1	1								1
	No of point of care machine for HIV testing for children below 18 years	No of point of care machine for HIV testing for children below 18 years	SDG3		1	0.5							0.5
		No. of Tuberculosis cases identified through active case finding	SDG3	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	1	720	1
													5



Sub Programmeme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			Linkages to SDG Targets*		FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Nutrition and Dietetics	Improved Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition	No. of Community units trained on Baby Friendly Community Initiative(BFCI)	SDG2	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	5	
		Number of lactation/ breastfeeding stations established in government offices and institutions	SDG2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	
		No. of Mother-Child Health and Nutrition Weeks “Malezi Bora” cycles observed	SDG3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	
		Diet related non- communicable diseases prevented	SDG4	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	
		Number of wellness clinics for nutrition education and screening established in high volume health facilities	SDG3	6	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.3	6	1.5	
		Public health surveillance systems	SDG4	1	0.4								0.4	
		No. of public health emergency operation centres established	SDG5	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	
		No. of public health surveillance initiatives	SDG6	2	0.4	3	0.5	4	0.7	5	0.57	6	1	
		Reports on operational research conducted on health issues											3.17	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Climate change Mainstreaming, Environmental compliance and green economy adaptation	Climate change Mainstreaming, Environmental compliance and green economy adaptation	No of health facilities adapting use of renewable energy	SDG13	1	0.85	1	0.85	1	0.85	1	0.85	1	
		No. of trees planted in cemeteries, disposal sites and health facilities	SDG13	1000	0.05	500	0.025	500	0.025	1000	0.05	1000	
Hygiene and sanitation	Water quality and food safety monitoring	No. of water samples inspected and submitted for Laboratory quality analysis	SDG6	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	
		No. of food premises inspected for compliance on food safety	SDG6	4600	1	5000	1	5200	1	5500	1	6000	



## Cross sectoral linkages

Cross sectoral linkages		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact		
Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Solid Waste management	Lands, trade and environment, physical planning and urban development	There is an elaborate mechanism for preventive and promotive health for water disposal	Liquid waste disposal, solid waste disposal and drainage systems do not meet the demand of the growing population	Proper physical planning and improvement of infrastructure would assist in waste disposal.
Preventive and promotive Services	Agriculture, environment and natural resources, ministry and department of, education	Agriculture provides food for nutrition purposes.	Food insecurity due to low production and poor agricultural practices results in nutrition deficiencies.	Sensitization to enhance agricultural practices that promote proper nutrition. sensitization of framers on need to follow protocols in Agrochemical use.
		Schools are a key avenue in health education and advocacy	Use of agrochemicals inappropriately affecting food safety issues	collaboration with the department to conduct advocacy sessions
		Department of health is a contributor to GHC	High illiteracy levels will affect the health seeking behaviour and economic ability with other negative externalities	sensitization to adapt climate change mitigation actions
Curative services	Education, children, culture, gender and social services	Literacy levels correlates to the health seeking behaviour	High illiteracy levels will affect the health seeking behaviour and economic ability with other negative externalities	Education advocacy and intensified school health programmes will promote health seeking behaviour.
Health infrastructure	Transport, public works, energy and housing	Continuous infrastructure improvement has improved accessibility to health care services	Poor road networks hinder accessibility to health care services	Enhance continuous road improvement to increase health service accessibility.
Health administration and management	Finance and economic development	Continuous budget allocation to health services department has improved delivery of health care services	Inadequate budget allocation hinder effective delivery of health care services	Enhance budget allocation to increase health services delivery



*H.E the Governor receiving strategic stocks*



*H.E the President, the Deputy President, the Governor, the County Senator and other leaders during the official opening of the newly constructed Engineer Hospital*



#### 4.1.3 THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

The productive sector refers to the part of the economy that produces goods and services that contribute to economic growth and development. This sector includes industries such as agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, water and natural resources and other forms of production encapsulated within the Departmental structure. The productive sector is essential for a County's economic development because it generates jobs, creates wealth, and increases the standard of living of the population. It is also an important source of County own source revenue for the County government, which can be used to fund public services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Overall, the productive sector is a crucial component of a well-functioning economy and thus is a focus of government policies aimed at promoting economic growth and development.

The Departments falling under this sector are Youth Empowerment, Sports and Arts, Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, Tourism, Cooperatives Development and Trade and Industrialization, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

##### 4.1.3.1 YOUTH EMPOWERMENT, SPORTS AND ARTS

This **sub-sector** comprises 3 directorates, namely: Youth Empowerment, Sports and the Arts

###### a) Youth Empowerment

Equipping the Youth with appropriate knowledge, skills, attitudes and other tools necessary for self-reliance and economic development

###### b) Sports Development

Identification, nurturing, promotion and marketing of sporting talents (including sports infrastructure) in the County to develop a career for the Youth

###### c) The Arts

Identification, nurturing, promotion and marketing of The Arts in the County to develop a career for the Youth

#### **Vision**

To be a dynamic policy-driven department that promotes sustainable socio-economic development for the community

#### **Mission**

To create an enabling environment for the promotion and development of youth and talent empowerment, sports excellence for improved livelihoods in the County

#### **Sub-sector Goal(s):**

To empower the youth, harness sports activities, and mainstream the arts, therefore, uplifting the livelihoods of the vulnerable members of the community

## Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Youth empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Funding and support for youth enterprises</li> <li>ii. Socio-economic support to the youth (issuance of equipment)</li> <li>iii. Putting in place the necessary policy, legal and institutional frameworks</li> <li>iv. Establishment of more youth empowerment centres</li> <li>v. Mentorship, benchmarking and Inter-County exchange programmes for the youth</li> <li>vi. Sensitization and capacity building</li> <li>vii. Youth clusters identification and documentation (Establish database)</li> </ul>
Improve sporting infrastructure and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Construction/ rehabilitation/completion of sporting facilities including Ol Kalou stadium.</li> <li>ii. Putting in place the necessary policy frameworks to streamline sports in the County</li> <li>iii. Establishment of Sporting academies</li> <li>iv. Setting up and participating in structured and well-regulated sports leagues and activities</li> <li>v. Support to County teams and County sportsmen and sportswomen (issuance of sporting equipment and merchandise)</li> <li>vi. Establishment of Nyandarua All Mens Football team</li> <li>vii. Inclusivity of the elderly and PWDs in sports programmes</li> <li>viii. Development of a high-altitude training camp</li> </ul>
Identifying and nurturing talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Talent identification and documentation (Establish Talent database)</li> <li>ii. Development of supporting infrastructure and facilities (Performance and visual arts theatre, audio and video production studio)</li> <li>iii. Putting in place a regulatory framework (Arts Policy)</li> <li>iv. Sensitization and capacity building</li> <li>v. Talent identification and promotion during activities and events</li> </ul>



*Athletes participating in the annual KYSA games at Ol' Kalou aboretum*



*Issuance of equipments to youth groups*

Table 26: Youth Empowerment, Sports and Arts

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme Name: Youth Empowerment</b>														
<b>Objective: Improve and increase youth participation in economic development</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihoods and self-reliance</b>														
Youth enterprise and livelihoods Support	Thriving youth enterprises	No. of youth enterprises supported and operational	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	175	37.5	175	37.5	175	37.5	175	37.5			
	Developed youth empowerment centres of excellence at VTCs	No. of new operational Sub County youth empowerment centres of excellence at VTCs	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5			
	Scouted youth groups sponsored in Inter-County exchange programme	No. of sponsored youth groups	SDG 1.1	10	1.2	10	1.2	10	1.2	10	1.2			
	Youth clusters database	Up-to-date database of the youth in the County	SDG 8.b	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5			
Policy, legal and institutional reforms	Adopted youth policy/ act	Youth policy/act in place	SDG 8.b SDG 8.3	1 youth act	1.5						1.5			
Youth skills and capacity development	Youth training and capacity building	No. of youth groups sensitized on trade fund, Agribusiness and modern farming technologies and other opportunities at all levels	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5			
		No. of youth groups sensitized on drug and substance abuse, sexual and reproductive health and mental health	SDG 1.1	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5			



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Youth skills and capacity development	Youth training and capacity building	No. of youth groups trained on entrepreneurship and enterprise and co-operatives development	SDG 1.1	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	7.5	
		No. of youth trained on career literacy and other available opportunities	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	2500 2500 youth	2.5	2500 youth	2.5	2500 youth	2.5	2500 youth	2.5	2500 youth	12.5	
<b>Programme 2: Sports Development</b>														
<b>Objective: Identify, Nurture and Promote sporting talents within the County</b>														
<b>Outcome: Empowered sportsmen/ sportswomen</b>														
Sporting infrastructure development and upgrade	Completed Ol Kalou stadium	Percentage of completion of Ol Kalou stadium	SDG 9.1	20%	320	40%	320	60%	320	80%	320	100%	320	
	Developed sporting facilities	No. of upgraded sports facilities	SDG 9.1	3	9	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	69
Promotion of Sports Participation and Competitiveness	Fencing of stadiums			2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	40
	Sports training camp at County level	No. of participants in sports training camp		150	10	150	15	150	15	150	15	150	15	70
	Coaches and referees trained	No. of coaches and referees trained		20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
	Participation in Federation Clubs Sports Events	No. of youth participating in Federation Clubs Sports Events	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	150	3	150	3	150	3	150	3	150	3	15
	Sports scouting	No. of participants scouted (from schools and KYISA games)	SDG 1.1	200	1.2	200	1.2	200	1.2	200	1.2	200	1.2	6

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Participation in Athletics Kenya Events	No. of youth participating in Athletics Kenya Events	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	1200	5	1200	5	1200	5	1200	5	1200	5	25	
Participation of PWD's in Sports	No. of PWD's participating	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	200	2	200	2	20	2	200	2	200	2	10	
Participation of the elderly in sports	No. of the elderly participating	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	200	1	200	1	20	1	200	1	200	1	5	
Sports equipment and uniforms	No. of teams issued with merchandise	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	300	12.5	300	12.5	300	12.5	300	12.5	300	12.5	62.5	
Participation in KYISA games	No. of youth participating in KYISA games	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	7500	6	7500	6.5	7500	7	7500	7.5	7500	8	35	
Governor's tournament	No. of clubs/teams participating in Governor's tournament	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	375	4	375	4	375	4	375	4	375	4	20	
Participation in indoor games	No. of disciplines participated in	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	15	
Participation in aquatic games	No. of teams Supported	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5	
Nyandarua All Stars Men's and Women Football Team	2 Teams – 1 Men's Football Team and 1 Women's Football Team	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25	
Establishment of legal and institutional framework	Sports Policy	Operational Sports policy in place	SDG 8.3	1	1.5								1.5	
Capacity development	Sports capacity development	No. of sportsmen/ sportswomen trained on anti-doping, wealth management and retirement planning, coaching among others	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	200	1.5	200	1.5	200	1.5	200	1.5	200	7.5	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 3: Arts Development</b>												
<b>Objective: To create and empower through Arts</b>												
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihoods</b>												
Talent search, nurturing and promotion	Talent Search	No. of events held	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	5	7.5	5	7.5	5				
Awareness on copyright and promotion	No. of creative artists trained on copyright and patenting	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	200 artists	1	200 artists	1	200 artists	1				
Talent database	Up-to-date database of artists and their talents	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	1	2	1	1	1	1				
Performance and Visual Arts Support	Theatre and talent centre	Percentage of completion	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b			50%	30	100%				
	Equipped and operational theatre and talent centre							1				
	No of citizenry supported in Performance and Visual Production	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.b	100	2	120	2	150	2				
Legal and Institutional framework	Approved Arts Policy/ Act	No. of approved Arts policy/ act	SDG 8.3	1	1.5			1.5				

### 4.1.3.2 WATER, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### Sub-sector composition:

The sub-sector has four (4) directorates; Water Resources Development, Environment Management, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management.

#### Vision

A county whose natural resources are well managed for sustainability.

#### Mission

To promote access, conservation and sustainable management of water, environment, and natural resources through adaptive strategies.

#### Sub-sector goal:

To improve access to portable water, reliable sanitation, sustainable natural resources and attain net-zero carbon emissions in a well-conserved environment despite the changing climate.

#### Development needs, priorities and strategies

The sector priorities are as shown in table 16:

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhanced Water Resource Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and desilting of all public colonial dams in the county (approximately 300)</li> <li>• Water harvesting and reticulation</li> <li>• Rehabilitate, equip and support existing water projects</li> <li>• Climate proofing water infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Development and implementation of County Water Master Plan, policies and bills</li> <li>• Capacity building of water resource users</li> <li>• Water quality control</li> </ul>
Expanded Irrigation Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have adequate water for irrigation through the development of water storage facilities and supply infrastructure</li> <li>• Establishment of climate-smart farming technology</li> </ul>
Enhanced Environment Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical support on environmental and social safeguards (ESS) in development projects in all sectors</li> <li>• Develop/review and implement environmental policies, laws, and plans in the Directorate and across sectors</li> <li>• Promote and establish of integrated green and circular projects in private and public institutions</li> </ul>



Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increased Resilience to Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capacity Building, Research and Knowledge Management of Community, Stakeholders, Climate change committees and County officials</li><li>• Development of County Climate Change legal policies and action plans</li><li>• Develop County Climate Change Information Management System (CCCIMS)</li><li>• Restoration and Protection of Fragile Ecosystems</li><li>• Reduction of Carbon Emissions</li></ul>
Sustainable Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Phased implementation of devolved Forestry Functions in line with the Nyandarua Transition Implementation Plan (TIPs) for Devolved Forestry Functions</li><li>• Implementation of Nyandarua Forest and landscape restoration strategy (2021-2030)</li><li>• Protection and Rehabilitation of natural resources</li><li>• Mapping and exploitation of available natural resources</li><li>• Afforestation and reforestation</li><li>• Control of alien and invasive species (e.g Semini's)</li><li>• Greening initiative</li><li>• Mainstreaming of Nature and Biodiversity conservation to climate change mitigation</li><li>• Development and implementation of county-level specific policy, laws and legislation and enforcement</li><li>• Conservation of the Unique Highland Grasslands of Kinangop and Ol'Bolossat Important and Key Biodiversity Areas</li><li>• Forestry extension services.</li></ul>



*Launch of upper weru water project in Engineer ward*



*Issuance of storage tanks to the vulnerable groups at Geta ward*

**Sub-sector Programmes***Table 27: Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme Name: Water Resource Development</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide adequate and sustainable water for domestic use and sanitation</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved Accessibility to adequate water supply</b>														
Water harvesting development	Colonial dams rehabilitated and desilted	No. of dams rehabilitated and desilted dams	SDG 6- 6.1 & 6.6	5	150	10	300	10	300	10	300			
	Community water projects	No. of community water projects	SDG 6- 6.1 & 6.6	25	270	25	300	25	300	25	300			
	Rehabilitated and extended water intakes	No. of water intakes extended and rehabilitated	SDG 6-6.1 & 6.6	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10			
	Mega Dam provided with requisite water development infrastructure	Percentage of completion of mega dam to serve Ndaragwa subCounty	Percentage of completion of mega dam project to serve Wanjohi, Kaimbaga and Ruri wards							100%	500			
	Kitiri dam rehabilitated	Percentage of completion	SDG 6- 6.1 & 6.6							100%	500			
	Machinery for excavation and desiltation of dams and water pans		Feasibility study	2	35%	50	100%	200	252		50			
	St. Luke Water Project	Percentage of completion of the project to serve Njabinii, Nyakio, Githabai and Magamu	Feasibility study	2	12%	50	50%	84	75%	150	100%			
										116	402			

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Mil- lion)		
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
County water master plan	Proportion of Water Master Plan development	SDG 6-6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.a & 6.b	SDG 6-6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.a & 6.b	20%	20	90%	165	100%	15			200		
	Approved water policy	1	1.5									1.5		
	No. of vehicles purchased	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	24		
	Approved water bill	1	1.5									1.5		
Mapping and design of urban and market centres for development of modern sewerage systems	Modern sewerage systems in place	No. of urban / market centres connected to Decentralized Treatment Facilities (DTF)	SDG 6-6.1, 6.2, 6.3 & 6.a	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	60		
Development of new water supply and sanitation systems	New water supply schemes	No. of new water supply schemes established	SDG 3-3.d and SDG 6-6.1 & 6.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20		
	Solarization of Boreholes and water supply Systems	No. of boreholes and water systems solarized	SDG 6-6.1 & 6.6	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	80		
Irrigation infrastructure development	Increased acreage of irrigated agriculture	No. of community irrigation projects supported with requisite infrastructure	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	25		
	Desilted water pans to promote small holder farmer irrigation projects	No. of water pans desilted using inhouse County machinery	10	5	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	45		



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme: Environment Management and conservation.</b>														
<b>Outcome: To promote and integrate environmental requirements in policies, plans, projects and programs in all sectors</b>														
<b>Objective: A green, safe, clean and healthy environment</b>														
Technical Support on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) in development projects	Budgeted projects screened, assessed, and approved	Proportion of programmes and projects screened and assessed	SDG 12- 12.8	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5			
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMPs) cascaded and monitored	Proportion of projects and programmes monitored and reported			100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5			
Develop/review and implement environmental policies, laws, and plans in the Directorate and across sectors	Environmental policy County State of Environment Report (CSOER) Noise control policy CEAP document and Review	Approved Policy CSOE Report Approved Noise control Policy in place Approved County Environmental Action Plan (CEAP) in place	SDG 11-11.6 SDG 13-13.1, 13.2 SDG 12-12.8	1	1.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5			
Functional County Environment Committee (CEC)	Reports on CEC operations	SDG 12-12.8	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	2			
Surveillance, Control and Management of pollution in all sectors	Reduced air pollution.	Proportion of compliant facilities	SDG 6-6.3 SDG14-14.1	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5			

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Point source pollution incidents resolved	No. of sources controlled		10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5	
	Reduced noise pollution	Proportion of compliant facilities		100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	2.5	
Integrated green and circular projects in private and public institutions	Rehabilitated, conserved sites, river basins and systems	No. of areas rehabilitated and restored	SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 &15.6	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
	Green and circular holistic institutions	No. of greening projects.	SDG 13-13.1, 13.2, 13.4 SDG 11- 11.7	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	5	
<b>Programme Name: Climate Change Resilience</b>													
<b>Objective: To enhance climate resilience through development planning, management, implementation, regulation and monitoring of adaptation and mitigation measures and actions.</b>													
Capacity building, Research and knowledge management of community, stakeholders, climate change committees including County assembly committee and County officials	Resilient community groups with improved adaptive capacity to impacts of climate change	No. of community groups, committees & County officials trained	SDG 13-13.1, 13.2	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	
		No. of reports produced	Operational climate change committees (all levels)	165	5	165	5	165	5	165	5	25	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Mainstreaming of climate actions in all sectors within the County	Improved community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change impacts	No. of climate actions effectively implemented	SDG 13-13.1,13.2	50	2	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	
Development of County climate change and implementation of locally-led climate actions	Increased response to climate change and implementation of locally-led climate actions	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report	SDG 13-13.1,13.2	1	1								1	
		County Climate Change Action Plan		1	1								1	
		County Adaptation Plan			1	1.5							1.5	
Develop County Climate Change Information Management System (CCIMS)	Early warning systems	No. of effective and reliable early warnings released	SDGs: 13: 13.1,13.2, 13.3 13.a & 13.b	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	
	Climate Change resource and information Centres	No. of resource centres developed			1	2							2	
	Electronic and print climate change database.	A functional and effective database		1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	1	
	Preservation and management of indigenous and local knowledge (Community nature-based solutions)	No. of indigenous strategies identified, enhanced and preserved		1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	2.5	
Adoption of Green and renewable energy	Enhanced Biogas Uptake at household level	No. of households using biogas energy	SDGs: 13: 13.1,13.2, 13.3 13.a & 13.b	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Transition to clean cooking with alternative clean fuels such as LPG, Ethanol, energy-saving Jikos (stoves) and non-for-est biomass briquettes	No. of households using alternative and improved cooking strategies		400	1	400	1	400	1	400	1	5	
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Increased ability to cope with drought	No. of beneficiaries of early warning communication	SDGs 2-2.4, SDG 15-15.3, SDG 11-11.5	500	2	500	2	500	2	500	2	10	
	Increased adoption of drought-resistant response actions	No. of beneficiaries from drought response actions		200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	10	
	Increased ability to cope with Floods	No. of water harvesting and flood control structures built		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	
	Increased beneficiaries from adaptive services	No. of beneficiaries from increased adaptive services		200	2	200	2	200	2	200	2	10	
	Co-ordination and delivery of Disaster Risk Management activities to respond to disasters and risks (floods, drought, landslides, disease outbreaks)	No. of disasters effectively thwarted/mitigated		4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	2.5	
Climate change fund	Climate change mitigation activities	Budgetary allocation of climate change mitigation at ward level		25	50	25	50	25	50	25	50	250	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Reduction of Carbon Emission	Developed County Greenhouse gas emission Inventory	CGHs emission Inventory report	SDG 9- 9.4		0	0						1	
	Developed platform for trading and reduction of carbon emissions	No of carbon trading platforms developed		1	1							1	
		No. of farmers benefiting from carbon emission trading		50	1							1	
	Enhanced Efficient energy use	No. of buildings/households utilizing efficient and clean lighting		600	1	600	1	600	1	600	1	5	

**Programme Name: Natural Resources Management**

**Objective: To enhance sustainable management and conservation of Natural Resources in Nyandarua County**

**Outcome: Enhance sustainability in management of natural resources**

Phase implementation of devolved Forestry Functions in line with the Nyandarua Transition Implementation Plan (TIPs) for Devolved Forestry Functions	Capacity Building for Participatory Forest and Farm Forestry Management (County Forest Officers and Rangers)	No. of resource centres established and equipped No. of capacity-built County staff on forestry	SDG 15.1	1	2.5							2.5
	Operational farm forestry licensing activities and promotion of forest-based enterprises.	Operational Licensing office	SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 &15.4			2	1	1	0.5			1.5
	Established and maintained Model SubCounty (Olkalou, Kinangop, Kipipiri, Ojororok and Ndagwa) tree nurseries.	No. of model tree nurseries established	SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 &15.5	1	5 (Operate model tree nurseries)	1	5 (Operate model tree nurseries)	1	1	1	1	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Development and implementation of NRM policy, laws and legislation and enforcement	Functional laws and policy governing sustainable use of natural resources	No. of functional natural resources laws and policies in place	SDG 15-15.1 to 15.9	1	1							1	
	Aberdare Mountains and Lake Ol' Bolossat designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	No. of sites designated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve		1	1							1	
Promotion of Farm and Agro-Forestry in line with Nyandarua Forest and landscape restoration strategy (2021-2030);	Increased tree and forest cover	No. of farmers practicing conservation agriculture	SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 &15.7	250	1	250	1	250	1	250	1	5	
	Farmers and land owners trained on farm and agro forestry	Acreage of land under conservation agriculture		125		125		125		125		125	
Conservation and management of Lake Ol' Bolossat	Improved protection and ecological service for aquatic biodiversity and water security for households and livestock	No. of management units established	SDG 15.1, 15.3 &15.8	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	
Promotion and provision of alternative sources of energy to institutions and households to reduce over reliance on fuel wood.	Increased use of alternative sources of energy	No. of institutions and households using alternative sources of energy	SDG 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 &15.7	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Construction of a modern kiln for charcoal making and provision for charcoal briquettes machine	No. of operational kilns in each subCounty for charcoal and briquettes making	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	5	
Mainstreaming Nature and Biodiversity conservation to climate change mitigation	Increased uptake and practice of climate smart farm management	No. of households practicing climate smart agriculture	SDG 13-13.1,13.2,13.3	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	5	
	Green and aesthetic urban centres	No. of urban centres planted with indigenous and ornamental tree seedlings	SDG 13-13.1,13.2,13.4 SDG 11- 11.7	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
	Increased tree and Forest Cover	Percentage tree and forest cover	SDG 15.1,15.2,15.3 &15.8	50%	1	60%	1	70%	1	80%	1	100%	1
	Mapped Baseline Forest Cover using GIS Technology	No. of maps produced	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Increased Supply of Indigenous and fruit trees	No. of nurseries established	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Improved production of quality tree seedlings	No. of youth groups trained and provided with nursery materials	SDG 1,13,8	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1
	Sustainable utilization of natural resources	No. of quarries licensed	SDG 15.1,15.2,15.3	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1
		No. of quarries rehabilitated	15.7	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
		No. of quarry artisans supported		10	1	10	1						2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Restoration and Protection of Fragile Ecosystems	Well protected and rehabilitated springs, dams and Water Pans. Improved Riparian Zones Restored degraded forest areas	No. of dams and water sources fenced/protected and rehabilitated Size of well managed riparian land Size of restored forest area	SDG SDG 15.1,15.2, 15.3&15.6	3 springs	2	1 dam and 2 springs	2	2 dams	2	3 springs	2	2 dams 2 10	
	Well managed and conserved Important and Key Biodiversity Areas (IBAs and KBA) (the Unique Highland Grasslands of Kinangop Semini's Dam and L. Ol'Bolossat)	Acreage of ecosystems with improved conservation efforts	SDG 15-15.1 to 15.9	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200 1 5	
	Capacity building for conservation stakeholders (Community Forest Associations, Water Resources User Association, Community Based Organization and Youth Groups)	Community groups trained and empowered to conduct spear-head conservation of the lake riparian	SDG 15.1, 15.2,15.3 &15.7	No. of conservation stakeholder/ community and youth groups trained	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1 5	



#### **4.1.3.3 TOURISM, COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION**

##### **Sub-sector composition**

The sub-sector has four (4) directorates; Tourism, Trade, Co-operatives and Industrialization.

##### **Vision**

A competitive and innovative Trade, Tourism, Industrial and Co-operative Sector for Social-economic development.

##### **Mission**

To create an enabling environment that ensures enhanced and sustainable productive sector growth through capacity development, Innovation and marketing.

##### **Sub-sector goals**

###### **Directorate of Co-operative Development**

Formulation of a County policy on the development and growth of co-operative societies, registering new co-operative unions, carrying out capacity building for cooperative societies and promoting good governance and ethics in the co-operatives sector.

###### **Directorate of Trade**

Formulation, co-ordination and implementation of County trade policy, facilitation and enhancement of the 'Ease of doing business' in the County, creation and updating county traders/investors database, promotion and facilitating investments in the county through investment opportunity profiling and mapping, county trade fairs and exhibitions. In addition, the directorate is responsible for Capacity building traders/ business community, development of market infrastructure and inspection of weights and measures equipment.

###### **Directorate of Industrialization**

Formulate, coordinate and implement policy framework for industrialization in the County, initiate the establishment of Industrial Parks and economic zones, promotion of emerging industries in the County, identification of potential industrial opportunities and creation of supportive environments for industrial growth. The Directorate also conducts feasibility studies for the implementation of industrial projects to grow the County's and Country's industrialization sector in line with vision 2030.

###### **Directorate of Tourism**

Develop a Tourism Policy, map and establishment a County Tourism Circuit and products, development of tourism infrastructure, promotion and marketing of domestic and international tourism and enhance capacity building in the tourism industry within the County.

## Development needs priorities and strategies

The priorities and strategies in this department are all geared towards sustainable increased socio-economic development in the productive sector.

Sub-sector Priorities	Strategies
To promote local trade and investments	Market and support infrastructures Marketing linkages Guaranteed minimum returns Policy and legal framework Nyandarua County Trade Development and Investment Authority Capacity development to traders including Nyandarua County Trade fund Capacity support to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Mapping and profiling investment opportunities
To Support Co-operative Movement	Enhance good governance in co-operatives Policy and legal framework Infrastructure support in value addition Build capacities for cooperatives
Tourist promotion	Legal and institutional framework Profiling and mapping of tourism assets Tourism infrastructure and product development Tourism promotion and marketing Capacity building and partnerships
To promote the growth of local industries	Capacity development Development of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones Development of cottage industries Development of Agro-processing plants Policy and legal framework



*H.E the President taking a tour of the exhibition during the opening of the Ol' Kalou cold storage*



*H.E the Governor inspects milk coolers at nyala dairies*

Table 28: Tourism, Co-operatives Development, Trade and Industrialization

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 1: Trade Development</b>												
<b>Objective: To promote local trade</b>												
<b>Outcome: Improved household incomes</b>												
Market Infrastructure development	Upgraded markets	The number of Markets upgraded	SDG9. Building resilient infrastructure	4	2	4	2	50				
Operational markets - Kwa haraka, Oleriondo and others	Number of unutilized markets operationalized							5.5				
New Markets	Number of new markets constructed			2	6	2	6	30				
Upgraded Soko Mpya	A wholesale and retail sectioned Soko Mpya				1	5	1	50				
Capacity development	Capacity building reports	Number of trainings/ workshops undertaken to traders	8.2 inclusive and sustainable growth	12	2	12	2	10				
Viable B2B,B2C	Number of successful peer to peer networks	Access to financial services	4	1	4	1	4	5				
Trade database	Updated trade data base			1	1	1	1	4				
Legal and Institutional Framework	Trade Policies and operational manuals	Reviewed and operationalized trade policies/instruments	SDG 8.3 Inclusive and sustainable economic growth		2	4.5	1	2.25				



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost		

**Programme 2: Investment Promotion and Development****Objective: To promote Nyandarua County as an Investment Destination****Outcome: A responsive and productive local business sector**

Nyandarua Trade and Investment Authority	Nyandarua Trade Fund	No. of beneficiaries	SDG 8.3	2000	25	2500	35	3000	65	3500	65	4000	50	240
	Market Linkages	Number of Products linked to market	Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	3	3	3	4		3	4	3	4	3	15
	Investment opportunities	Number of investment opportunities Mapped and Profiled	SDG 1.4 Access to Financial services	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	100	2	10
	County Commodity stock exchange	An operational online County Commodity stock exchange		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

**Programme 3: Industrial Development****Objective: To support and promote the growth of local industries****Outcome: A robust local industrial sector that accelerates local economic development**

Development of cottage industries	A productive and progressive cottage sector	No. of value-chains promoted	SDG 9.3 Promoting Industrialization	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	30
	Incubation hubs	No. of ward incubation hubs operationalized				10	30	10	30	5	15	5	15	75
	Quality control	No. of quality assurance trainings conducted		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	No. of products patented/trademarks/copy rights	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
	No. of products certified by KEBS	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	
	No. of expos organized or attended	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	
	No. of Facilitative Infrastructure	SDG 9.1	1	200	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	
Development of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	Facilitative Infrastructure Industrial Parks (IPs) and Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	SDG 9.1 Promoting Industrialization										400	
Policy and legal framework	Industrial sector Policy	An operational Nyandarua County industrial development Policy	SDG 9.b Promoting Industrialization	1	3							3	
Development of Agro processing plants	Medium to large scale industries	% of completion of Nyandarua leather processing factory	Feasibility study	2.5						50%	250	50%	
		% of completion of Vegetables, Fruits and Potato processing plant	Feasibility study	2.5	40%	400	80%	400	100%	200		1002.5	
		% of completion of Milk processing plant	Feasibility study	2.5	30%	300	60%	300	100%	400		1002.5	
		% of completion of Animal Feeds Processing plant	Feasibility study	2.5			20%	200	60%	400	100%	400	
	Cold Storage	Number of Cold Storage		1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30	150	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost		

#### Programme Name 4: Cooperative Development

##### Objective: To Support Cooperative Movement in the County

###### Outcome: Enhance economies of scale

Promotion of cooperatives	Cooperative Unions	Operational cooperatives Unions	1.4, 1.b Poverty eradication	1	1			1
	Capacity Building	Number of Cooperatives Training		10	2	10	2	10
New Cooperatives		Number of Cooperative registered		5	1	5	1	5
		Number of revived Cooperatives		2	1	2	1	2
Cooperative Infrastructure support	Cooperatives infrastructure support	Number of cooperatives supported		5	10	5	10	50
	Stable Cooperatives	No. of Cooperatives Audited		60	3	70	3.5	75
Promotion of Governance in Cooperative							4	80
							4.5	85
							5	20

###### Programme 5: Weights and Measures Services

##### Objective: To encourage Fair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection through Use of Accurate Weighing and Measuring Equipment in Trade for Socio-Economic Development in the County

###### Outcome: Fair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection

Compliance to Weight and Measure standards	Compliant Weighing and Measuring Equipment	Number of weighing and Measuring Equipment Inspected	SDGs 3,8,9	20,000	2	20,000	2	20,000	2	10
	Compliant Traders premises	No. of inspections done to traders premises		20,000	2	20,000	2	20,000	2	10
	Metrology Laboratory	Level of completion of Metrology Laboratory						100%	50	50

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)					
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
Capacity Building	Traders and Members of the public sensitization on issues relating to weights and Measures	No. of Participants trained on pre-packaging Laws and on issues relating to weights and Measures	SDG 2.c Access to market information	3,000	3	3,000	3	3,000	3	15		
<b>Programme 6: Tourism Development and Marketing.</b>												
<b>Objective: To promote Nyandarua County as a preferred tourist destination</b>												
<b>Outcome: A resilient tourism hub</b>												
Tourism Infrastructure and Product Development	A world class lake Olbolossat tourism site	Gazetttement of Lake Ol'bolosat as a National reserve	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism		1	2			2			
		Lake Ol'bolosat rehabilitation, restoration and development	1	100	1	100	1	100				
		No of tourism enterprises established	3	3	3	3	3	3				
		Ol'kalou arboretum recreational park Restored, Rehabilitated, developed and maintained	1	3	1	3	1	3				
An Operational tourism information Centre established	Percentage of completion of master plan		1	2					2			
	An Operational tourism information Centre established		1	5	1	1	1	1				
	Percentage of completion of a four-star hotel						40%	100				
<b>Programme 7: Environment and Climate Change</b>												
<b>Objective: To promote Nyandarua County as a preferred tourist destination</b>												
<b>Outcome: A resilient tourism hub</b>												
Tourism Infrastructure and Product Development	A world class lake Olbolossat tourism site	Gazetttement of Lake Ol'bolosat as a National reserve	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism		1	2			2			
		Lake Ol'bolosat rehabilitation, restoration and development	1	100	1	100	1	100				
		No of tourism enterprises established	3	3	3	3	3	3				
		Ol'kalou arboretum recreational park Restored, Rehabilitated, developed and maintained	1	3	1	3	1	3				
An Operational tourism information Centre established	Percentage of completion of master plan		1	2					2			
	An Operational tourism information Centre established		1	5	1	1	1	1				
	Percentage of completion of a four-star hotel					40%	100	100%				
<b>Programme 8: Environment and Climate Change</b>												
<b>Objective: To promote Nyandarua County as a preferred tourist destination</b>												
<b>Outcome: A resilient tourism hub</b>												
Tourism Infrastructure and Product Development	A world class lake Olbolossat tourism site	Gazetttement of Lake Ol'bolosat as a National reserve	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism		1	2			2			
		Lake Ol'bolosat rehabilitation, restoration and development	1	100	1	100	1	100				
		No of tourism enterprises established	3	3	3	3	3	3				
		Ol'kalou arboretum recreational park Restored, Rehabilitated, developed and maintained	1	3	1	3	1	3				
An Operational tourism information Centre established	Percentage of completion of master plan		1	2					2			
	An Operational tourism information Centre established		1	5	1	1	1	1				
	Percentage of completion of a four-star hotel					40%	100	100%				



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	A world class Ol'Kalou Arboretum tourism site	Ol'Kalou arboretum recreational park Restored, Rehabilitated, developed and maintained	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
		Percentage of completion of master plan		1	2							2	
		An Operational tourism information Centre established		1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
		Percentage of completion of a four-star hotel	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism				40%		100	80%	100	100%	
	Well conserved Happy valley tourism site	Gazettlement of happy valley homes		5	1							1	
		Number of happy valley homes rehabilitated.				1	5	1	5	1	5	20	
	Optimal Aberdare Forest and national park tourism site	Acreage rehabilitated under partnerships with KWS		30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	15	
		Promotional and marketing activities conducted in partnership with KWS		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	
		Facilitative Infrastructure developed at various entry gates.	Sani-tation facilities	5								5	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Equatorial sites	Developed equatorial sites						Feasibility study, reestablishment of boundaries	1	Fencing	5	Infrastructure development	
	Karia ka Ndagi dam	Developed Karia Ka Ndagi Dam as a ecotourism site under the blue economy concept										16	
Tourism Products Promotion and Marketing	Additional tourists	Number of tourism marketing and promotional events conducted. (Exhibitions, World Wide Days, Marathons, motor and cycling races etc	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	
	Mr. & Miss tourism events conducted			1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
	No. of Nyandarua County tourism Associations supported		SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25	
legal and Policy framework	Tourism development and marketing guidelines developed	Tourism Policy and Act developed and enacted.	SDG8.9 Promoting Tourism	1.5	Tourism Policy	1.5	Tourism Act					3	
	Number of tourism Sites management plans developed and operationalized			1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	6	



*H.E the President at the commissioning of the Ol' Kalou cold storage*



*H.E the Governor showcasing to investors potato value chain*

#### 4.1.3.4 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

##### Sub-sector composition

The sub-sector has four (4) directorates namely; Agriculture, Livestock Production, Veterinary Services and Fisheries.

##### Vision

To be the lead agent in the promotion of innovative, commercially oriented modern agriculture, employment creation, income generation and food security.

##### Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Nyandarua citizenry through the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and modern agricultural technologies to achieve a healthy socio-economic environment.

##### Sector Goals

The sector has the following goals:

1. Improve production and productivity of crops for food security
2. Maximize profit by tapping all the resources within the agricultural value chain
3. Improve production and productivity of the Livestock subsector
4. Promote Aquaculture, Capture, Fishing and Quality Control

##### Development needs priorities and strategies

The priorities and strategies in this department are all geared towards a sustainable increase in production and productivity in the agricultural sector. They are highlighted below.

##### Sub-Sector Priorities and Strategies

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES	
Sub-sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve crop production and productivity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Crop diversification, production and promotion</li> <li>ii. Soil fertility and moisture management</li> <li>iii. Provision of input subsidies</li> <li>iv. Promotion of food safety and Agri-nutrition</li> <li>v. Crop Pests and disease surveillance and control control</li> <li>vi. Provision of agricultural extension support services</li> <li>vii. Promotion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>viii. Agriculture Policies/ Legislations and regulatory frameworks</li> </ol>
Support to Agricultural Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Production and provision of certified seeds and seedlings</li> <li>ii. Provision of mechanization services to farmers</li> <li>iii. Conducting farmer training and provision of improved breeds</li> <li>iv. Incubating farmer groups into agribusiness</li> </ol>



<b>AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERIES</b>	
<b>Sub-sector Priorities</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Agribusiness development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Promotion of Value Chains</li><li>ii. Facilitate Post-harvest handling</li><li>iii. Agribusiness management</li><li>iv. Enhancing access to financial services</li></ul>
Improve livestock production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Promote livestock feeds production and improve feeding</li><li>ii. Enhance livestock production and Marketability</li><li>iii. Provision of extension and advisory services</li><li>iv. Strengthen policy and legal framework on livestock production</li><li>v. Promote sustainable livestock production technologies</li><li>vi. Development and Implementation of an E-digitization portal</li></ul>
Veterinary Services development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Animal disease prevention and control</li><li>ii. Animal breeding</li><li>iii. Enhancing Veterinary Public Health, Food safety and promotion of one health</li><li>iv. Promotion of animal welfare</li><li>v. Enhancing veterinary extension services</li><li>vi. Value addition of hides and skin</li><li>vii. Vector control</li><li>viii. Enhancing veterinary inspectorate and digitization of data</li><li>ix. Formulation and implementation of veterinary policies and frameworks</li></ul>
Fish value chain promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Promote aquaculture production and fisheries extension services</li><li>ii. Development of capture fisheries resources</li><li>iii. Enhancing Fish Quality assurance and Post-harvest handling</li><li>iv. Formulation and implementation of fisheries' policies and legislation</li></ul>

## Sub-sector Programmes

*Table 29: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 1: Crop development</b>														
<b>Objective: To improve the production and productivity of crops for food security and economic growth</b>														
<b>Outcome: Enhanced food security and improved livelihoods</b>														
Crop production, diversification, and Promotion	Pyrethrum farming revived	Sensitization of farmers groups on pyrethrum farming	SDG 2	25	1	25	1	25	1	25	1			
	Fruit farming embraced (tree tomatoes, Avocados, strawberries, apples, macadamia etc)	Number of fruit seedlings distributed to farmers	SDG 2			25000	5	25000	5	25000	5			
	New crop varieties	Number of new crop varieties introduced (Drought resistant and high value crops/species)	SDG 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5			
	Monitoring of crop situation and food balance	Reports on crop performance & food balances monitored	SDG 2	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5			
	Soil fertility and moisture managed	Refurbished, modernized and fully equipped soil testing lab	SDG 2		1	10					10			
Number of farmers provided with mobile Soil testing services														
15,000														
3														
10,000														
3														
15,000														
5														
16														



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Agricultural Input subsidies	Registration of farmers in a digital platform	Number of farmers registered in the digital platform established	SDG 2	10,000	1	20,000	1	20,000	1	20,000	1
	Subsidized fertilizer, seeds and seedlings	Number of bags of subsidized fertilizer availed to farmers	SDG 2	131,250	526	131,250	526	131,250	526	131,250	526
		Number of wards where farmers are supported with farm inputs	SDG 2	25	75	25	75	25	75	25	75
Crop pests and diseases control	Surveillance, monitoring & control of crop pests and diseases	Number of Surveillance and monitoring reports on crop pests and diseases	SDG 2	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5
		Amount of Emergency pesticides procured and supplied to farmers (Litres)	SDG 2	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1
		Agriculture policies formulated and enacted	SDG 2	1	1.5						1.5
Agricultural extension and advisory services	County Agriculture sector steering committee (CASSCOM) in place	Operational Agriculture sector steering committee (CASSCOM)	SDG 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Farmers accessing extension services	Number of farmers trained and reached through extension services	SDG 2:	12000	10	13000	11	14000	12	14000	13
	Promote irrigation farming	Irrigation Agriculture adopted	SDG 2:	125	1	125	1	125	1	125	1

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 2: Agricultural Institutions support</b>														
<b>Outcome: Enhanced farm incomes, technical capacity and sustainable production</b>														
Seed potato production unit	Certified seeds/ seedlings	The tonnage of basic seed produced	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	50	8	200	6.5	200	10	250	10			
		Number of invitros produced		302,400	0.8	302,400	0.3	302,400	0.3	302,400	0.3			
		No. of mini-tubers produced		200,000	12.3	200,000	2	200,000	2	200,000	2			
Agricultural institutions (AMS Nyahururu and Kinangop and Ol'Joro' Orok and Njabini ATCS)	Agricultural institutions equipped (AMS Nyahururu and Kinangop and Ol'Joro' Orok and Njabini ATCS)	Percentage of completion of equipping Ol'Joro' Orok ATC							4	12	4			
		Percentage of completion of equipping Njabini ATC		40%	12	80%	12	100%	6		30			
		Percentage of completion of equipping Nyahururu AMS		40%	12	80%	12	100%	6		30			
		Percentage of completion of equipping Kinangop AMS		40%	12	80%	12	100%	6		30			
		Budgetary allocation to Agricultural institutions revolving Fund		20							20			
<b>Programme 3: Livestock Production</b>														
<b>Objective: To promote Livestock products and productivity</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved Livestock products and productivity</b>		SDG 2: Zero Hunger		94	2.8	175	3.5	175	3.5	210	4.2			
Livestock feeds and feeding	Climate-smart fodder feed centres	Hectares of improved fodder and pastures bulking sites									18.2			



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)					
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
Climate-smart fodder feed centres	Number of fodder trees planted as a way of climate-smart agriculture	105,000	2.1	140,000	2.8	175,000	3.5	210,000	4.2	210,000	4.2	16.8
	The tonnage of preserved feed-hay and silage	350,000	1.4	350,000	1.4	350,000	1.4	350,000	1.4	350,000	1.4	7
	Number of farmers making home-made rations	750	1	1,000	1.3	1,000	1.3	1,250	1.7	1,250	1.7	7
	Amount (Kgs) of yellow maize, sunflower, canola, lupin, and oats among other fodder crops planted as a source of raw material for the animal feed factory	0	0	0	0	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	9
	Number of feed centres established	5	1.4	5	1.4	5	1.4	5	1.4	5	1.4	7
	Mobile on-farm feed processing services	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40
Livestock production and marketability	Marketable Livestock and Livestock products	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	25
	Number of livestock registered with Kenya Stud Book	2,500	0.3	2,500	0.3	2,500	0.3	2,500	0.3	2,500	0.3	1.5
	Number of established breeding stations	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Marketable Livestock and Livestock products	No. of well-equipped model zero grazing units established in schools and model farms	2	3	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	3	4.5	21	
	Number of livestock farming equipment purchased for demonstrations	25	75	25	75	25	75	25	75	25	75	375	
	Number of breeding stock purchased per value chain	7,010	5	7,010	5	10,510	6.75	10,515	7.5	10,515	7.5	31.75	
Livestock Extension and advisory services	Information transfer	No. of beneficiary farmers	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	8,500	6.25	10,000	8	11,000	8.75	12,000	9	13,000	9.5
Policy and legal framework on livestock production	Legal framework in place	Number of laws enacted and implemented	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5	
Promotion of sustainable livestock production technologies	Biogas Plants	No. of biogas plants established	25	7.5	25	7.5	25	7.5	25	7.5	25	37.5	
		No. of farmers/institutions trained in biogas production	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	12.5	
		Number of Langstroth hives, honey harvesting gears, and equipment purchased	350	3.5	350	3.5	350	3.5	350	3.5	350	3.5	
	Poultry demonstration units	Number of poultry units constructed and equipped	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Food safety	Informed public on food safety	Number of trainings and sensitization meetings held	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	10	
Digitization of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries' Services	E-digitization portal	Developed and operational E-digitization portal	1	15	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	27	
Programme 4: Veterinary services Development														
<b>Objective: To prevent and control animal diseases and pests</b>														
<b>Outcome: Safe and high-quality animals and animal products</b>														
Animal disease prevention and control	Healthy Animals	Average number of animals vaccinated with various vaccines	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	150,000	20	150,000	20	150,000	20	150,000	20	150,000	20	
vet lab services	No. of established and equipped vet lab	No. of established and equipped vet lab	0	0	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	20	
Proficient animal health service providers	No. of animal health service providers trained	No. of animal health service providers trained	500	2	550	2	600	2	600	2	600	2	10	
Animal Breeding	Animal breeds	No. of animals served incorporating improved breeding technologies	10000	40	10000	40	10000	40	10000	40	10000	40	200	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Veterinary Public Health, Food safety and promotion of one health	Safe animal products for human consumption	The Percentage of carcasses inspected	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%	3	
		No. of modern abattoirs constructed	1	15								15	
		No. of operational county slaughterhouses	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	
		No. of slaughterhouse licensed	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	
		No. of meat containers/carriers licensed	100		100		100		100		100		
		No. of sensitization forums on Zoonotic diseases, AMR and Food safety	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	
		No. of Flayers licensed and trained	200		200		200		200		200		
		No. of dog population control campaigns	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	
		No. of Animal control sensitization forums held	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	
		Number of veterinary offices exercising human slaughter	0	0	3	0.4	2	0.3	2	0.3	0	0	
Veterinary Extension	Informed live-stock Farmers	No. of farmers trained	60000	7	60000	7	60000	7	60000	7	60000	7	
		No. of skin Bandas licensed	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	
		No. of flayers trained	50		50		50		50		50		
		No. of functional cattle dips	60	5	62	5	65	5	70	5	70	5	
Value addition of Hides and Skin												5	
Vector Control	Functional Community Dips											25	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Policy and regulatory framework	Policy and regulatory framework in place	No. of Policies formulated	0	0	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	1
Veterinary Inspectorate and Digitization of data	Streamlined Veterinary Services	No. of AHAs, and AI service providers registered and supervised	400	2	400	2	400	2	400	2
		No. of Agrovets registered and mapped	150		150		150		150	
		No. of Hatcheries and Incubators inspected and regulated	10		10		10		10	
		The digital tool developed	0	0	1	3	0.5	1	0.5	1
		Number of trainings on use of the digital tool developed			14	2	7	1	7	1
		No. of collaborative activities between the County and KVB/VMD	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Climate Action	Climate smart practices adopted by farmers	No. of doses of drought resistant breed (Sahiwal) semen procured and administered	5000	20	5000	20	5000	20	5000	20
		No. of animals vaccinated against emerging diseases, due to climate change	100000		100000		100000		100000	
		No. of sensitization trainings on emerging pests and diseases	300		300		300		300	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 5: Fisheries Development</b>																
<b>Objective: To promote the Fisheries value chain</b>																
<b>Outcome: Increased production and safety of fish</b>																
Aquaculture production	Increased fish production	Number of fish ponds equipped	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	7.5				
		Number of farmers trained on aquaculture	3500	2	3500	2	3600	2.1	3600	2.1	3600	2.1				
		Number of certified fingerlings and feed producers	4	0.4	4	0.4	5	0.5	8	0.8	10	1				
		Number of fingerlings purchased and distributed in institutions, and fish farms	20,000	2	5000	0.5			5000	0.5		3				
		Amount of fish feeds purchased and distributed (kgs.)	2000	0.5	2000	0.5	2000	0.5	2000	0.5	2000	0.5				
		Fisheries Extension services	2000	2	2000	2	2000	2	2000	2	2000	2				
		Development of Fishing and Capture fisheries	5	0.3	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5				
		Regulated fishing activities at Lake Ol'bossat and public dams	8	0.4	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5				
		Number of monitoring and surveillance exercises conducted														
		Number of Beach Management Units and community dams' committees established and trained														



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Infrastructure development	Fish storage facility	Constructed modern fish storage facility					1	2			2
	Functional Hatchery Units	Number of Functional Hatchery Units rehabilitated	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	
	Refurbished trout fish farms	Number of trout fish farms refurbished	2	2.5			2	2			
	Improved Fish Quality	Number of fish traders /premises inspected (hygiene and quality)	15	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.1	20	0.2	
Fish quality assurance, and post-harvest handling		Number of fish traders trained on hygienic fish handling	40	0.3	50	0.35	55	0.4	55	0.4	0.7
		Number of deep freezers availed to farmer groups	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	
		Number of fish policies formulated	1	1.5					1	1.5	
Fisheries policies and legislation	Organized and regulated fishing and fish farming activities										3



*Propagation of potato tubers at Ol' Joro-orok ATC*



#### 4.1.4 INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

The infrastructure sector includes a wide range of physical assets and services that are essential for the functioning of modern societies. The components of infrastructure are critical for economic growth and development, and they provide the foundation for many other industries to function. The County Government is to invest in infrastructure projects to promote economic growth, create jobs, and improve the quality of life for the County residents.

Departments under the Sector are Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy and Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development.

##### 4.1.4.1 PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS, TRANSPORT, HOUSING AND ENERGY

###### **Sub-sector composition:**

The sub-sector has five (5) directorates namely; Public Works, Roads and Transport, Emergency Response and Preparedness, Housing and Energy Development.

###### **Vision**

To enhance the quality of life for all through the sustainable development of essential infrastructure and services while protecting the environment.

###### **Mission**

To provide reliable transport, housing and energy infrastructure and ensure a prompt emergency response.

###### **Sub-sector Goal(s)**

The Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy has the following goals:

###### **Roads Development and Transport**

To improve and maintain roads and transport infrastructure across the County.

###### **Public Works**

To design, develop and maintain cost-effective public buildings and other public works;

###### **Emergency Response and Preparedness**

To provide timely and appropriate disaster assistance to the county residents.

###### **Housing Development**

To formulate, review and implement sustainable housing policy and plans for the County.

###### **Energy Development**

To improve access to affordable, reliable and modern energy;

## Sub-sector Priorities and Strategies

Sub-sector Priorities	Strategies
Improved access roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establishment of a County roads board;</li> <li>ii. Survey, mapping and repossession of road reserves;</li> <li>iii. Acquisition and opening of feeder roads;</li> <li>iv. Grading, murring, gravelling and Routine maintenance of roads;</li> <li>v. Improve on road design and drainage structures;</li> <li>vi. Develop a policy on roads and drainage bill;</li> <li>vii. Adopt modern road construction technologies.</li> <li>viii. Tarmacking of roads</li> </ul>
Project design, documentation, construction and supervision for government buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Design, documentation, and construction supervision for government buildings and other public works.</li> <li>ii. Partnership with the National Government and other development partners for capital-intensive projects</li> <li>iii. Operationalization of the Public Works policy at the County Level</li> <li>iv. Capacity development</li> </ul>
Disaster preparedness and emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establish and equip emergency units in strategic locations.</li> <li>ii. Train residents on first aid and other emergency responses.</li> <li>iii. Linkage of Community to insurance companies.</li> <li>iv. Establish an emergency response and command centre;</li> <li>v. Enforcement of safety measures and regulations.</li> </ul>
Provision of transport amenities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Construction of Bus parks and boda boda sheds.</li> <li>ii. Road markings and signages.</li> <li>iii. Enforcement of the County Transport Act</li> </ul>
Enhance Energy Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Support on alternative energy sources, e.g biogas units and energy-saving jikos.</li> <li>ii. Adoption of sustainable energy solutions in County lighting.</li> <li>iii. Energy efficiency audits.</li> <li>iv. Policy and legal framework</li> <li>v. Enhance on-grid electricity access</li> <li>vi. Partnership with the national government and other partners on the purchase of transformers in strategic locations;</li> <li>vii. Installation and maintenance of street/flood lights</li> </ul>
Development of housing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Formulation of County Housing Policy;</li> <li>ii. Rehabilitation/redevelopment of existing County houses;</li> <li>iii. Partnering with private developers and other partners in developing affordable housing;</li> </ul>



## Sub-sector Programmes

*Table 30: Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 1: Roads and Transport Development</b>														
<b>Objective: To develop and maintain roads and transport infrastructure to improve efficiency in connectivity and access</b>														
<b>Outcome: An efficient roads network for a prosperous County</b>														
Upgrading and maintenance existing earth roads to all-weather roads and opening of new roads network	Roads and drainage Policy and Act	A policy on roads and drainage and Act	SDG 8-8.3	1	1.5						1.5			
Materials Lab	Level of completion of County materials lab constructed and equipped	SDG 9-'9.1.1 &9.5			20%	10	100%	40			50			
Motorable roads for all seasons	No. of KMs of roads upgraded to all weather -grading and graveling- (contracted roadworks)	SDG 9-9.1,9.2 & 9.4	250KM	375	250KM	375	250KM	375	250KM	375	1875			

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Roads 5000 programme	County Rural Roads Machinery programme	Reviewed County Mechanical Equipment and Plant Management Policy (to include County Roads Board)	SDG 8-8.3	1 Policy Reviewed	1							1
	Well maintained and operational County Machinery	SDG 9.9,9.2 & 9.4	100%	30	100%	35	100%	40	100%	45	100%	50
	Upgrade and replacement of County Machinery	2 excavator rippers & coupler	5	1 Backhoe	7	1 Roller	25	0	0	0	0	37
	No. of KMs of roads upgraded to all weather-Gravelling	SDG 9-9.5	250KM	130	250KM	130	250KM	130	250KM	130	250KM	130
	No. of KMs of roads upgraded and maintained (grading)		1000KM	40	1000KM	40	1000KM	40	1000KM	40	1000KM	40
Road information Management System	Proper roads data management	Operational GIS Road Management System developed	SDG 9-9. B	1 GIS software,5-hand-held GPS,1-Computer	1	1 Licence renewal	0.2	1 Licence renewal	0.2	1 Licence renewal	0.2	1.8
	Proportion of KMs of roads surveyed and mapped	SDG 9-9.1.2	0	0	100%	2	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5



## Programme 3: Public Works

**Objective:** To facilitate provision, construction and maintenance of quality government buildings and other public works for sustainable socio-economic development.

## Outcome: Modern and sound government infrastructure

Project design, documentation construction and supervision for government buildings

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
County Offices and residence	County Headquarters	% level of completion of County headquarter -National & County Governments	SDG 11-11.2	70%	150	80%	150	100%	150			450	
	Department Offices	% level of completion of office block		20%	12	40%	12	60%	12	80%	12	100%	12
	Executive Residences	Level of completion (%) - Governor's residence.		45%	20	100%	25						45
		Level of completion (%) - Deputy Governor's residence.						100%	35				35
County mechanical workshop and emergency response centre	Improved efficiency of County vehicles and machinery and emergency response	Percentage of completion of County mechanical workshop % of County vehicles maintained and repaired	SDG 1-1.5.4	25%	10	50%	10	75%	10	100%	10	Works equipment and operationalization	20
												100%	0
<b>Programme 3: Energy development</b>													
<b>Objective: To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>													
<b>Outcome: Reliable, affordable and sustainable energy to spur Social economic development</b>													
Electricity connectivity	Connectivity to the National grid	No. of households connected to the national power grid in the identified areas	SDG 7-7.1 &7. B	7500		7500		7500		7500		7500	0
	No. of transformers installed	SDG 9-9.1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Sustainable energy	Alternative sources of green energy	No. of Energy Maps	SDG7-7.1& 7.2.1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
		Percentage of completion of alternative energy mapping		2	2								
		No. of demonstration centres established	SDG 8-8.6	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	
		County lighting	Street/Flood lights	SDG7-7.1 & 7.3	217	25	182	26	165	18	139	12	
		No. of floodlights and streetlights maintained (including migration from high sodium halogen bulbs to LED flood lights-20 and 30meters flood masts)	SDG7-7.1 & 7.4	243	7.5	268	9	293	9.5	318	11	343	
		No. of 30-meter solar flood lights solarized	SDG7-7.1 & 7.2									11.5	
		No. of solar flood lights installed	SDG7-7.1									67.5	

**Programme 4: Emergency Response and Preparedness**

**Objective:** To safeguard life and property

**Outcome:** Efficient and effective disaster mitigation and response

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Emergency response	No. of fire engines procured	SDG 11-11.5		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	35	
	No. of equipped Response Units and operationalized											105	
Safety measures enforcement	Fire Compliance Audits	SDG 11-11.B		100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	5	
	Community safety Volunteers/ Champions			50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5	
<b>Programme 5: Housing Development</b>													
<b>Objective: To provide affordable housing as a catalyst for socio-economic growth</b>													
<b>Outcome: Increased access to housing for all</b>													
Affordable housing	Affordable housing master plan	No. of affordable Housing Master plans	SDG 11-11.1	1	5							5	
	No. of offsite infrastructure developed			1	5	1	5	1	5			15	
Housing units for County Essential Services staff	No. of informal settlements upgrading projects lobbied e.g. public toilets, storm water drainage, lighting, walkways, solid waste management	Infrastructure needs assessment-All										2	
	No. of staff houses constructed	SDG 3-3.C										60	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Rehabilitation/redevelopment of existing County houses	Rehabilitated County houses	No. of County staff houses and buildings renovated/reconstructed	SDG 11-11.1	NCCB Nyahururu	5	Wanjohi health Centre staff quarters & Bahati estate (63 units)	6	JM staff quarters & Bahati estate (389 units)	7.5	all other house (389 units)	10
Legal and regulatory framework	Housing database	No. of housing survey reports and inventory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Innovative Building technology	County Housing policy	A County Housing Policy	SDG 16-16.B	1	1.5						1.5
	ABT Centre	No. of training flora on ABT	SDG 9-9.B	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5	5	0.5



*Flagging off of County machinery and inspection of road infrastructure in Magumu ward*



#### **4.1.4.2 LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

##### **Sub-sector Composition**

The sector comprises Land Administration and Management, Physical Planning, Survey and Mapping and Urban Development directorates.

##### **Vision**

A safe environment suitable to live and work

##### **Mission**

To improve the livelihood of County residents through efficient land use management and administration and urban development.

##### **Goals**

###### **Survey and mapping**

- Establishing, updating, managing and maintaining adequate survey controls.

###### **Physical planning**

- Development control and compliance.

###### **Land management and administration**

- Effective administration and management of land

###### **Urban development**

- Effective administration and management of urban areas



*Survey of Munoru colonial dam in Murungaru ward*



*Survey of Kirima colonial village in Shamata ward*



PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Digitalization of land-related processes</li> <li>ii. Creation of a Land database for all public land</li> <li>iii. Titling of public utilities, Urban areas and colonial villages</li> <li>iv. Updating of valuation roll</li> <li>v. Resolve land disputes on allotted land in urban areas</li> <li>vi. Civic education and land clinics</li> <li>vii. Acquisition of land for social amenities and access roads</li> <li>viii. Implementation of the IGT/RC and CALC Report on the transfer of land assets from the defunct local authorities and the national government</li> </ul>
PHYSICAL PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Approval, updating and implementation of CSP</li> <li>ii. Development Control</li> <li>iii. Resolution of development control disputes</li> <li>iv. Development of street and buildings address systems in urban areas</li> <li>v. Classification of urban centres into various categories and conferment of status in line with UACA</li> </ul>
SURVEY AND MAPPING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Survey and mapping of public land vested in the County government</li> <li>ii. Geospatial planning, management and implementation</li> </ul>
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Urban areas infrastructural development</li> <li>ii. Conferment of municipals</li> <li>iii. Improvement of urban areas services</li> </ul>

**Table 31: Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development**

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 1: Survey and mapping</b>												
<b>Outcome: Public land management</b>												
Survey and mapping	Squatter villages survey maps	No. of squatter villages surveyed		1	1.5	2	3	1				
	Beaconed and marked public land	Proportion of public utilities survey request processed		100%	10	100%	10	100%				
		No of Sub-County Headquarters surveyed		1	2	1	2	1				
		No of Towns and trading centers surveyed		2	4	2	4	2				
	Topographical maps	No. of maps prepared		5	3	3	5	3				
<b>Programme 2: Physical planning services</b>												
<b>Outcome: controlled and sustainable development</b>												
Geographical Information System	GIS Lab	Maintained and Updated database GIS		1	16	1	6	1				
		% of Equipping GIS lab		50	15	70	8	100				
Physical and land use development plans	Land Development plans	No. of physical and land-use development plans Prepared for existing urban centres		5	2	5	2	5				



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Preparation of Municipal Plan for Mairo-Inya and Engineer upcoming municipality		2	20									20	
Centres classified and conferred status	No. of Centres classified and conferred status				2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	16	
Streets and Building address	No. of towns with Streets and Building address				5	5	5	2	5	2	5	2	11	
Quality and Standards control	Compliance to standards	Proportion of Building inspected for compliance	100%	5	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	45	
	Development Control	Proportion of building plans approved	100%	3	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%	5	23	
	Physical & Land Use Planning Liaison Committee	No. of public engagements forums held	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10	
<b>Programme 3: Urban Development</b>														
<b>Outcome: To enhance provision of services in urban areas</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihoods</b>														
Urban infrastructure development	Towns drainage system	No of Kms of drains developed and greened		2	8	3	12	3	12	5	20	5	72	
	Street furniture	No of towns with street furniture	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	
	Parking lots	No of towns with parking lots			1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
walkways	No of Kms of walkways developed and greened	3	9	5	15	3	9	5	15	5	15	63
	Sanitation facilities developed/ maintained	1	6	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	54
<b>Programme 4: Land Administration and Management</b>												
<b>Objective: To administer and manage land</b>												
<b>Outcome: sustainable land use management and administration</b>												
Policy, legal and institutional frameworks	policy, legal and institutional frameworks in place	No of policies, legal and institutional frameworks implemented, reviewed and aligned		1	1.5			1	1.5		1	1.5
Land Governance and Management	Land for Public Utilities	Proportion of land purchase upon requests	SDG 4	100%	30	100%	50	100%	50	100%	50	100%
		No. of acres of land purchased for stadium-Magumu							5	25		25
		No. of acres of land for public cemeteries							9	37		57
	Enhanced efficient and effective public land administration and management	% of completion of development of county public land data bank		50%	2	50%	2					4
	Valuation roll	No Sub-County valuation roll/Supplementary valuation roll		1	30	1	20	1	20	1	20	110



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)									Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Land Governance and Management	Digitization of County Lands Registry (Allotment Letters, Survey Plans, Development Plans, Registry Index Maps) and digitalization of land related services (Building Plans Approval, Development Control Approval, Transfer and official search for Plots)	No of plots whose data is collected and cleaned up and ownership documents/maps etc digitized	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	1000	10	50
	Operational Land Information management system; and annual subscriptions	Acquisition of County Land Information management system	5	Annual subscription	2	Annual subscription	2	Annual subscription	2	Annual subscription	2	Annual subscription	13
	% of service automation	25% Additional services	5	25% Additional services	5	25% Additional services	5	25% Additional services	5	25% Additional services	5	25% Additional services	15
	Establishment of Lands ADR committee to handle survey and plot allotment disputes	For Olkalou town Land dispute cases	4	For emerging dispute cases from 5 Sub-counties	5	For emerging dispute cases from 5 Sub-counties	2	Established on need basis	2	Established on need basis	2	Established on need basis	15
	Improved conflicts and disputes resolutions on land and natural resources	No of land clinics conducted	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	10
	Land title deeds	No of title documents issued in partnership with NLC			1000	5	1000	5	3000	15	5000	25	50

## 4.1.5 OL'KALOU MUNICIPALITY

### Composition

The Municipality comprises of the Municipal Board as the governing body and Management headed by Municipal Manager.

### Vision

A dynamic trend setting municipality, delivering high quality services responsive to the challenges and demands of the residents.”

### Mission

To provide affordable, accessible high-quality municipal services, with responsive local governance.

### Core Values

Service excellence, Integrity, Accountability, Customer focused service, Innovation and Stewardship

### Municipal Goal

Fostering the economic, social, and environmental well-being of its community

*Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies*

PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
<b>Municipal Planning and Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Preparation and approval of Municipal Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans.</li> <li>ii. Development of municipal by laws and other relevant policies and guidelines</li> <li>iii. Transfer of functions</li> </ul>
<b>Urban infrastructure improvement/maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Development and maintenance of basic physical infrastructure including; roads, storm drainage systems, walkways, flood lights and street lights</li> </ul>
<b>Local Economy Promotion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Construction and maintenance of markets</li> <li>ii. Construction and maintenance of slaughter houses</li> <li>iii. Provision of animal health services</li> <li>iv. Construction and operationalization of cottage industries</li> <li>v. Public Private Partnerships</li> </ul>
<b>Water development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Improvement of water access to residents</li> <li>ii. Water infrastructure development</li> </ul>
<b>Sanitation and Waste management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Solid waste management</li> <li>ii. Acquisition of waste management equipment</li> <li>iii. Form community-based waste management and recycling groups</li> </ul>



<b>Climate Change &amp; Environmental Management</b>	i. Develop and mainstream clean and green sources of energy ii. Protection, restoration and conservation of green areas and fragile ecosystems in the municipality iii. Policy and legal frameworks development iv. Community capacity building and sensitization v. Afforestation and re-afforestation
<b>Development of recreational and social facilities</b>	i. Ol Kalou arboretum park improvement ii. Construction and operationalization of community centres iii. Development/maintenance of cemetery facilities iv. Maintenance of existing recreational and social facilities v. Purchase and acquisition of land for recreation and social facilities
<b>Disaster risk Management</b>	i. Construction and operationalization of emergency response units.
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	i. Staff training and capacity development



*Public participation on establishment of Engineer municipality in Engineer ward*

Table 32: Ol'kalou Municipality

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)					
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	FY 2027-28 (Year 5)	Target			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target			
<b>Programme Name: Municipal Services</b>													
<b>Objective: To provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality</b>													
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality</b>													
Municipal Planning and Development	Municipal Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	Municipal Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan in place		1	2					2			
	Municipal Integrated development plan	Municipal Integrated development plan in place								0			
Policies and by-Laws	No of policies and by-laws legislated	2	4							4			
Urban infrastructure development and other municipal services	Functional Municipality	Targets as per approved Municipal integrated Plan	170	200	220	260	300	300	1150				

*Table 32: Mairo Inya Municipality*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	
Programme Name: Mairo- Inya Municipality	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality</b>								
<b>Objective: To provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality</b>								
Municipal Planning and Development	Mairo-Inya Municipality Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan in place	Percentage of completion of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	1	3	1	2	1	3
Mairo-Inya Municipality Integrated development plan in place	Percentage of completion of Integrated development plan in place	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Policies and by - Laws	No of policies and by-laws legislated	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Urban infrastructure development and other municipal services	Functional Municipality Targets as per approved Municipal integrated Plan	70	100	150	150	150	150	620

Table 33: *Engineer Municipality*

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target				
<b>Programme Name: Engineer Municipality</b>														
<b>Objective: To provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality</b>														
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality</b>														
<b>Municipal Planning and Development</b>	Engineer Municipality Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan in place	Percentage of completion of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	1	1	3						3			
	Engineer Municipal Integrated development plan in place	Percentage of completion of Integrated development plan in place	1	2							2			
	Policies and by – Laws	No of policies and by-laws legislated	2	3							3			
Urban infrastructure development and other municipal services	Functional Municipality	Targets as per approved Municipal integrated Plan	70	100	150	150	150	150	150	620				



*H.E the Governor, Hon. Senator, Hon. Speaker and the members of the county assembly during county annual prayer breakfast meeting*

#### 4.1.6 COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Article 185 of the Constitution vests the legislative authority of a county and the exercise of that authority in its County Assembly. The Assembly has powers to make any laws that are necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of the functions and exercise of the powers of the county government under the Fourth Schedule. It also provides that a county Assembly, while respecting the principle of the separation of powers, may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organs. The Assembly also receives and approves plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the County's resources and the development and management of its infrastructure and institutions.

#### **Vision**

To be an exemplary County Assembly within the Commonwealth.

#### **Mission**

To effectively Represent, Legislate and provide Oversight for sustainable development of Nyandarua County.

#### **Mandate**

Articles 177(a), 185(1) and 185(3) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, provide for three primary mandates of a county assembly, that is, representation, legislation and oversight.

Priorities	Strategies
Foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the legislation process</li> <li>• Entrench information management in the legislative process</li> <li>• Enhance the oversight mandate of the County Assembly</li> <li>• Enhance the representation mandate of the County Assembly</li> </ul>
Enhance Public Finance Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrench County Assembly participation in the County budget making process</li> <li>• Enhance mobilization of financial resources</li> <li>• Strengthen internal control systems</li> <li>• Facilitate prudent budget implementation and reporting</li> <li>• Ensure continuity of operations by availing required goods, services and works</li> </ul>



Enhance institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain an optimal staff establishment</li><li>• Establish and operationalize a performance management framework</li><li>• Ensure monitoring and Evaluation of training programme</li><li>• Ensure effective succession management</li><li>• Enhance training and development of MCAs</li><li>• Enhance training and development of Staff</li><li>• Acquire knowledge on best practices</li><li>• Provide safe and clean work environment</li><li>• Institutionalize employee welfare and wellness support programme</li><li>• Ensure effective fleet management</li><li>• Provide security and safety of MCAs and staff</li><li>• Provide infrastructural facilities</li><li>• Enhance efficient use of ICT in service delivery</li><li>• Fast-track automation of systems and processes for efficient service delivery</li><li>• Integrate knowledge management in Legislation and oversight</li><li>• Enhance civic education</li><li>• Improve inter-governmental relations</li><li>• Strengthen Assembly's outreach programme</li><li>• Engage in Public Social Responsibility (PSR)activities</li><li>• Enhance communication in the Assembly</li><li>• Enhance external communication</li><li>• Promote media relations</li><li>• Enhance good governance of the County assembl</li></ul>
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Table 34: County Assembly

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 1: Representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>														
<b>Strategic Objective: To foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight</b>														
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>														
Legislation	Enacted legislations	No. of legislations enacted		7	1.40	7	1.40	7	1.40	7	1.40			
Approved policies	No. of approved policies		4	0.80	4	0.80	4	0.80	4	0.80	4			
Reviewed standing orders	No. of reviews of Standing Orders		-	-	-	-	-	1	1.72	-	1.72			
Reviewed speakers' rules	No. of reviews of Speaker's rules		-	-	-	-	-	1	1.72	-	1.72			
Reviewed committee operations manual, procedural manual	No. of reviews of committee operations manual and procedural manual		-	1	5.74	-	-	-	-	-	5.74			
Adopted legislative calendar	No. of calendars developed		1	0.65	1	0.65	1	0.65	1	0.65	1			
Kiswahili version of the standing order	No. of Kiswahili translated standing Orders		-	1	2.00	1	-	-	-	-	2.00			



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 1: Representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>												
<b>Strategic Objective: To foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight</b>												
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>												
Adopted research handbook	No. of handbooks developed			-	-	-	1	2.00				
Auxiliary research reports	No. of research reports			-	2	0.60	2	0.60				
Monthly research bulletins	No. of research bulletins for policy analysis			12	0.03	12	0.03	0.15				
A polished mace	Frequency of Polishing Assembly's mace			1	0.10	-	1	0.10				
Uniforms purchased	No. of uniforms (Inclusive of shoes and gown) for the officers of the House			12	0.60	-	39	1.90				
No. of Motions, questions, petitions and statements	No. of Motions, questions, petitions and statements processed			160	-	160	-	160				
Hansard Reports	No. of Hansard reports generated			160	0.60	160	0.60	160				
								1.20				
								4.20				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)					Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 1: Representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>												
<b>Strategic Objective: To foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight</b>												
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>												
Adopted sessional papers	Committee reports	No. of Committee Reports		66	17.00	66	17.00	88	17.00	88		
	No. of sessional papers prepared		1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-		
Adopted notice papers	Committee minutes	No. of Committee sittings	800	41.18	800	41.18	800	41.18	800	41.18		
	No. of weekly notice papers		40	-	40	-	40	-	40	-		
Adopted notice papers	No. of Motions and statements processed		160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-		
	No. of order papers		160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-		
Archived votes and proceedings	No. of votes and proceedings for all sittings		160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-		
	No. of Select Committees established		-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-		
Adopted sitting matrix	No. of Committee sitting matrixes developed and adopted		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)					
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)							
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost						
<b>Programme 1: Representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>															
<b>Strategic Objective: To foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight</b>															
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>															
Adopted sitting matrix	No. of Committee sitting matrixes developed and adopted									-	-				
Weekly programmes produced	No. of committee programmes			40	-	40	-	40	-	30	-				
Published Hansard and Audio Policy	No. of Hansard and Audio policies formulated				1	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50				
Established Hansard Audio Section.	No. of sections established and operationalized					-	1	1.00	-	-	1.00				
Biometric attendance system	No. of biometric kits and software procured and installed			1 software	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30				
Oversight	Approved Budget M&E tool developed and adopted	No. of vetted nominees for County public offices		1	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	1.44				
Approved vetting reports				on need basis	1.25	on need basis	1.25	on need basis	1.25	On need basis	11.13				
											16.12				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				FY 2027-28 (Year 5)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 1: Representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>																
<b>Strategic Objective: To foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight</b>																
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>																
Considered CBIRR	Auditor general reports considered	No. of auditor general reports		10	3.73	10	3.73	10	3.73	10	3.73	18.64				
Policies evaluated	No. of CBIRR considered	5	4.89	5	4.89	5	4.89	5	4.89	5	4.89	24.47				
Representation	Frequency of monitoring implementation of public participation and Civic education Act	Continuous	1.00	Continuous	1.00	Continuous	1.00	Continuous	1.00	Continuous	1.00	5.00				
Committee minutes and reports	No. of public participations conducted on County economic planning documents, legislative bills and other matters of public interest	10	4.50	10	4.50	10	4.50	10	4.50	11	5.00	23.00				
Payment schedules	Frequency of financial disbursement to ward offices			monthly	9.00	monthly	9.00	monthly	9.00	monthly	9.00	45.00				



**Programme 2: Public finance management**  
**Strategic Objective 1: To improve quality of budgeting and economic planning in the County**

**Outcome: Programmes prioritization and allocation efficiency**

<b>Budget and Economic Planning</b>	Budget and economic planning procedures manual	No. of procedures manuals developed	-	-	-	1	1.50	-	1.50
Consolidated workplan in place	No. of consolidated work plans	1	1.44	1	1.44	1	1.44	1	1.50
Reviewed strategic plan	No. of reviews of strategic plan 3	1	2.46	1	2.46	1	2.46	1	2.50
Approved strategic plan 4	No. of strategic plan 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.50
Approved CIDP for the Assembly	No. of CIDPs for the NCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Approved NCA's ADP, CFSP, Budget estimates and 2 supplementary budgets	No. of NCA's ADPs, CFSPs, Budget estimates and 2 supplementary budgets	5	3.90	5	3.90	5	3.90	5	3.90
Published analyses	No. of publications per year	-	2	0.60	2	0.60	2	0.60	0.60
Approved documents, Committee minutes and reports	Reports on CIDP, ADP, CBROP, CFSP, budget estimates, finance bill and 2 supplementary budgets	7	24.54	7	24.54	7	24.54	8	27.41

Programme 2: Public finance management	
Strategic Objective 1: To improve quality of budgeting and economic planning in the County	
Outcome: Programmes prioritization and allocation efficiency	
Internal audit	Consolidated risk registers developed
Reviewed risk management policy	No. of reviews
Reports on internal controls and compliance to Assembly's policies and procedures	No. of reports on internal controls based on NCAs audit universe
Expenditure management and financial reporting	Frequency of preparation and submission of expenditure returns to OCeB
Financial statements	Frequency of preparation and submission of financial statements to OAG, CoB and National Treasury
Asset register	Frequency of update
Timely completion of internal and external audit	Frequency of supporting internal audit
Finance manual	Reviewed manual



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 2: Representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>														
<b>Strategic Objective: To foster better and vibrant process of Representation, Legislation and oversight</b>														
<b>Outcome: Efficient and effective representation, Legislation and Oversight</b>														
Resource Mobilization through PPPS, donor funding/performance grants	Target of fund to be mobilized (other than CARA and Non ceiling allocation from the Executive) in Millions	70	1.7	69	1.7	65	1.7	61	1.7	7	1.70			
County Assembly Revenue Fund Account Number	County assembly revenue fund established	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Supply chain management	An approved prequalification register	No. of supplier prequalification exercises	- 1	1.16	- 1	1.16	- 1	1.16	1	1.20	3.51			
Approved procurement plan	No. of procurement plans	1 1.30	1	1.30	1	1.30	1	1.30	1	0.14	5.34			
Goods delivered and various works done	Percentage of implementation of the procurement plan	100% -	100%	- 100%	- 100%	- 100%	- 100%	- 100%	- 100%	- 100%	- 100%			
Inventory management system	No. of inventory management system	- 1	1.50	- 1	1.50	- 1	1.50	- 1	1.50	- 1	1.50			
Disposed items/disposal reports	Frequency of disposal activities	1 - 1	1	- 1	1	- 1	1	- 1	1	- 1	- 1			
Asset tagging software	No. of asset tagging software	1 1.50	1.50	Operationalize -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.50			

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)						
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>													
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>													
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>													
<b>Human Resource Management</b>	Scheme of service developed	No. of Schemes of service developed			-		-		1	1.80			
	Appointment and confirmation letters	No. of permanent staff recruited and in service	100	1.43	100	1.43	100	1.43	100	1.50			
	Developed code of regulations	No. of code of regulations	1	1.80		-		-	-	1.80			
	Completed and accurate payroll	No. of payrolls	12	325.00	12	332.00	12	335.00	12	339.00			
	Attendance registers	No. of inductions conducted for the MCAs			-		-	-	1	5.74			
	Trained Certificates/ Attendance registers	No. of sensitization sessions conducted for MCAs on the Standing Orders			-		-	-	1	5.74			
	Trained Certificates, Attendance registers	No. of trainings for the MCAs on assembly's mandate			-		-	-	1	5.74			
	Trained women members on leadership and gender-based budgeting	No. of MCAs trained	13	0.86	13	0.86	13	0.86	15	0.90			
										4.34			



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)					Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>													
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>													
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>													
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity	Trained committees	No. of MCAs trained once per year (on thematic areas such as M&E, Financial Management, ICT, Retirement etc)		44	5.74	44	5.74	44	5.74	44	5.74		
	TNA report			1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00	1	10.00		
	Training needs assessment in place					100	-	100	-	100	-		
	Training programs for staff			100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-		
	Continuous Professional development for staff	No. of staff undergoing continuous professional development		30	8.40	30	8.40	32	8.96	32	8.96		
	Senior management trainings	No. of staff trained (SMC)		3	0.86	3	0.86	3	0.86	3	0.90		
	No. of staff trained (SLDP)			3	0.80	1	0.27	2	0.53	2	0.53		
	Published performance management framework	Percentage of completion of performance management framework		-	-	1	3.00	-	-	-	3.00		
	Performance appraisal tool	Reviewed performance appraisal tool		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>																
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>																
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>																
Performance appraisal report	No. of staff appraised	96	1.50	96	1.50	100	1.50	100	1.50	100	1.50	7.50				
	No. of reviewed policy	-	-	-	-	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00				
	No. of reviewed Human resource manual	-	1	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80				
	No. of Frameworks established	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00				
	Published training monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment framework	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	No. of assessments conducted	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-				
	No. of policies	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00				
	No. of succession planning tools developed	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-				
	No. of local visits	4	3.00	4	3.00	4	3.00	4	3.00	4	3.00	15.00				
	No. of international visits	1	20.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	1	20.00	44	20.00	100.00				
Administrative Support	Uniforms for staff	16 Pairs	0.32	17 Pairs	0.34	18 Pairs	0.36	19 Pairs	0.38	20 Pairs	0.40	1.80				
	Catering services to members and staff	150	9.00	150	9.00	150	9.00	155	9.00	155	9.00	45.00				



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>														
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>														
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>														
	Bills paid	Frequency of payment of bills		Continuous	13.50	Continuous	14.00	Continuous	14.50	Continuous	15.00			
<b>Fleet Management</b>	Reviewed fleet management policy	No. of reviews		-		-	1	1.00	-	-	1.00			
	Vehicles fitted with functional tracking system	No. of vehicles fitted with GPS tracking system		8	0.40	8	0.10	7	0.10	8	0.10			
	Logbooks	No. of motor vehicle purchased		1	10.00	-	2	20.00	1	10.00	2			
	Vehicles in good working conditions	No. of motor vehicle maintained		8	7.00	8	4.90	7	4.90	7	4.20			
	Motor vehicle insured	No. of motor vehicles insured				-	-	-	-	-	-			

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)		
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Legal Services	Written legal advisories	No. Legal advisories rendered	45	0.20	45	0.20	45	0.20	45	0.20	1.00
	Legal instruments prepared (contracts, agreements, MoUs, instruments of conveyance)	No. of legal instruments/ contracts prepared	10	0.20	10	0.20	10	0.20	10	0.20	1.00
	Legislative proposals	No. of legislative proposals drafted	3	0.50	3	0.50	3	0.50	3	0.50	2.50
	Legal audit reports	No. of legal audit reports	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1.00
	Reduction in court cases and litigation costs	Percentage reduction of legal liabilities affecting the County Assembly as compared to previous year	10%	10.00	10%	9.00	10%	9.72	10%	8.75	10%
											7.87
											45.34



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>																
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>																
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>																
<b>Employees wellness</b>	Alcohol Drug and Substance Abuse (ADSA) policy	ADSA policy		-	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	2.00				
	Functional counselling unit	No. of counselling units established		-	-	-	-	-	1	1.50	1	1.50				
	Training certificates/ Attendance registers	No. of sensitization sessions	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-				
	Attendance registers	No. of guidance and counselling sessions	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-				
	Developed mental wellness policy	Mental wellness policy		-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	2.00	-				
	Established Cre'che	No. of creche established and running	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50				
	Staff welfare association in place	% of the staff covered	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-				
	medial insurance cover for Members and staff	Medical insurance policy	2	29.00	2	30.00	2	31.00	2	32.00	2	33.00				
	Retreat report	No. of MCAs and staff retreats	1	14.00	1	14.00	1	14.00	1	14.00	1	14.00				

Sub Pro- gramme	Key Output	Key Per- formance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)					
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1) 2)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>													
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>													
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>													
Available sports events	No. of sports editions for MCAs and staff (local and East-Africa Region)	1	17.00	1	17.00	1	17.00	1	17.00	85.00			
Members welfare committee in place	Members' committee constituted	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Available members car loan and mortage scheme	Budgetary allocation	90.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	90.00	225.00				
available staff car loan and mortage scheme	Budgetary allocation	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	160.00				
	Registration certificate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				



Sub Pro- gramme	Key Output	Key Per- formance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)									Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Security	Safety measures undertaken	No. of baseline surveys on compliance levels	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1.00
	Serviced firefighting equipment	Frequency of servicing of firefighting equipment	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	0.50
	Disaster management policy developed	No. of policies	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00
	Functional screening system	No. of Functional screening machines	-	-	-	-	2	3.00	1	1.50	-	-	4.50
	Security communication equipments purchased	No. of security communication equipment	3	0.30	2	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
	Secure premises	Period of engagement of security services	Continuous	3.60	Continuous	3.60	Continuous	3.60	Continuous	3.60	Continuous	4.00	18.40
	Surveys done	No. of surveys	4	0.15	4	0.15	4	0.15	4	0.15	4	0.15	0.75

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				FY 2027-28 (Year 5)				FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				FY 2025-26 (Year 3)				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)							
				FY 2024-25 (Year 2)				FY 2025-26 (Year 3)				FY 2026-27 (Year 4)				FY 2027-28 (Year 5)				Target				Cost							
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>																															
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>																															
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>																															
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Reviewed Assembly master plan	No. of reviews		1	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
	Twin office block occupied	% of completion	95%	30.00	100%	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.00			
	Furnished twin office block	% of furnishing	50%	20.00	100	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00			
	Modern gate for the Assembly's main Office	% of completion	100%	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00			
	Furnished speaker's residence	% completion of the furnishing	100%	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00			
	Perimeter wall constructed	% of completion	1	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00			
	Heated pool constructed	% of completion	-	1	14.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00			
	Ward offices	% of completion	15%	45.00	40%	45.00	85%	75.00	100%	55.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.00			
	Completed wellness	% of completion	-	35%	50.00	70%	104.00	100%	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.00		
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>																															



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)	FY 2024-25 (Year 2)	FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)					
Programme 3: Institutional Capacity												
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>												
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>												
	Completed heated swimming pool	% of completion		-	-	-	-	100% 50.00				
	Well maintained buildings	Frequency of maintenance	Continuous	1.00	Continuous	1.00	Continuous	1.00 - 4.00				
	Insured premises	No. of premises insured	2	2.00	8	2.30	14	2.60 20 2.90 27 3.30 13.10				
	Standby generator available	No. of generators	-	1	12.00	-	-	- 12.00				
Information, Communication and Technology	Operational video conference infrastructure	No. of operational video conference infrastructure	-	-	-	1	2.00	- - 2.00				
	Improved CCTV surveillance system	% of coverage	85%	1.50	90%	0.50	95%	0.50 0.50 - 3.00				
	Digital signature system	No. of digital signature system	-	-	-	1	4.00	- - 4.00				
	Functional Assembly's website, Networks, ICT tools and equipment	Frequency of maintenance and upgrade	Continuous	2.20	Continuous	2.20	Continuous	2.20 Continuous 2.50 11.30				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)								Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>															
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>															
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>															
Livestreaming systems in place				0.20		-		Acquire 10.00		Operationalize -		- 10.20			
Reviewed ICT policy	No. of reviews			-	1	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	- 1.50			
Online repository developed	No. of repositories			-	-	-	-	-	1	3.00	-	- 3.00			
Servers acquired	No. of servers			1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	-	1	2.00	8.00		
Computers acquired	No. of computers			20	2.80	20	2.86	20	2.92	32	4.80	10	1.60		
Tablets acquired	No. of tablets			10	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	55	7.70	9.10		
Printers acquired	No. of printers			5	0.40	5	0.43	5	0.45	5	0.48	5	0.50		
Phones acquired	No. of phones			12	2.24	10	1.87	-	-	-	-	20	4.00		
Computer Accessories	No. of toners, batteries, mouse etc			On need basis	2.80	On need basis	2.90	On need basis	3.10	On need basis	3.30	On need basis	3.50		
Record management system in place				-	-	-	-	-	1	3.00	-	- 3.00			
An installed human resource information management system	No. of HRIM systems			-	-	-	-	-	1	3.00	-	- 3.00			



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)				Total Budget (Kes. Million)				
				FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)						
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
<b>Programme 3: Institutional Capacity</b>												
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To attract, develop and retain a competent human resource</b>												
<b>Outcome: Productive Public service</b>												
Information Management	Audit softwares acquired	No. of softwares	1	3.00	1	0.60	-	-				
	An operational integrated information system	No. of integrated information systems	-	-	-	-	1	10.00				
	Collaborative framework for research	No. of collaborations	1	-	-	1	-	-				
	Books and other publications acquired	No. of publications acquired	300	0.60	300	0.60	300	3.00				
	Newspapers acquired	No. of copies of Newspapers	18,000	1.08	18,000	1.08	18,000	1.08				
	KOHA Library information management system	No. of KOHA Library information management system	-	1	0.50	-	-	-				
	Stationery acquired	Frequency of purchase of stationery	2.50	Quarterly	2.50	Quarterly	2.50	Quarterly				
	Advertisement and publicity	Frequency of advertisement and publicity	7.40	On need basis	6.00	On need basis	6.20	On need basis				
	No. of D-Space Management systems	D-Space Management system	-	-	1	0.50	-	-				
	Data analysis system	No. of data analysis system	-	-	1	1.50	-	-				

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)												Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)		FY 2027-28 (Year 5)					
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Corporate Communication	Published information communication Policy	No of ICE policies published	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	-	-	2.00			
	Published newsletters	No. of newsletters published	30	0.60	30	0.60	30	0.60	30	0.60	30	0.60	30	0.60	3.00	
	Published factsheets	No. of factsheets published	-	16	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	
	Published magazines	Volumes of Bunge magazines published	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	2	1.00	5.00	
	Public Education documentaries	No. of public education documentaries	4	0.20	4	0.20	4	0.20	4	0.20	4	0.20	4	0.20	1.00	
	Functional bulletin board	No. of functional bulletin board	-	1	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	
	NCAs Corporate imaging	Branded Items and events	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	5.00	
		School visits to the Assembly	40	0.24	40	0.24	40	0.24	40	0.24	40	0.24	40	0.24	1.21	
		Bunge Mashinani Forums conducted	-	1	0.38	1	0.38	1	0.38	1	0.38	1	0.38	1	0.40	1.53
	Open days held	No. of open days held	-	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.30	1.05
Bunge Corporate Social Responsibility		No. of attachment opportunities offered	36	4.00	36	4.00	36	4.00	36	4.00	36	4.00	36	4.00	20.00	
		No. of internship opportunities offered	9	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	-	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)		FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	
	Planted trees	No. of trees planted	200	0.05	200	0.05	200	0.05	200	0.05
	Charity activities participated	No. of charity activities	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60	1	0.60
Inter-governmental relations	Attendance registers/ Certificates of participation	No. of Prayer breakfast held	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50
	No. of Legislative summit attended	No. of Legislative summit attended	1	4.20	1	4.20	1	4.20	1	4.20
	No. of consultative meetings with the County Executive	No. of consultative meetings with the County Executive	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00
	No. of consultations with CoB, EACC, KRA, SRC, CRA, County Commissioner, National Treasury, Senate etc	No. of consultations with CoB, EACC, KRA, SRC, CRA, County Commissioner, National Treasury, Senate etc	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00	On need basis	1.00
	No. of Devolution conferences attended	No. of Devolution conferences attended	1	2.80	1	2.80	1	2.80	1	2.80
	No. of CAF events attended	No. of CAF events attended	4	6.00	4	6.00	4	6.00	4	6.00
	No. of SOCATT events attended	No. of SOCATT events attended	4	1.30	4	1.30	4	1.30	4	1.30
	No. of Media centres	No. of Media centres		-		-		1	2.00	-
	Published guidelines on social media engagement	Published guidelines on social media engagement	1	0.25		-		-	Implement	0.25
	Media relations	Operational Media Centre								

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)						Total Budget (Kes. Million)
			FY 2023-24 (Year 1)		FY 2024-25 (Year 2)		FY 2025-26 (Year 3)	FY 2026-27 (Year 4)	
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Enhance good governance of the County Assembly	Enhanced media relations	No. of meetings	2	0.40	2	0.40	2	0.40	2
	Training certificate	No. of trainings	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Badges	No. of vetted journalists	10	0.00	10	0.00	10	0.00	10
	Strategic plan Annual review reports	% of implementation	20%	1.40	40%	1.40	60%	1.40	80%
	Training Certificate Attendance registers	No. of trainings of the board	2	2.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	2
	Reviewed NCA structure	No. of reviews of organizational structure		10.86		10.86		10.86	1
	Reviewed board service charter	No. of reviews of board service charter		-		-		-	-
	Minutes of board meetings	No. of sittings	96	-	96	-	96	-	64
	Reports of the board	No. of reports	6	-	6	-	6	-	4
	Legislative collaborations and partnerships established	No. of MoUs signed	1	-	-	-	1	-	-



*Performance by County staff choir*



*The old tulaga colonial court (nicknamed Kinyahwe in 1915) in Kinangop planned for upgrade to a national museum*

## 4.2 Flagship Projects

*Table 35: Flagship Projects*

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
<b>EDUCATION, CHILDREN, GENDER AFFAIRS, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES</b>								
Digitize ECDE Learning	Countywide	To embrace digital learning in our ECDE centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of the ECDE digital learning hardware/gadgets</li> <li>Train the ECDE teachers on digital learning</li> <li>Carry out the hardware and software of the digital gadgets</li> <li>Carry out Monitoring and quality assurance on the digitized curriculum</li> </ul>	Digitized Learning	2023/27	<b>106.3</b>	County Government of Nyandarua	Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services
County bursary	Countywide	To improve education access by providing a bursary to the disadvantaged beneficiaries	Provision of Bursary fund	Benefiting beneficiaries	2023/27	<b>550.0</b>	The County Government of Nyandarua	Education, Children, Gender affairs, Culture and Social Services
Construction of a modern model VTC	Wanjohi ward	To improve accessibility to quality VTC education to trainees	Construction of a modern VTC with its amenities	Operational modern VTC	2023/27	<b>50.0</b>	County Government of Nyandarua	Education, Children, Gender affairs, Culture and Social Services
VTCs equipping	Countywide	To facilitate practical learning	Availing of equipment	VTCs equipped	2023/27	<b>105.0</b>	County Government and National Government	Education, Children, Gender affairs, Culture and Social Services



Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
ECDE capitation	Countywide	To promote equitable access to education and facilitate acquisition of requisite supplies for ECDE centres	Disbursement of funds as per the enrolment	Funds disbursed to ECDE centres	2023/27	69.3	County Government of Nyandarua	Education, Children, Gender affairs, Culture and Social Services
Vocational Training Centres capitation	Countywide	To promote equitable access to education and facilitate acquisition of requisite supplies for VTCs	Disbursement of funds as per the enrolment	Funds disbursed to VTCs	2023/27	172.5	County Government of Nyandarua	Education, Children, Gender affairs, Culture and Social Services
<b>TOURISM, CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION</b>								
Nyandarua County Trade Fund	County-wide	Provide financial support to the business community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of potential beneficiaries</li> <li>Disbursement of the funds</li> <li>Monitoring/Evaluation of the programme</li> <li>Capacity building to the business owners on best business practices</li> </ul>	A financially empowered business community	2023/27	240.0	CGN/ Development Partners	Nyandarua Trade and Investment Authority
Upgrade Soko-Mpya into two separate sections: wholesale and retail section	Magumu-Soko-Mpya Market	To have two separate sections within the Soko-Mpya market: a wholesale and retail section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructural works</li> <li>Waste Management</li> </ul>	Fully operational Modern market	2023/27	50.0	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Arboretum Recreational Park	Kaimbaga ward	Develop Arboretum as a recreational park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of the park</li> <li>Development of a tourism information Centre, wildlife sanctuary and a four-star hotel with a green conference centre</li> </ul>	Arboretum Recreational Park	2023/27	276.0	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization
Nyandarua leather processing factory	As per feasibility study	To add value to leather	Land purchase, basic infrastructure development, warehouses, factory, equipment	Nyandarua leather processing factory	2023/27	502.5	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization
Vegetables, Fruits and Potato processing plant	As per feasibility study	Value-addition of horticultural produce	Basic infrastructure development, warehouses, factory, equipment	Vegetables, Fruits and Potato processing plant	2023/27	1,002.5	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization
Milk processing plant	As per feasibility study	Value-addition of local milk	Land purchase, basic infrastructure development, warehouses, factory, equipment	Milk processing plant	2023/27	1,002.5	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization
Animal Feeds Manufacturing plant	As per feasibility study	Subsidizing the cost of production for livestock value chain	Land purchase, basic infrastructure development, warehouses, factory, equipment	Animal Feeds Manufacturing plant	2023/27	1,002.5	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization



Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Meteorology Laboratory	Ol'Kalou	To encourage Fair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection through Use of Accurate Weighing and Measuring Equipment	Infrastructural work and equipping	Operational laboratory	2023/27	50.0	CGN/ Development Partners	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization
Lake Ol'bolossat rehabilitation, restoration and development	Weru, Rurii, Shamata, Kirrata, Gatimu	To conserve the lake as both wetlands and natural reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning and surveying</li> <li>Dredging</li> <li>Management of riparian</li> </ul>	Rehabilitated lake	2023/27	500.0	National Government/ PPP	Department of Tourism, Co-operative, Trade and Industrialization
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE, ADMINISTRATION AND DEVOLUTION</b>								
Establish one stop service delivery unit (Sub-County offices)	Kinangop, Ndaragwa, Ol'Joro'Orok, Kipipiri, Ol'Kalou	Co-ordination of Government functions for effective Service Delivery	Provision of devolved services and enhancing the Government image and presence	No. of Service delivery shops -units-established	2023/27	75.0	CGN	County Department of Public Service, Administration and Devolution
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>								
JM Kariuki Memorial Hospital upgrade to Level 5	Rurii ward	To improve healthcare quality and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICU</li> <li>Complete and equip the Mashujaa complex</li> <li>Staffing</li> <li>Teaching and referral hospital</li> <li>Gazette the facility to Level five</li> </ul>	Gazetted JM Level five hospital	2023/27	1,610.0	CGN	Department of Health Services
			Infrastructural works, equipping and staffing of cancer centre		2023/27	500.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Health Services

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Upgrade of Engineer Hospital from Level 4 to 4B Hospital	Gathara	To improve healthcare quality and accessibility	Infrastructural works, equipping and staffing	Gazetted Level 4B hospital	2023/27	500.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Health Services
Upgrade of sub-County health centre to Level four (Bamboo, Njabini, Manunga, Ol'Joro'Orok, Ngano, Ndaramgya and Shamata)	Magumu ward, Njabini ward, Kipipiri Ward, Weru ward, Charagita Ward, Ndaramgya Central and Shamata	To improve health care quality and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inpatient wards</li> <li>Gazette the facility to Level four</li> <li>Equip and operationalize the theaters</li> <li>Construct, equip and upgrade of laboratories and maternity wards</li> <li>Establishment an X-ray units</li> <li>Gazette of the upgraded facility as Level four hospitals</li> </ul>	Gazetted Level four hospitals	2023/27	1,200.0	CGN	Department of Health Services
Health strategic stocks	Countywide	To improve quality of health care by managing and controlling illnesses	Acquisition, custody and dispatch of pharmaceutical and related stocks	Strategic stock	2023/27	900.0	CGN	Department of Health Services

## AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES



Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Farm Inputs Subsidy	Countywide	To avail cheap and affordable input to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate and effect a Nyandarua County Farm Inputs Subsidy Framework</li> <li>• Support farmers with subsidized fertilizer</li> <li>• Support farmers with farm inputs</li> </ul>	Improved productivity	2023/27	2,630.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Agriculture, livestock, and Fisheries
<b>WATER, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
Rehabilitation and desilting of colonial dams	Countywide	To provide adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desilting, fencing</li> <li>• Repair of the spill way</li> <li>• Construction livestock watering troughs</li> <li>• Construction of storage tank</li> <li>• Laying of Distribution pipes</li> <li>• Solarization of the pumping system where water cannot flow via gravity</li> <li>• Supply of Storage tanks to households for garden farming, Planting of indigenous trees</li> </ul>	Improved water supply for livestock, irrigation and domestic use	2023/27	1,350.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Expansion of water intakes.	Countywide	To provide adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes	Desilting repairs of the weir close intakes in one river/ stream to have a common water intakes/ dam, protecting the riparian land	Improved water supply for domestic use, livestock and irrigation	2023/27	50.0	County Government of Nyandarua	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
Mega Dam project to serve Wanjohi, Kaimbaga and Rurii wards	Wanjohi, Kaimbaga and Rurii Wards	To provide adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes	Excavation Masonry tanks and Laying of distribution pipes	Improved water supply for domestic use, livestock and irrigation	2023/27	500.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
Mega dam to serve Ndaraqua sub-County	Ndaraqua Sub-County	To provide adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes	Excavation Masonry tanks and Laying of distribution pipes	Improved water supply for domestic use, livestock and irrigation	2023/27	500.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
St. Luke Water Project	Njabinji, Nyakio, Githabai, Magumu	To provide adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes	Intake expansion, Construction of mega Masonry tanks and laying of distribution mains	Improved water supply for domestic use, livestock and irrigation	2023/27	402.0	County Government of Nyandarua	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
Kitiri Dam	North Kinangop and Gathara	Provide adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes	Rehabilitation Construction of mega Masonry tanks and laying of distribution mains	Improved water supply for domestic use, livestock and irrigation	2023/27	252.0	County Government of Nyandarua	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources



Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
County water master plan	Countywide	To guide management of water resource development	Development of the master plan	Water master plan in place	2023/27	200.0	National Government/ PPP	Department of Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
<b>PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS, TRANSPORT, HOUSING AND ENERGY</b>								
Roads 5,000 programme- (County Machinery Programme)	Countywide	To develop transport infrastructure to improve efficiency in connectivity and access	Upgrade and routine maintenance of County road Machinery programme	County Rural Roads	2023/27	1,112.0	County Government of Nyandarua	Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
County roads drainage	Countywide	To develop transport infrastructure to improve efficiency in connectivity and access	Construction and maintenance of all drainage infrastructure in the County	Well drained roads	2023/27	215.0	County Government of Nyandarua	Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
Nyandarua County Headquarters	O'l Kalou Sub-County	To develop quality, modern and fit-for-purpose office space for improved working conditions and service delivery	Construction of modern County Headquarter offices	County Headquarters offices	2023/27	450.0	County Government of Nyandarua/ National Government	Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
County lighting	Countywide	To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Solar flood lights solarization	Solar Flood lighting	2023/27	38.1	County Government of Nyandarua	Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
<b>YOUTH EMPOWERMENT, SPORTS AND ARTS</b>								
Completion of Ol'Kalou stadium	Kaimbaga	Establish an international- standard sporting facility in the County	Infrastructural works (landscaping, dais, terraces, tartan etc)	Completed stadium that measures up to international standards	2023/27	1,600.0	CGN National Government	Department of Youth Empowerment, sports and Arts
<b>MUNICIPALITIES</b>								
Development of Mairo-Inya and Engineer Municipalities	Mairo-Inya and Engineer	To enhance urban planning and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of physical development plan</li> <li>Preparation of Integrated urban development plans</li> <li>Administration and management</li> <li>Infrastructural development</li> </ul>	Operational municipalities (Mairo-Inya, Engineer)	2023/27	1,276.0	County Government	Department of Land, Physical planning and Urban Development
Ol'Kalou municipality Urban infrastructure development and other municipal services	Ol'Kalou Sub-County	To enhance urban planning and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of Integrated urban development plans</li> <li>Administration and management</li> <li>Infrastructural development</li> </ul>	Achievement of priorities in the Municipal integrated Plan	2023/27	1,156.0	County Government	Ol'Kalou municipality
<b>LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>								
Valuation roll	Countywide	To enable charging of property taxed based on prevailing updated property values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulation of valuation and rating Act</li> <li>Preparation of valuation roll</li> </ul>	Valuation roll	2023/27	110.0	County Government & National Government	Department of Land, Physical planning and Urban Development



Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Kes. Million)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Land for public cemeteries	Countywide	To ensure safe and controlled disposal of human remains	Purchase of land parcels	Well managed public cemeteries	2023/27	57.0	County Government	Department of Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development
Land titling	Countywide	To facilitate land development	Planning, surveying and titling	Land title deeds	2023/27	50.0	County Government	Department of Land, Physical planning and Urban Development
<b>County ASSEMBLY</b>								
Capacity building and public participation	Countywide	To strengthen the process of legislation, oversight and representation	Undertake public participation on County legislative bills, plans, policies and other matters of public interest	Committee minutes and reports	2023/27	270.8	National Government/ PPP	County Assembly
		To improve employee's productivity	Training of members and staff	Training certificates				
Wellness centre	Ol'Kalou	To improve employee's wellness for improved productivity	Infrastructural works and equipping	Wellness centre in place	2023/27	220.0	County Government	County Assembly
Ward offices	25 wards	To enhance representation on County matters	Infrastructural works and equipping	Ward offices constructed	2023/27	220.0	County Government	County Assembly

Table 36: Cross-Sectoral Impact Finance

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact Synergies	Adverse impact	Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
Economic planning and development	All sectors	The Economic planning department coordinates and provides leadership in the preparation of County plans and economic policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some departments deviate from what has been planned</li> <li>Poor costing of projects by the departments distorts the plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully entrenching participatory planning</li> </ul>
Monitoring and evaluation	All sectors	The M&E unit develops the County M&E framework and system which is used by all departments to track the implementation of their projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disjointed reporting where financial and non-financial information is reported to different institutions</li> <li>Lack of proper projects records interferes with M&amp;E and reporting on progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous training of staff and other actors on M&amp;E</li> <li>Automate M&amp;E system to generate real-time progress information</li> </ul>
Public finance management	All sectors	The County Treasury handles all payments and administers the IFMIS system in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in the requisition of funds impact on the implementation of projects by the departments</li> <li>Lack of proper cash flow projections by the departments interferes with the treasury's work plans and flow of operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve staff skills and enforce compliance</li> </ul>
Revenue collection	All sectors	The revenue department mobilizes local revenue on behalf of the County Government	Lack of co-operation in revenue collection among the departments leads to shortfall in local revenue targets thereby impacting negatively on the implementation of planned projects.	Improve coordination



ICT E-government services and risk management	All	All County Departments seeking ICT services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Failure to comply with existing regulations and manuals</li><li>Failure to pay ICT suppliers on time</li><li>Failure to report an ICT problem on time</li><li>Failure to involve the department of ICT when purchasing ICT equipment</li><li>Failure to follow user manuals when using new ICT equipment</li><li>Failure to return ICT equipment when staff retire/leave the County</li><li>Failure to maintain proper inventory of ICT equipment</li><li>Misuse of internet by staff on personal projects instead of office work.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Compliance with existing regulations and manuals</li><li>Payment or settlement of ICT suppliers on time</li><li>Responding to ICT problem on time</li><li>Involvement of the department of ICT when purchasing ICT equipment</li><li>Follow user manuals when using new ICT equipment</li><li>Human resource directorate to enforce the policy on returning of ICT equipment</li><li>Maintenance of proper inventory of ICT equipment</li><li>Enforcing the correct use of internet via the ICT policy</li></ul>
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### 4.3 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

The cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts are highlighted below. The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures should be presented in the format indicated in Table 20:

*Table 37: Cross-Sectoral Linkages*

Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
<b>Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social</b>				
ECDE Development, VTCs Development, Culture, Social services	Public works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	Preparation of BQs	Delayed preparation of BQs and issuing of necessary documents	Timely submission of BQ projects
VTCs Development	Ministry of Education (National government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of higher education in the County</li> <li>Convenient access to higher education</li> </ul>	Delayed establishment of the University	Fast-tracking establishment of the University
VTCs Development	TVETA	Registration of Youth VTCs	Non-certification of the students completing their courses	Liaise with TVETA on registration of our unregistered polytechnics
ECDE Development, VTCs Development, Culture, Social services	Public works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	Provision of good access roads to education institution centres with collaboration with the Education dept.	Lack of proper access of the educational institution centres	Grading and murraming of the education institution access roads
Culture	Youth Empowerment, Sports and Arts	Identification and development of talents during cultural events	Lack of proper co-ordination	Develop policies and provide proper co-ordination
Gender affairs	Health	Identification, mapping and assessment of the PWD	Lack of data across relevant Department	Policy development
Gender affairs	Climate change, Energy, Environment	Effects of environment, Climate change and clean cooking on Gender	Lack of co-ordination	Cross-cutting policy
Gender affairs	Health	GBV, HIV AIDS Issues	Lack of proper co-ordination	Formation of County inter-departmental committee
VTCs Development	Health	Provision of mental health education and drug abuse	VTC trainees will be coupled with mental related issues	Organization of sensitization programmes for the trainees
VTCs Development	Forestry Department	Collaboration in environmental greening programmes	Environmental degradation	Organization of greening activities
Gender affairs	Ministry of Education	Collaboration in mentorship programmes on hygiene for both boys and girls	High dropout school cases	Sensitization and provision of hygienic kits to boys and girls
VTCs Development	Public works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	Collaboration in the construction of Biogas digester	Degradation of the environment	Train the VTCs trainees on construction of the biogas digester
VTCs Development	Scholarship external stakeholders	Collaborate in provision of full scholarship to deserving students admitted in National schools and come from needy backgrounds	Inaccessibility to quality education	Identification of deserving students and linking them to full scholarship providers



Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Social services	Interior and co-ordination of National government	Collaborate with the Ministry in mapping of the needy cases in the society	Lack of proper data for the Social services to assist the needy	Collaboration with the ministry of Interior and co-ordination of the National government in the mapping of the needy
Social services	Public works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	Collaborate with the public works department in provision of Machinery for transport purposes	Non-provision of the machinery will lead to hiring private transport means	Collaboration with the Public works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy department in provision of transport means on need basis
Social services	NGOs and other well wishers	Collaborate in provision of assistive and medical assistance to PWDs	Worsening situation of the PWDs for lack of support services	Provision of the needy PWDs data to the NGOs for support services
Social services	Health	Collaborate in assessment for registration of PWD	Lack of proper documentation for PWDs	Collaborate with the health department in provision of the necessary disability documents
Social services	Youth Empowerment, sports and Arts	Collaborating in sporting for PWD and exercises for the elderly	Unhealthy living	Collaborate with Youth Empowerment, sports and Arts in making arrangements for the sports and exercises
Gender affairs	Judiciary, Interior and co-ordination of National government and Health Services	Provision of necessary enforcement, medical and legal support for the GBV victims	Violated human rights	Collaborative efforts from the three departments
Children	Judiciary, Interior and co-ordination of National government, Health Services, Ministry of Education, Children's department and other NGOs	Collaboration in promoting and safeguarding children's rights for growth and development	Children's rights violation	Collaborative efforts from the departments
VTCs Development	Ministry of education	Collaboration in curriculum development, implementation and assessment	Compromised quality of education	Collaborative efforts in curriculum development, implementation and assessment between the County government and the Ministry of education
VTCs Development	NGOs and FBOs	Provision of infrastructural development, guidance and counselling for trainees and	compromised moral behaviour poor education institutions infrastructural development	Collaborative efforts between the NGOs/FBOs in providing material development for children and trainees
ECDE Development	Health Services	Collaboration in the assessment of children's growth, immunization and deworming	The unhealthy living of the children	Collaboration with the Health Department for the well-being of the children
<b>Youth Empowerment, Sports and Arts</b>				

Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Youth empowerment	Agriculture	Youth access to Kilimo Fund and provision of youth-friendly agriculture machinery	High unemployment levels among the skilled youth	Co-ordinate with the Department to offer trainings to promote self-reliance
	Tourism	Youth access to the Cottage industry, Trade Fund and other value addition programmes	High unemployment levels among the youth	Offer trainings in collaboration with the Department to create employment opportunities
	Education	Provision of quality education in accredited institutions	Non-certification of the students completing their courses	Registration of all youth VTCs
	Ministry of ICT, innovation and youth affairs (National Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kenya Youth Employment Opportunities Programmes (KYEOP)</li> <li>Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)</li> <li>Ajira Digital Youth Empowerment Programme (ADYEP)</li> </ul>	Limited skill-equipping opportunities to the youth	Co-ordinate with the relevant ministry to ensure rolling out of these programmes at the County level
Sports development	Lands	Acquisition of land for sporting facilities	Low levels of sports participation in some areas/wards	Sharing earmarked areas/wards in need of sporting facilities with the Department
	Tourism	Use of Ol Kalou Arboretum to hold sporting events	Few events held at the Aboretum	Provision of toilets at Ol Kalou Aboretum to hold more sporting events throughout the year
	Social Services	Sports for PWDs	Little to no support in sporting activities geared towards PWDs	Collaborations between the two departments to hold sporting events for PWDs
	Education	Establishment of sports academies	Lack of proper co-ordination	MoUs with schools during the holidays to support the sports academies
Arts development	Culture	Identification and development of talents during cultural events	Lack of proper co-ordination	Develop policies and provide proper co-ordination during cultural events
	Ministry of ICT, innovation and youth affairs (National Government)	Presidential Digital Talent Development Youth Programme	Limited skill-equipping opportunities to the youth	Co-ordinate with the relevant ministry to ensure rolling out of the programme at the County level
Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources				
Water Resources Development	infrastructure	Provision of adequate water for implementation of infrastructure projects	Destruction of water infrastructure	Proper planning in project implementation
	Governance	Adequate financing	Inadequate financing	Timely adequate funding
	Water Resource Management Authority	Works authorization	Delay in issuing of permits	Timely permit issuance.
	National Environment Management Authority	Issuance of certificate	Delayed certificate issuance	Timely certificate issuance and monitoring
	Agriculture	Farming inputs and reforestation	Lack of training and seminars	Train farmers on chemical deposits and soil erosion. Encourage tree planting



Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
<b>Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development</b>				
Land for social amenities/ Access road/Water	All County departments	Land acquisition for public utilities	Lack of co-ordination between the implementing departments	Timely submission of land acquisition needs to the lands department
Dis-jointed national / County government collaboration	County /National land offices (land registry, survey, NLC,NEMA)	The executive in County lands office to harness collaboration and co-ordination of services offered in the lands offices(national and County)	Delayed service delivery	Timely and effective service delivery
<b>Ol'kalou Municipality</b>				
Land for social amenities/ Access road/Water	Social services/ Governance/Roads/ Water	The department of lands will provide land to the departments	Lack of co-ordination between the implementing departments	Better interaction of departmental heads
Dis-jointed national / County government collaboration	County /National land offices (land registry, survey, NLC,NEMA)	The executive in the County lands office to harness collaboration and co-ordination of services offered in the lands offices(National and County)	Delayed service delivery	Timely and effective service delivery
Public health and sanitation	health	The health department collects litters from the waste and skip bins fixed by the Ol'Kalou Municipality in various town Centres	Littered municipality	Proper co-ordination between the departments
Public health and sanitation	water	The health department empties the full toilets constructed by the Ol'Kalou Municipality	filled up toilets	Proper co-ordination between the departments
Enhancement of Public health and sanitation	Housing,water	Construction and expansion of a sewer line	Leaking sewerages	Better interaction of departmental heads
Improvement of Urban infrastructure	Trade	The Ol'kalou municipality Constructs support infrastructure, drainage, landscaping and bus packs	Poor conditions of the urban Centres	Proper co-ordination between the departments
Improvement of transport infrastructure	Roads	The Ol'Kalou municipalityUpgrades roads to bitumen/ Cabros standards with accompanying infrastructure (cabs, drainage, walkway and street lights)	Unmaintained roads	Proper co-ordination between the departments
Improvement of the local economy	Trade	The Ol'Kalou Municipality maintains markets which are within the municipality	Unmaintained markets	Better interaction of departmental heads
Enhance accessibility to clean water	Housing,water	Increasing water connectivity	Inadequate water for domestic use	Better interaction of departmental heads
Recreational and social facilities	Tourism, Environment, culture, youth	Improvement of Ol'kalou arboretum	Environmental degradation	Better interaction of departmental heads
		Construction of a hospitality facility	Lack of tourists visiting	Better interaction of departmental heads
		Construction and operationalization of community Centres	Abandoned culture	Better interaction of departmental heads

Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
		Construction and improvement of the cemetery	Undisposed bodies	Better interaction of departmental heads
Disaster risk management	Transport	Construction of a fire station	Insecure buildings	Better interaction of departmental heads
		Purchase of a fire engine		
		Installation of a hydrant		
		Carrying out a safety assessment and issuing building occupation certificates		
		Awareness and training		
<b>Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy</b>				
Roads and Transport Development	Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	Survey and mapping of all County roads	Pulling down structures and clearing on road reserve	Adequate budgets allocations
			Delays in budgeting	Proper workplans
		County GIS for roads data management	Grabbing of public utility land and encroachment.	Survey and mapping of public utility land and boundaries.
				Adequate budget allocation
	Youth Empowerment, Sports and the Arts	Youths engagement in road improvement programmes	Youth unemployment leading to social excursion and unrest	Youths engagement in road improvement programmes
	Tourism, Cooperatives Development, Trade and Industrialization.	Connection to market centres	Loss of County revenue due to low tourism activity in the County	Improvement of access roads to tourism attraction sites
	Infrastructure	Survey and demarcation of road users	A lot of time is consumed and delays in budgeting	Adequate budget and proper planning of calendar events
	Productive	Sensitization by both departments on importance of the projects to be conducted and the impacts they may have on the public	Pollution	Carry out environmental assessment impact
			Displacement of people	Sensitization of the public on environmental conservation
			Deforestation	
Governance	Legislation and enforcement of by-laws	Delays in legislation	Legislation should be in place and hasten enforcement	
			Quick enforcement response	
			Advice from respective departments on importance of harmonization of decisions	
		Lack of sustainability collision of ideas from stakeholders/ departments	Decision making should be based on sustainability	
			Have joint meetings to come up with ideas that lead to budget allocation from both sides	
	Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines	



Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact	
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Public Works	Administration	Government support and adequate budgetary allocation	Over expectations	Manage expectations from public and employer	
		Timely communication	Slow work due to inadequate budgets		
	All other departments		Mis prioritization of activities		
Energy Development	Lands	Spatial planning	Spatial planning is not well done	Proper spatial plans should be adhered to.	
	Administration	Budgetary allocations	Delayed budget and release of funds	Ensures laws are followed and punishment is handed to offenders	
			Lack of enforcement when vandalism occurs		
	National Government	Consultation between both governments before the installation of lights	Lack of consultation leads to incomplete lighting systems and adequate budgetary allocations	Have all stakeholders/ departments involved in the same negotiation table	
	All other departments	Support each other to give services.	Overexpectations	Employ skilled personnel	
Emergency Response and Preparedness			Understaffing		
			Inadequate budgeting		
			Slow services		
	Lands	Provision of service lanes during mapping and physical planning acts	Poor spatial plans hinder movement	Proper spatial plans should be adhered to	
Housing Development	National Housing Corporation (NHC)	Implementation of the Governments Housing Policies and Programmes			
	Social services/ Governance/Roads/ Water	The department of lands will provide land to the departments	Lack of co-ordination between the implementation departments	Better interaction of departmental heads	
	County/National land offices (land registry, survey, NLC, NEMA)	The executives in the County lands office to harness collaboration and co-ordination of services offered in the lands offices (national and County)	Delayed service delivery	Timely and effective service delivery	
<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</b>					
Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact	Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact	.	
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		

Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
	Governance	Governance finances agricultural development programmes	Consumes a lot of government resources	Promoting commercial agriculture to raise income from agriculture
	Infrastructure	Provides connections and accessibility to the agricultural produce market	Crops and infrastructure competition for available space	Improve the productivity of the remaining space
	Productive	Water department helps to develop water resources required for irrigation.	Chemicals used in agriculture pollute water sources	Use of efficient irrigation techniques
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperatives facilitate agriculture marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation uses a lot of water causing the resource conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of wetlands in irrigating farms</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Productive	Water main requirement for fish	Pollution from effluents and residues from establishments	Practice good aquacultural and manufacturing practices as well as personal hygiene
	Governance	Financial resources required to implement projects	Delays in fund disbursement can slow implementation	Proper planning and timely release of funds
	Human Resource	Food security is enhanced	Contamination from unsafe fish and fisheries products consumption	Compliance with the safety of fish, fish feeds, and fisheries products with the set standards and regulations.
		Imparting of knowledge and up-to-date technologies in fish farming		
	Infrastructure	The fishery produce will reach the markets as required	Poor infrastructure will hinder the marketing and transportation of produce	Develop good infrastructural networks as per the regulations of fish farming
<b>Veterinary services</b>	Productive	Maintenance of a safe environment.	Pollution	Training on the safe use of acaricides.
	Governance	none	Delay in disbursement of funds	Consultative sessions between the departments concerned
	Infrastructure	Survey and issuance of title deeds for veterinary land.	Delays in issuance of the title deed	Consultative sessions between the sectors concerned.
	Human resource	Availability of wholesome livestock products for a healthy population.	Overpopulation of human beings renders less available land for livestock.	Device new technologies to mitigate against reducing the land available for livestock farming



Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Livestock development	Human resource	Food security	Chemicals used in livestock enterprises are pollutants and health hazard	Use of bio degradable chemicals
		Animal provides labor	Gases from zero grazing units are pollutants	Sensitization on handling of animals and their products will reduce incidences of zoonosis
		Employment in agro-processing industries.	Zoonotic diseases	Harness methane gas for use as fuel
			Competition for grains used in livestock feeds	Develop alternative sources of energy and proteins
			Competition for available land	Training on the safe use of chemicals
				Increasing agro-processing industries will increase employment opportunities
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Provision of clean energy –biogas	Land encroachment	Sensitization and adoption of modern animal-rearing systems
		Animals are used in the transportation of goods	Roadside grazing often leads to accidents	
			Accidents from beasts of burden	
Governance	Governance	Facilitation in terms of resources affects service delivery	Delay in disbursement of funds	Strengthening of the policy framework, for better service delivery and marketing of livestock and their products.
		Regulatory role in produce		Timely release of funds
		Development of policies on matters concerning livestock		
Productive	Productive	Cooperatives help market livestock produce	Overstocking leads to environmental degradation	Farmers should be encouraged to form marketing cooperatives to streamline marketing.
		Agro-processing factories and cottage industries enable farmers produce fetch better prices in addition to employment.		
Tourism, Cooperatives Development, Trade and Industrialization		Irrigation enables production of animal fodder across seasons		

Programme Name	Linked Sub-sector(s)/ institutions	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Financial and Trade Services	Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	Markets, Businesses and financial institutions located in urban areas	Unconducive business environment	Proper planning and zoning of towns and urban areas
				Development of drainage, parking, bus parks, markets infrastructure in urban areas
	Roads and Public works	Market connectivity to farms where produce some from	Establishment of market Centres and parking bays along the roads	Develop a resettlement plan.
	Health Services	Collection of waste from markets	Resistance to pay revenue by traders	Acquisition of more garbage collection trucks
			Spread of hygiene related diseases	Development of sustainable waste management policy
	Finance and Economic Planning	Collection of revenue from markets	Resistance to pay revenue by traders	Development of market management policy
	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Production of fresh produce that is traded in markets	-Low prices of produce -Lack of markets for produce	-Creation of market linkages - Formalizing markets - Enforcing packaging and adherence to standards of measure
Tourism development and Marketing	Roads and Public works	Availability of tourism sites and roads infrastructure program	Untapped revenue	Development of access roads to the tourism sites

#### 4.4 CIDP 3 Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

##### Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plan IV

The National long-term economic blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030, is geared towards transforming Kenya into a “newly industrializing, upper middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment”. The KV2030 has an overarching vision of a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030. This vision has three pillars namely; economic, social and political as well as the enablers. The KV2030 is implemented through five-year medium-term plans (MTPs). Currently, the country is under the fourth MTP (MTPIV), 2023-2027. The Fourth MTP will strive to strengthen the country’s economic sector and create employment opportunities, reduce poverty and create a conducive environment for investment. This coincides with the CIDP 3 which is also a medium-term plan covering the same period, 2023-2027, and aims at supporting social development and wealth creation. This will ensure that the CIDP 3 programmes feed into the MTPIV, targeted agenda.

In the KV2030 economic pillar, the nation aspires to increase its annual GDP growth rates to an average of 10%. To actualize this sustained growth, key productive sectors were identified as crucial which include; tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, business process outsourcing and financial services, and oil and mineral resources. Various flagship projects were also identified targeting the promotion of tourism, promotion of agriculture productivity,



promotion of retail and wholesaling, development of small and medium enterprise development, as well as financial sector facilitation and intermediation. Through the productive sector in CIPD3, subsectors responsible for agriculture, livestock and fisheries, tourism, industrialization, trade and co-operatives have identified programmes aimed at supporting the growth of the Gross County product and employment creation through;

- Support to agriculture through the supply of affordable farm inputs, integrated extension, services, high-value crop promotion, agribusiness development, adoption of modern technology, promotion of aquaculture, post-harvest management and market linkages.
- Establishment of the County Trade Fund, market and marketing development, the establishment of processing plants for vegetables, milk and animal feed manufacturing, operationalization of the Nyandarua trade and Investment Authority, cottage industry development, and development of Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones, support for MSEs, Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDCs), innovation hubs as well strengthening the co-operative movement.

The social pillar strategy under KV2030 aims at investing in the people of Kenya. The pillar aims at transforming the society in key social sectors namely; Education and Training, Health, Water and Sanitation, Environment, Housing and Urbanization, Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture, Equity and Poverty Eradication, disabilities and marginalized communities. Under the CIDP 3, various programmes have been earmarked under the Human Resource and infrastructure sector which will feed into the national KV2030 social pillar, including;

- Upgrade of JM Kariuki Memorial Hospital to a Level 5 referral and teaching facility.
- Upgrade of all sub-county health facilities to level four.
- Strengthening of curative, rehabilitative, preventive and waste services.
- Development of Early Childhood Education (ECDE) and Vocational Training Centres through infrastructure and curriculum development as well as enrolment and transition rates promotion.
- Promotion and safeguard of children's rights, culture and social empowerment targeting the vulnerable population.
- Youth, Sports and Arts development.
- Water, environment and natural resources management.
- Promotion of climate change smart technologies.
- Land, physical planning and urban development services.
- Roads, transport, Public works, housing and energy development.

The third pillar, Political Pillar, targets moving the nation to the future as one through 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 society. Under the KV2030, the targeted pillars include; rule of law, the sovereignty of the people, equality of citizens, national values, public participation, decentralisation, separation of powers, democracy and public service delivery, transparency and accountability, peace-building and conflict management. Under the CIDP 3, the Governance sector has mainstreamed the same through; strengthening efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery, county legal services, citizen engagement frameworks, feedback mechanisms to citizenry, strengthening values and principles, and grievance redress mechanisms, among others.

In addition, the CIDP 3 just like the MTPIV has several flagship projects spread across various sectors to ensure that the County implements county-wide high-impact programmes.

## **The Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)**

The current national Government administration came into place on the platform of uplifting the socio-economic wellbeing of the people through the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The agenda identified that investments done at the bottom of the societal pyramid where majority of the population and production lies will be the catalyst for the nation's development take off. The BETA has put emphasis on various specific priority areas which include:

- Agriculture and food security;
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and manufacturing;
- Affordable housing;
- Digital and creative economy;
- Health and
- Enablers.

The priority areas in BETA are majorly devolved functions and the CIDP 3 has aligned itself through various earmarked programmes and interventions.

<b>BETA Aspirations/ Goals</b>	<b>County Government Contributions/ Interventions</b>
<b>National Value Chains</b> Leather; dairy; pastoral economy; rice; tea; edible oil crops, aquaculture/blue economy; construction/building materials; garments and textiles	<b>County prioritized Value chains:</b> Leather, dairy, edible oil crops(sunflower) aquaculture/blue economy, construction/building materials.
<b>Agriculture transformation</b>	<b>County Government interventions/ contributions:</b> <b>CROP DEVELOPMENT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop diversification, production, and promotion</li> <li>• Soil fertility and moisture management</li> <li>• Provision of input subsidies</li> <li>• Promotion of food safety and Agri-nutrition</li> <li>• Crop pests and disease surveillance and control</li> <li>• Provision of agricultural extension support services</li> <li>• Promotion of irrigated agriculture</li> <li>• Agriculture policies/legislations and regulatory frameworks</li> <li>• Strengthening agricultural institutions</li> <li>• Production and provision of certified seeds and seedlings</li> <li>• Provision of mechanization services to farmers</li> <li>• Conducting farmer training and provision of improved breeds</li> <li>• Incubating farmer groups into agribusiness</li> <li>• Promotion of value chains</li> <li>• Facilitate post-harvest handling</li> <li>• Agribusiness management</li> <li>• Enhancing access to financial services</li> </ul>



BETA Aspirations/ Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	<p><b>DAIRY VALUE CHAIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feeds production</li><li>• Extension and advisory services</li><li>• Development and implementation of e-digitization portal</li><li>• Enhanced breeding</li><li>• Disease and pest control</li><li>• Enhance market infrastructure</li><li>• Value addition</li><li>• Livestock policies/legislations and regulatory frameworks</li></ul>
	<p><b>LEATHER VALUE CHAIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote value addition of hides and skin through advocacy of animal welfare.</li></ul> <p><b>AQUACULTURE/BLUE ECONOMY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote extension services.</li><li>• Development of fisheries and capture resources.</li><li>• Quality assurance and post-harvest handling.</li><li>• Formulation and implementation of fisheries policies and legislation.</li></ul>
<b>MSMEs and manufacturing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote local trade and investments through the market and support infrastructures</li><li>• Market linkages</li><li>• Policy and legal framework</li><li>• Capacity development to support MSMEs</li><li>• Mapping and profiling investment opportunities</li><li>• Empowering the Nyandarua County Trade Development and Investment Authority.</li><li>• The County will support the cooperative movement.</li><li>• Enhancing good governance, and policy framework.</li><li>• Building infrastructure to support value addition.</li><li>• The County will also support the development of industrial parks, special economic zones, cottage industries, and agro-processing plants.</li><li>• Tourism promotion including eco and cultural tourism.</li></ul>
<b>Affordable housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formulate the County Housing Policy and rehabilitation/redevelopment of existing County houses.</li><li>• Partner with private developers and other partners in developing affordable housing.</li></ul>
<b>Digital and Creative economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve sporting infrastructure and programmes through construction/rehabilitation/ completion of sporting facilities,</li><li>• Establishment of sporting academies, sports equipment, and development of a high- altitude training camp. To nurture talent,</li><li>• Establish performance and visual arts theatre, audio, and video production studios, and put in place an Arts policy.</li></ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emphasis on health infrastructure expansion and improvement.</li><li>• Ensure adequate equipping and staffing;</li><li>• Enhancing Health Management Information Systems (HMIS);</li><li>• Solid waste and human remains management;</li><li>• Preventive and promoted health interventions,</li><li>• Health sector surveillance, evaluation, and health asset management.</li></ul>

BETA Aspirations/ Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
Enablers	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a County roads board,</li> <li>Improving and maintenance of roads and drainage,</li> <li>Opening feeder roads.</li> <li>Developing policy on roads and drainage bill and adoption of modern road construction technologies and construction of Bus parks and boda boda sheds.</li> <li>Develop a framework for partnership with the National Government and other development partners for capital-intensive projects.</li> <li>Support alternative energy sources, e.g., biogas units and energy-saving jikos, and adoption of sustainable energy solutions in County lighting.</li> <li>The development of water and irrigation infrastructure will also be enhanced.</li> <li>Development and implementation of the County Water Master Plan, policies, and bills are also proposed.</li> <li>Mainstreaming disaster preparedness and emergency response in infrastructure projects will also be considered.</li> <li>Lands</li> <li>Digitization of land-related processes, updating of valuation roll,</li> <li>Creation of a database for public land,</li> <li>Titling,</li> <li>Civic education,</li> <li>Acquisition of land for social amenities and access roads,</li> <li>Development control,</li> <li>Survey and mapping of public land vested in the County government.</li> <li>Geospatial planning, management, and implementation will be prioritized.</li> </ul>
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECDE Infrastructure development</li> <li>Staffing of ECDE Centres</li> <li>Capitation and Bursary Scheme</li> <li>Establishment of polytechnics</li> <li>Higher Education Loans Scheme</li> <li>ECDE and vocational training infrastructure development,</li> <li>ECDE and VTCs staffing and human resource development,</li> <li>ECDE feeding programme,</li> <li>Teaching and learning materials and capitation for ECDE and VTC for children will be prioritized.</li> <li>Bursary and scholarship awards;</li> <li>Skills competitions and exhibitions;</li> <li>Partnerships with technical institutions and industries;</li> <li>Quality and standards assurance</li> <li>Nyandarua County University establishment.</li> </ul>
ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County ICT infrastructure development and automation of County services and promotion of the Ajira programme will be key enablers in the achievement of the County development aspirations.</li> </ul>



BETA Aspirations/ Goals	County Government Contributions/ Interventions
	<p><b>Environment and Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Climate-proofing infrastructure</li><li>• Provide technical support on environmental and social safeguards (ESS) in development projects in all sectors</li><li>• Develop/review and implement environmental policies, laws and plans in the Directorate and across sectors</li><li>• Promote and establish integrated green and circular projects in private and public institutions</li><li>• Capacity Building, Research and Knowledge Management of Community, Stakeholders, Climate change committees and County officials</li><li>• Development of County Climate Change legal policies and action plans</li><li>• Develop County Climate Change Information Management System (CCCIMS)</li><li>• Restoration and Protection of Fragile Ecosystems</li><li>• Reduction of Carbon Emissions</li><li>• Phased implementation of devolved Forestry Functions in line with the Nyandarua Transition Implementation Plan (TIPs) for Devolved Forestry Functions</li><li>• Implementation of Nyandarua Forest and landscape restoration strategy (2021-2030)</li><li>• Control of alien and invasive species (e.g., Semini's)</li><li>• Mainstreaming of Nature and Biodiversity conservation to climate change mitigation</li><li>• Development and implementation of County-level specific policy, laws and legislation and enforcement</li><li>• Conservation of the Unique Highland Grasslands of Kinangop and Ol'Bolossat Important and Key Biodiversity Areas</li></ul> <p><b>Youth and Empowerment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A proposal of Youth and gender programmes has been put in place for development.</li><li>• Funding of youth and gender programmes</li><li>• Mentorship, benchmarking and Inter-County exchange programmes;</li><li>• Youth empowerment centers;</li><li>• Policy Frameworks; and</li><li>• Rescue and support centers.</li></ul>

### The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>3</sup>

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was launched by a UN Summit in New York on 25-27 September 2015 and is aimed at ending poverty in all its forms and promoting peace. The 2030 Agenda has five critical dimensions people, prosperity, planet, partnership and peace. It envisages “a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, health, equality and non-discrimination” and economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrated the scale and ambition of the universal Agenda having experienced the Millennium Development Goals’ successes and challenges. In line with the 17 goals, the CIDP 3 has

<sup>3</sup> (Source: United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs on sustainable development, Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

developed programmes which will:

- i. End poverty in all its forms everywhere through various interventions in subsectors responsible for agriculture, trade, industrialization, co-operatives, health and education.
- ii. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture through the provision of integrated agriculture interventions.
- iii. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages through health sector programmes.
- iv. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all through ECDE and VTCs promotion programmes.
- v. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls through gender and social empowerment programmes.
- vi. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all through subsector responsible for water and health programmes.
- vii. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all through the energy subsector with emphasis on climate-smart energy interventions.
- viii. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all through the productive sector programmes.
- ix. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation through the productive sector and infrastructure sectors.
- x. Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- xi. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable through the urban development programmes.
- xii. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development through tourism, environment and natural resources programmes.
- xiii. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss through tourism, environment and natural resources programmes.
- xiv. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- xv. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development;
- xvi. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns; and
- xvii. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Further, all outcomes have been linked with their corresponding SDGs. In addition, a unit responsible for tracking and reporting on attainment of SDGs will be created and will oversee the mainstreaming of the same in all departmental work plans.

### **Africa's Agenda 2063**

The Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over the next 50 years starting from 2013. The aim is to build and accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development.

This initiative under the African Union was deliberately aimed at developing a road map for “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its citizens and representing a dynamic



force in the international arena”. This was through the identification of seven key pillars whose implementation will help the African continent takeoff.

This will be through harnessing the existing assets both hardware and software targeting socio-economic development, good governance and pan-Africanism, human rights and rule of law, peace and security, promotion of progressive culture and value-based societies, inclusivity in access to resources and decision making especially for the hitherto excluded from the “high table”, as well as building partnerships regionally and globally.

The CIDP 3 has been able to address that in some programmes across various sectors.

### **Paris Agreement on Climate Change 2015<sup>4</sup>**

This Agreement was adopted by the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015 and came into force in 2016.

According to Article 2 of the agreement, its main objectives and aims are to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. In the last United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP27, held in Egypt (in November 2022) whose objective was to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations “at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system”. The outcome of this conference was concluded with a historic breakthrough to help vulnerable countries deal with losses and damages from the impacts of climate change. The deliberations resolved several issues including; Fund Established to Aid Countries Facing Severe Damage from Climate Change; Progress on Adaptation, Climate Finance Reforms, Emission Cuts; Accelerating the Energy Transition; Global Stocktake Shifts from technical to political; important new African Initiatives; Carbon Market Rules and Nature-Based Solutions.

The County Government through CIDP 3 will integrate and mainstream climate change actions into its plans, legislations and strategies. Development of the Nyandarua Climate Change Policy and Act, will lead to an operational climate change unit, ward climate change committees and mainstreaming of the climate change issues as a crosscutting matter.

### **East African Community Vision 2050**

This vision articulates the aspiration of the East African member countries by setting goals that they hope to achieve by 2050. The vision envisages a cohesive East African community that optimizes the utility of its resources to narrow the gap in terms of social well-being and productivity. The six strategic priorities which are expressed as pillars in the framework. Target on; Infrastructure Development, Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development, Industrialization, Natural Resources and Environment Management, Tourism, Trade and Services Development, and Human Capital Development. In the CIDP 3, the targets under EAC Vision 2050 coincide with the various sectoral pillars as contained in CIDP 3.

4 Source: The Paris Agreement 2015, UNFCCC

## **The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.**

The Sendai Framework provides member states with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. It is a non-legally binding agreement designed to reduce existing levels of risk and prevent emerging risks. While references to the conflict were deleted from the final text, Sendai addresses issues parallel to those that would need to be addressed in the prevention and sustaining peace agenda. The Framework, if properly implemented, would tackle three sets of factors that increase both disaster and conflict risks factors namely; Socioeconomic factors, Politico-institutional, and Environmental. To support the implementation of the CIDP 3, a Risk Management policy will guide the mitigation of risks and uncertainties. A disaster risk management unit will be strengthened to help prevent and address disasters. Through the County emergency fund, disaster incidences will be resolved upon approval by the relevant authority.

## **International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 25 Kenya Commitments**

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in conjunction with Kenya and other nations, convened to mobilize the political will and financial commitments necessary to implement the ICPD Programme of Action. Five thematic areas were highlighted which included; the power of Gender equality, youth leadership, political and community leadership, innovation and data, and partnership to accelerate progress throughout access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. Through the CIDP 3, issues related to; adolescents and youth, HIV/AIDs, mortality, morbidity, support to older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans, and vulnerable children have been considered.

Integration of population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all County policies and programmes and aligning them to national and global ones will be enhanced. Harnessing of the demographic dividend by applying resources in critical sectors of health, education and skills training; employment creation and entrepreneurship; rights, governance and empowerment of young people.

### **4.5 Programmes and projects under the national government and other stakeholders**

Kenya's Constitution, 2010, brought in far-reaching changes in the way that government operates and relates to its citizens. The constitution envisages that County governments shall spearhead development at the County level with a view to bridging the developmental disparities. To achieve this, the County will use impetus from the National Government and Development Partners to provide infrastructure development. Interventions from the National Government and Development partners will complement the efforts by the County through synergizing of these interventions.

In the Plan period, the County Government will undertake the following projects and programmes through lobbying the National Government, Development Partners and Public Private Partnerships to bridge development needs; The County on its end will provide the requisite policies and laws, infrastructure, seed capital and conducive environment for the operationalization of the projects and programs.

**Table 38: Implementation Model of Flagship projects**

Flagship Projects	Implementation Model		Total in Kes. Millions
	County Contribution (Kes. Millions)	National Government/Public Private Partnership (Kes. Millions)	
<b>Health Services</b>			
JM Kariuki Memorial Hospital Upgrade to Level 5	1,610.00	-	1,610.0
JM Kariuki Memorial Hospital - Cancer centre	200.00	300.00	500.0
Engineer Hospital upgrade to level 4B	500.00	-	500.0
Upgrade of sub-county health centre to level four (Bamboo, Njabini, Manunga, Ol'Joro'Orok, Ngano, Ndaraagwa and Shamata)	800.00	400.00	1,200.0
Health strategic stocks	900.00	-	900.0
<b>Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources</b>			
Rehabilitation and desilting of colonial dams	135.00	1,215.00	1,350.0
County water master plan	-	200.00	200.0
Expansion of water intakes	50.00		50.0
Mega dam to serve Wanjohi, Kaimbaga and Rurii Wards	125.00	375.00	500.0
Mega dam to serve Ndaraagwa subcounty	125.00	375.00	500.0
St. Luke Water Project	402.00		402.0
Kitiri Dam	152.00	100.00	252.0
<b>Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services</b>			
Digitize ECDE Learning		106.32	106.3
VTCs equipping	30.00	75.00	105.0
ECDE capitation	69.27		69.3
Vocational Training Centres capitation	172.50		172.5
County bursary	550.00	-	550.0
Construction of a modern model VTC	50.00	-	50.0
<b>Tourism, Co-operatives Development, Trade and Industrialization</b>			
Lake Olbolossat rehabilitation, restoration and development	-	500.00	500.0
Nyandarua County Trade Fund	240.00	-	240.0
Upgrade Soko Mpya into two separate sections: wholesale and retail section	50.00	-	50.0
Nyandarua leather processing factory	2.50	500.00	502.5
Milk processing plant	2.50	1,000.00	1,002.5
Vegetables, Fruits and Potato processing plant	2.50	1,000.00	1,002.5
Animal Feeds Manufacturing plant	2.50	1,000.00	1,002.5

Flagship Projects	Implementation Model		Total in Kes. Millions
	County Contribution (Kes. Millions)	National Government/Public Private Partnership (Kes. Millions)	
Arboretum Recreational Park (inclusive of four-star hotel)	26.00	250.00	276.0
Metrology Laboratory	-	50.00	50.0
<b>Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy</b>			
Roads 5,000 programme- <b>(County Machinery Programme)</b>	1,112.00	-	1,112.0
County roads drainage	215.00	-	215.0
Nyandarua County Headquarters	450.00	-	450.0
County lighting	38.10	-	38.1
<b>Youth Empowerment, Sports and Arts</b>			
Ol Kalou stadium	100.00	1,500.00	1,600.0
<b>Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries</b>			
Farm Inputs Subsidy	505.00	2,500.00	3,005.0
<b>Ol'Kalou Municipality</b>			
Urban infrastructure development and other municipal services	656.00	500.00	1,156.0
<b>Engineer and Mairo Inya municipalities</b>			
Urban infrastructure development and other municipal services	776.00	500.00	1,276.0
<b>Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development</b>			
Valuation roll	50.00	60.00	110.0
Land for public cemeteries	57.0	-	57.0
Land titling	50.0	-	50.0
<b>Public service, administration and devolution</b>			
Establish one stop service delivery unit (5 Subcounty offices)	75.00	-	75.0
<b>County Assembly</b>			
County assembly- Capacity Building and public participation	-	270.80	270.8
Ward Offices	220.00	-	220.0
Wellness centre	220.00	-	220.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,720.87</b>	<b>12,777.12</b>	<b>23,498.0</b>



*Public participation of CIDP III in wards*

## CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### 5.0 Overview

This chapter provides the institutional arrangement and the specific roles towards implementation of this CIDP. It also presents the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

### 5.1 Institutional Framework

To realize the development objectives of the County, the entire institution of the County government must work in unison. This includes synergies with the various stakeholders who in one way or another will have a hand in the implementation of this CIDP.

The structure in figure 3 will therefore ensure there is full synergy in the delivery of services to the County residents through the implementation of the CIDP. The structure also defines the roles of each player to eliminate overlap and duplication as presented in Table 39.

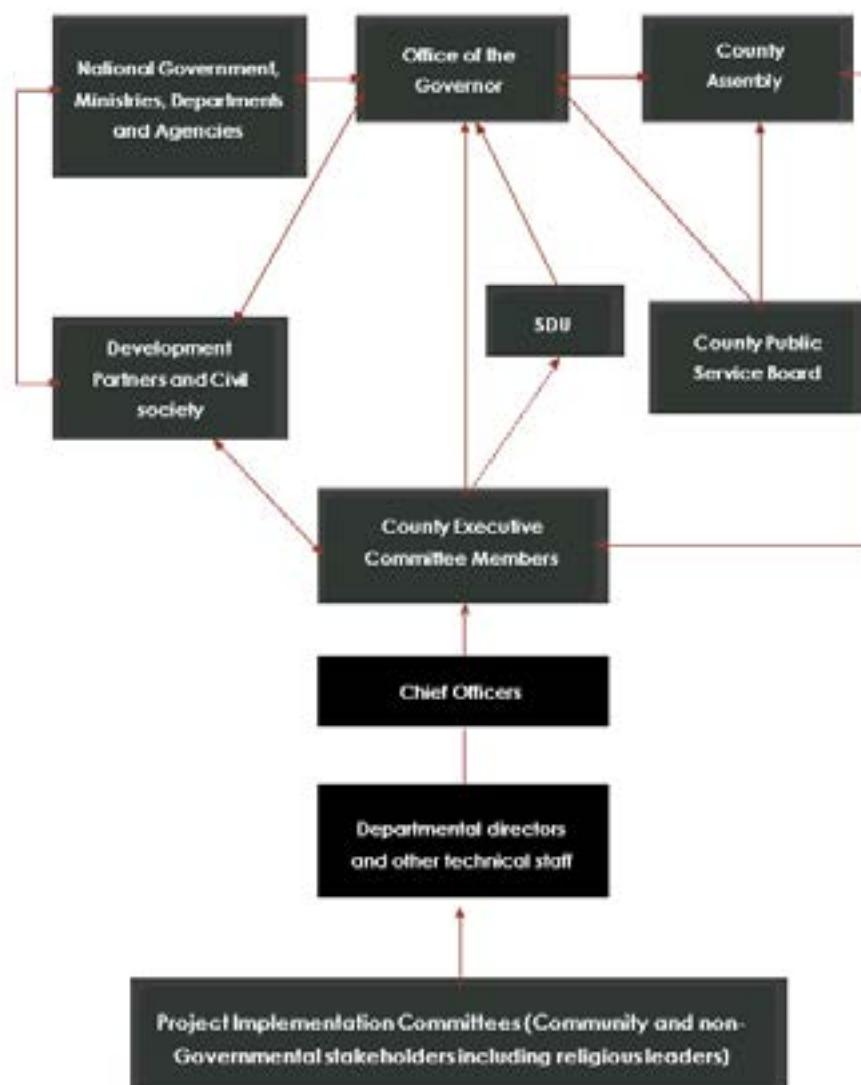


Figure 12: Organizational Chart



## Institutional Framework

Table 39: Institutional Framework

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
	County Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide leadership and policy direction of the County development agenda;</li> <li>Approve County policies, plans and budgets;</li> <li>Co-ordinate departmental functions.</li> </ul>
	County Executive Sectoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of specialized advice and support to the County Executive Committee</li> </ul>
	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approve County policies, plans and budgets;</li> <li>Provide oversight over the implementation of programmes, plans and budgets</li> </ul>
	County Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the CIDP projects and programmes;</li> <li>Report to the County executive committee, County -Assembly and other oversight agencies on the implementation progress and challenges</li> </ul>
	County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-ordinate the preparation of annual development plans, sector plans and budgets;</li> <li>Co-ordinate M&amp;E and CIMES</li> <li>Periodical reporting on progress</li> </ul>
	Office of the County Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Security, conflict management and peace building</li> <li>Co-ordinate national government functions at the County level</li> <li>Mobilize national government agencies for national events and programmes</li> </ul>
	National Planning Office at the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide guidance in linking the County development agenda to the national development agenda as envisaged in the Kenya's Vision 2030 and MTP IV</li> <li>Co-ordinate the NIMES</li> </ul>
	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support and guidance;</li> <li>Facilitate release of fund for implementation of planned projects and programmes;</li> <li>Capacity building;</li> </ul>
	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide resources and finances to supplement County government funding;</li> <li>Capacity building;</li> </ul>
	Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversight</li> <li>Provide resources and finances to supplement County government funding</li> </ul>
	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership in implementation of CIDP projects and Progammes;</li> <li>Participation in project implementation and M&amp;E committees</li> </ul>

The Office of the Governor is to provide the requisite policy direction as per the County's development agenda. Policy issues and directions are to be approved by the County Executive Committee. Sectoral linkage is to be leverage through the County Sectoral Committees.

The County Sectoral Committees in the County are responsible for providing specialized advice and support to the County Executive Committee in specific policy areas. The sub-sectors/departments have been aggregated into four sectors.

The infrastructure sector constitutes of the Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy and the Department of Lands, Physical Planning and urban development. The Human Resource sector is expected to propel the County via empowerment of the County human capital. The Departments in this sector are Health Services and Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services. The Governance Sector is expected to harness the institution's instruments and available resources to ensure seamless service delivery. The departments under the sector are Office of H.E. the Governor, Office of the County Secretary and Head of Public Service, the office of the County Attorney, The County Public Service Board, the Department of Public Service, Administration and Devolution and the Finance, Economic Planning and ICT Department. To stimulate economic growth and development, the County has the productive sector that encapsulates the Youth Empowerment, Sports and the Arts Department, Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural resources, Tourism, Co-operatives Development, Trade and Industrialisation and Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. Under this sector, the synergies between the departments is to be leveraged for optimal productivity and sustainability within the County.

These sectoral committees will be responsible for developing and implementing policies and programmes related to their respective sectors, as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the government in those areas. Additionally, they play a key role in co-ordinating the work of other sectoral government agencies and stakeholders to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services to the public.

### **Resource Mobilization and Management Framework**

This section provides the projected resource requirements by sector, revenue projections, estimated resource gap and measures of addressing the gaps. Resource mobilization and management framework is instrumental in the implementation of CIDP 3 programmes and projects as identified by the Nyandarua Citizenry. The framework will provide a take-off plan through availing of financial resources.

#### **5.2 Resource Requirements by Sector**

The projected financial resources required during the plan period is Kes. 60,505 million. The resource requirements per sector/department is as presented in Table 40

**Source: Sub Sectors***Table 40: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirement*

Department/ Subsector	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	% share of total projected revenues
	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	
Governor's Office	127	129	129	129	126	640	1.06
Office of the County Secretary	2,796	2,914	3,070	3,147	3,218	15,145	25.03
Office of the County Attorney	38	33	31	29	32	163	0.27
Public service, Administration and Devolution	52	52	67	88	88	348	0.58
County Public Service Board	31	32	33	44	55	195	0.32
Finance, Economic planning and ICT	537	742	729	713	773	3,494	5.77
Health Services	711	957	1,085	2,215	2,153	7,120	11.77
Education, Children, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services	366	376	422	416	366	1,947	3.22
Tourism, Co-operatives Development, Trade and Industrialization	458	1,005	1,452	1,777	1,116	5,808	9.60
Ol'Kalou Municipality	176	200	220	260	300	1,156	1.91
Engineer Municipality	78	100	150	150	150	628	1.04
Mairo-Inya Municipality	78	100	150	150	150	628	1.04
Youth Empowerment, Sports and Arts	460	469	498	498	484	2,409	3.98
Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources	560	845	1,037	1,002	2,152	5,596	9.25
Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	909	929	1,077	837	847	4,599	7.60
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	199	232	237	244	229	1,141	1.88
Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	953	961	966	944	937	4,762	7.87
County Assembly	969	977	954	902	927	4,728	7.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>12,306</b>	<b>13,546</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>60,505</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 41: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements Categorized by Source of Revenue

Sector/ Department	Resource Requirement (Kshs. Million)						% of total county government revenues	% of total total projected revenues
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total		
County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs	County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs	County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs	County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs	County
Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million
Governor's Office	127	-	129	-	129	-	126	-
Office of The County Secretary	2,796	-	2,914	-	3,070	-	3,147	-
Office of The County Attorney	38	-	33	-	31	-	29	-
Public service, administration and devolution	52	-	52	-	67	-	88	-
County Public Service Board	31	-	32	-	33	-	44	-
Finance, Eco- nomic planning and ICT	537	-	742	-	729	-	713	-
Health Services	711	-	857	100	985	100	1,965	250
Education, Chil- dren, Gender Affairs, Culture and Social Services	306	60	346	30	392	30	385	30



Sector/ Department	Resource Requirement (Kshs. Million)						% of total county government revenues	% of total projected revenues		
	FY 2023/24		FY 2024/25		FY 2025/26					
	County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs	County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs	County	Nat. Govt/ Donors/ PPPs				
	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million	Kes. Million		
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	179	20	222	10	227	10	234	10		
Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	453	500	461	500	466	500	444	500		
County Assembly	899	70	908	69	889	65	841	61		
Total	8,112	1,385	8,734	2,319	9,566	2,740	10,460	3,086		
	9,497	11,053			12,306	13,546	14,103	60,505		



### 5.2.1 Revenue Projections

A total of Kes. 60,505 million is required to achieve all the strategic objectives for the period between financial years 2023/2024 and 2027/2028. This comprises a total of Kes.47,708 million to be mobilized from County Government sources and a total of Kes. 12,797 million to be mobilized from Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), Development Partners (Donors) and extra support from the National Government. The various sources of revenue for the County are as indicated in Table 42

*Table 42: Revenue Projections in Millions*

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
	Kes. million	Kes. million	Kes. million	Kes. million	Kes. million	Kes. million	Kes. million
Equitable share	5,670	6,000	6,350	6,770	7,290	7,540	<b>33,950</b>
Conditional grants (GOK)	201	642	659	702	670	600	<b>3,273</b>
Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	470	670	700	776	802	700	<b>3,648</b>
Own Source Revenue	660	750	975	1,268	1,648	1,946	<b>6,587</b>
Other sources (Specify) E.g., Nyandarua trade and investment authority		50	50	50	50	50	<b>250</b>
<b>Total from County Government Sources</b>		<b>8,112</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>9,566</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>10,836</b>	<b>47,708</b>
Extra National Government Support/Public Private Partnerships/Development Partners (Donors)		1,385	2,319	2,740	3,086	3,267	12,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,001</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>12,306</b>	<b>13,546</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>60,505</b>

### 5.2.2 Estimated Resource Gap

The CIDP 3 is a balanced plan overall in terms of projected resource requirements matching the projected revenues. However, the County Government projects that it can only manage to mobilize a maximum of Kes. 47,708 million from its sources. The balance of Kes. 12,797 million which would have otherwise comprised the deficit is expected to be mobilized from a combination of extra support from the National Government, Public Private Partnerships and Donors. There also exists an inherent resource gap risk in case any revenue source fails to generate optimal yield as projected in CIDP 3. This, therefore, calls for concerted efforts by the County Government to ensure that revenue targets from all sources are realized. There is need for the County Government to reinvigorate systems and structures of generating own source revenue and devise practical ways of collaborating with the National Government, development Partners (donors) and private sector.

The County resource gap in terms of the total estimated resource requirements against the projected County Government revenues is as presented in Table 43

**Table 43: Resource Gap to be bridged through extra National Government Support, Development Partners (Donors) and PPPs**

FY	Requirement (Kes. Millions)	Estimated Revenue from County Government Sources (Kes. Millions)	Resource gap to be bridged through Extra National Government Support/ PPP/Donors (Kes. Millions)
2023/24	9,497	8,112	1,385
2024/25	11,053	8,734	2,319
2025/26	12,306	9,566	2,740
2026/27	13,546	10,460	3,086
2027/28	14,103	10,836	3,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,505</b>	<b>47,708</b>	<b>12,797</b>

### 5.2.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

The resource mobilization plan is based on the following assumptions:

- A favourable global, national and county economic outlook;
- Equitable Share from the National Government will be consistent with National Economic growth;
- Tax Compliance;
- That investment in projects in the productive sector will act as a catalyst to County own source revenue generation;

#### Strategies for Resource Mobilization

The County government requires to have elaborate plans and strategize to fund the development needs of the citizenry. This calls for concerted efforts for revenue mobilization within the County and beyond. Further, governance will be strengthened in ensuring that there is value for money in the implementation of the programs to resonate with the needs of the people.

##### a) Revenue mobilization from County's Own Sources

The County government will leverage technology and data analytics to enhance its revenue mobilization and management.

The specific strategies for revenue enhancement that will be pursued include the following:

- Establishment of a Revenue Board** – This will enhance efficiency and effectiveness in revenue administration and enforcement. The board will create autonomy in decision-making while reducing red tape.
- Full Revenue Automation** – This will include running revenue collection on a cashless platform and bank integration. This will include mapping of all County Revenue as outlined in the County Finance Acts. Automation will cease human-money interaction significantly reducing the risk of pilferage.
- Mapping of revenue resources** – This will be necessary to identify untapped and under-collected revenue sources. This will seek to seal loopholes for revenue leakages.
- E-Government** – Digitization of all County processes to allow prompt management of property subject to property tax and approval of building plans will be implemented.



v. **Multi Sectoral approach in Revenue Collection** – In creating synergies within the Department and the Legislative arm of the County in revenue generation, revenue collection and targets will take a consultative approach and the same is entrenched in performance contracting.

**b) *Resource Mobilization from Development Partners (Donors)***

The County government plans to solicit continued relationships and support from donors and development partners to fill the resources gap in the CIDP budget. The relationship between the County and the development partners will be strengthened by among other things, developing strategic networking and collaborations based on the needs and policy direction of the County. To further attract development partner support in the County, governance will be enhanced in suiting the County to conditionalities and performance-based grants.

**c) *Resource Mobilization from Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)***

In harnessing public-private partnerships to take up strategic programmes and projects in the County, the County will establish a Public Private Partnership Unit in the County. The Unit, further backed by the Nyandarua Trade Development Authority, will package select County programmes and projects into investment opportunities for the uptake by the private sector under the PPP Model. The County will endeavour to create a conducive environment for the private sector to complement the county government in investing in the public good.

**d) *Resource mobilization through Borrowing***

As a last resort, the County Government will also explore the option of raising loans for development purposes should all economic indicators suggest that projected revenue targets may not be achieved. All borrowing by the county government will be in accordance with guidelines from PFM Act 2012 and any other legislation passed by the County Assembly. This will entail feasibility and appraisal studies and borrowing to only finance development expenditures as per section 107 (2) (d) of PFM Act, 2012.

The County will embrace other contemporary funding options such as the issuance of infrastructure bonds to be achieved through creditworthiness rating.

**e) *Other strategies of resource mobilization***

• ***Establishment of a County Resource Mobilization Committee***

A County Resource mobilization committee comprising multi-sectoral players shall be established to put in place policies and strategies for fundraising to finance County Government programmes and projects in bridging the resource gap. This will include participating in calls for funding proposals and lobbying international charitable institutions for support through their specific renowned interventions.

• ***Revenues from the County's natural resources***

The County is home to the Aberdare Ranges water tower and is the main source of water consumed in Nairobi, Nakuru and Baringo counties. The County proposes to charge for the water leaving the County. The proceeds from this charge will go towards supporting community conservation efforts by implementing projects to their benefit. This policy will be replicated in other County Natural Resources.

- ***Investors' conference***

The County will organize an investors' conferences to mobilize local and international investors including the diaspora by showcasing Nyandarua as an investment destination. The outcome of the conference will result in increased investment and employment creation.

- ***Robust policy and legal framework***

The County Executive and County Assembly will ensure that the County programmes and projects are undertaken in a desired legal framework. This will strengthen governance, accountability and transparency in the implementation. This legal framework will also set out to improve the ease of doing business in the County while grounding certainty in the environment within which the private sector and other development partners operate in.

### 5.3 Asset Management

The following measures will be put in place for effective, efficient and prudent management and administration of County assets:

#### Planning and Acquisition stage

- Mandatory Provision of Documented Plans (Need Assessment, Cost of Operation Assessment, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Alternatives Proposal, Compatibility and Integration assessment report) before initiating requisition.
- Enhance training on the Procurement process including the provision of a County Procurement Procedures manual.
- Mandatory provision of Pre-Acquisition plans for development projects.
- Enhancement of title, and ownership documentation procedures for acquisition purposes.
- Planning controls instituted into the asset acquisition process.

#### Operation and Maintenance stage

- Acquisition and Implementation of Asset Management System.
- Conduct a comprehensive, autonomous Asset Verification and Reporting exercise.
- Centralization of Operation and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, Plant, Machinery and ICT Equipment (limited security, cost monitoring, insurance, assignment and repair).
- Integrate Operation and Maintenance into the Asset Management System.
- Enhance assessment, determination, recording and reporting of Asset Operation and Maintenance Costs based on Asset identifiers, departments and functions.
- Create a central repository for ownership documentation.
- Enhance attribute reporting and correlation between asset operation and maintenance to human resource personnel data for custody and cost reporting.



## Disposal stage

- a) Each Department is to develop its asset disposal framework to integrate the unique nature of assets in the respective assets.
- b) Composition of Disposal committee to include verification requirements.
- c) Develop standardized metrics for disposal determination.
- d) Enhance and implement reporting on asset disposal as an essential part of financial reporting.
- e) Develop, record and train on Asset Disposal processes.
- f) Institute mechanisms for the measurement and standard of requirements for disposal.
- g) Provide disposal registers and records.
- h) Training on disposal mechanisms.

## Monitoring and evaluation stage

The Accounting Officer of every public sector entity is responsible for monitoring assets and liabilities management at the sector level. The Accounting Officer shall also ensure the harmonization of entity assets and liabilities.

Compliance and monitoring will be assessed through quarterly reviews of reports submitted by departments, field verification visits, optimal utilization tools used by entities, review of assets, liabilities and risk registers prepared by entities and regular analytics of information provided.

The Internal Audit directorate will assure compliance of county entities and raise any concerns on assets and liabilities management. The National Treasury will be responsible for ensuring continuous improvement in assets and liabilities management in the public sector.

## 5.4 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 44

*Table 44: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures*

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Strategic	Poor plans and priorities Lack of goodwill Political interference Conflict of interest	Failure to actualize plans Loss and/or misuse of public funds Misallocation of Resources Poor oversight	High	Strategic planning and management  Effective conflict resolution  Partnership and collaboration

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Financial	Inadequate Financial resource Unrealised revenue targets Untimely exchequer release of funds Embezzlement of funds Non-compliant financial reporting	Stalling of projects High cost of project implementation Poor returns from investments Mismanagement of assets /liabilities	High	Development and implementation of a resource enhancement plan.  Effective Cashflow projection plans  Asset management  Enforce full Compliance with the PFM Act
Operational	Inadequate human resource capacity	Failed /poor service delivery	High	Adequate staffing and Continuous training.
	Flawed processes			Succession planning and management
	Unavailability/ systems failure			Strengthening internal control systems.
Reputational	Adverse media coverage and public attitude	Loss of stakeholder confidence	Medium	Public involvement and participation  Effective communication strategy
Compliance	Non-compliance with existing laws and procedures	Breaches of compliance and regulatory requirements Legal Liabilities and/ or loss	Medium	Punitive measures in place
External	Climate change	Drought, floods and crop failure	High	Adopt climate-smart agriculture
	Rapid Technological changes	Obsolete assets and systems	Medium	Training and retraining of staff on emerging technologies

**LEGAL RISK COMPLIANCE MATRIX**

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/ compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
<b>1. PLANNING</b>						
<b>The Constitution of Kenya, 2010</b>						
	County financial management systems	Art 190 (2) - County governments shall operate financial management systems that comply with any requirements prescribed by national legislation.	Compliant		Low Risk	OK
	Principles of public finance	Art 201 (a) - There shall be openness and accountability, including public participation in financial matters.	Partially Compliant	Several cases filed on alleged failure to hold ideal public participation	Medium Risk	Put in place measures to ensure widespread and meaningful consultation, beyond Sub-County Level
<b>Public Finance Management Act, 2012</b>						
1.	Enforcement of fiscal responsibility principles on of minimum by the National Treasury	Sec.15 (2) (a) – a minimum of 30% of the County budget should be allocated to Development Expenditure	Compliant	Development budget is always within set range.	Low Risk	OK
2.	Enforcement of fiscal responsibility principles by the County Treasury	Sec.107 (2) (b) – a minimum of 30% of the County budget should be allocated to Development Expenditure	Compliant	Development budget is always within set range.	Low Risk	OK

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
3.	County Government deviation from financial objectives	Sec 108 (1) – Circumstances under which a County can deviate from the financial objectives in the relevant County Fiscal Strategy Paper (only on a temporary basis and only if the deviation is required because of a major natural disaster or some other significant unforeseen event).	Compliant	Deviations are within exempted category	Low Risk	OK
4.	Preparation of the County Fiscal Strategy Paper	Sec. 117 (4) – County Treasury to include the County revenues and expenditures in the County Fiscal Strategy Paper and submit to the Assembly by 28 <sup>th</sup> February of every Financial Year	Compliant	Always done within set timelines	Low Risk	OK
5.	Preparation of the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper	Sec 118 (2) (a) - County Treasury to prepare the CBROP with details of the actual fiscal performance in the previous year compared to the budget appropriation for that year.	Compliant	Always done within set timelines	Low Risk	OK



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
6.	Compliance with all the stages of County Government budget process	Sec.125 – Meet all the 9 stages of the budgeting process including Integrated development planning and public participation	Compliant	All stages of budgeting are done	Low Risk	Formation of County technical forums for better consultation and collective responsibility e.g. Directors Forum
7..	Preparation of Development Plan	Sec.126 – A Development Plan with details of services or goods to be provided for each programme and a description of significant capital developments, and be submitted to the County Assembly by 1 <sup>st</sup> September in each year.	Compliant	Always done within set timelines	Low Risk	OK
8.	Preparation of Strategic Plan	Sec.149 (2) (g) – Preparation of a Strategic Plan by Accounting Officers in conformity with the medium-term fiscal framework and objectives of the County.	Compliant	Always done within set requirements	Low Risk	Put in place internal measures at the Department level to ensure meaningful consultation.

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
9.	Budget and budget process for urban areas or cities	Sec. 175 PFMA - Compliance with the budget and budget process for urban areas or cities including develop a strategic plan based on the Integrated Development Plan that is consistent with the County Fiscal Strategy Paper.	Compliant	Always done within set timelines and requirements	Low Risk	OK
<b>County Governments Act, 2012</b>						
1.	Principles of citizen participation in Planning activities.	Sec. 87 – Citizens shall have reasonable access to the process of approval of development proposals, projects and budgets among other frameworks.	Partially Compliant	Several cases filed on alleged failure to hold ideal public participation	Medium Risk	Implement the Nyandarua County Public Participation and Civic Education Act.
2.	Principles of Public Communication	Sec. 93 - communication and access to information by the public in all development activities at the County.	Compliant	Details are available on the website. Request for information Register in place. Complaints registers in place.	Low Risk	OK
3.	Principles of planning and development facilitation	Section 102 (h) - Need to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing, programme implementation and performance review	Non-compliant	The unified system not in place	High Risk	Establish systems and Integrate existing ones



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
4.	Objectives of County planning	S.103 - Compliance with the objectives of County planning including harmonization of the development of County communication system, infrastructure and related services, as well as to uplift the under-developed and marginalized areas of the County.	Partially Compliant	Some systems are in place e.g. communications system	Medium Risk	Establish special programmes /funds for under-developed and marginalized persons and areas of the County
5.	Obligation to plan by the County	Sec 104 (1) and (2) - no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework that integrates economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning, as developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly	Partially Compliant	Some planning frameworks not in place e.g. County Spatial Plan	High Risk	Finalize all aspects of planning frameworks

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
6.	Responsibilities of the County Planning Unit	S.105 (1) The responsibility to among others ensure integrated planning; ensure linkages between the County plans and national government planning framework; collection, collation storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process.	Partially Compliant	Planning is fragmented	Medium Risk	Develop an integrated planning system
7.	Types and purposes of County plans which shall be the basis for all budgeting and spending in a County.	Sec 107 – The Plans are: County Integrated Development Plan; County Sectoral Plans; County Spatial Plan; and Cities and Urban Areas Plans.	Partially compliant	Some plans are not in place	High Risk	Fast-track development of the plans
8.	County Integrated Development Plan	Sec 108 – Elements of the five year County integrated development plan	Compliant	CIDP in place, elements met	Low Risk	Ensure realistic Planning



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
9.	County Sectoral Plan	Sec 109 – Components of the County department's ten-year County sectoral plan as parts of the County integrated development plan	Compliant	Sectoral Plans in place, elements met	Low Risk	Ensure realistic Planning
10.	County Spatial Plan	Sec 110 – Elements of the ten year County GIS based database system spatial plan.	Non-Compliant	County GIS based database system spatial plan not in place	High Risk	Fast-track finalization of the CSP
<b>Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015</b>						
	Responsibilities of Accounting Officer in procurement	Sec 44 (2) they include: ensure that all procurements are within approved budget; ensure procurement plans are prepared in conformity with the medium term fiscal framework and fiscal policy objectives.	Compliant	Requirements are met	Low Risk	OK
	Preparation of annual procurement plan as part of the annual budget preparation process.	Sec 53 (2) An accounting officer shall prepare a realistic annual procurement plan within the approved budget, prior to commencement of each financial year. The plan to be in the format prescribed at Regulation 42.	Compliant	Requirements are met	Low Risk	OK

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/ compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
<b>Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020</b>						
	Additional responsibilities of County Treasury and Procurement function.	Regulation 20 (a) and (d) – County Treasury to develop County-specific procurement and inventory strategies; and	Non-Compliant	County Specific strategies not in place	High Risk	Prioritize development of the strategies
		Regulation 20 (d) and 33 (3) (x) – County Treasury through the procurement function to prepare consolidated procurement and disposal plans for the County.	Compliant	procurement and disposal plans in place	Low Risk	Proper sensitization of relevant officers
	Role of user departments	Regulation 34 (i) - preparing departmental procurement and asset disposal plans and submit to the procurement function	Compliant	Departmental procurement and disposal plans in place	Low Risk	Proper sensitization of relevant officers
<b>Intergovernmental Relations Act No. 2 of 2012</b>						



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Principles of intergovernmental relations	Sec 4 – Recognition and observation of the principles of intergovernmental relations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive and participatory governance;</li> <li>• Respect for the functional and institutional integrity of the two levels of government;</li> <li>• The requirement for consultation and co-operation as provided under Article 6 (2) of the Constitution.</li> </ul>	Compliant	Principles are observed	Low Risk	OK

## 2. ACQUISITION

### The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

	Public Land vests in and is held by the County Government	Art 62 (2) - Public land shall vest in and be held by a County government in trust for the people resident in the County, and shall be administered on their behalf by the National Land Commission.	Partially Compliant	Weak link / uptake of responsibility by NLC	High Risk	Put in place a joint consultation and co-ordination forum
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	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Procurement of goods and services	Art 227 (1) - Public entity contracts for goods or services, shall be done in a system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.	Compliant	IFMIS system in place, requirements met	Low Risk	OK
<b>Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015</b>						
	Responsibility to implement the public procurement and asset disposal policy	Sec 33 (1) PPAD - County Treasury shall be the organ responsible for the implementation of public procurement and asset disposal policy	Compliant	Function is well executed	Low Risk	OK
	Responsibility of Accounting Officer	Sec 44 (2) (d), (e) and (h) - Include ensure proper documentation of procurement proceedings and safe custody of all procurement records; approve and sign contracts; ensuring segregation of procurement processes and functions.	Partially compliant	Largely compliant with responsibility, a few are outstanding.	Medium Risk	Regular training and sensitization on the required; Maintenance of a parallel procurement file by the Department is necessary.



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Development of Departmental Procedures manuals	Sec 45 - Accounting officer should establish systems and procedures to facilitate decision-making for procurement and asset disposal to ensure decisions are made in a systematic and structured way.	Partially Compliant	Some departments are yet to establish systems and procedures.  Inconsistent decisions made.	High Risk	Prioritize establish systems and procedures.
	Functions, composition and procedures of Ad Hoc Evaluation Committee	Sec 46 (4) (b) and (e) – They include:  Consist of three to five members with relevant expertise, appointed on a rotational basis comprising heads of the user department and two other departments; and develop and adopt a procedure/process that will ensure evaluation is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.	Partially compliant	Rotation of staff is not always done.  Constitution of Committee not always complied with.	Medium Risk	Address staffing needs  Training and sensitization of committee roles and responsibilities
	Functions, composition and procedures of Inspection and Acceptance Committee	Sec 48 – Compliance with the appointment, composition, functions and procedures of the Inspection and Acceptance Committee.	Partially compliant	Constitution of Committee not always complied with.  Procedures not always established.	Medium Risk	Address staffing needs.  Training and sensitization of committee roles and responsibilities

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Excessive procurement is prohibited	Sec 53 (3) - Any public officer who knowingly recommends to the accounting officer excessive procurement of items beyond a reasonable consumption of the procuring entity commits an offence.	Compliant	Need based and budgeted Procurement is done	Low Risk	OK
<b>3. Land Act No. 6 of 2012</b>						
	Modes of acquisition of land for public use	Sec 9 (2) (c) - Private land may be converted to public land by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compulsory acquisition;</li> <li>• Reversion of leasehold interest to Government after the expiry of a lease;</li> <li>• Transfers; or</li> <li>• Surrender</li> </ul>	Partially compliant	Some options not explored.	Medium Risk	Exercise right to use all land acquisition modes.  Develop standard procedures for each mode.
	Criteria and Guidelines for compulsory acquisition.	Sec 107 (2) – NLC shall prescribe a criteria and guidelines to be adhered to by the acquiring authorities in the acquisition of land.	Partially Compliant	Fragmented guidelines have been developed	High Risk	National approach to NLC to formulate all relevant guidelines.
<b>4. Public Private Partnerships Act, No. 15 of 2013</b>						



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Functions of the Public Private Partnership Node	17 (1) (i) – The Node shall maintain a record of all documentation and agreements entered into under a PPP.	Non- compliant	Node not in place.	High Risk	Prioritize establishment of the node at the County.
		17 (1) (k) – The Node shall, where applicable, ensure the transfer of assets is in accordance with the terms and conditions of the project agreement at the expiry or early termination of a project agreement.				

### 3. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

#### Public Finance Management Act, 2012

	Management of assets and liabilities	Sec. 153 (1) - Accounting officer to be responsible for managing assets and liabilities of County government entity in such a way as to ensure that the County government entity achieves value for money.	Partially compliant	Responsibility is largely undertaken, but with no standardized system.	High Risk	Develop specific standardized guidelines and forms for use.
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	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
<b>2. Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act, 2015</b>						
	Requisition and issuance of procured items by public / state officers	162 (4) - All procured items assigned for use by a public or state officer shall be requisitioned from and issued by the head of the procurement function of a procuring entity.	Partially compliant	Responsibility is undertaken by different officers	High Risk	Compliance with the law is required.
	Manuals and Guidelines for inventory, stores and asset management.	162 (6) - The Authority shall issue manuals and guidelines regarding all aspects of inventory, stores and asset management.	Partially compliant	Authority has developed several manuals and guidelines, but are highly fragmented making uniformed implementation hard.	Medium Risk	Consolidation / Harmonization of manuals and guidelines is necessary.
<b>3. Land Act, No. 6 of 2012</b>						
	Management of Public Land	Sec 8 (a) – NLC shall manage public land on behalf of the County Government. They shall identify all public land, prepare and keep a database of the land which shall be geo-referenced.	Partially compliant	Geo-referencing not done. Weak inter-governmental relations with NLC	High Risk	Improve inter-governmental relations. Establish joint consultation and collaboration structures



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Guidelines on the management of public land	Sec 10 - NLC shall prescribe guidelines for the management of public land which shall indicate management priorities and operational principles for the management of public land resources for identified uses.	Non-compliant	Guidelines for the management of public land not in place.	High Risk	NLC to fast-track guidelines for the management of public land
	Buildings on Leased public Land to pass to County Government upon determination of term	Sec 25 (1) - All buildings on public land leased or occupied under a license for a term exceeding 30 years shall upon determination of lease pass to the County government without payment of compensation, unless expressly stated to the contrary in a lease or license. In the case of a lease for a term not exceeding 30 years, they shall pass to the County if not removed by the lessee within three months of the termination, unless the NLC elects to purchase those buildings.	Non-compliant	No leasing system is in place.	High Risk	Put in place a leasing system, with a management and monitoring function.  Develop a Leasing Policy.

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
<b>4. National Land Commission Act, No. 5 of 2012</b>						
	Functions of the NLC with regard to management of public land.	5 (1) (a) – NLC shall manage public land on behalf of the national and County governments.	Non-Compliant	Weak execution of mandate by NLC.	High Risk	Take a national approach to ensure NLC complies with legal provisions
<b>5. Public Private Partnerships Act, No. 15 of 2013</b>						
	Responsibility of contracting authority (County) for protection of property.	65 (4) – Where a PPP involves the use by the private party of a contracting authority's property the Agreement shall not deprive the contracting authority of the responsibility for ensuring that the property is appropriately protected against forfeiture, theft, loss and wastage etc.	Non-Compliant	Note not in place	High Risk	Establish the Node.  Training and sensitization of members.



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Right of contracting authority to inspect PPP premises	Sec 70 - A private party shall grant to an agent or employee of the contracting authority, access to the project premises, site and storage facilities for the purpose of carrying out an inspection.	Non-Compliant	Note not in place	High Risk	Establish the Node.  Training and sensitization of members.
<b>4. DISPOSAL</b>						
<b>1. Public Finance Management Act, 2012</b>						
	Role of accounting officer in Disposal of assets	Sec 153 (2) - Accounting officer for a County government entity shall dispose of assets only in terms of an Act of Parliament pursuant to Article 227 of the Constitution and shall ensure that the proceeds from all asset disposals are credited into a bank account of the entity.	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place.  Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.
<b>2. Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015</b>						
	Segregation of processes and functions in asset disposal	Sec 45 (4) - All asset disposal processes shall be handled by different persons in respect of identification, consolidation, preparation of a disposal plan, pricing and the disposal itself.	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place.  Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.

Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
Preparation of Annual Asset Disposal Plan by accounting officers.	Sec 53 (4) - All asset disposals shall be planned by the accounting officer concerned through annual asset disposal plan in a format set out in the Regulations. The Disposal Plan shall be in the format prescribed at Regulation 176 of the PPADR, 2020.	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place. Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.
Reservation of 30% of budgetary allocation to special groups	Sec 53 (6) - All procurement and asset disposal planning shall reserve a minimum of thirty per cent of the budgetary allocations for enterprises owned by women, youth, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place. Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.
Establishment of Assets Disposal Committee	Sec 163 (1) - An accounting officer to establish a disposal committee for the purpose of disposal of unserviceable, obsolete, obsolescent, or surplus stores, equipment or assets.	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place. Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Disposal procedure	Sec 164 – Compliance with the steps, responsible persons and procedure of asset disposal	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place. Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.
	Methods of disposal	Sec 165 – Compliance with applicable methods of disposal and prescribed procedures.	Compliant	Asset Disposal Policy in place. Systems in place.	Low Risk	Training and Sensitization of officers.

### 3. Land Act, No. 6 of 2012

	Conversion of public land to private land	Sec 9 (2) (a) - public land may be converted to private land by alienation	Partially Compliant	Guidelines and structures are not in place.	High Risk	Fast-track development of guidelines
	Conversion of public land to Community land	Sec 9 (2) (b) - public land may be converted to community land subject to public needs or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or land use planning.	Partially Compliant	Guidelines and structure are not in place.	High Risk	Fast-track development of guidelines
	County Assembly's approval be sought	Sec 9 (3) - Any substantial transaction involving the conversion of public land to private land shall require approval by the County assembly.	Partially Compliant	Guidelines and structure are not in place.	High Risk	Fast-track development of guidelines

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Criteria and manner of allocation of public land to private entities	Sec 12 (1) (2) and (7) - The NLC may allocate public land on behalf of the County Government, with the applicable exemptions and requirements.	Partially Compliant	Guidelines and structure are not in place.  Weak execution of function by NLC	High Risk	Fast-track development of guidelines.
	Regulations prescribing the requirements, manner and criteria for allocation of public land.	Sec 12 (11) and (12) and Sec 14 - NLC shall make regulations prescribing the criteria for allocation of public land and for connected matters.	Non-Compliant	Regulations and structure are not in place.	High Risk	Fast-track development of regulations.
<b>4. The Privatization Act No. 2 of 2005</b>						
	Responsibility of corporations scheduled for privatization towards assets	Sec 33 (4) – A state corporation scheduled for privatization shall not allow the assets of the State corporation to be dissipated / degenerated.  Sec 33 (5) - A State corporation scheduled for privatization shall maintain an up to date register of fixed assets among others.	TBA			



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Contents of privatization proposal	Sec 24 (a) – The privatization proposal shall set out among others: the assets being proposed for privatization including the purpose of the establishment or existence of the assets; and the extent to which the purpose has been met by the assets or operations including any inadequacies in meeting that purpose.	TBA			

## 5. RECORDING AND REPORTING

### 1. Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015

	Use of standard procurement and asset disposal documents	58. (1) - An accounting officer shall use standard procurement and asset disposal documents issued by the Authority in all procurement and asset disposal proceedings.	Compliant	Standard documents are used.	Low Risk	OK
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	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Maintenance of Procurement Records	68. (1) - An accounting officer shall keep records for each procurement for at least six years after the resulting contract has been completed or, if no contract resulted, after the procurement proceedings were terminated.	Non-Compliant	Centralized custody of procurement records is practiced.  Respective accounting officers do not maintain departmental parallel files.	High Risk	Establish procurement registries at departmental level
	Maintenance of a proper filling system.	68 (6) - An accounting officer shall maintain a proper filing system with clear links between procurement and expenditure files that facilitates an audit trail.	Non-Compliant	Centralized custody of procurement records is practiced.  Respective accounting officers do not maintain departmental parallel files.	High Risk	Establish procurement registries at departmental level
	Recording of goods, works and services in a prescribed inventory	Sec 159 (2) - An accounting officer shall record goods, works and services received in an inventory of the procuring entity as shall be prescribed. The annual consolidated inventory shall be in the format prescribed at Regulation 166.	Compliant	Prescribed inventory in place	Low Risk	OK



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	Control and management of inventory, stores and assets. Technology may be used.	161 (1) - An accounting officer shall set up an inventory management system to be managed by the head of the procurement function. 160 (3) – An inventory management and control software may be used to assist in meeting objectives of sound supply chain management.	Partially compliant	Inventory management system not implemented in the ideal degree.  Use of technology not explored.	Medium Risk	Develop an ICT-driven standardized Inventory management system,
	Accounting for inventory, stores and assets purchased before use.	162 (1) - An accounting officer shall ensure that all inventory, stores and assets purchased are first properly accounted for before use, and secondly they are put in proper use as intended.	Partially compliant	Inventory management system not implemented in the ideal degree.  Use of technology not explored.	Medium Risk	Develop an ICT-driven standardized Inventory management system,
	Inspection of stores, inventory and stock taking.	162 (2) - The head of procurement function shall arrange for quarterly inspection to the stores, and conduct quarterly and annual inventory and stock taking and submit the report to the accounting officer	Partially compliant	Timelines for inspection and stock taking are not strictly observed	High Risk	Automation of systems will assist greatly

	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
<b>2. Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020</b>						
	Register of Assets	Regulation 170 (1) - An accounting officer of a procuring entity shall be responsible for maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession.	Partially Compliant	Inventories not maintained to ideal degree. Responsibilities not clearly spelt out / segregated.	High Risk	Prescribe standard formats. Automation of systems will assist greatly.
		Regulation 170 (6) - The County treasury shall maintain a consolidated asset register of all moveable and immovable inventory and assets within their jurisdictions		Register formats need harmonization and standardization		
<b>3. Public Finance Management Act, 2012</b>						
	Custodian of inventory of assets	Sec. 104 (1) (g) - County Treasury is the custodian of the inventory of the County government's assets	Partially Compliant	Lack of standardized asset register formats. Incomplete information on asset registers.	High Risk	Prescribe standard formats. Automation of systems will assist greatly.
<b>4. Land Act No. 6 of 2012</b>						



	Legal / regulatory requirement	Legal provisions	Indication/compliance status	Reasons for compliance status	Risk type (based on degree of compliance)	Recommended action
	NLC to maintain a land register of all public land	Sec 9 (4) - NLC shall keep a register containing: (a) list of public land converted to private land by alienation; (b) names and addresses of all persons whose land has converted to public land through compulsory acquisition or reversion of leasehold; and (c) community land converted to either private or public land.	Partially compliant	Register not optimally maintained and updated.	High Risk	Strengthen communication and relations with NLC

**5. The Privatization Act No. 2 of 2005**

	Annual Reports of a privatized entity	16 (2) (b) - Where a State corporation was privatized during the year, the annual report shall contain a statement of the assets and liabilities of the State corporation and the proceeds from the privatization.	TBA			
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## CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

### 6.0 Overview

The Kenyan constitution outlines a legal process that mandates the creation of monitoring and evaluation systems for County Governments. These systems must be utilized by the government to enhance transparency and accountability. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, requires the use of M&E mechanisms in developing and executing government policies, programs, and projects, as well as in managing resources at both levels of government.

The County Governments Act No.17 of 2012 assigns the County government the duty of developing a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), which must include a monitoring and evaluation section. Section 108(1) specifies this requirement “There shall be a five-year plan CIDP for each county which shall have *(a) clear goals and objectives (b) an implementation plan with clear outcomes (c) provisions for monitoring and evaluation; (d) and clear reporting mechanism.*” Under Section 47 of the County Government Act, 2012, the County Executive Committee is expected to design a performance system which will evaluate performance of the county public service in relation to the implementation of county policies, projects and programmes.

The Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan 3 will be monitored and evaluated throughout its implementation using a participatory approach involving the government, private sector, development partners, non-state actors, and members of the public. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will guide the County Government in tracking the progress made towards achieving the desired outcomes of the plan. This approach is recognized as a critical tool for supporting coordinated development in the County.

To support this, a CIDP 3 Indicator handbook will be developed with emphasis on the outcome indicators to ensure that the earmarked programmes result to transformation of livelihoods. Further, reference to the core county indicators is intimated by the CIMES.

During monitoring, those responsible for implementing programmes and projects will be required to collect both qualitative and quantitative data systematically to track progress towards the planned targets. This data will give implementers and other interested parties an idea of how much progress has been made in meeting the set objectives. The monitoring process will follow a framework that outlines the identification of indicators, the collection of indicator data, the frequency of data collection, who is responsible for collecting the data, how the data will be analyzed, utilized, reported and shared.

To address particular questions about development interventions, an evaluation will be conducted, focusing primarily on the reasons for achieving or not achieving the results, their relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The evaluations can be either internal or external, and stakeholders will be involved throughout all phases of the process, including planning, data collection, analysis, reporting, feedback, dissemination, and review of follow-up actions.

The Monitoring and Evaluation processes, methods and tools will be guided by the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) Guidelines, Kenya Norms and Standards for Monitoring and Evaluation and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines.



## 6.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

In line with County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES), the CIDP 3 will be monitored and evaluated through various multistage levels. The CIMES structure will encompass;

- The County Executive Committee,
- The County Monitoring and evaluation Committee comprising of chief officers,
- The technical committee comprising of the County Directors,
- The sectoral committees which will comprise of sector specific departments' technical officers,
- The Sub County committee comprising the Sub County heads of departments,
- The ward committee comprising the departmental heads at ward level, and
- The project management committee.

The County M&E unit under the department responsible for economic planning will co-ordinate the monitoring and evaluation function and will work closely with the statistics unit. In addition, the service delivery unit will complement the monitoring and evaluation unit in tracking the CIDP 3 implementation. Capacity building and establishment of frameworks will be undertaken to ensure that the M&E function is professionally executed. This function will be institutionalized in all county entities to enable preparation and release of the requisite reports.

To streamline the M&E function, national government and other non-state actors will be included in the CIMES framework.

To oversight the CIDP 3 implementation, County Assembly sectoral Committees will be responsible.

## 6.2 M&E Capacity

To evaluate policies, projects, and programmes in accordance with CIDP 3, the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) will be employed. This system will be connected to the County performance management system, which handles strategic planning, work planning, target-setting, tracking performance and reporting. The data for CIMES targets and indicators will be obtained from surveys and administrative data collected by the County statistics/planning office, as well as other County sectors and agencies. The results of CIMES analysis will determine if the resources allocated to CIDP investment programmes are producing the desired outcomes, impacts and benefits for the County residents. The M&E unit has been allocated a budget and a vehicle for M&E purposes and possesses the necessary skills and technical expertise to monitor and evaluate all programmes.

At the County level, the M&E unit will be an important player in the production of M&E information. Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports will be prepared and submitted on quarterly basis. Further, County Half Year Monitoring and Evaluation Report will also be prepared to capture progress during half year period. Finally, a County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report is to be produced and this will culminate in the production of the County Annual progress report (C-APR). These progress reports will outline the achievements of the sector targets, the challenges and provide recommendations on the implementation of the CIDP.

In a legislative context, CIMES (County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System) reports on how County Government programmes and operations are to be submitted directly to the County Assembly and the Senate regularly, through ADP reviews and CoMEC reports. The aim is to enhance the transparency and accountability of County Government operations with members of the County

Assembly and County residents. e-CIMES will gather aggregated data at each devolved level from village to Ward to Sub-County to County.

### 6.3 M&E Outcome Indicators

To gauge the quantity and quality of service delivery results, outcome indicators will be utilized. These indicators will answer the question “How will we know success when we see it?” and will focus on a result-based monitoring and evaluation system. Performance will be assessed based on institutional, sectoral, individual and policy accomplishments towards predetermined targets at all administrative levels. Evidence will be collected and analyzed to influence decision-making. The budget allocation at all levels will be monitored to guarantee efficient and effective utilization and maximize value for money.



*CIDP III Technical Committee*



Table 45: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value	Mid Term Year	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE, ADMINISTRATION AND DEVOLUTION</b>						
Administration and Devolution	Efficient and effective service delivery to the citizenry	Level of implementation of service charters	0%	2022	50%	100%
	Proportion of service request fulfilled	50%	2022	80%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
	Number of service delivery innovations	0%	2022	50%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
	Level of customer satisfaction in services delivered	50%	2022	70%	90%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
Enforcement and Compliance	Compliance with County laws and security of County assets.	Number of County assets and installations secured	100%	2022	100%	100%
	Proportion of County Installations insecurity cases resolved	90%	2022	100%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
	Proportion of non-compliance with the County laws cases resolved	95%	2022	100%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
	Number of County public events participated and secured	60%	2022	80%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
	Level of public satisfaction with enforcement of law and order	70%	2022	90%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution
	Number of joint initiatives with the community	0%	2022	50%	100%	Department of Public Administration and Devolution

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline		Mid Term		End Term		Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year	Target	Year	Target		
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>									
Health infrastructure and equipment	Improved access to health care facilities	Average distance from one health facility to the next	7km	2021	6		5km		COH
	Provision of adequate health care in the health facilities	Additional specialized services offered in level four facilities	0	2021	2		5		COH
Curative and rehabilitative services	Improved accessibility of basic health services.	Doctor-patient ratio per 10000	5 per 100,000	2022	7 per 100,000		10 per 100,000		COH
	Percentage reduction of patients referred to private pharmacies.	15%	2022	50%		80%		COH	
	Percentage reduction in patients referred to specialized hospitals.	10%	2022	5%		3%		COH	
	Average time spent by patients in the health facility.	2 hours	2022	1.5hr		1 hour		COH	
	Increase skilled delivery coverage	40	2021	60		75		COH	
	Increase immunization coverage	85	2021	90		95		COH	
	Percentage increase in level of automation.	5%	2022	20%		50%		CECMH	
	Reduce patient waiting time(minutes)	25	2021	20		15		COH	
	Increase 4 <sup>th</sup> Ante Natal Clinic Visit coverage	42	2021	48		50		COH	
	Reduce maternal Mortality rate per 100,000	60	2021	54		42		COH	
	Percentage increase in medical emergencies timely responded by ambulance services	11	2022	3		6		COH	
Solid waste and cemetery management	Improved environmental health across the County	Increase the tonnage of solid waste disposed into the designated disposal sites.	1,092	2022	1,456		1,820		Dept. of Health
	Improved solid waste and human remains disposal.	Complete the cemeteries' operations Manual	0	2022	50%		100%		Dept. of Health



Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline Value		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	2022	2022	100%	
Preventive and promotive services	Improved health practices at the household and community level	Reduced the prevalence of water borne disease in the County.					COH
	Improved water and food quality control	Proportion of population using safety managed water (tested)	2022	50%	100%	100%	COH
		Proportion of food premises inspected for compliance on food safety	2022	50%	100%	100%	
	Improved nutrition	Prevalence of stunting growth	29.4	2021	29	28	COH
	Improved health care service delivery	Lead time to acquire and distribute health products (days)	30	2021	20	15	COH
	A motivated and efficient health workforce	Staffing level as compared to the recommended	55%	2021	70%	100%	COH
Healthcare management and support		Proportion of staff promoted	50%	2021	70%	100%	COH
<b>EDUCATION, GENDER, CHILDREN, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
ECDE Development	Improved access to ECD Education	Percentage of ECDE transition rate to primary school	90%	2022	95%	100%	Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services
VTCs Development	Improved livelihood and participation in social-economic development	No. of VTCs trainees that have completed and are certified	6188	2022	900	1800	Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services
Children	Improved child wellbeing	No. of vulnerable children supported	200	2022	2000	2000	Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services
Gender affairs	Improved gender equality and equity	No. of persons supported	30,000	2022	20,000	20,000	Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services
Culture	Reclaimed cultural centres and heritage sites	Amount of revenue collected from preserved heritage sites and cultural centres	0	2022	5M	10M	Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline			Mid Term			End Term			Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year	Target	Value	Year	Target	Value	Year	Target	
Social services	Improved wellbeing of individuals and community	No. of persons supported to improve their well being	3,200	2022	7,000	14,000						Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services
Alcohol drink control and civic education	Improved Compliance with the County alcohol drinks management and control Act	Percentage level of compliance achieved on alcohol drink control	70%	2022	80%	95%						Department of Education, children, gender affairs, culture and social services
<b>YOUTH EMPOWERMENT, SPORTS AND THE ARTS</b>												
Youth Empowerment, Sports and the Arts	Improved livelihoods and selfreliance	Additional number of youth employed	500	2022	1300	2000						CGN (Dan Church Aid) ILO(International Labour Organization) Generation Kenya GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, MSE/A, youth enterprise fund,
	Reduced vices	Percentage of reduced crime rate	0	2022	15	30						CGN GGN National Gvt
	Enhanced talent database	Percentage of increased talent in the database	0	2022	30	80						
<b>TRADE, INDUSTRIALIZATION, TOURISM, CO-OPERATIVES</b>												
Financial and Trade Services	Increased market traders	Proportion increase of market traders			20%	50%						DottCI
	Increased number of traders accessing financial services	Proportion of traders accessing financial services			30%	60%						DottCI
Investment Promotion and Development	Improved ease of doing business	Percentage of business accessing Nyandarua County Trade / Biashara fund	0	2022	20%	40%						DottCI



Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Industrial Development	Accelerated local economic development	Percentage Increase in cottage establishment Number of quality assurance trainings leading to High quality products			10%	30%	DotTCI
Cooperative Development	Increased income for the members	Percentage increase in cooperatives societies benefiting from collective bargaining agreement			7	15	DotTCI
Tourism Development and Marketing	Increased jobs opportunities and revenues for the County.	Percentage increase in the number of hospitality facilities established Percentage increase in revenue collection			10%	20%	DotTCI
<b>AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES</b>							
<b>Crop development</b>	Enhanced food security and improved livelihoods	The percentage of food insecure population	39%	2022	32%	25%	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries
<b>Agricultural Institutions support</b>	Enhanced farm incomes, technical capacity, and sustainable production	The percentage of farmers Applying appropriate technologies	35%	2022	45%	55%	
<b>Agribusiness</b>	Improved income for Agripreneurs	Average income generated from Agribusiness per household annually	Kes. 111,305	2022	Kes. 116,870	Kes. 122,714	
<b>Livestock Production</b>	Improved livestock productivity for wealth creation	The percentage of income generated from livestock production	55%	2022	60%	65%	
<b>Veterinary services Development</b>	Safe and high-quality animals and animal products	The number of outbreaks of notifiable animal diseases per year	10	2022	5	4	
		The percentage of inspected meat consumed	90%	2022	90%	95%	
		The percentage of farmers using Artificial insemination/breeding technologies					
<b>Fisheries Development</b>	Increased fish production, safe fish and fish products, and betterment of livelihood.	60% The amount of fish harvested Average Income earned from fish and fish products (Kes) Fish consumption levels	2.8 Tones Kes.559,000 11%	2022	65% 3.4T Kes.700,000 2022	70% 4.0T Kes.820,000 18%	
		25%					

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline		Mid Term		End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year	Target	Year		
<b>ROADS, TRANSPORT, ENERGY, PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING</b>								
Roads and Transport Development	An efficient transport network for a prosperous County	Percentage of roads upgraded to all weather	60	2022	75	95	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	
	Proportion of villages accessing markets (New roads)	Proportion of villages accessing markets (New roads)	60	2022	75	95	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	
	Proportion of urban and market centres with improved transport network and drainage	Proportion of urban and market centres with improved transport network and drainage	30	2022	60	85	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	
	Reduction of time taken to access social amenities and services.	Reduction of time taken to access social amenities and services.	50	2022	75	95	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	
	Percentage reduction in cost of transport	Percentage reduction in cost of transport	50	2022	75	95	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	
Public Works	Modern and sound government infrastructure	Percentage of design and documentation requests from Client Departments processed	387/411 No. (94%) requests from Client Departments processed	2022		100%	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	
	Amount of office space provided for the County Executive	Amount of office space provided for the County Executive	≈1200m <sup>2</sup>	2022		≈8400m <sup>2</sup>	Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	



Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline			Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year	Target			
Energy development	Reliable, affordable and sustainable energy to spur Social economic development	Number of residences provided for the County leadership	1 No.	2022		3 No.		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
		Amount of office space provided for the Department of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy	≈300m <sup>2</sup>	2022		≈2100m <sup>2</sup>		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
		Additional number of households installed with renewable alternative sources of energy	32 (32 biogas units installed by mirangine energy center, none by the County)	2022	63	125		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
		Additional number of households connected to the national grid	138,044	2022	13,804	27,608		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
								Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy
		Percentage reduction in electricity bills for County lighting -Solar floodlights	0%	2022	24%	48%		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
		Reduce average response time to respond to emergencies	*****	2022	100%	100%		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
		Number of affordable housing projects lobbied from development partners	300	2022	70%	100%		Dept. of Public Works, Roads, Transport, Housing and Energy
<b>WATER, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES</b>								
Water Development	Improved Access to quality, adequate and reliable water supply	No. (%) of households with access to quality, adequate and reliable water supply	46,782	2022	54,393	62,004		water department
		No. of irrigation infrastructure constructed						

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline			Mid Term		End Term		Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	
Environment Management and conservation.	A clean, safe and healthy environment	Proportion of people living in a clean, safe and healthy environment	45%	2022	65%	100%				water department
Climate Change Resilience	Improved community resilience to climate change impacts within the County	No. of households benefiting from improved resilience to climate change impacts	23,400	2022	27,200	31,000				water department
Natural Resources Management	Enhance sustainability in management of natural resources	Proportion of Land Area Under Forest Cover No. of wetlands and other protected areas conserved	26.20%	2021	35%	50%				water department/ KFS

### OL'KALOU MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Services	Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality	Percentage increase in revenue collection Percentage increase in new business established			20%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Ol'kalou municipality
	Improved infrastructures	Percentage increase in KM of roads upgraded Percentage increase in KM of walkways constructed			20%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Ol'kalou municipality
		Percentage increase in Length of drainages			20%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Ol'kalou municipality
		Percentage increase in area of town beautified			20%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Ol'kalou municipality
		Percentage increase in markets amenities constructed			10%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Ol'kalou municipality
	Environmental and Social Safeguards	Increase in tonnage of solid waste collected and disposed	400	2022	600	800	800	800	800	Ol'kalou municipality
		Increase in area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of land planted with trees		2022	100	200	200	200	200	Ol'kalou municipality
		No. of premises inspected for food and water safety compliance		2022	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ol'kalou municipality
	Improved disaster management	Percentage decrease in time taken to respond to emergencies		2022	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ol'kalou municipality
		Level of implementation of disaster command system		2022	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ol'kalou municipality



LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN PLANNING		2022	50%	100%	Ol Kalou municipality
Survey and mapping	Improved sports facilities	Percentage increase in sporting participation.			
Physical planning services	Enhanced land boundary management	Percentage reduction in conflicts resolved	29	2022	50%
	Implementation of County Spatial Plan	Percentage decrease in time taken to access to development information	-	2022	50%
	Physical and Land Use Development	Approved action area plans for the identified sites	0	2022	50%
	Plans for various urban centres	Well planned urban centres with requisite services	25%	2022	40%
	Classification of urban centres into municipalities, towns and market centres	Approved plans for the squatter settlements	19	2022	80%
	Planning and revision of Plans for Squatter Villages	Reduced time taken to access planning	1-30 days	2022	1-20 days
Urban Development	improved development planning	Reduced time taken to approve building plans	30 days	2022	14 days
	improved urban service provision	Percentage increase in revenue collected in urban centers	-	2022	50%
		Increased number of towns upgraded to municipal status	1	2022	2
					3

Land Administration and Management	Improved land management	Percentage increase in development area	2022	50%	100%	Department of lands
		Percentage increase in land issues resolved	20	2022	50%	100%
		Level of land management Information system developed	0%	2022	50%	100%
		Increased no of Residents Empowered on land related information	0	2022	10%	50%
<b>FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND ICT</b>						
Public Finance management	Improved service delivery	Proportionate of Budget implementation	0.81	2022	95%	100%
Internal Audit management	Risk management and reduction	Proportionate of Budget implementation	0.81	2022	95%	100%
Supply chain management	Improved service delivery	Proportionate of Budget implementation	0.81	2022	95%	100%
Revenue and Business Development	Improved fiscal sustainability	Increased revenue collection	473 Million	2022	975 Million	2.1 Billion
Economic planning and development	Better allocation of resources	Economic Growth	2.5% of GDP	2021	3.00%	3.50%



#### 6.4 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Data management is essential for proper planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of public sector programmes and it involves data collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination. Data collection will include the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods and tools. Quantitative methods include community surveys; interviews; and observations. Qualitative methods will include various participatory learning methods using visual, interviewing and group tools and exercises. Data analysis will actively involve various categories of programme stakeholders in the critical analysis of successes, constraints, and the formulation of strategies, conclusions and lessons learned. Data analysis methods are mainly through tables, graphs, pie charts, histograms, and percentages.

To facilitate this, the County statistics unit will be operationalized under the department responsible for economic planning to provide a documentation and information centre. The statistics unit will be established through the development of a statistics policy and an Act. The unit will be well resourced to undertake the devolved statistics function. It will work very closely with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA) in management of statistics and surveys. It will be preparing periodic statistical publications such as the County Annual Statistical Abstract which captures all the County data including the one for programmes implementation under the CIDP3. The statistics function will be institutionalized across the sectors to ensure that the generation, collation and dissemination of data is well co-ordinated. Data collection tools and reporting tools will be developed and supplied to all County entities. Automation of data collection and archiving will help in realtime access to development information. Quality assurance on the County statistics will be conducted to ensure authenticity. Comparison with national baselines will continuously be carried out to ensure the County affairs are kept in sync acceptable standards.

Reporting of the collated data will be done through various media, both hardware and software. Quarterly and annual publications will be publicized through structured meetings, and the County website. The Information and documentation centre will store the statistics reports for retrieval when needed. Data will be analyzed and availed in to suit the various stakeholder demands. This will in turn support economic modelling, research and evidence-based development as part of programme management. A feedback mechanism on the statistics reports to establish the challenges, successes and weaknesses in the projects and programmes implementation.

The County Annual Progress Report (CAPR) is a requirement by the County Governments Act outlining the progress made by the County Government towards achieving its goals and objectives. Its preparation is done annually in reference to the performance of the previous financial year and should be ready within 90 days after the lapse of the previous financial year. The progress reported should focus on areas of governance, social services, infrastructure, environmental management and economic development. The report should be based on reliable data from sources which include but not limited to stakeholder consultation, surveys, and field visits. The CAPR should be approved by the County Executive Committee and shared with relevant County Government stakeholders.

The monitoring and evaluation reports should clearly communicate on the extent to which the County programmes are addressing issues such as sustainable development goals, climate change, gender and regional balance.

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

The CAPR upon preparation and approval should be availed to all interested stakeholders. Data dissemination and citizen engagement are done through publication of reports, organized meetings, barazas, electronic and print media, County website and public participation. The communication of programme implementation will also be translated into indigenous languages to ensure that they are understandable.

The effectiveness of the programmes in realization of the claim holders needs can only be affirmed from the beneficiaries. A robust feedback mechanism will be created to ensure that the citizenry can provide their response on how well service delivery is carried out. Some of the modes of getting feedback include conducting *barazas*, use of automated feedback platforms through the County website, use of questionnaires and surveys. This will provide the County with quality and timely feedback. In case of any grievance associated with service delivery, the feedback systems will support the redress of the same in an amicable manner. Through integrated feedback mechanism and open-door policy, value for money, accountability and good governance will be enhanced.

Further, the feedback systems will smoothen future decision-making processes.

To strengthen service delivery programme implementation, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and feedback management as well as institutionalizing of the same in the public service. To continuously improve the systems in line with *gemba kaizen* principle, peer learning on best practices should be advocated. Identification of peer entities both public and private will be inevitable to ensure that the County's monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems are strengthened and in line with enviable standards. The Council of Governors (CoG), together with some state departments have been instrumental in advocating for County peer review events of which Nyandarua was a beneficiary.

Peer learning will also be encouraged across County sectors to ensure that best practices are diffused within themselves.

## 6.6 Evaluation Plan

The evaluation of the CIDP will be done in the mid-term and end term. The mid-term evaluation will assess the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and timelines. This will be carried in 2025. On the other hand, the CIDP End term evaluation will be done after the plan period in 2027 and it will seek to explore the following thematic issues:

- **Effectiveness (Impact):** The extent to which the implementation of CIDP programmes met the set-out objectives and strategies.
- **Lessons Learnt:** Documentation of the lessons learnt for future decision making.
- **Feedback:** Disseminate lessons learnt, best practices, achievements and challenges faced that inform the preparation of the next plan.

*Table 46: 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 (Kes.)	Source of Funding
1	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CECM Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	June 2025	Sept 2025	Kes 5 million	CGN
2	CIDP	End term Review of the Third Generation CIDP	Lessons learnt from implementation of the CIDP	Improve on development of fourth Generation CIDP.	CECM Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 5 million	CGN
3	Health Sector Programmes	Rapid Evaluation of the Health Sector programmes	Increased access to health Services	Improve the delivery of health services	CECM Health Services	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
4	Roads, Transport, Energy, Public Works and Housing Sector Programmes	Evaluation of the Infrastructure Sector programmes	Improved County infrastructure	Improve County transport network, access to County clean energy and affordable housing.	CECM Roads, Transport, Energy, Public Works and Housing	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
5	Water, Environment, Climate change and Natural resources	Evaluation of the Water and Environment sector programmes	Increased access to clean potable water in a clean safe environment	Improve on accessibility to clean water in a clean environment	CECM Water, Environment, Climate change and Natural resources	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
6	Youth Empowerment, Sports and the Arts Sector Programmes	Evaluation of the Youth and Sports Sector programmes	Increased youth empowerment	Improve Youth affairs	CECM Youth Empowerment, Sports and the Arts	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
7	Public Service, Administration and Devolution Sector Programmes	Evaluation of the County administration Sector programmes	Improved service delivery in Public Service	Improve service delivery	CECM Public Service, Administration and Devolution	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN

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 (Kes.)	Source of Funding
8	Trade, Industrialization, Tourism, Cooperatives Sector Programmes	Evaluation of business development Sector program	Increased businesses	Improve business environment in the County	CECM Trade, Industrialization, Tourism, Cooperatives	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
9	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sector Programmes	Evaluation of Agriculture Sector program	Improved food security and household incomes	Improve food security and household incomes	CECM Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
10	Education, Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services Sector Programmes	Evaluation of Education and Social Services Sector program	Increased access to quality Education and social services	Improve education standards and social welfare	CECM Education, Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
11	Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development Sector Programmes	Evaluation of the Land management and Urban Development Sector programmes	Improved Land management and Urban Development	Improve land use and urban planning	CECM Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
12	Finance Economic planning and ICT Sector Programmes	Evaluation of Finance, planning and ICT Sector Programmes	Increased accountability, resource mobilization & allocation	Improve accountability, resource mobilization & allocation	CECM Finance Economic planning and ICT Sector Programmes	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN
13	Governance sector	Evaluation of governance sector	Improved service delivery	Improve human resource management and legal services,	County secretary County attorney	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kes 2 million	CGN



## Annex 1-County Factsheet

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
<b>County Area</b>		
Total area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	3245	580,609
Non-arable land ('000 Ha)	83	4,867
Arable land ('000 Ha)	270	52,047
Size of gazetted forests ('000 Ha)	52.6	2,500.0
Size of non-gazetted forests ('000 Ha)	0.094	1,729.6
Total Forest Area ('000 Ha)	52.7	4,229.60
Approximate forest cover (%)	16.13	7.14
Water mass (Km <sup>2</sup> )	43.3	29,391
<b>TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE</b>		
Lowest altitude (metres)	1,411	-
Highest (metres)	3999	5,197
Temperature		
range:	High <sup>0</sup> C Low <sup>0</sup> C	23.53 11.23
		34.00 10.00
Rainfall	High (mm) Low (mm)	1700.00 700.00
		2000.00 250.00
Average relative humidity (%)	71.5	71.06
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour)	8.2	15
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES (2019 KPHC)</b>		
Total population	682,740	47,564,299
Total Male population	335,847	23,548,059
Total Female population	346,896	24,014,716
Sex ratio (Male: Female)	0.97	0.98
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)	721,112
	End of plan period (2027)	746,009
Infant population (<1 year)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,767 7,423 <b>15,190</b>
Population under five	Female Male <b>Total</b>	38,588 38,275 <b>76,863</b>
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female Male <b>Total</b>	22,561 22,781 <b>45,342</b>
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female Male <b>Total</b>	61,986 64,145 <b>126,131</b>
Secondary school age group (14 -17) years	Female Male	32,401 34,941

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,342</b>	<b>4,583,396</b>
<b>School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum</b>			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female	22,561	1,860,075
	Male	22,781	1,885,132
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45,342</b>	<b>3,745,207</b>
Primary school age group (6-11) years	Female	53,503	4,393,657
	Male	55,283	4,452,031
	<b>Total</b>	<b>108,786</b>	<b>8,845,688</b>
Junior Secondary School age group (12 - 14) years	Female	22,128	1,801,473
	Male	22,252	1,859,899
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44,380</b>	<b>3,661,372</b>
Senior Secondary School age group (15 - 17) years	Female	23,109	1,527,206
	Male	22,593	1,591,302
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45,702</b>	<b>3,118,508</b>
Youthful population (18-34) years	Female	104,165	6,949,079
	Male	98,164	6,638,497
	<b>Total</b>	<b>202,329</b>	<b>13,587,576</b>
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) years		185,544	12,094,679
Labour force (15-64) years	Female	217,017	13,761,922
	Male	207,895	13,388,243
	<b>Total</b>	<b>424,912</b>	<b>27,150,165</b>
Aged population(65+)	Female	18,501	1,044,070
	Male	17,394	826,373
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,895</b>	<b>1,870,443</b>
Population aged below 15 years		227,764	18,541,982
Eligible Voting Population	<b>Total</b>		25,640,422
	Kinangop	115,297	
	Kipipiri	51,702	
	Ol'Kalou		
	Ol'Joro Orok	57,243	
	Ndaragwa		
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000		7	307
Urban Population	<b>Total</b>	<b>65,944</b>	<b>14,744,474</b>
	Female	33,807	7,433,955
	Male	32,187	7,309,839
Urban Population (By Urban Centre)			
Engineer	Female	3028	
	Male	2667	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5696</b>	
Njambini	Female	2161	
	Male	2042	



Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Ol' Kalou	<b>Total</b>	<b>4203</b>	
	Female	7155	
	Male	7001	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14156</b>	
Ndunyu Njeru	Female	2385	
	Male	2273	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4658</b>	
Kasuku	Female	1276	
	Male	1087	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2363</b>	
Ol Joro Orok	Female	1168	
	Male	1,096	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2264</b>	
Mairo Inya	Female	16634	
	Male	16021	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32655</b>	
Population Density (persons per km2) by Sub-county	<b>Total</b>	194	
	Kinangop	234	
	Kipipiri	185	
	Ol'Kalou	227	
	Ol'Joro Orok	239	
	Ndaragwa	161	
Mean holding size (in Acres)		8.64	0.30
Unemployment levels (%)	Male	4.6	4.8
	Female	4.9	5.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Total number of households		179,686	12,143,913
Average household size		3.55	3.92
Female headed households (%)		35.9	38.2
Child headed households (%)		0.3	0.5
Children with special needs	Male	1,471	100,688
	Female	1,087	79,489
	Intersex	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>180,177</b>
Children in labour (%)	Male	40	40
	Female	44	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>
Number of PWDs Aged 5+ (2019 KPHC)	Visual	5,036	333,520
	Hearing	1,897	153,361
	Mobility	7,623	385,416
	Self-Care	2,489	139,928
	Cognition	4,298	212,797
	Communicating	1,784	111,355
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,127</b>	<b>1,336,377</b>

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Number of street Families	23	20,101
<b>POVERTY INDICATORS</b>		
Absolute poverty (%)	34.8	36.1
Rural poor (%)		40.1
Food poverty (%)	29.6	32.0
Contribution to National Poverty (%)	2	100
<b>HEALTH</b>		
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)	Other Diseases of the respiratory system Skin Diseases Diarrhoea Arthritis, Joint Pain etc. Pneumonia	Disease of the Respiratory System - 21.9 Malaria - 15.2 Diseases of the skin(including ulcers) - 3.9 Diarrhoea Diseases - 3.5 Urinary Tract Infections - 2.7
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000	30	32
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)	466	355
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000	7	9
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000	47	41
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)	17.8	17.6
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)	1.9	4.9
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)	4.0	10.1
Life expectancy	Male Female	58.0 63.2
<b>Health Facilities/10,000 People</b>		2.4
<b>Health facilities by Sub-county</b>		
Kinangop Sub county	Public hospital FBO Hospital Public health centres Public dispensaries FBO dispensaries Private dispensaries	1 1 6 15 4 34
Ol' Kalou Sub county	Public hospital Private hospital Public health centres FBO health centres Public dispensaries FBO dispensaries Private dispensaries	1 1 4 1 12 4 14
Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	Public health centres	5



Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Private health centres	1
	Public dispensaries	7
	FBO dispensaries	1
	Private dispensaries	8
Kipipiri Sub county	Public health centres	5
	Public dispensaries	10
	Private dispensaries	6
Ndaragwa Sub county	Public health centres	6
	Public dispensaries	13
	Private dispensaries	10
Maternity Beds/ 10,000 People		13.3
	Kinangop Sub county	138
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	81
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	33
	Kipipiri Sub county	68
	Ndaragwa Sub county	59
Youth friendly centres	Kinangop	1
	Ol' Kalou	1
	Ndaragwa	1
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Kinangop Sub county	323
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	200
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	33
	Kipipiri Sub county	68
	Ndaragwa Sub county	59
ICU Beds	Kinangop Sub county	4
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	5
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	0
	Kipipiri Sub county	0
	Ndaragwa Sub county	0
Physicians/1000 People		0.2

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Kinangop Sub county	0
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	2
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	0
	Kipipiri Sub county	0
	Ndaragwa Sub county	1
Nurses and Midwives/1000 people		1.2
	Kinangop Sub county	111
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	158
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	47
	Kipipiri Sub county	56
	Ndaragwa Sub county	59
Clinical Officers		
	Kinangop Sub county	19
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	30
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	9
	Kipipiri Sub county	8
	Ndaragwa Sub county	13
Laboratory Technicians		
	Kinangop Sub county	19
	Ol' Kalou Sub county	19
	Ol' Jor Orok Sub county	10
	Kipipiri Sub county	9
	Ndaragwa Sub county	13
HIV prevalence (%)	2.2	4.9
Patients on ARVs (No.)	3,842	561,225
Average Distance to Health facility (km)	3.7	
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)	98.3	97.9
Health Facility Deliveries (%)	95.3	82.3
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs)	71.4	62.5



Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)	
Immunization coverage (Basic Antigens %)	94.9	80.1	
Immunization coverage (According to National Schedule %)	70.6	55.2	
CHVs (No.)	1390		
Crude Birth rate	39.4	27.7	
Crude death rate	11.6	10.5	
<b>AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK and FISHERIES</b>			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)	2.96	1.16	
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)	59.30		
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list)	Irish Potatoes, garden peas, cabbages, carrots, kales, spinach, maize, tree tomatoes, avocado, wheat		
Cash crops (list)	Pyrethrum, sugar beet, sunflower, cut flowers, temperate fruits, snow peas,		
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	50,303 ha		
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)	43,770 ha		
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)	3		
Extension officer farmer ratio			
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle (Exotic)	135,895	2,209,980
	Beef Cattle (Exotic)	16,879	559,174
	Indigenous Cattle	58,589	13,005,664
	Goats	37,009	28,011,800
	Sheep	277,762	19,307,445
	Camel	-	4,640,085
	Donkey	9,458	1,176,374
	Exotic Chicken Broilers	11,591	2,914,840
	Exotic Chicken - Layers	78,274	5,580,766
	Indigenous Chicken	738,187	30,320,632
	Pigs	4,017	442,761
	Hives	8,870	1,157,162
	Rabbits	39,833	561,351
Number of Ranches		1	
Extension officer farmer ratio			
<b>Irrigation Infrastructure</b>			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)		
	Large (>5 Acres)		

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
<b>Type of Livestock, Population and Value</b>		
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	366,740
	Value (Kes.)	31,172,900,000
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)	38,380
	Value (Kes.)	2,494,700,000
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)	91,005
	Value (Kes.)	910,050,000
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)	516,650
	Value (Kes.)	6,199,800,000
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)	9
	Value (Kes.)	3,600,000
<b>Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)</b>		
Milk	Quantity (kg.)	302,149,125
	Value (Kes.)	12,085,965,000
Beef	Quantity (kg.)	2,364,625
	Value (Kes.)	1,182,312,500
Mutton	Quantity (kg.)	834,782
	Value (Kes.)	500,869,200
Chicken meat	Quantity (kg.)	820,651
	Value (Kes.)	492,390,600
Honey	Quantity (kg.)	243,937
	Value (Kes.)	187,949,600
Hides	Quantity (kg.)	295,551
	Value (Kes.)	29,555,100
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)	612,369
	Value (Kes.)	275,566,050
<b>FISHERIES</b>		
Fish traders (No.)		60
Fish farm families (No.)		1593
Fish ponds (No.)		444
Fish Tanks (No.)		
Area of fish ponds (m <sup>2</sup> )		133200
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)	Catfish	12T
	Trout	3T
	Tilapia	2T
	Common carp	1T
Fishing nets (No.)		0
No. of fish landing sites		1



Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
No. of Beach Management Units	2	
<b>OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES</b>		
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)	None	
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)	Quarrying of stones and murram occurring in every ward  Sand Harvesting in Kaimbaga and Magumu ward	
<b>FORESTRY</b>		
No. of gazetted forests	6	327
No. of non-gazetted forests	5	
No. of community forests	0 (exists but not mapped and registered under County/Community)	62
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Timber is the main product</li><li>• Fuel – Charcoal and firewood used by over 80% of households</li><li>• Electricity transmission lines – eucalyptus across the county</li><li>• Fencing poles - eucalyptus</li></ul>	
Forestry products' value chain development	1 Major timber factory – KOMAZA  90 Saw mills  146 Timber yards	

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of Unique Highland Grasslands – leading to rapid decline of grassland birds – 1 endangered bird (Sharpe's Longclaw)</li> <li>Loss of wetlands leading to rapid decline of water birds – 1 endangered bird (Grey Crowned Crane)</li> <li>Uncontrolled use of insecticides and herbicides leading to losses of pollinators – bees and butterflies</li> <li>Regular Forest Fires – every dry season</li> <li>Increasing frequency of extreme climatic conditions – floods and prolonged droughts</li> </ul>	
No. of people engaged in forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Sub County Forest Officers</li> <li>1 Natural Resource Management Officer</li> <li>1 Director Natural Resources</li> </ul>	
Seedling production	<p>Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)</p> <p>5 – KFS Owned</p>	
	<p>Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)</p> <p>78 Private Tree Nurseries</p> <p>4,885,446 Seedlings</p>	
Quantity of timber produced(m <sup>3</sup> )	79,500 Cubic Meter per Year	
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>		
<b>Pre-Primary School</b>		
No. of ECD centres	643	46,671
No. of ECD teachers	725	68,599
Teacher/pupil ratio	0.013	0.021
Total Enrolment	<p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>27,625</p> <p>28,259</p> <p>55,884</p>
Average years of attendance (years)		
<b>Primary Schools</b>		
Number of primary schools	Public	350
	private	101
Number of teachers		4,339
		220,744



Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Teacher/pupil ratio		0.033	0.021
Total enrolment	Boys		5,243,500
	Public	56,848	
	private	11,277	
	Girls		5,041,700
	Public	54,851	
	private	11,182	
Dropout rate %		2%	11.99
Enrolment rate %			99.6
Retention rate %		98%	81.9
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km	30%	
	1.1 – 4.9Km	70%	
	5Km and more	0	
<b>Special Needs Schools</b>			
Number of Special Needs Schools		8	3,157
Number of Special Needs units		28	
No. of Integrated Schools		36	
Number of teachers			
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys	209	13,287
	Girls	247	14,695
Dropout rate %		5%	
Enrolment rate %		95%	
Retention rate %			
<b>Secondary Schools</b>			
Number of secondary schools	Public	177	10,482
	Private	34	
Number of teachers		2,756	120,279
Teacher/student ratio		0.044	0.033
Total enrolment	Girls		1,869,300
	private	2,676	
	public	33,420	
	Boys		1,822,700
	Public	31,723	
	Private	1,624	
Dropout rate %		5.7	
Enrolment rate %		94.7	71.2
Retention rate %			103.3
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	Average	2.5	
	0 – 1Km	12.0	
	1.1 – 4.9Km	54.0	
	5Km and more	34.0	
Vocational Training Centres			
	No.	21	‘

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Enrolment	1,938
	Attendance	
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS	5
	Enrolment: Male	
	Enrolment: Female	
	No. of universities	0
	Enrolment:	593,983
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres	69
	Enrolment	1,840
	Attendance	
Literacy rate (%)	Male	94%
	Female	90%
	Total	83
Ability to read	Can read (%)	92%
	Cannot read (%)	8%
Ability to write	Can write (%)	92%
	Cannot write (%)	8%
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)	92%
	Cannot read and write (%)	8%
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity	98%
	Internet	70.30
	Computers	98.29
<b>TOURISM AND WILDLIFE</b>		
Hotels by Tourism Regulatory Authority Classification (No.)	Five star	-
	Four star	-
	Three star	-
	Two star	-
	One star	-
	Unclassified	23
Hotel bed capacity by Tourism Regulatory Authority Classification (No.)	Five star	-
	Four star	-
	Three star	-
	Two star	-
	One star	-
	Unclassified	400
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants	36,280
	Rhino	1,739
	Lion	2,589
	Leopards	..
	Others	



Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks	23
	Reserves	31
	Sanctuaries	6
	Marine Parks	4
	Marine Reserves	6
	Conservancies	152
	Game ranches	17
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic	1,089,554
	Foreign	196,474
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)	66	375
<b>Social amenities</b>		
Talent Academies (No.)	0	
Sports stadia (No.)	19	
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)	1	
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No.)	3	
Public Parks (No.)	0	
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)		
	NGOs	106
	CBOs	237
	FBOs	
	Special Interest groups	77
<b>BLUE ECONOMY</b>		
Total Area under marine protection (Km <sup>2</sup> )		941
Total area of marine reserves (Km <sup>2</sup> )		735
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>		
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/ Annual	443.7kg daily 5,325.3 kg annual	
Volume of solid waste collected and Disposed: Daily/Annual	66.5kg daily 798.8 kg daily	
Proportion of waste recycled	66.5kg daily	
No. of Material Recovery Facilities		
No. of Waste Management Facilities	226	
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>		
Households with access to piped water (No.)	59,296	
Households with access to portable water (No.)		
Permanent rivers (No.)	10	
Shallow wells (No.)	6244	
Protected springs (No.)	200	
Un-protected springs (No.)		

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Water pans (No.)	300	
Dams (No.)		
Boreholes (No.)	330	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)		
Pond	0.5	1.6
Dam/Lake	2.6	3.3
Stream/River	11.3	16.8
Protected Spring	1.6	7.1
Unprotected Spring	1.2	2.4
Protected Well	20.4	7.0
Unprotected Well	4.0	2.6
Borehole/Tube Well	5.4	9.9
Piped Into Dwelling	8.8	10.1
Piped to Yard/Plot	18.8	14.1
Bottled Water	0.3	2.8
Rain/Harvested Water	19.0	3.9
Water Vendor	2.8	8.5
Public Tap/Standpipe	3.3	9.9
Water supply schemes (No.)		
Average distance to nearest water point (km)	0.5 km	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: (%)		
0	19	24
Less than 30	77	63
30 minutes or longer	4	12
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	17	
Mode of Human Waste Disposal		
Main Sewer	0.3	9.7
Septic Tank	3.1	9.2
Cess Pool	0.1	0.3
VIP Pit Latrine	17.8	11.9
Pit Latrine Covered	71.8	51.2
Bio-Septic tank/ Biodigester	6.6	9.4
Pit Latrine uncovered	0.1	0.8
Bucket latrine	0.2	7.4
Bush	0.0	0.2



Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):		
Collected by County Government	4.4	6.3
Collected by Community Association (CBOs Youth Groups Faith based organizations)	0.4	6.9
Collected by private company	1.6	8.8
Dumped in the compound	14.0	8.4
Dumped in the street/ Vacant plot/ Drain/ Waterways	1.0	2.4
Dumped in the Latrine	1.0	3.6
Burnt in open	34.4	27.1
Buried	2.7	3.2
Compost pit	12.2	18.4
Burnt in a pit	28.4	14.9

**ENERGY**

Households with electricity connection (prop.)		41	50
% of trading centres connected with electricity		95%	
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel			
Mains Electricity	41.31	50.38	
Paraffin Pressure lamp	0.40	0.32	
Paraffin Lantern	14.98	6.63	
Paraffin Tin lamp	8.12	9.57	
Gas Lamp	0.05	0.21	
Wood	0.14	2.76	
Solar	28.42	19.27	
Torch/ Spotlight- Solar Charged	2.72	5.24	
Torch/ Spot light- Dry cells	1.14	3.82	
Candle	1.57	1.32	
Battery (Car/ Charged)	1.11	0.39	
Generator (Diesel/ Petrol)	0.03	0.05	
Biogas	0.00	0.01	

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity	0.26
	Paraffin	1.31
	Gas (LPG)	12.53
	Biogas	0.24
	Firewood	70.02
	Charcoal	15.59
	Solar	0.05
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Roofing material	Grass thatched (%)	0.10
	Makuti	-
	Dung/Mud	0.10
	Tin Can	0.10
	Canvas/Tent	0.01
	Nylon/Carton	-
	Iron Sheets	97.60
	Asbestos	0.80
	Concrete	0.80
	Tiles	0.10
Housing wall	Decra/Versa	0.30
	Shingles	-
	Cane/Palm/Trunks	0.10
	Grass/Reeds	-
	Mud/Cowdung	17.50
	Stone with mud	1.10
	Covered Adobe	0.50
	Uncovered Adobe	0.40
	Plywood/ Cardboard	1.00
	Off cuts/Reused wood/Wood Planks/Iron Sheets	9.40
	Iron Sheets	12.20
	Canvas/Tents	-
	Nylon/Cartons	0.10
	Concrete/Concrete Blocks/Precast Wall	7.30
	Stone with lime cement	19.70
	Bricks	0.80
	Timber	29.80
	Prefabricated Panels	-

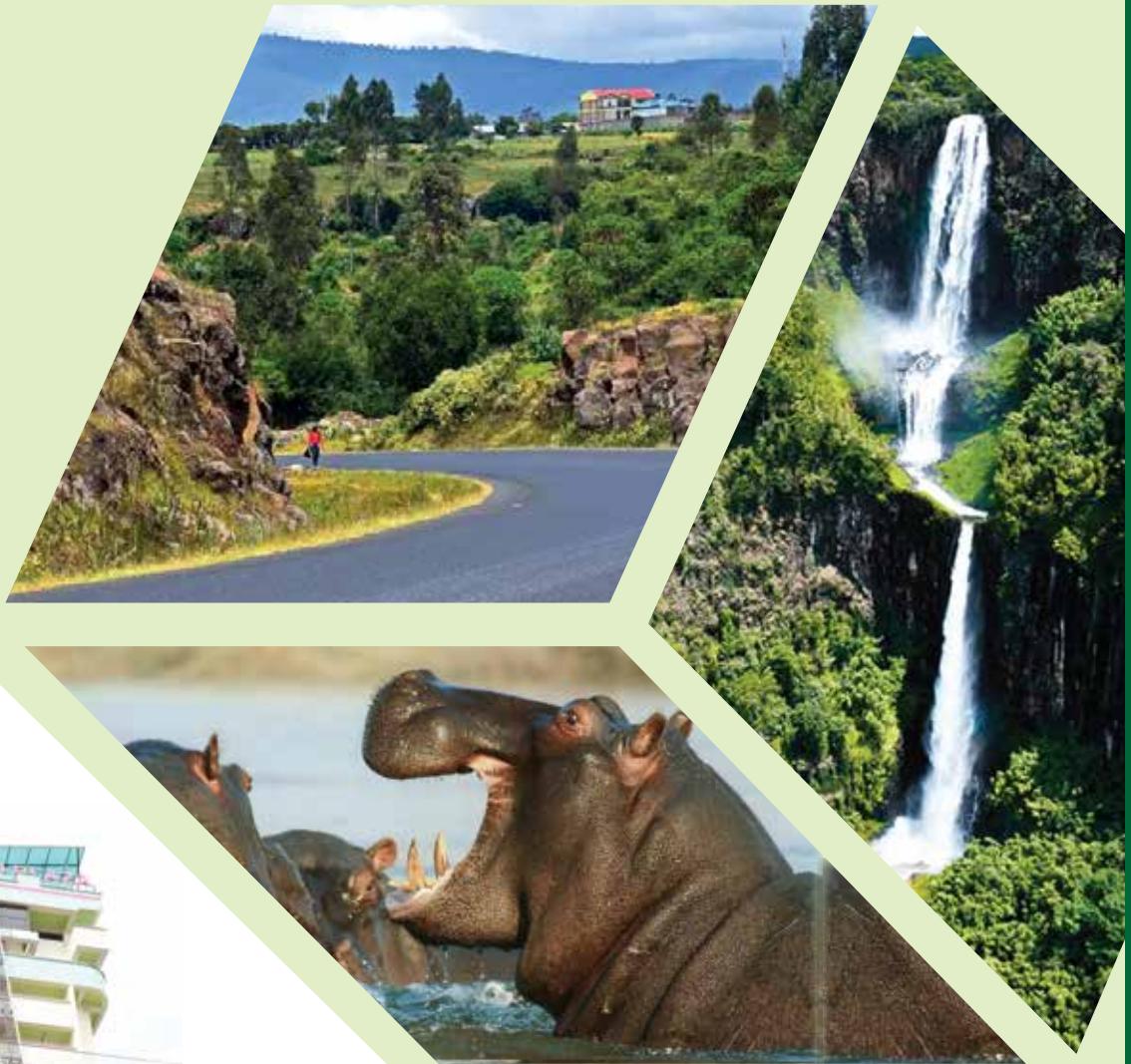


Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Floor type	Earth/ Sand	30.05
	Dung	13.44
	Wood planks/ Shingles/ Timber	0.40
	Palm/ Bamboo	0.06
	Parquet or polished wood	0.34
	Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.14
	Ceramic tiles	10.32
	Concrete/ Cement/ Terrazzo	43.70
	Wall to wall Carpet	1.53
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
Road Length	1,055	
Bitumen surface (km)	297	21,826
Earth/Gravel surface (km)	758	140,007
Railway line (km)	60	3,416
Railway stations (No.)		
Major bus parks (No.)		
Lorry parks (No.)		
Operational Airports (No.)	-	8
Operational Airstrips (No.)	-	20
<b>Telecommunication</b>		
Number of telephone connections % of county covered by CDMA wireless		11,782,270
Mobile network coverage (%)		132.5
Number of internet/broadband Subscriptions		31,820,694
Private courier outlets (No.)		
Post Offices (No.)	10	623
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)		901
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b>		
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)	23	307
Registered retail traders (No.)	15,623	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	7	
Jua kali Associations (No.)	21	
Major industries (No.)	6	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)	19,360	
Flood lights/street lights (No.)	3	
No of Market Stalls	201	
Disaster Management		
Bitumen surface (km)	0	
Fire stations (No)	0	

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Fire stations Designated areas	3 (olkalou, engineer, mairo inya)	0
Fire fighters (No)	0	
Ambulance (No)	0	







## THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYANDARUA

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