



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023-2027

FEBRUARY 2023

NANDI COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Vision

**To be the leading County in sustainable
Socio-Economic Development providing
opportunities for all**

Mission

**To build a strong and viable society based
on strong moral values, inclusiveness and
respect for all.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	xii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xiii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiv
CHAPTER ONE	1
COUNTY OVERVIEW.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Position and Size	1
1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	2
1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features	2
1.3.2 Climatic Conditions.....	3
1.3.3 Ecological Conditions	3
1.4 Administrative and Political units	4
1.4.1 Administrative units	4
1.4.2 County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency.....	4
1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards).....	5
1.5 Demographic Features.....	6
1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution	10
1.6 Demographic Dividend Potential	13
1.8 Poverty Analysis.....	15
CHAPTER TWO	16
PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD II	16
2.0 Overview.....	16
2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources	16
2.2 Sector Programmes Performance Review	17
2.3.1 Finance and Economic Planning.....	17
2.3.2 Administration, Public Service and E-Government Sector.....	18
2.3.3 Health and Sanitation	18
2.3.4 Agriculture and Cooperative Development.....	19
2.3.5 Tourism Culture and Social Welfare	20
2.3.6 Sports Youth Affairs and Arts	20
2.3.7 Education and Vocational Training Sector	21
2.3.8 Land Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Sector	21
2.3.9 Transport and Infrastructure.....	22
2.3.10 Trade Investment and Industrialization	22
2.4 Overall Challenges, Emerging issues and Lessons Learnt	22
2.4.1 Emerging Issues	22
2.4.2 Challenges.....	23
2.4.3 Lessons Learnt	23
2.5 Natural Resource Assessment	23
2.6 Development Issues	26
CHAPTER THREE:	38
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	38
3.1 Spatial Development Framework.....	38
3.1.1 Framework for Development of Resource Potential Growth Areas	38
3.1.2 Enhancing County competitiveness	41
3.1.3 Modernizing agriculture	44
3.1.4 Diversifying tourism	47
3.1.5 Managing human settlement	48

3.1.6 Conserving the natural environment	52
3.1.7 Transportation network	54
3.1.8 Providing appropriate infrastructure	57
3.1.9 Industrialization	64
CHAPTER FOUR	68
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMES	68
4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies	68
4.1.1 Administration, Public Service and e-Government Sector.....	68
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	68
Sector Programmes.....	68
4.1.2 Agriculture and Cooperative Development Sector	74
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	75
Sector Programmes.....	75
4.1.3 Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, social welfare Culture and Heritage	88
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	89
Sector Programmes.....	89
4.1.4 Health Sector	103
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	104
Sector Programmes.....	104
4.1.5 Lands, Physical planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change	118
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	119
Sector Programmes.....	119
4.1.6 Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development	123
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	124
Sector Programmes.....	124
4.1.7 Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development	129
Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects.....	130
Sector Programmes.....	130
4.1.8 Finance and Economic Planning.....	131
4.1.9: County Executive	137
4.1.10: County Assembly.....	139
4.2 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks.....	140
4.2.1 Linkage of the CIDP with the UN Sustainable Development Goals	140
4.2.2 Linkages between CIDP and Vision 2030/ Medium term Plans	142
Enhance access to social services.....	145
4.2.3 Linkages between CIDP and Agenda 2063.....	145
Develop social infrastructure	147
Enhance access to social services.....	147
4.2.4 Linkages between CIDP and EAC Vision 2050	148
Upscale N.C.Y.S program to offer tailor made skills at the VTCs.....	149
4.2.5 Linkages between CIDP and Lake Region Economic Bloc blue (LREB) print ..	149
CHAPTER FIVE.....	152
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK	152
5.1 Overview	152
5.2 Institutional Framework.....	152
5.2.2 Stakeholders and Their Roles	152
5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework	154

5.3.1 Resource Requirement by Sector.....	154
5.3.2: Revenue Projections	156
5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap.....	157
5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies.....	157
5.4 Asset Management	157
5.5 Risk Management	157
CHAPTER SIX.....	161
MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	161
6.1 Overview	161
6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure	161
6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity	162
6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators.....	163
Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development	170
6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting.....	173
6.5.1 Data Quality	173
6.5.2 Data collection	173
6.5.3 Data analysis	174
6.5.4 Reporting.....	174
6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning.....	175
6.7 Evaluation Plan	175

LIST OF FIGURES

Table 1.1: Area (km2) by Sub County.....	4
Table 1.2: County Government Administrative Wards.....	4
Table 1.3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency.....	5
Table 1.4: Population Projections (by Sub- County and Sex)	7
Table 1.5: Population Projections by Age Cohort	8
Table 1.6: Population Projections by Urban Areas	9
Table 1.7: Population distribution and density by Sub- County	10
Table 1.8: Population Projection by Broad Age Groups.....	11
Table 1.9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex	12
Table 1.10: Demographic Dividend Potential.....	13
Table 2.1: Analysis of County Revenue Sources.....	16
Table 2.2: Natural Resource Assessment.....	24
Table 2.3: Sector Development Issues.....	26
Table 3.1: Nandi County Spatial Zones.....	38
Table 4.1: Sector Priorities and Strategies.....	68
Table 4.2: Sector programmes	69
Table 4.3: Cross-sectoral impacts.....	74
<i>Table 4.3: Cross-sectoral impacts</i> Programme Name	74
Table 4.4: Sector Priorities and Strategies	75
Table 4.5: Sector programmes	75
Table 4.6: Cross-sectoral impacts	86
Table 4.7: Sector Priorities and Strategies	88
Table 4.8: Sector programmes	89
Table 4.9: Cross-sectoral impacts.....	98
Table 4.10: Sector Priorities and Strategies	103
Table 4.11: Sector programmes	104
Table 4.12: Cross-sectoral impacts	117
Table 4.13: Sector Priorities and Strategies	119
Table 4.14: Sector programmes.....	119
Table 4.15: Cross-sectoral impacts	122
Table 4.16: Sector Priorities and Strategies	124
Table 4.17: Sector programmes.....	125
<i>Table 4.18: Cross-sectoral impacts</i>	127
Table 4.19: Sector Priorities and Strategies	129
Table 4.20: Sector Programmes	130
Table 4.21: Cross-sectoral impacts	131
Table 4.22: Sector Priorities and Strategies.....	132
Table 4.23: Sector Programmes	132
Table 4.24: Cross-sectoral impacts.....	136
Table 4.25: Sector Programmes	138
Table 4.26: Sector Priorities and Strategies.....	140
Table 4.27: County Assembly Programmes.....	140
Table 4.28: CIDP Linkages with SDGs.....	141
Table 4.29: Linkages between CIDP and Vision 2030/ Medium term Plans	143
Table 4.30: Linkages between CIDP and Agenda 2063	145
Table 4.31: Linkages between CIDP and EAC Vision 2050	148
Table 4.32: CIDP linkages with North Rift Economic Bloc	150
Table 5.1: Stakeholder Analysis	152
Table 5.2: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements	155
Table 5.3: Revenue Projections	156
Table 5.4: Resource Gaps	157
Table 5.0-5: Risks, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures	158
Table 6.1: Outcome Indicator Reporting.....	164
Table 6.2: Evaluation Plan.....	176
Table 6.3: Specific List of Projects by sector	177

List of Tables

Figure 1.1: Location of Nandi County in Kenya	2
Figure1.2: County's Administrative and Political Units	4
Figure 1.3: Nandi County Population Pyramid.....	6
Figure 2.1: Own Source revenue trends 2017/18-2021/22	16
Figure 3.1: Nandi County Spatial Development Zones.....	41
Figure 3.2: Nandi County soil map	42
Figure 3.3: Nandi County Rainfall Map	42
Figure 3.4: Mineral occurrence in Nandi County	43
Figure 3.5: Geographical Location of Nandi County.....	44
Figure 3.6: Agricultural Potential of Nandi County	45
Figure 3.7: Nandi County Human Settlement Cluster	49
Figure 3.8: Nandi County Human Settlement by Function	49
Figure 3.9: Nandi County Content Map	52
Figure 3.10: Nandi County Transport network by surface type.....	55
Figure 3.11: Nandi County Transport network by function	55
Figure 3.12: Drainage Surface	58
Figure 3.13: Nandi County VTCs	59
Figure 3.14: Nandi County ECDs	60
Figure 3.15: Map of Nandi County Primary Schools	61
Figure 3.16: Map of Nandi County Secondary Schools	61
Figure 3.17: Nandi County Health Facilities Coverage	64
Figure 3.18: Nandi County Health facilities Density Analysis.....	64
Figure 3.19: Nandi County Industrial Development Zones.....	66
Figure 3.20: Nandi County Disaster Map.....	67
Figure 5.1: CIDP Implementation Framework	152
Figure 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure.....	162

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	-	Annual Development Plan
AI	-	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	-	Antenatal Care
ADAK	-	Anti Doping Agency of Kenya
ATC	-	Agriculture Training Centre
CBEF	-	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBROP	-	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CIG	-	Common Interest Group
CFSP	-	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CGN	-	County Government of Nandi
CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
CoMEC	-	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CO	-	Chief Officer
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DHIS	-	District Health Information System
DMEC	-	Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
ECDE	-	Early Childhood Development Education
E-CIMES	-	Electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
FBO	-	Faith Based Organizations
FIF	-	Facility Improvement Fund
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HH	-	Household
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEBC	-	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFMIS	-	Integrated Financial Management System
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KDHS	-	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KDSP	-	Kenya Devolution Support Programme
KENHA	-	Kenya National Highways Authority
KERRA	-	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
Kes	-	Kenya Shillings
KEMSA	-	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KHDP	-	Kenya Horticultural Development Programme
KHE	-	Kenya Horticultural Exporters
KMTC	-	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KURRA	-	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	-	Maternal Child Health
MNCH	-	Maternal Neonatal Child Health

MSME	-	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
NAVCI	-	Nandi Agricultural Value Chain Incubator
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Authority
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NHIF	-	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLC	-	National Lands Commission
NOREB	-	North Rift Economic Bloc
PBB	-	Programme Based Budget
PFM	-	Public Finance Management
PMC	-	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
SACCOS	-	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	-	Small Medium Enterprises
TVET	-	Technical Vocational Education and Training Institutions
VC	-	Value Chain
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VTC	-	Vocational Training Centre

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Activities: Actions taken or work performed during which inputs are used to produce outputs

Beneficiaries: A group among the stakeholders, who will directly or indirectly benefit from the Project

Capital Projects: A long term, capital- intensive investment with a purpose to add or improve a capital asset

County Assembly: The County Assembly of the County Government of Nandi

County Executive Committee: A County Executive Committee of the County Government of Nandi established in accordance with Article 176 of the Constitution

Demographic Dividend: The demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population.

Evaluation: Planned and periodic assessment of program or project to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impacts it has had on the intended population

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc

Green Economy: The green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment

Impacts: The long-term consequences of the program or project, may be positive or negative

Indicators: A measure that can be used to monitor or evaluate an intervention. Indicators can be quantitative (derived from measurements associated with the intervention) or qualitative (entailing verbal feedback from beneficiaries)

Inputs: All the financial, human and material resources used for the development intervention

Monitoring: The continuous and systematic collection and analysis of information in relation to a program or project that provides an indication as to the extent of progress against stated objectives

Objectives: A measurable statement about the end result that an intervention is expected to accomplish within a given period of time

Outcomes: The medium-term results for specific beneficiaries which is the consequence of achieving specific outputs. Outcomes are often further categorized into immediate/direct outcomes and intermediate outcomes

Outcome Indicators: They measure the quantity and quality of the results (change) achieved through the provision of services/cumulative outputs

Outputs: These are the final products, goods or services produced as a result of project activities

Performance indicator: A measurement that evaluate the success of an organization or of a particular activity (such as projects, programs, products and other initiatives) in which it engages

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a sector or Department to achieve a specific objective

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters. Projects aimed at achieving a common goal form a Programme

Sectors: For the purposes of planning, the CIDP and CADP sectors shall be equivalent of the county departments Namely - Finance and Economic Planning; Health and Sanitation; Education; Agriculture and Cooperative Development; Transport and Infrastructure; Lands, Environment and Natural Resources; Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare; Trade, investment and industrialization; Administration, Public service and e-Government; Sports, Youth Affairs and Arts

Stakeholders – A group of people, organizations and institutions who have a direct or indirect interest, or a role, in the project, or who affect or are affected by it

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – The SDGs are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015. Also known as “Global Goals for Sustainable Development”

The Blue Economy: Blue Economy means the use of the sea and its resources for sustainable

Economic development: The Blue Economy covers both aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water

FOREWORD

The Third-Generation Nandi County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 outlines various strategic visions and goals identified to help the County realize its transformation agenda and better service delivery to the people of Nandi. I am glad that the process of formulating this CIDP has given all of us an opportunity to take stock of our past successes and failures, while at the same time determining our future goals.

Considering our past and expected challenges, we have put-forth strategies for development in response to changing needs and aspirations of our people, which are in line with our campaign promises. The development of this CIDP adhered to the tenets of Integrated Development Planning, involvement and consultation of all key stakeholders. The process took cognizance of other county, national and international development plans such as the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans, Sectoral Plans, Urban Plans, the Bottom-Up Economic transformation Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework of Action and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union among others by providing linkages to the Nandi County continued transformation agenda. This approach facilitated comprehensive integration of all socio-economic, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development in the plan.

During the first and second generation CIDPs, the County government discharged its mandate and functions as prescribed under schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly and the County Public Service Board. The implementation of these CIDPs was successful despite the teething problems experienced in setting up the structures, late disbursement of funds, shortage in revenue collected and non-participatory planning process which led to lack of ownership and sustainability of the projects. Nonetheless, the lessons learnt have been used to inform development of this 3rd generation CIDP.

This Plan has prioritized investment in healthcare by ensuring, universal and quality health services, infrastructural developments to improve access and road network connectivity and access to clean safe water. Other priority areas include investment in Early Childhood Development, agricultural productivity and cooperative development, Trade and manufacturing, Youth empowerment and Environmental protection among others. The Plan has also put in place measures to increase the county revenue base and collaborate with the national government, development partners and other stakeholders in resource mobilization.

As we usher in the plan period 2023-2027, the information contained herein is expected to guide the various County Annual Development Plans and budgeting processes.

It is my expectation that this CIDP will be useful in enhancing integrated development in the county and thus contribute towards the realization of the **Continued Transformation Agenda** of a balanced growth and sustainable development across the county.



Stephen K. Araap Sang
Governor, Nandi County.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of this Plan was undertaken by various dedicated individuals, stakeholders, development partners and organisations whose contribution is worth mentioning.

First and foremost, I acknowledge the valuable leadership and support of H.E The Governor, H.E the Deputy Governor and Honorable Members of the Nandi County Assembly led by the Hon. Speaker. Your guidance and general goodwill in the preparation of this document is highly appreciated. Great thanks go to the County Secretary, all CEC Members, Chief Officers and Directors for their overall coordination of all departments and support throughout the plan preparation process.

I wish to pay special tribute to the crucial role played by the County teams from both levels of government that worked in close collaboration with various stakeholders including, development partners, civil society organizations, community groups and the private sector.

A special appreciation goes to the core team at the County Treasury and the County Economic Planning unit under the leadership of the Director, Budget and Economic Planning who spent their valuable time putting together this document as mandated by the County Governments Act, 2012.

Exceptional thanks go to the National Treasury and Planning in collaboration with the Council of Governors for their role in developing the guidelines which was crucial in guiding the production of this document. I am also grateful to the National Treasury and Economic Planning, State Department for Economic Planning officers led by Ms. Lucy Gaithi and Dr. Boscow Okumu who tirelessly guided the development of this plan.

Finally, I salute all those who were involved in the process directly or indirectly. Let us all remember that the greater challenge remains to be the implementation of this identified programs and projects. It is my sincere hope that this plan will greatly transform the lives of the Nandi citizenry.

Thank you and May God bless Nandi County.



Hillary K. Serem
CECM -Finance and Economic Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nandi County is one of the County Governments in Kenya created under the two-tier governance system, i.e. national and county systems created by the Constitution enacted in 2010. The County Government started implementing its mandates in March 2013 as per the provisions of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution which came into effect in August 2010. The constitution outlined the devolved functions such as Agriculture, health, education, trade, infrastructure, and development planning.

In compliance with constitutional requirements and other legal provisions such as; the Public Finance Management, Act 2012, County Government Act, 2012, Urban areas and Cities Act, 2012 amongst other legislation, the county has adopted the county integrated development planning framework in its governance processes. This framework calls for the periodic preparation of various planning documents; County Integrated Development Plan (CIDPs), Spatial Plans, Urban Areas and Cities Plan, Sectoral Plans and Annual Development Plans (ADPs).

The County Integrated Development Plan creates a framework for planning, coordinating development, budgeting, effective and efficient project implementation and progress performance measurement. In addition, the Plan outlines the county situational analysis, linkages to other national and international development plans such as the vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Africa Agenda 2063, review of the achievements of the previous Plan period, prioritized sector programmes, implementation framework, resource mobilization strategies and the monitoring and evaluation framework.

Organization of this CIDP Document

This Plan is organized into six chapters and Annexes.

Chapter one contains the general background information on Nandi County in terms of its location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles; and administrative and political units.

Chapter two provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. A summary of key achievements containing outcomes, key outputs and baselines from the implementation of the 2018-2022 CIDP is also discussed. The chapter further presents the emerging issues, implementation challenges and lessons learnt.

Chapter three of the document discusses the county spatial development framework which describes the possible county potential growth areas and strategies on enhancing county competitiveness. It also maps out strategic geographical locations and assesses the county natural resource. The chapter also indicates the progress made in preparation of county spatial plans.

Chapter Four The chapter details key county development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by the various county stakeholders during the CIDP consultative forums. It presents the sector missions, visions and subsector goals. Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and cross-sector linkages are also discussed here.

It also shows how the CIDP is aligned to the national development framework; Kenya Vision 2030, Fourth Medium Term Plan, National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, Sendai Framework on Disaster Management, Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and National Spatial Plan Framework amongst other Plans. It further highlights the linkages of the CIDP programmes with the development agenda for the county government of Nandi Transformative Agenda.

In **chapter five:** the chapter presents an implementation framework highlighting the institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan and a budget projection of resources required for managing the Projects and Programmes of the County government for the next five years as derived from the sector programmes and projects. In addition, the chapter present the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures

Chapter six; This chapter outlines how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods and tools to be employed during the plan period are also presented. The chapter also highlights the proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

The Annexes enumerates the project name, description of activities, objectives, targets, timeframes and the relevant implementing agencies. It also contains the county fact sheet that shows both the county and national statistics for various indicators.

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

Nandi County is one of the 47 counties of Kenya established by the *Constitution of Kenya, 2010* which created a two-tier devolved government system comprising of national and county governments. Kapsabet Town serves as the County Headquarters and constitutes six sub-counties namely: Nandi Hills, Chesumei, Mosop, Aldai, Tinderet and Emgwen. Nandi County is cosmopolitan with a majority of inhabitants being the Nandi tribe of the larger Kalenjin community. The minority communities living in the county include Luhya, Kikuyu, Kisii and Luo. Marginalized communities in the county include ogiek.

The cool and wet climate combined with the red volcanic soil makes Nandi County ideal for tea, coffee, sugarcane and maize farming. Dairy animal husbandry is also widely practiced making agriculture the main economic activity. The county has a huge tourism potential attributed to: Scenic and iconic locations, rich cultural background and home to world renown athletes hence the brand name “*Source of Champions*”. There is a vibrant business environment that has seen the growth of MSMEs, real estate, manufacturing and education sectors.

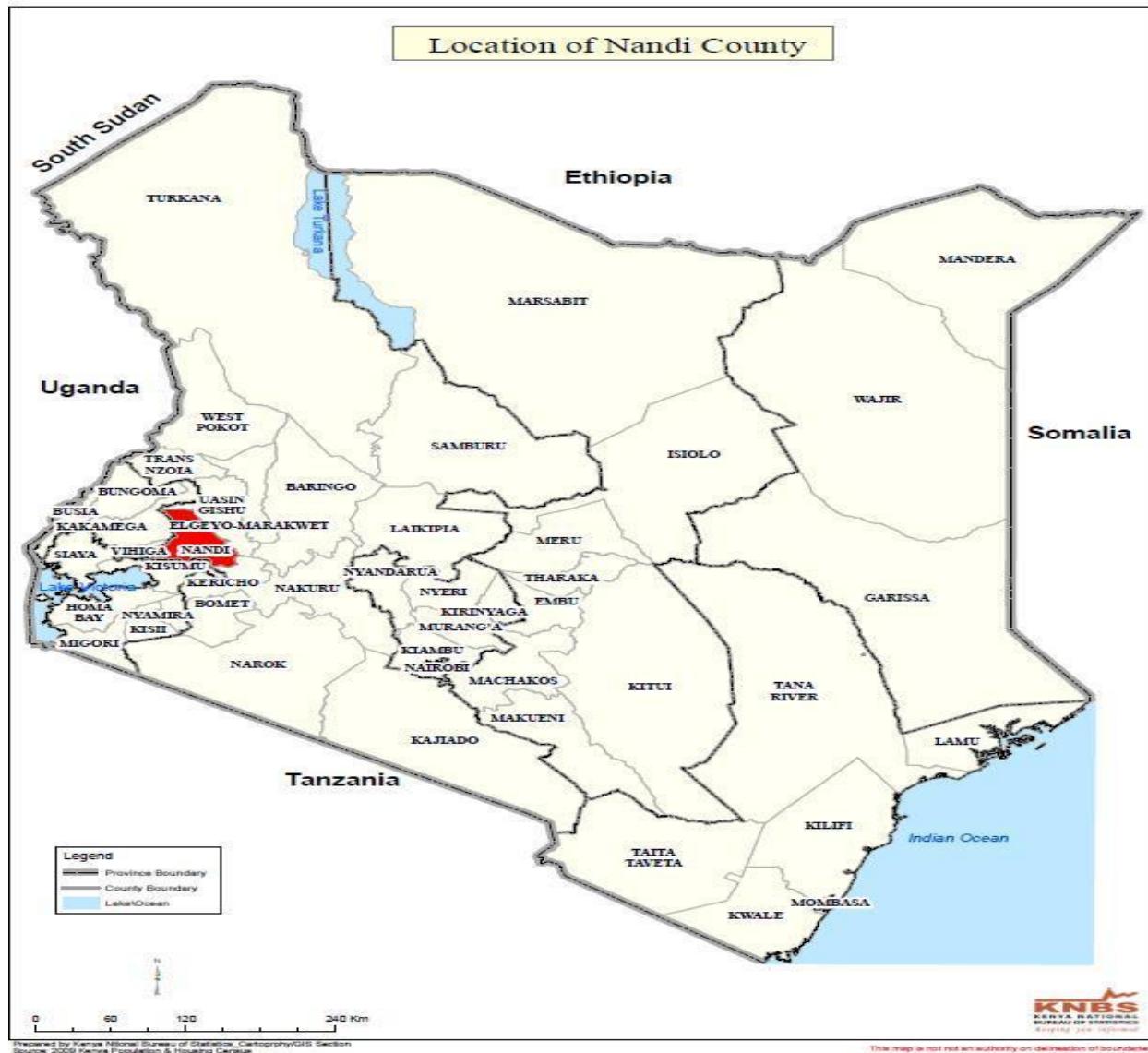
The county is a member of the North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB) and the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) whose aspirations is to boost trade and investment opportunities in collaboration with partners to enhance competitiveness of the individual county economies. This is achieved through inter-county relations and leveraging on comparative advantages through promoting integration and regional cohesion, resource mobilization and developing regional infrastructure to support desired development.

1.2 Position and Size

Nandi County is located in the North Rift region of Kenya and covers an area of 2855.8 square kilometers according to the Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2019. It borders the following counties; Kakamega to the West, Uasin Gishu to the North East, Kericho to the South East, Kisumu to the South and Vihiga to the South West.

The county lies between latitude 0056N to the North and 0011S to the south and longitude 34045E to the West while the Eastern boundary reaches longitude 35025E.

Figure 1.1: Location of Nandi County in Kenya



1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Nandi County comprises of five (5) distinct topographic features: the rolling hills to the West, the Kapsabet plateau, the Tinderet Volcanic mass, the King'wal Swamp and the Nyando escarpment on the Southern border. The Kapsabet plateau stands at 2,020m above the sea level; and comprises of an undulating land surface traversed by various rivers among which is rivers Kipkaren, kimondi and Birei. The Tinderet highlands are an extension of the Kenya highlands and have in some places, rocks jutting out to height of 2,500m. Various rivers in the Tinderet highlands include Kipkurere, Kibos, Kundos and Ainabng'etuny which flow through forming deeply incised valleys. Some of these rivers produce substantial waterfalls and rapids that have potential for harnessing hydroelectric power. Lastly, the Nyando escarpment comprises of extremely rugged terrain that consists

of granite and volcanic rocks. The Equator runs alongside the scarp-line.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

The Northern parts of the County receive rainfall ranging from 1,300mm to 1,600mm per annum; while the Southern half which is affected by the Lake Basin atmospheric conditions receives rainfall as high as 2,000mm per annum. The County receives an average rainfall ranging from 1200mm to 2000mm per annum. The lowest rainfall is experienced in the Eastern and North eastern parts of the county, while the highest is recorded in the Kobujoi-Tindinyo area in Aldai Sub-County. Across Nandi, the highest rains are experienced in Kaptumo in Nandi South, Nandi Hills, Kapsabet and Kobujoi. The long rains start in early March and continue up to end of June; while the short rains start in mid-September and end in November. The dry spell is usually experienced from end of December to mid-March.

The rainfall distribution and intensity have a direct bearing on the economic activities in the County. Those areas that receive 1500mm and above (LH1 and UM1), are under tea cultivation. The relatively drier areas to the East and Northeast, which receive an average rainfall of 1200mm per annum, mainly grow maize, sugarcane and coffee. The reliability of rainfall across the County implies that it has high potential for growing a wide range of agricultural crops.

Most parts of the County experience mean temperatures ranging between 18°C to 22°C during the rainy season; but the part adjacent to the Nyando escarpment (at 1,300m above sea level), experiences average temperatures as high as 26°C. During the dry months of December and January, the temperatures are as high as 23°C; while in the cold spell, the night temperatures drop to as low as 14°C, in the months of July and August. In general, the County has moderate to warm temperatures; with no cold and hot extremes throughout the year.

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

Agricultural activity in the County depends on rainfall and altitude amongst other factors. 12 percent of its total land area comprises of forests. They include Tinderet, Serengonik, Kapchorua Nandi South, Kimondi and Nandi North forest which is an extension of the tropical Kakamega Forest. The total area covered by forests is estimated to be 61316.9 Ha. It is characterized by high rainfall and diverse species of trees.

The forests comprise of mixed indigenous hardwoods and exotic plantations at Kimondi and Serengonik forests measuring besides the 2,635.8 Ha. The total boundary length of forest in the county is about 363.8km. The medium potential areas are covered by shrubs and bushes and are mainly found on the eastern plateau parts and portions lying below the scarp on the Nyando plains.

1.4 Administrative and Political units

1.4.1 Administrative units

Figure1.2: County's Administrative and Political Units



The County is divided into six Sub Counties, 14 divisions, 104 locations, 294 sub-locations and covers an area of 2855.8 square kilometers. The six Sub-Counties are namely; Emgwen, Chesumei, Mosop, Nandi Hills, Aldai and Tinderet. The largest Sub-County is Mosop with 4 divisions, 23 locations, 58 sub locations and covers 21.2 percent of the total area while the smallest Sub-County is Emgwen with 3 divisions, 14 locations and 38 sub locations covering 12.7 percent of the total area. Table 1.1 presents the sub county administrative units and size while Table 2 presents the administrative wards.

Table 1.1: Area (km2) by Sub County

Sub County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of sub locations	Area (Km2)
Emgwen	3	14	38	362.9
Chesumei	2	14	36	474.6
Mosop	4	23	58	606.3
Nandi Hills	2	21	63	397.6
Aldai	2	15	48	457.4
Tinderet	1	17	51	557.1
Total	14	104	294	2855.8

Source: KNBS

1.4.2 County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency

Table 1.2: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub County	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
Emgwen	4	257
Chesumei	5	304

Mosop	7	402
Nandi Hills	4	374
Tinderet	4	480
Aldai	6	416
Total	30	2233

Source: KNBS, IEBC

1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Table 1.3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
EMGWEN	Kapsabet; Kapkangani; Kilibwoni; Chepkumia
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4
Chesumei	Kaptel/Kamoiywo; Kiptuiya; Kosirai; Lelmokwo/Ngechek; Chemundu/kapng'etuny
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5
Mosop	Kipkaren; Kurgung/ Surugai; Sang'alo Kebulonik; Chepterwai; Kabiyet; Ndalat; Kabisaga
<i>Sub-Total</i>	7
Nandi Hills	Kapchorwa; Nandi Hills; Chepkunyuk; Ol'Lessos
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4
Tinderet	Tinderet; Kapsimotwo; Chemelil/Chemase; Songhor/Soba
<i>Sub-Total</i>	4
Aldai	Kaptumo/kaboi; Koyo/Ndurio; Kemeloi Maraba; Kobujoi; Kabwareng; Terik
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6
Total	30

Source: IEBC

Nandi constitutes of six constituencies namely; Emgwen, Mosop, Chesumei, Nandihills, Tinderet and Aldai. Emgwen, situated in the central part of Nandi County, has four wards of which two (Kapsabet and Kilibwoni) are within Kapsabet Municipality which is a cosmopolitan area. Chesumei Constituency has five wards of which two (Chemundu/Kapngetuny and Kosirai) are within Kapsabet Municipality. Chesumei borders Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies with its headquarters in Chemundu.

Mosop, located in the North, is the largest Constituency in Nandi County with seven wards and has its headquarters in Kabiyet. Nandi Hills Constituency has four wards and its headquarters is in Nandi Hills Town. Tinderet Constituency is in South East bordering Kericho and Kisumu Counties, has four wards with its headquarters in Maraba. Aldai Constituency is located in the south bordering Kisumu and Vihiga Counties and has six wards.

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

In development planning, demographic characteristics are an important aspect in providing basis for allocation of scarce resources. In addition, they help in determining the labour force size and the expected utilization of social amenities.

The county's inter-censal growth rate is 1.6 compared to the national growth rate of 2.3.

TOTAL POPULATION

Figure 1.3: Nandi County Population Pyramid

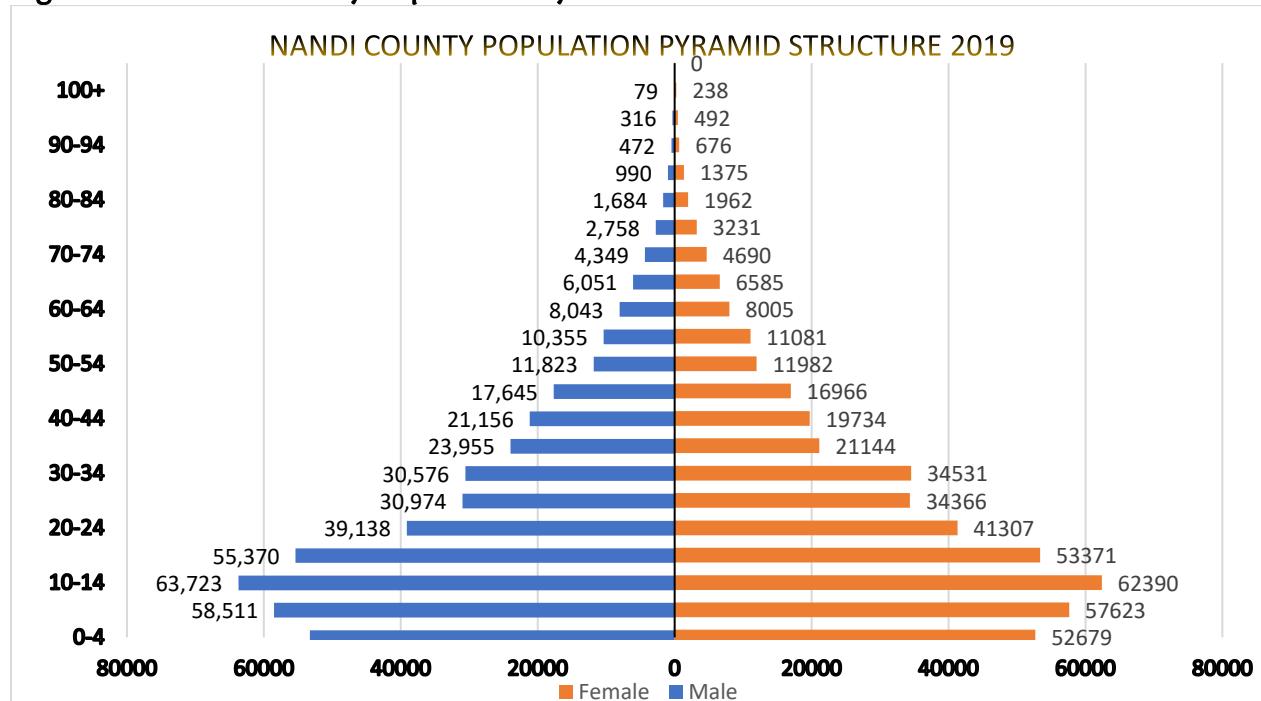


Table1.4: Population Projections (by Sub- County and Sex)

Subcounty	Census (2019)	2022 (Projection)						Projection (2025)	Projection (2027)	Projection (2029)		
		M	F	Intersex	T	M	F	Intersex	T	M	F	Intersex
Emgwen	73,291	74,255	7	147,553	77467	78486	7	155961	81260	82329	8	163596
Chesumei	80,949	83,180	4	164,133	85562	87920	4	173486	89751	92224	4	181979
Mosop	82,512	83,656	3	166,171	87214	88423	3	175640	91483	92752	3	184239
Nandi Hills	59,899	59,271	3	119,173	63312	62649	3	125964	66412	65716	3	132131
Aldai	85,718	87,029	3	172,750	90603	91988	3	182594	95038	96492	3	191533
Tinderet	58,890	57,039	2	115,931	62246	60289	2	122537	65293	63241	2	128536
NANDI COUNT Y	441,259	444,430	22	885,711	46640	46975		936183	489237	492753	24	982,014
											503636	507255
											25	1,010,916

Source: KNBS, County Statistics Unit

According to the KPHC 2019, the population of Nandi County was 885,711 constituting 441,259 males, 444,430 females and 22 intersex persons. It is projected that the population of Nandi will be 936,183 consisting of 466,404 males, 469,756 females and 23 intersex persons in 2022.

Aldai is the most populous constituency with a population of 182,594 being constituted of 90,603 males, 91,988 females and 3 intersex persons followed by Mosop constituency with a total population of 175,640.

Tinderet is the least populated constituency with a population of 122,537 persons, 62,246 being males and 60,289 being females and 2 intersex persons. Tinderet and Nandi Hills constituencies have the population of male being more than that of female.

Table 1.5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)				2022 (Projection)					2025 (Projection)				2027 (Projection)			
	M	F	Intersex	T	M	F	Intersex	T		M	F	Intersex	T	M	F	Intersex	T
0-4	53,291	52,679		105,970	54,970	54,898		109,868	55,429	53,902		109,331	54,906	53,385		108,291	
5-9	58,511	57,623		116,134	53,484	54,805		108,289	53,792	55,633		109,425	54,107	54,968		109,075	
10-14	63,723	62,390		126,113	52,319	53,665		105,984	52,566	53,753		106,319	52,782	54,312		107,094	
15-19	55,370	53,371		108,741	50,912	52,395		103,307	51,039	53,111		104,150	51,221	53,179		104,400	
20-24	39,138	41,307		80,445	48,340	49,799		98,139	49,826	51,162		100,988	49,925	51,647		101,572	
25-29	30,974	34,366		65,340	44,208	46,194		90,402	45,963	48,004		93,967	46,957	48,916		95,873	
30-34	30,576	34,531		65,107	36,988	38,352		75,340	41,621	44,312		85,933	42,780	45,521		88,301	
35-39	23,955	21,144		45,099	30,397	31,324		61,721	32,869	33,511		66,380	35,894	37,408		73,302	
40-44	21,156	19,734		40,890	24,275	24,947		49,222	27,742	28,884		56,626	29,364	30,316		59,680	
45-49	17,645	16,966		34,611	17,871	18,866		36,737	20,942	21,397		42,339	23,176	23,936		47,112	
50-54	11,823	11,982		23,805	12,910	14,396		27,306	14,755	16,252		31,007	16,691	17,867		34,558	
55-59	10,355	11,081		21,436	9,297	10,630		19,927	10,535	12,328		22,863	11,686	13,507		25,193	
60-64	8,043	8,005		16,048	6,923	7,595		14,518	7,337	8,842		16,179	8,081	9,909		17,990	
65-69	6,051	6,585		12,636	5,177	5,549		10,726	5,384	6,240		11,624	5,641	7,009		12,650	
70-74	4,349	4,690		9,039	4,190	4,630		8,820	3,726	4,615		8,341	3,868	5,036		8,904	
75-79	2,758	3,231		5,989	3,001	3,540		6,541	2,973	4,057		7,030	2,806	4,049		6,855	
80 +	3,541	4,743		8,284	4,228	5,108		9,336	4,123	5,390		9,513	4,192	5,876		10,068	
ALL AGES	441,259	444,428	22	885,687	459,490	476,693		936,183	480,622	501,393		982,015	494077	516841		1,010,918	

Source: KNBS, KPHC 2019

Table 1.5 shows population projections for the years 2022, 2025 and 2027 based on age cohorts. The total population of Nandi is projected to grow by 4.9% in 2025 and 2.9% in 2027.

The most populous age cohort is the dependent age of less than 15 years which accounts for 34.6% of the total projected population in 2022 and is expected to drop slightly to 32.1% by end of 2027. Population above 65 years accounts for 3.78% and 3.81% of the

projected population in 2022 and 2027 respectively. The workforce (19-54 years) is projected to increase from 576,619 in 2022, 620,432 in 2025 and 647,981 in 2027. The projected increase is however relatively low in year 2027 compared to that of year 2025. Population projections are useful tools for program planning and policy dialogue. There is need for the county to make deliberate efforts to take care of this special cohorts in the sector of health, employment, education and social protection.

Table 1.6: Population Projections by Urban Areas

Urban Area	Census (2019)				2022 (Projection)				Projection (2025)				Projection (2027)			
	M	F	Intersex	T	M	F	Intersex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T
KAPSABET	21,000	20,995	2	41,997	22199	22194	2	44395	23466	23461	3	46930	24806	24800	3	49609
NANDI HILLS	3,982	4,050	-	8,032	4209	4281	-	8490	4449	4525	-	8974	4703	4783	-	9486
MOSORIOT	2,364	2,552	-	4,916	2499	2697	-	5196	2641	2851	-	5492	2791	3013	-	5804
BARATON	996	1,047	-	2,043	1052	1106	-	2158	1112	1169	-	2281	1175	1235	-	2410

Source: KNBSs

Kapsabet being the county's largest urban center and the county's headquarters have a population of 44,395 persons 2199 being male and 22194 being female. Kapsabet population is projected to reach 49609 by the year 2027. Nandi Hills, Mosoriot and baraton are highly growing urban centers in Nandi with population of 8974, 5492 and 2281 persons respectively.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 1.7: Population distribution and density by Sub- County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Area (KM2)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Chesumei	474.6	164133	345	474.6	173486	365	181979	383	187335	394
Nandi Central	362.9	147553	406	362.9	155961	429	163596	450	168411	464
Nandi East	397.6	119173	299	397.6	125964	316	132131	332	136019	342
Nandi North	606.3	166171	274	606.3	175640	289	184239	303	189661	312
Nandi South	457.4	172750	377	457.4	182594	399	191533	418	197170	431
Tindiret	557.1	115931	208	557.1	122537	219	128536	230	132319	237
Nandi County	2855.8	885711	310	2855.8	936183	327	982014	343.8665173	1010916	353

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

Population density in the county currently stands at 327 persons per square kilometer. It is projected that the county density will be 353 persons per square kilometer by the year 2027. Nandi Central which serves as the County headquarters is the most dense subcounty with 429 persons per square kilometer in 2022 and is expected to be 464 in 2027. Tinderet sub county is the least dense with density of 219 persons per square kilometer.

Table 1.8: Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-1 year	9,988	9,702	19,690	10215	10598	20813	10685	11147	21831	10984	11490	22474
<5 Years	53291	52679	105970	54970	54898	109868	55429	53902	109331	54906	53385	108291
Pre-School (3-5)	33491	33021	66512	34506	35798	70304	36093	37653	73746	37103	38813	75916
Primary school (6-13 yrs)	98522	96941	195463	101405	105202	206607	106068	110653	216721	109038	114062	223100
Secondary School (14-19 yrs)	67,853	65,559	133,412	69213	71805	141018	72396	75525	147921	74423	77852	152275
Youth (15 – 29 Years)	125,482	129,044	254,526	132046	136991	269037	138119	144088	282207	141985	148528	290513
Women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs)		221,419			261877			280381			290923	
Economically Active Population (15-64)	249,035	252487	501,522	282121	294498	576619	302629	317803	620432	315775	332206	647981
Aged (65+)	16699	19251	35,950	16596	18827	35423	16206	20302	36508	16507	21970	38477

Population Under 5 Years

A population projection gives a picture of what the future size and the structure of the population by sex and age might look like. The under 5 years' population projection shows a decreasing trend for instance in 2019 the population was 128083 representing 14.5% of the entire population, in 2025 and 2027 it is projected to be 109,331 and 108,291 respectively and this could be attributed to declining fertility rate.

Age Group 15-29 (Youth)

This group consists of 291,848 persons of the total population in the county in 2022 and is expected to reach 301,845 persons by 2027. This group requires a lot of skills through training to enable them to participate in the labour market. This calls for proper planning of vocational training centers and colleges to impart the necessary skills to this population.

Labour Force 15-64

This special age group population represents 61.6 per cent of the total population in 2022 and is projected to increase by 2.5 per cent by the year 2027 accounting for 64.1 per cent of the total population. The key to a successful labour force in Nandi County is to focus on economic policies, interventions in Agriculture sectors, encourage small & medium enterprises and create more job opportunities to curb unemployment.

Women of Reproductive Age (15-49) Years

This age cohort constitutes of 25% of the total population in the county with a population of 221,419 as at 2019 census and is projected to be 261,877 by 2022. In 2027 the projected population is expected to be 280,381 which is 6.6% increase from 2022. There is need to plan for more health facilities and equip the existing facilities to meet the needs of this group. There is also a need for increased advocacy on sexual and reproductive health

AGE 65+

This is a dependent group of the population and it accounts for.... of the population and was 35,948 in 2019 and projected to decrease to 35,423 in 2022 and subsequently rise to 36,509 and 38,477 in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

The increase in projection has a minimal negative impact on the county resources saving & investment. There is need to have a social protection plan for the elderly population.

Table 1.9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

Type	M	F	Intersex	T
Hearing	1158	1204		2362
Speech	1095	852		1947
Visual	2052	2603		4655
Mental	1383	1610		2994
Physical	2553	3667		6221
Selfcare	1090	1107		2197
Other				
Total	6487	7733		14221

Source:KNBS

1.6 Demographic Dividend Potential

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that the county can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors.

The accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility and mortality levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependents to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county's residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county's children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, as they enter the labour force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate fully in governance matters affecting the county.

Table 1.10 shows the key demographic indicators for Nandi County. In 2023 the population is projected to be 951,460 people up from 885,711 people in 2019. This figure is projected to reach 966,737 and 982,014 people in 2024 and 2025 respectively assuming that the county fertility rate continue declining over the years to reach 2.9 children per woman of child bearing age by the year 2027. By mid of the CIDP III period, the fertility is expected to decline to 3 from the average of 3.2 in 2019, before declining further 2.9 in 2027. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 39.31% in 2019 to about 34.1% in 2023 and 33.1% in 2025 and to about 32.1% in 2027. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages(15-64years) from 56.62% in 2019 to 62.14% in 2023, 62.67% in 2024 and 63.18% in 2025 over the same period and 64.1% in 2027, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will change with 4.06 in 2019, 3.76 in 2023, 3.72 in 2025, 3.76 in 2026 and 3.81 in 2027.

Table 1.10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	885,711	951,460	966,737	982,014	996,465	1,010,916
Population below 15 (%)	39.31	34.1	33.59	33.1	32.59	32.1
Population 15 – 64 (%)	56.62	62.14	62.67	63.18	63.65	64.1
Population above 65 (%)	4.06	3.76	3.74	3.72	3.76	3.81
Dependency Ratio	76.60%	60.93%	59.57%	58.27%	57.12%	56.01%
Fertility Rate	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9

Source: KNBS 2019 PHC

Nandi County has the potential to achieve a demographic dividend by 2035 and close in 2080 if the right investment in health, education, economic and governance policies are put in place now and implement over the coming years. To harness the potential of its youth in preparation for the demographic dividend window, the County needs to undertake the following, among other things;

Health

- Increases investments in the health sector targeting reproductive health services including family planning services to increase and access of these services.
- Intensify programmes to address myths and misconceptions on certain methods of family planning.
- Create and strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the provision of accessible and affordable health services.
- Intensify campaigns (public awareness) to encourage couples to adopt small family norms to reduce the TFR.

Education

- Enhance stakeholders collaboration and mobilize resources to improve access to education and to reduce school drop outs and increase the transition to secondary education.
- Increase allocation to bursaries to secondary education to reduce the number of primary-to-secondary-school drop-outs.
- Provide sanitary pads to girls in schools to reduce absenteeism and improve education standards.

Economy

- Formulate and implement high impact economic policies targeting young people to create more employment opportunities.
- Sensitize young people on the existing vocational training and employment opportunities.
- Simplify business licensing procedures and processes to enable young people incorporates business entities to enable them to get engaged in business opportunities set aside for them.
- Facilitate the youth to have access to credit facilities.

Governance

- Strengthen the governance structures and deliberately include young people in county leadership positions.
- Strengthen the M&E systems in the projects management.
- Increase Community involvement in projects design, planning, and implementation in order to facilitate community buy-in and improve social accountability.

1.8 Poverty Analysis

The monetary poverty rate for Nandi is 35.9% which is nearly the same as the national rate of 35.7% with approximately 318,397 people in Nandi being monetarily poor. Nandi has a multidimensional poverty rate of 52.9%, which is 23-percentage point higher than

the monetary poverty rate of 35.9% with a total of 468,267 people being multidimensionally poor.

When disaggregated by age groups, 46.2% of children in Nandi are multidimensionally poor. This is 6-percentage points lower than the national average of 52.5%. Among the youths, 54.9% are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 48.1% while for the elderly population, 50.5% are multidimensionally poor compared to a national average of 55.7%.

Among children aged 0-17, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (74.7%), nutrition (39.7%), water (37.7%) and information (33.7%). For youths aged 18-34, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (70%), education (56.7%), economic activity (39.7%), water (33.9%) and nutrition (36%). Among adults aged 35-59, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are education (76.4%), economic activity (75.1%), housing (74.7%) and nutrition (36%). Among the elderly aged 60+, the core drivers of multidimensional poverty are housing (72.6%), education (54%), nutrition (43.7%) and water (36.2%).

CHAPTER TWO

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP (2018- 2022)

2.0 Overview

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the CIDP II (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 over the period 2018-2022.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

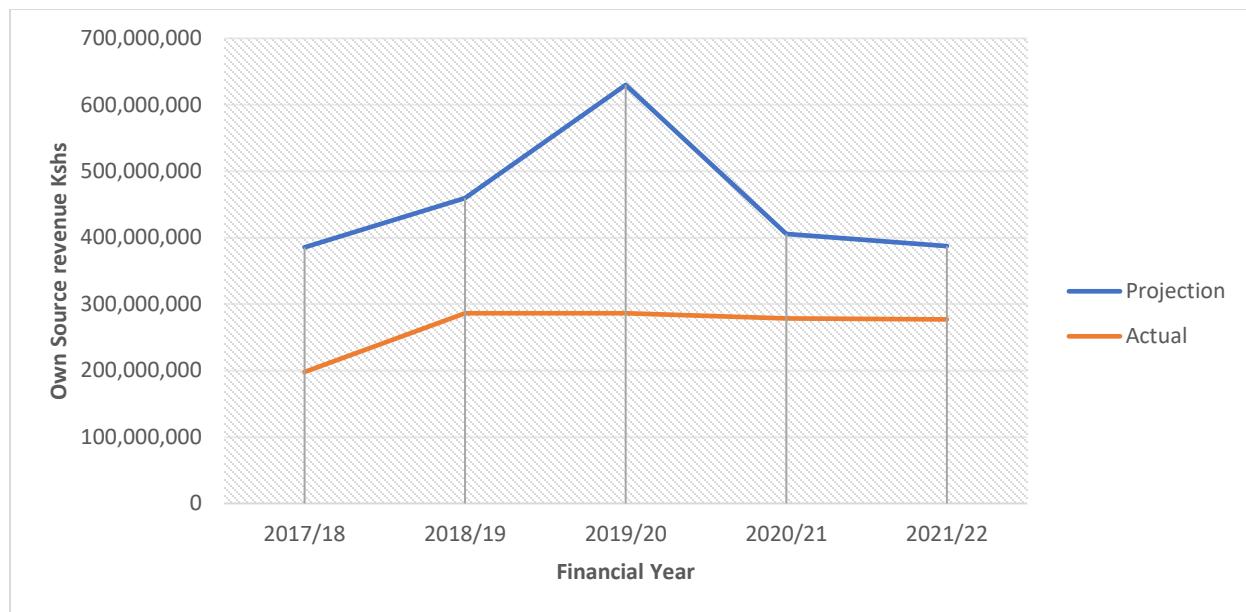
This section presents annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review. The information is as presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. million)					Actual Revenue (Ksh. million)				
	F/Y 2017-2018	F/Y 2018-2019	F/Y 2019-2020	F/Y 2020-2021	F/Y 2021-2022	F/Y 2017-2018	F/Y 2018-2019	F/Y 2019-2020	F/Y 2020-2021	F/Y 2021-2022
a) Equitable Share	5,898,795,051	6,712,019,937	5,250,850,000	5,808,851,100	6,990,869,041	5,103,800,000	5,369,400,000	5,348,850,000	5,380,500,000	6,990,869,041
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	249,969,192		374,795,491	707,851,593	-	195,845,363	360,532,666	374,795,491	646,420,129	-
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)	305,860,928	528,324,626	708,781,225	46,006,257	598,211,166	161,936,642	548,620,876	360,532,666	46,006,257	245,129,184
Road Maintenance Fuel Levy	-	178,596,626	151,830,656	160,365,516	-	-	177,409,091	151,830,656	160,365,516	-
d) Own Source Revenue	385,438,659	459,293,246	629,900,204	405,408,260	387,106,430	197,886,883	286,235,013	283,187,354	278,408,973	287,403,322
e) Unspent fund	-	548,620,876	1,604,294,705	483,035,142	989,363,172	795,575,051	1,433,000,000	1,604,294,705	1,013,914,458	989,363,172
Total	6,840,063,830	6,712,019,937	8,720,452,281	7,611,517,868	8,965,549,809	6,455,043,939	8,175,197,646	8,123,490,872	7,525,615,333	8,512,764,719

As indicated in Table 2.1, the actual equitable share in the first three years was slightly below the projections but was equal in the last two years. Notably, the own source revenue projections were not met despite the own source revenue showing a growth trend as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Own Source revenue trends 2017/18-2021/22



2.3 Sector Programmes Performance Review

This section presents performance trends based on the sectors key outcomes (changes from baseline (2018) values at the end of CIDP implementation period (2022) and highlighting outputs that have contributed to the changes. It also shows gaps from the expected value/levels and where possible makes comparison with the national statistics as well as capture projects and programmes implemented during the review period but were not in the CIDP II.

The Nandi CIDP II (2018-2022) was implemented by the following sectors/departments; Finance and Economic Planning, Administration public service and e-Government, Health and Sanitation, Agriculture and Cooperative development, Tourism culture and Social welfare, Sports youth affairs and Arts, Education and vocational training, Lands environment and natural resources, transport and infrastructure, Trade investment and industrialization and The County Assembly.

2.3.1 Finance and Economic Planning

During the review period, the amount of own source revenue collected annually increased from KShs.197.5M to 287.4M against a target of Kshs. 387.1M. This was as a result of upgrading of the revenue system, addition of 15 Point of Sale (POS) gadgets, automation of 27 revenue streams and identification of 17 new revenue streams. In addition, the sector sustained a qualified audit opinion; achieved 60% automation of procurement processes; and prepared all required statutory documents including the annual Programme Based Budgets, County Fiscal Strategy Papers, County Budget Review and Outlook Papers and Financial statements. It also established and operationalized the audit Committee and the County Budget and Economic forum.

To strengthen planning services for effectiveness and efficiency, the sector established and operationalized the County Statistics and Monitoring & Evaluation units, developed a County data desk platform and prepared a County M&E policy and CIDP II indicator Handbook. Further, the sector prepared and publicized statutory document and reports

such as the Annual Development Plans, the End Term review Report for the CIDP 2018-2022, County Annual progress Reports and Monitoring and Evaluation Reports.

2.3.2 Administration, Public Service and E-Government Sector

During the review period, the customer and employee satisfaction index increased from 70% to 82% against a target of 100%. These was attributed to the enactment of the County Public Participation and Civic Education Act, 2021; establishment of a Toll-free call center and Performance Contracting & appraisal of the county Government employees; internship opportunities for 1,200 graduates and improved of terms of service for employees.

To improve urban areas, the sector tarmacked 5.3 km or roads; installed 11 street light points and 7 high masts; added 0.67km of sewer lines; constructed one Jua kali market shade and 40 fabricated market stalls; and approved Kapsabet Municipality charter, Strategic plan and draft Integrated Development Plan (IDEP). Further, the sector improved resilience and better capacity to prevent and mitigate disasters through establishment of a toll-free call center; public sensitization; mapping of disaster-prone areas for early warning as well as the creation of a disaster management unit with fire engines and emergency response equipment.

To enhance communication and provision of e- government services the sector established a toll-free call center; increased communication equipment; deployed information systems in the department of health and department of finance and economic planning; established an ICT center, data center and the extended fiber optic network to all County government offices within the headquarters and the county referral hospital.

2.3.3 Health and Sanitation

During the review period, maternal mortality rate reduced from 510/100,000 births to 264/100,000 births against a target of 250/100,000 births in comparison to the national rate of 355/100,000. Neonatal mortality rate reduced from 32.7/1000 to 2.6/1000 against a target of 16/1000 in comparison to the national rate of 9.3/1000. The average distance to a health facility reduced from the 10km to 6km while the proportion of mothers delivering at health facilities increased from 37.8% to 71%. Proportion of facilities offering skilled delivery services increased from 37.8% to 68% due to scaled up maternity services across the County. In addition, the Government continuously conducted outreach services and provided incentives to expectant mothers delivering in the health facilities through Linda Mama medical cover and Mama packs.

Further, the percentage of fully immunized children increased from 57.80% to 80%; while the proportion of underweight children under 5 years reduced from 4.2% to 2.8%; and the proportion of stunted children under 5 years also reduced from 29.6 %to 16.6%. These were mainly attributed to increased advocacy, awareness and training of nutrition personnel.

To improve access to preventive and promotive health care the number of referral cases from primary care units increased from 764 to 3824 while out of the County referral cases reduced from 300 to 200. This is attributed to recruitment and training of over 400 health care workers, establishment of theatres, special regular clinics, acquisition of 10 more ambulances, establishment of an ICU unit and oncology centre at KCRH with an operational Oxygen plant and an isolation Centre at Nandi Hills Sub County hospital. In addition, the number of people screened for Tuberculosis cases rose from 6000 to 107,984 due to increased advocacy. Installation and implementation of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) at KCRH led to collection of approximately Ksh 85 million and efficient delivery of health services. Life expectancy of males/females has also improved from 59/63 to 60/70.4 compared to the national life expectancy of 60.6/66.5 and this is attributed to increased advocacy forums on nutrition and preventive health practices. In a bid to reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure by her residents, the County increased the number of households enrolled to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) /Universal Health Care Cover from 5000 to 22,000. This was achieved in collaboration with NHIF and national government.

The achievements were attributed mainly to expansion, completion, equipping and operationalization of identified health facilities across the County. Two trauma centres in Kabiyet and Nandi Hills were completed and operationalized; 15 new dispensaries were constructed and opened; while 98 health facilities across the County were renovated. In addition, the nurse-to-patient ratio increased from 46:100,000 to 67:100,000 while the doctor-to-patient ratio increased from 3:100,000 to 5:100,000 as a result of recruitment of more doctors and nurses.

2.3.4 Agriculture and Cooperative Development

During the review period, the sector realized increased crop production in a range of crops. Specifically, sugarcane production increased from 442,300 tonnes to 584,000 tonnes against the target of 489,200 tonnes; coffee production improved from 1,080 tons to 1,750 tonnes against the target of 1826 tonnes; tea production increased from 275,300 tonnes to 277,200 tonnes against the target of 277,400 tonnes; Avocado production increased from 1387.5 tonnes to 4263 tonnes against a target of 7265.5 tonnes. This was attributed to; increased land under cash crops; provision of inputs including 58,000 coffee seedlings, 200kg coffee seeds and 8 coffee pulping machines; purchase of 8 farm tractors and assorted implements for enhanced Agricultural Mechanization Services (AMS); construction and equipping of a coffee milling plant in Tindiret; and adoption of good agricultural practices through farmer sensitization programmes and extension services.

Milk Production in the County increased from 471,850 litres to 600,000 litres per day against a target of 500,000 litres per day. The sector completed the construction of 25 milk cooling plants across the County with an additional 16 milk cooling plants constructed by farmers' organizations leading to improved collection and bulking of milk. Further, the

processing plant in Kabiyet, with a capacity of processing 100,000kg of milk per day, was at advanced stage of completion and equipping while chicken processing plant, with a capacity to process 500 birds per hour, was completed and equipped.

The prevalence of livestock disease decreased from 40% to 25% against a target of 15% as a result of procurement of 740, 000 doses of assorted vaccines; vaccination of 343,000 livestock against FMD, 166,500 black Quarter Anthrax and 230,00 lumpy skins and other emerging cases; rehabilitation of 58 cattle dips; and construction 8 new cattle dips. In addition, there was Improved livestock breed as it was attributed to a total of 77,000 successful inseminations that were achieved against a target of 40,000 through AI programmes.

Enhanced Cooperative development was realized through the promotion and revival of 68 cooperatives against a target of 50 cooperatives. A total of 275 active cooperatives against a target 90 were compliant to sector statutory regulations and subsequently qualified to access affordable credit facilities. This was achieved as a result of improved cooperative governance, capacity building and cooperative sensitization.

2.3.5 Tourism Culture and Social Welfare

During the review period, the number of tourist arrivals increased from 2000 to 8,500 against a target of 12,000 while the amount of revenue generated from tourist sites increased from Ksh.200,000 to Kshs.1,054,550. This was mainly due to an increase in sports tourism branding of Nandi County as a tourism destination, improvement of Chepkiit tourism site and automation of revenue systems. In addition, hotel bed occupancy increased from 300 to 547 following an increase in investment in the hospitality industry. To enhance Culture and Natural Heritage Preservation, 5 cultural festivals were organized against a target of 12 while 6 out of the envisaged 8 cultural exchange programmes with other counties involving music, dance, and exhibitions were undertaken. Heroes and heroines were honored and recognized through construction of the Jean Marrie Seroney Mausoleum within the Jean Marrie Leadership centre in Kolelach, Tindiret sub-county and holding of the annual Celebrations to honor Koitalel Samoei and other Nandi heroes done annually on 19th October. To strengthen the policy and legal framework, a Nandi culture and heritage policy and the accompanying relevant bill which are instrumental in regulation of cultural activities and practices were developed.

Further, to empower the vulnerable members of the society, 2300 people living with disabilities were facilitated with various assistive devices while 247 groups were provided with tools of trade (85 salon kits and 162 sewing machines), food stuff and kitchen garden pack (assorted seeds and fertilizers). In addition, the sector constructed and equipped People Living with Disabilities empowerment center.

2.3.6 Sports Youth Affairs and Arts

During the review period, the sector nurtured talents through organizing sports competitions, issuing sports equipment, training of coaches/Referees and developing

Training camps and stadia. The Eliud Kipchoge Modern Athletic Training Camp was constructed to 90% completion level and equipping in progress. In addition, the Kipchoge Annex and Kaptumo sports ground were 90% complete and operational. The number of athletes participating at national level increased from 50 to 1,005 due to the Hosting of major national Events in collaborations with other stakeholders. while those participating in international events increased from 50 to 120.

To enhance sports trainings and competitions the sector acquired and distributed 2500 Sports Equipment (400 volley balls, 452 volley ball nets, 1500 footballs, 48 sets of uniforms and 100 whistles) while eight community fields and two sports grounds were completed and operationalized. Further, the number of talents scouted and assisted during competitions increased from 32 to 90.

To promote participation of youth in development and empowerment, the sector recruited 723 service men to Nandi County Youth Service (N.C.Y.S) who benefited with casual employment opportunities and trainings to enhanced life skills. In addition, Welding Machines as tools of trade were issued to 100 youth groups across the county.

2.3.7 Education and Vocational Training Sector

During the review period, the gross enrolment rate in Early Childhood Education across the County improved from 60% to 85% against a target of 80%. Towards this, the sector constructed 240 ECD classrooms of which 206 ECDE were operationalized; provided teaching and learning materials to ECDE Centres; recruited 450 ECD caregivers resulting to a caregiver pupil ratio of 1:30 against a target of 1:25. The pre-primary to primary transition rate improved from a 57 % to 95% against a target of 100% as a result of the enforcement of the 100% transition education policy and free primary education in the Country.

Enrollment to Vocational Training Centres improved from 35% to 59%. This was attributed to completion of 9 new classrooms in existing Vocational Training Centres and recruitment of 17 Vocational Training Instructors. Student capitation funds to needy students increased from a KShs.26M to KShs.84M while the amount of bursary disbursed was Ksh240 million with the number of students on bursary increasing from 6,434 to 12,507 during the review period.

2.3.8 Land Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Sector

During the review period, the proportion of households with access to water improved from 35% to 37% against a target of 85%. A total of 21 boreholes were drilled out of which seven were in partnership with Lake Victoria North Water Works Development Agency (LVNWDA); 3 dams and 1 water pan were rehabilitated while 2 water harvesting projects were undertaken.

The forest cover improved from 21% to 26.2 % against a target of 45% with more than 3 million trees being planted. Further, the number of wetlands mapped and digitized increased from 10 to 14. **The proportion of survey services offered increased from 20% to 40% resulting to increased number of title and parcel issued from 300 to 6000.**

Local physical development plans increased from 30 to 512 against a target of 70 as a result of; enforcement of Physical Land Use and Planning Act, 2019, demand for provision of land for development projects of the government and increased number of sub-divisions of land within the county

2.3.9 Transport and Infrastructure

During the review period, to improve the road network, the sector increased tarmacked roads from 2.9km to 4.4 km against a target of 6 km. Additionally, graded roads increased from 1,500km to 4,500 km against a target of 2500 km while graveled roads increased from 1,214 km to 2,414 km against a target of 1920 km. To enhance rural accessibility, 12 bridges and 4 footbridges (Ndalat, Eisero, Sokoyot and Magoi) were constructed, while 13 box culverts and 3000 metres of pipe culverts were installed. To facilitate the road works, the sector acquired 29 road works equipment; established a fuel pump station with two storage capacity of 60,000 litres; and designed and supervised 589 buildings.

2.3.10 Trade Investment and Industrialization

During the review period, the cumulative amount of revenue collected from business permits increased from KShs.29 million to KShs.152.6 million against a target of KShs.135 million while a total of 20,893 trade permits were issued against a target of 24,000. This is attributed to automation of the revenue collection system, establishment and operationalization of 11 fresh-produce and open-air markets, installation 70 modern market stalls and construction of 9 market sanitation facilities. Construction of the Nandi Textiles unit at Mosoriot was done to a 48% completion level. Further, the sector facilitated the establishment of 22 new industries, 10 cottage industries, constructed 5 Jua kali worksites and a business incubation centre in Kapsabet; To leverage on economies of scale for business opportunity and wealth in the region, the county joined the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) and North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB) with an aim of providing competitive and comparative advantage to the products and services for its citizenry. Advanced technology in legal metrology led to the entry of efficient and affordable digital weighing instruments and scales. A total of 2,500 weighing scales were verified and calibrated against a target of 2,300 exceeding the target by 9%.

2.4 Overall Challenges, Emerging issues and Lessons Learnt

2.4.1 Emerging Issues

The following are the emerging issues that affected the sector:

- COVID-19 pandemic: The outbreak of COVID-19 adversely affected implementation of projects as resources were diverted to deal the pandemic while the related regulations/restrictions affected physical participation and movement;
- The directive to prioritize payment pending bill in budget execution affected the implementation of planned projects and programmes;
- Emergence of disruptive agriculture technologies; and
- Emerging strains of livestock diseases and other types of pests.

2.4.2 Challenges

The key challenges encountered in the implementation of programmes and projects during the review period were:

- Inadequate funds and delays in disbursements: The resource gap increased over time due to increasing demand for government services and dealing with emerging issues. In addition, funding from the exchequer is inadequate while the County own source revenue streams are limited. This situation was exacerbated by delays in disbursements of allocated funds;
- Inadequate skilled human resource: All sectors experienced inadequate technical staff resulting understaffing, ageing staff, non-replacement of staff who exit service through retirement or natural attrition was also an issue;
- Changing global prices led to cost variations hence slowing implementation of projects;
- Inadequate access to affordable credit and high cost of electricity;
- Climate change and associated extreme weather events such as landslides and flooding and droughts inhibited implementation of various infrastructure developments;
- Rising county wage bill had a negative impact on development, operation and maintenance of allocations;
- Rising population and rural urban migration which lead to urban sprawl in land designated for agriculture;
- The introduction of VAT on agricultural implements that had previously been zero rated affected implementation of certain agriculture projects;
- Reduction in funding from development partners affected most projects especially sectors that rely on donor funds; and
- Terrain, unpredictable weather patterns and logistical challenges: Rough terrain in some parts of the county resulted in withdrawal by contractors delaying projects implementation.

2.4.3 Lessons Learnt

- Good coordination among various stakeholders is a critical element for successful implementation of a sector projects;
- Appropriate legal and policy framework is key in smooth operationalization of programmes including public private partnership;
- Collaboration with the national government, development partners and other stakeholders in resource mobilization is key to achieving meaningful development; and
- Multi-sectoral approach is critical for successful implementation of policies, programs and projects. In addition, strong cross - sectoral linkages facilitate comprehensive and sustainable development.

2.5 Natural Resource Assessment

Table 13 presents a summary of the major natural resources found within Nandi County.

Table 2.2: Natural Resource Assessment

Natural Resource	Dependent Sector	Status, Level of utilization; scenario for the future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing sustainable management strategies
Rivers (Mokong, Ainaapnetuny, Kundos, Kimondi, Sirwa-Yala, Ainaapsetan and Kipkaren)	Agriculture Fisheries Tourism Environment, water and natural resources	High sediment load leading to increased turbidity due to soil erosion. High degradation of water catchment areas Eutrophication due to excessive use of inorganic fertilizers Uncontrolled abstraction leading to decline in volumes	Ecotourism Hydro- electric power waste treatment facilities Adoption of modern irrigation systems. Improvement of water distribution networks.	High turbidity rates. Increased contamination. Limited financial resources	Protection of riparian Institute mechanisms to reduce soil erosion e.g. river bank rehabilitation. Monitor water quality regularly. Undertake catchment management and conservation
Forests (6 gazetted forests Kapchorua, Serengonik, South Nandi, Kimondi, North Nandi and Tinderet forests)	Environment, Water & Natural Resources, Agriculture, lands, housing, & Tourism	The county has all the six forests have been seriously encroached	Forests are water towers in the county. They are mainly utilized for water sources and sources of wood fuel. Tourism can be improved by marketing strategies and infrastructural developments	Deforestation is a big challenge to sustainable use	Measures to protect the catchment areas should be put in place including reforestation of degraded forest areas. Promotion of agro-forestry to increase tree cover.
Minerals- Gold Mining in Chemase, sand harvesting,	Mining Industry Infrastructure	Unsustainable gold mining in Chemase and Kapsaos Rampant sand and hardstone	Presence of an industrialization docket headed by a chief officer under the Trade and Industrialization	Insufficient data on quantities and qualities of gold minerals Uncontrolled	Undertake feasibility study on the available minerals Develop

Natural Resource	Dependent Sector	Status, Level of utilization; scenario for the future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing sustainable management strategies
murram and hardstone quarrying, carbonated water in Kiplolok and Keben springs		quarrying	department Mechanization of hardstone quarrying and crushing	sand harvesting Inexistence of enabling policy	enabling policy and legal framework on harnessing the Available minerals
Swamps Kingwal, Kibirong, Mutwot, Chepkunyuk, Kamatargui, Birei and Kapkong'ony	Eco-tourism Environment Fisheries Agriculture	Encroachment for settlements Extensive farming activities Unsustainable harvesting of aquatic plants and reeds Brick making and sand harvesting activities Extensive planting of eucalyptus Overgrazing Illegal logging Charcoal burning Overgrazing Farming activities through	Undertaking wetland mapping and demarcation Repossession of encroached swamps Adoption of bamboo as an alternative to eucalyptus. Impending Gazettement of the swamps as water towers Repossession of encroached swamps Adoption of bamboo as an alternative to eucalyptus. Impending Gazettement of the swamps as water towers	High rates of degradation Land use conflicts with neighboring comm unities Weak legal and policy frame work Strengthen community forest associations (CFA) Implementation of the existing	Undertake community sensitization and awareness Formulate enabling policy and legal framework Impose total ban to wetland cultivation and grazing Gazette the swamps as water towers to attract investment Increased community involvement in managements of forests Initiate extensive

2.6 Development Issues

Table 2.4 presents key sector development issues and their causes as identified in the performance review and stakeholder participation.

Table 2.3: Sector Development Issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Agriculture Livestock Fisheries Veterinary Services Cooperative Development	Low agricultural crop production/productivity	Inadequate extension services Inadequate access to quality farm inputs Traditional farming practices/Subsistence farming Climate change impacts High prevalence of crops pests and diseases Inadequate market access	Inadequate Capital Population pressure Inadequate extension personnel Unstructured market. Land fragmentation	Climate smart agriculture technologies Availability of fertilizer Subsidy programme. Favorable climate Existing arable land Membership to LREB, NOREB
	Low livestock production	Inadequate access to livestock feeds Poor quality livestock breeds livestock pests and diseases Inadequate value addition infrastructure and marketing Inadequate extension services	inadequate funding inadequate technical capacity Low adoption of breeding technologies	Climate smart livestock farming technologies Scaling up of Breeding stock and Multiplication Centres. Subsidized breeding services (AI).
	Low fish production	Inadequate access to quality inputs Inadequate fish marketing infrastructure	Inadequate funding Inadequate technical capacity	Availability of resources (water & lan) Increasing demand for fish and fish products

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Cooperative management and governance	Weak Cooperatives governance Inadequate cooperative extension services Inadequate access to affordable financing/credit	Cooperative functions not fully devolved Insufficient capacity of leaders elected Inadequate funding	Existence of cooperative institutions for training Established cooperative development fund Availability of agricultural produce
Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture and Heritage	Inadequate access to quality ECDE	Inadequate infrastructure in ECDE Inadequate human resource capacity Inadequate capacity building of ECDE personnel. Inadequate teaching and learning resources Low monitoring and supervision in the department.	Inadequate funding. Inadequate caregivers. High cost of living .	Existing ECD infrastructure. Qualified potential caregivers. Political goodwill and parents' support Good working relation between the National and County government in implementation of education programs
	Inadequate access to quality vocational training	inadequate VTC infrastructure Inadequate instructors (High trainer trainee ratio)	Inadequate funding Inadequate technical capacity	Existing VTC infrastructure. Qualified and well-trained potential instructors
	Inadequate sports development	Inadequate sports infrastructure Inadequate human resource for sports Weak frameworks for talent development	Inadequate financial resources Inadequate technical capacity	Existing sports gymnasium Available pool of youth with potential for sports
	Inadequate access to empowerment opportunities for the youth	Inadequate skills Inadequate access to affordable credit	Inadequate financial resources	Existence of NCYS program

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
			Inadequate human resource Drugs and substance abuse	
	Inadequate preservation of culture and heritage	Inadequate infrastructure for preservation of culture Low appreciation of value of culture and heritage Inadequate capacity to harness the potential of cultural heritage	Inadequate funding Encroachment of public land, cultural sites and spaces Inadequate technical personnel in culture Inadequate policy framework	Existing cultural sites Rich Nandi history, Cultural practitioners & artefacts Good will from cultural stakeholders i.e. higher learning institutions, UNESCO, scholars
	Inadequate access to social protection	Inadequate requisite infrastructure Inadequate access to social services	socio-cultural beliefs Inadequate policy framework	Affirmative action and AGPO Partnerships with non-governmental organization
Health and Sanitation	Inadequate access to Curative and rehabilitative health services	Inadequate rehabilitative health services Inadequate specialized health services Weak emergency and referral services	Limited financial resources Delay in Gazettement of FIF bill	Public Private Partnership Health insurance Liaison with equipment dealers/manufacturers for placements. Facility Improvement Fund (FIF)
	Inadequate access to preventive and promotive health care	Low immunization coverage Low uptake RMNCAH services	Inadequate health financing	Health insurance Collaboration with sector stakeholders

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Inadequate nutrition services Inadequate health and sanitation services Insufficient mental health care services Weak community health services Weak school health programmes High prevalence of vector borne diseases Inadequate screening services (cancer, TB, Diabetes, HIV)	Inadequate appropriate legislation for community health services	Existence of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)
	Inadequate Health support and administrative services	Low universal health coverage Inadequate Human resource capacity Inadequate health infrastructure Weak health governance Inadequate health products and essential supplies	Inadequate funding	MOU with MTRH and On Job Training
Lands, Physical planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change	Inadequate access to portable water Coverage.	Inadequate water supply schemes infrastructure Inadequate water reservoirs. Weak water governance	Inadequate funding. Inadequate technical capacity transboundary water resource Conflicts	Existence of clean water sources Favorable terrain for water reticulation by gravity. Last mile connectivity.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Weak regulatory framework	invasive tree species on water catchments areas	Support from National Government. Partners
	Environmental Degradation	Forest degradation Encroachment on fragile ecosystems. Deforestation. Degazettement of forest land for human settlement. Weak regulatory framework	Inadequate community and technical capacity Demand for arable land Dependency on national Government on forest patrols or surveillance	Existence of partners protect and conserve existing forest. Environmental Management and Conservation Act 1999 (EMCA) & Wetland, Management and conservation Act. 2021. National Policy on 10% forest club Institutional environmental clubs.
	Insecure land tenure.	Succession issues. Court cases / Land disputes. Irregular allocation of land. No approved development plans. Intergovernmental conflicts on ownership of land. Historical Land injustices.	Court orders. Squatter problem. Absentee landlords Long land leases. Unclear property boundaries. Limited capacity. Multiple allocation of land	Existing and functioning Directorate of Survey and Mapping. Existing and functioning Directorate of Physical Planning. Existing and functioning Land Registry. National Land Commission County Coordinating Office. Land and Environment Court in the County. Land Act 2012.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
				Existence of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR). Availability of lands records.
	Uncontrolled Development.	Sub- Division of land into smaller fragments. Informal settlements. Urban sprawl.	Inadequate funding. Lack of county land policy and regulations. Limited capacity Lack of framework for spatial development Limited Enforcement officers conversant with development matters.	Physical and Land Use Planning Act (PLUPA) 2019. Functional Geospatial Information System Laboratory (GIS). National Policy on Land Use. County Directorate of Physical Planning. Ongoing preparation of County Spatial Plan. Ardhi Sasa Platform
	Uncontrolled Development.	Sub- Division of land into smaller fragments. Informal settlements. Urban sprawl.	Inadequate funding. Lack of county land policy and regulations. Limited capacity. Lack of framework for spatial development Limited Enforcement	Physical and Land Use Planning Act (PLUPA) 2019. Functional Geospatial Information System Laboratory (GIS). National Policy on Land Use. County Directorate of Physical Planning. Ongoing preparation of County Spatial Plan.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
			officers conversant with development matters.	Ardhi Sasa Platform.
Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development	Poor road network and connectivity	Inadequate road maintenance Lack of road equipment and safety measures Lack of regulations and standards	Limited funding Bad weather/ Heavy rains Terrain issues Inadequate resources both technical and financial	Partnering with sectoral stakeholders such as KRB, KenHA, KeRRA, KURRA, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
	Inadequate management of public buildings	Weak quality control (Non compliance to design standards and regulations)	Inadequate technical capacity	Modern design technology
Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development	Inadequate tourism development	Inadequate marketing Unclear land demarcation and encroachment in tourism sites. Inadequate tourism infrastructure	Inadequate funding Lack of awareness on potential of tourist and hospitality industry in the county Most tourism sites are in private land	Existing tourist sites and products Diverse rich tourism products Good will from stakeholders World class athletes Automated revenue collection system Good weather condition for sports (sports tourism)
		Noncompliance of industry standards. Low quality service in hospitality industry	Low uptake of technology in the tourism sector especially for hotel bookings	Public private partnership High Community uptake of various sports activities Enforcement of the existing tourism policy and Act

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
				Strategic geographical location of the county (closeness to Eldoret and Kisumu airports and within the Western tourism circuit) Membership to LREB and NOREB
	Inadequate trade development	Inadequate market infrastructure. Lack of entrepreneurial skills Weak trading regulations and control mechanism High cost of financial credit and access Inadequate information and knowledge on business and investment opportunities Limited number of designated worksites for MSEs Unfair trade practices and Proliferation of Counterfeit goods Limited market access.	Lack of physical planning Inadequate resource allocation Lengthy processes of setting up a business Inadequate access to business and market information. Lack of collateral to secure borrowing. Poor road network for market accessibility.	Availability of agricultural produce for trade. Untapped Investment opportunities Growing urban centers. Growing regional market. E-commerce and digital economy. Partners
	Low industrial production	Weak cottage industry High establishment cost	Low investment in technology and innovation High Capital investment	Availability of raw material for value addition Available human resource.

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Low uptake of industrial technology Inadequate skills and innovation	Gaps on Policy and legal framework Inadequate and unreliable power supply Insufficient water supply for industrial use.	Availability of land Proximity to major commercial hubs (Kisumu, Eldoret) Investment partners
Finance and Economic Planning	Public Finance management	Lack of regular Capacity building to staff on regular amendments and gazette notices on procurement processes Inadequate financial support to carry out sensitization of special groups on the requirements for compliance Inadequate centralized storage spaces to cater for delivery of bulk goods Weak Internal Control Systems to enhance Financial discipline Lack of automation of Internal Audit Services Inadequate training of Risk Management and Audit Committees Pending bills	Regular amendments and gazette notices on Public Procurement processes Lack of departmental risk management personnel Lack of automation for internal audit processes Late approval of appropriation bill and revenue sharing formula by the National Assembly and Senate Late exchequer releases	Automation of internal audit processes Continuous capacity building Adherence to contract completion period
	Low own source revenue	Inadequate operationalization of revenue collection	Non-deployment of enforcement and	Full operationalization of revenue collection

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		<p>and enforcement framework</p> <p>Intermittent down times in Revenue Collection and Management System</p> <p>Insufficient training of revenue staff/collectors</p> <p>Unapproved valuation roll</p>	<p>compliance officers</p> <p>Technological issues— Network, Hardware and Software failures</p> <p>Inadequate resources to carry out comprehensive Public participation for all the stakeholders</p> <p>Ownership of assets which are yet to be fully transitioned to the County</p>	<p>and enforcement framework</p> <p>Expansion of revenue streams</p> <p>Enactment of supporting revenue administration laws</p> <p>Procurement of a robust and stable Revenue Collection and Management System</p>
	<p>Policy formulation, coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Inadequate technical and human capacity</p> <p>Inadequate participatory public policy making process that is transparent and accountable</p> <p>Weak linkages and feedback mechanisms</p> <p>Inadequate data for planning</p> <p>Weak monitoring and evaluation structures</p> <p>Limited mobility due to unavailability of departmental vehicle</p>	<p>Inadequate resources</p> <p>Inadequate training</p>	<p>Inexistence of statistical system in the county</p> <p>Draft ME policy</p> <p>Statistical act</p> <p>CIMES guidelines</p> <p>National ME policy</p>

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		<p>Inadequate access to M&E information to support evidence-based decision making</p> <p>Change of priorities in budget making process and emerging issues</p>		
Administration, Public Service and ICT	Inadequate access to public service delivery	<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure and information systems</p> <p>Low citizen engagement and participation</p> <p>Low level of disaster preparedness and management</p> <p>Inadequate emergency response machinery, tools and relief items</p> <p>Inadequate emergency response machinery, tools and relief items</p> <p>Inadequate Human resource management and development systems</p> <p>Inadequate access to justice by the residents</p> <p>Inadequate access to government services</p> <p>Inadequate sanitation and waste</p>	<p>Vast area of coverage</p> <p>Inadequate funding, Policy, guidelines and contingency plans not in place</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Lack of disaster Early Warning system</p> <p>Inadequate awareness and civic education</p> <p>Inadequate ICT training facilities</p> <p>Low uptake of e-government services and level of ICT skills</p> <p>Insufficient communication and sensitization on legal framework of</p>	<p>Availability of other Internet Service providers</p> <p>Availability ICT trainers, Vocational training Centers</p> <p>Public participation and Civic Act</p> <p>Partnership with donors</p> <p>Draft policies at different stages of approval in place</p>

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		management measures	the public on historical land injustices	
	Poor co-ordination and urban planning	Urban sprawl Rural-urban area migration Inadequate security in urban centres and municipality Inadequate access to affordable housing	Undesignated dumpsite area Inadequate solid and liquid waste facilities Under-developed road infrastructure Low connectivity to sewer lines Overstretching of existing infrastructure No planned maintenance (maintenance is reactive) Limited land space Lack of policies and plans No approved spatial plan Inadequate affordable housing	Donor funding Existence of Development partners Development plans in place (Draft IDeP and Strategic plan) Approved Municipal Charter available Preparation of County spatial plan ongoing GIS lab in place

CHAPTER THREE:

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This chapter provides the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented.

3.1 Spatial Development Framework

Mapping of the existing sector resources and assets has been done and strategies to solve the challenges facing them proposed. The existing county spatial structure has been developed.

3.1.1 Framework for Development of Resource Potential Growth Areas

This section outlines the county spatial structure in relation to each region, including its urban and rural areas. The section further elaborates the suggested approach through sector planning guidelines and strategies. The physical nature of the county regions, agro-ecological and location of roads and communication links, suggest that there are five broad areas to be considered in a more detailed manner within the county spatial structure. These areas are:

- i. Zone A (Kapsabet, Chepsonoi, Baraton, Mosoriot)
- ii. Zone B (Lessos, Koilot, Nandi Hills, Himaki)
- iii. Zone C (Kaiboi, Kabiyet, Kipkarren Salient, Ndalat, Kabiemit)
- iv. Zone D (Maraba, Meteitei, Potopoto, Kapsigilai)
- v. Zone E (Kobujoi, Kaptumo, Kiboswa, Kemeloi, Serem)

Table 3.1: Nandi County Spatial Zones

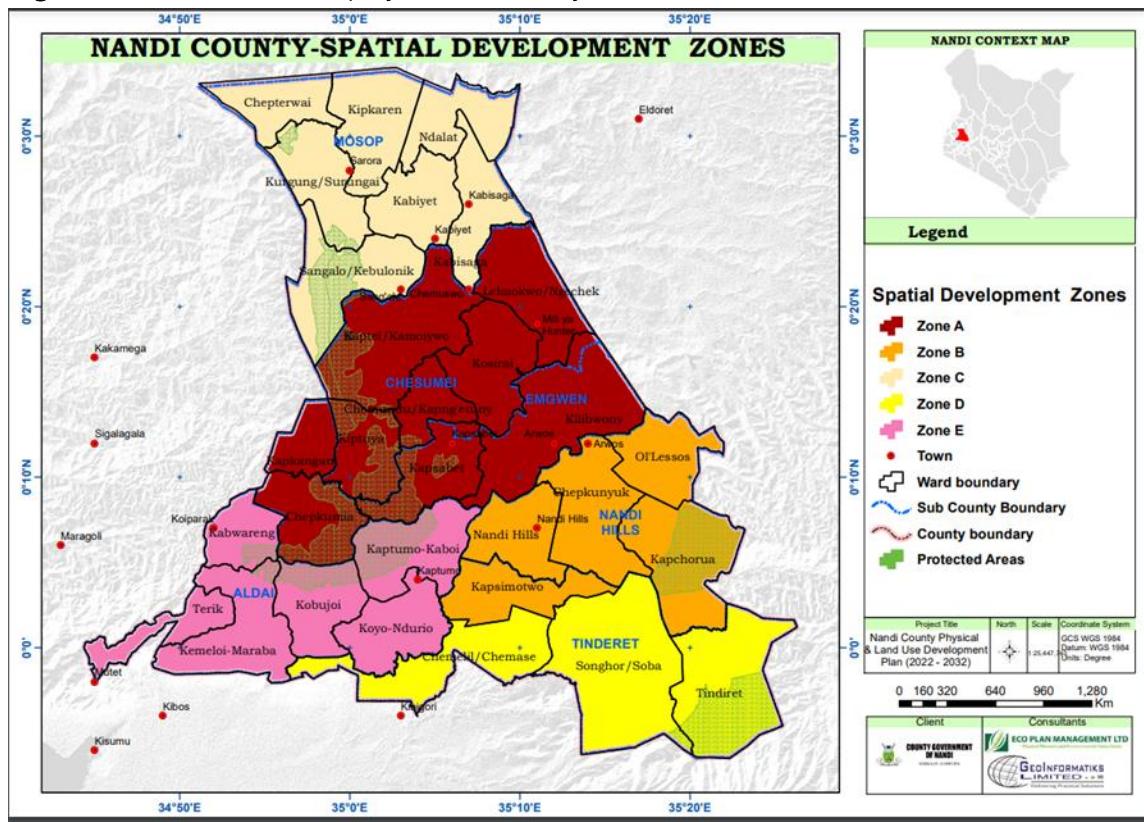
Area (Urban Growth Centres)	Potential	
Zone A Kapsabet, Chepsonoi, Baraton, Mosoriot	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• County Administrative hub• Urbanization• Urban agriculture• Processing; Textile industry, Chebut tea factory, milk cooling plants• Conservation; Ururu, Kimondi, Kaptobogen forests• Education; ATC Kaimosi, MTC, Teacher training college, Universities• Sporting; Stadium, Training camp• Apiculture• Hydro power generation (Tindinyo falls, Chepkiit falls)	<p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable urban land use and growth• Densification of built-up areas• Land use policy• Development of key physical and social infrastructure• Balanced growth• Environmental conservation <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure balanced development through land use planning• Develop and rehabilitate key infrastructure in underserviced locations• Delineate urban limits• Provide services to under-served populations• Protect and conserve environment• Land acquisition for development of infrastructure

Zone B Lessos, Nandi Hills, Himaki,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea Farming; multinational companies • Dairy farming • Tea processing • Education; Koitalel samoei University, Lessos technical institute • Culture and tourism- Koitalel Mosoriot, scenery • Trade and commerce • Processing; KCC, KETRACo sub station • Sporting; Golf club • Conservation • Sub county administrative hub 	<p style="text-align: center;">Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced agricultural production and value addition • Investment in social and physical infrastructure • Environmental conservation • Intensive land use • Tourism promotion • Balanced growth <p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide infrastructure to support value addition initiatives and human settlement • Control developments through proper land use planning • Develop small and medium urban Centres • Conserve water resources • Develop rural areas through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities • Conserve wildlife and forest resources • Promote tourism • Densify built-up areas • Land acquisition for development of infrastructure
Zone C Kaiboi, Kabiyet, Kipkarren Salient, Ndalat, Kabiemit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy farming • Crop farming (maize, sugarcane, coffee) • Trade and commerce • Education; Kaiboi and Emsos technical institutes • Sub County Administrative hub (Kabiyet) • Conservation; Teresia and North Nandi forests • Bauxite mining • Apiculture • Processing; Nandi County Creameries factory, Sangalo tea factory 	<p style="text-align: center;">Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced agricultural production and value addition • Investment in social and physical infrastructure • Environmental conservation • Intensive land use • Rural development • Small and medium urban Centres development • Land use planning to control developments <p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop rural areas through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities • Control developments through proper land use planning • Develop Small and medium urban Centres • Conserve water resources • Conserve wildlife and forest resources • Land acquisition for development of infrastructure
Zone D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop farming (Sugarcane, coffee) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable exploitation of natural resources

Maraba, Meteitei, Kapsigilai, potopoto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mining • Dairy farming • Processing • Sub county • Administrative hub (Maraba) • Trade and commerce • Culture and tourism; Nandi escarpment, scenery, cosmopolitan • Sporting; Safari rally routes • Solar energy • Education; Tinderet Technical Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced agricultural production and value addition • Investment in social and physical infrastructure • Environmental conservation • Intensive land use • Small and medium urban Centres development • Rural development • Promotion of tourism
		<p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize natural resources sustainably • Develop rural areas through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities • Control developments through proper land use planning • Develop small and medium urban Centres • Conserve water resources • Conserve wildlife and forest resources • Land acquisition for development of infrastructure
Zone E Kobujoi, Kaptumo, Kiboswa, Serem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mining • Dairy farming • Crop farming (fruits-pawpaw, Avocado; vegetables, legumes; tea) • Culture and tourism (Nandi Rock, Cosmopolitan, escarpment) • Sub county administrative hub (Kobujoi) • Education; Aldai Technical Institute • Trade and commerce • Conservation; Nandi South Forest 	<p style="text-align: center;">Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable exploitation of natural resources • Enhanced agricultural production and value addition • Investment in social and physical infrastructure • Environmental conservation • Intensive land use • Small and medium urban Centres development • Rural development • Promotion of tourism <p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize natural resources sustainably • Develop rural areas through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities • Control developments through proper land use planning • Develop small and medium urban Centres • Conserve water resources • Conserve wildlife and forest resources • Land acquisition for development of infrastructure

Figure 3.1 shows the spatial development zones in the county.

Figure 3.1: Nandi County Spatial Development Zones



3.1.2 Enhancing County competitiveness

Nandi county stands unique in a number of ways which gives it a development competitive advantage.

a) Strengths and opportunities

Agricultural productivity: The county experience a rainfall ranging from 800mm-2400mm; favorable for growth of variety of crops and rearing of livestock. Clay and loam soils are found in most parts of the county. These soils are rich for agricultural production. These factors favor the county in production of variety of crops and animal products.

Figure 3.2: Nandi County soil map

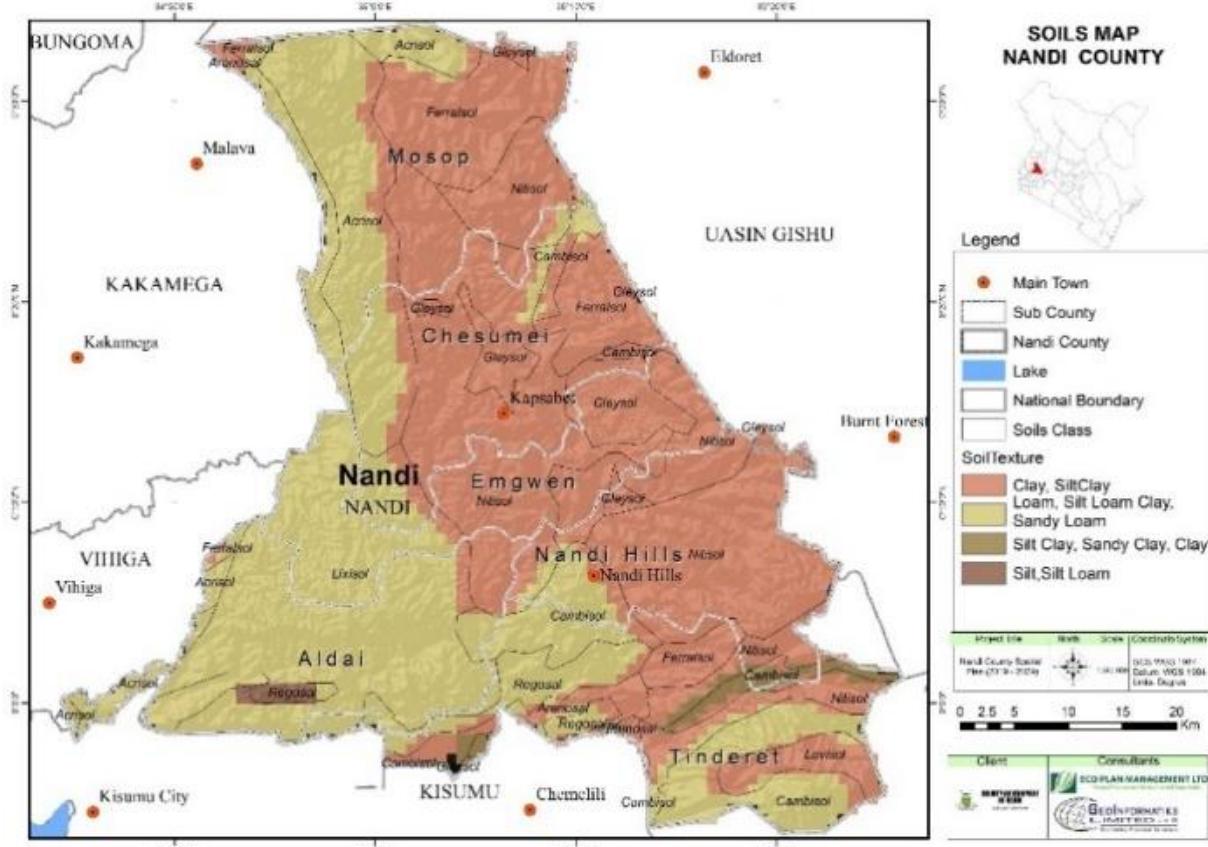
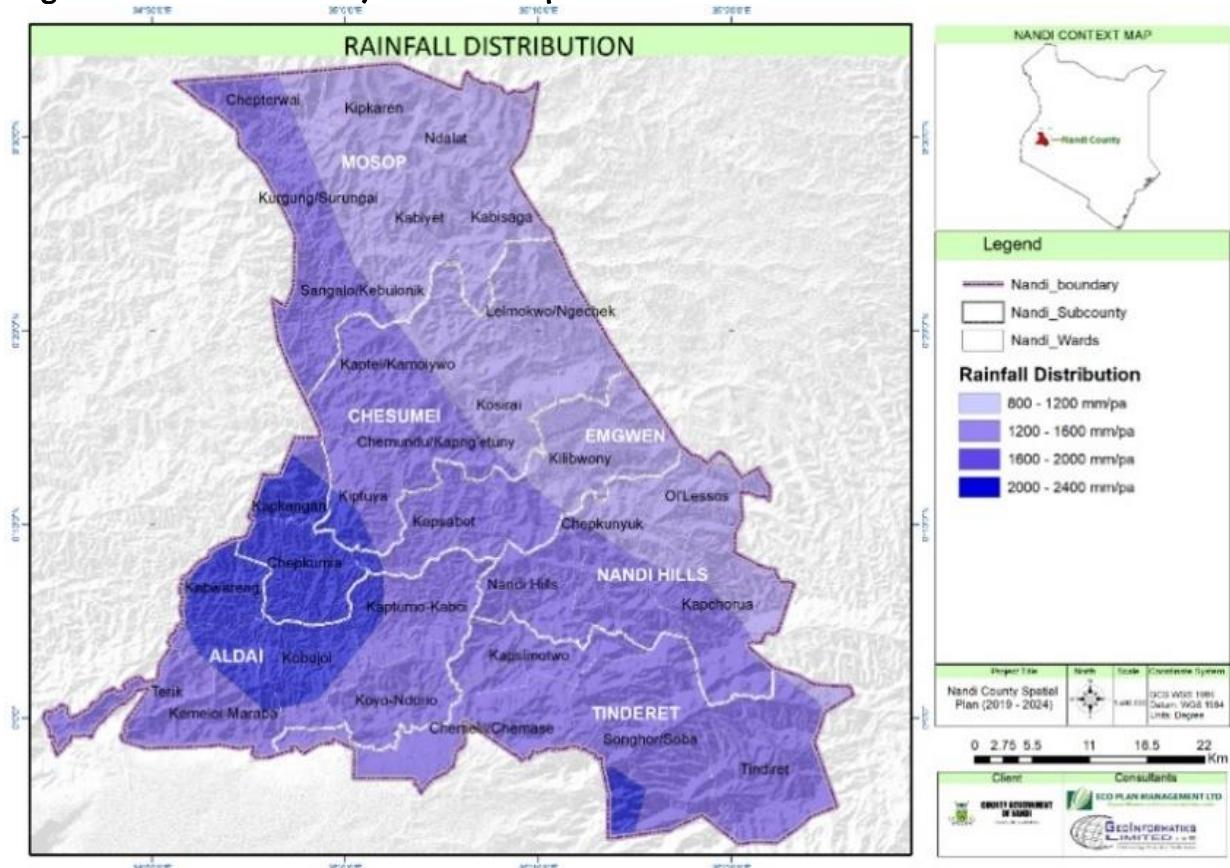


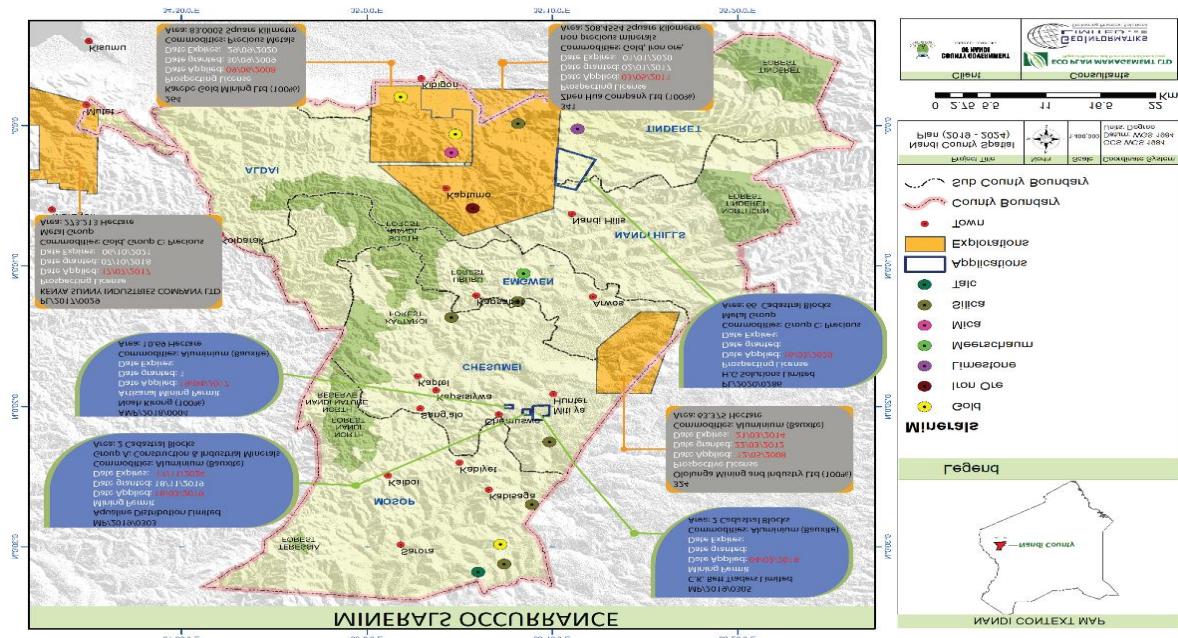
Figure 3.3: Nandi County Rainfall Map



Sports: The county is located at an altitude of 6,716ft (2,047m) above the sea level which is favorable for athletics training.

Minerals: The county is rich in various minerals which have not been fully exploited.

Figure 3.4: Mineral occurrence in Nandi County



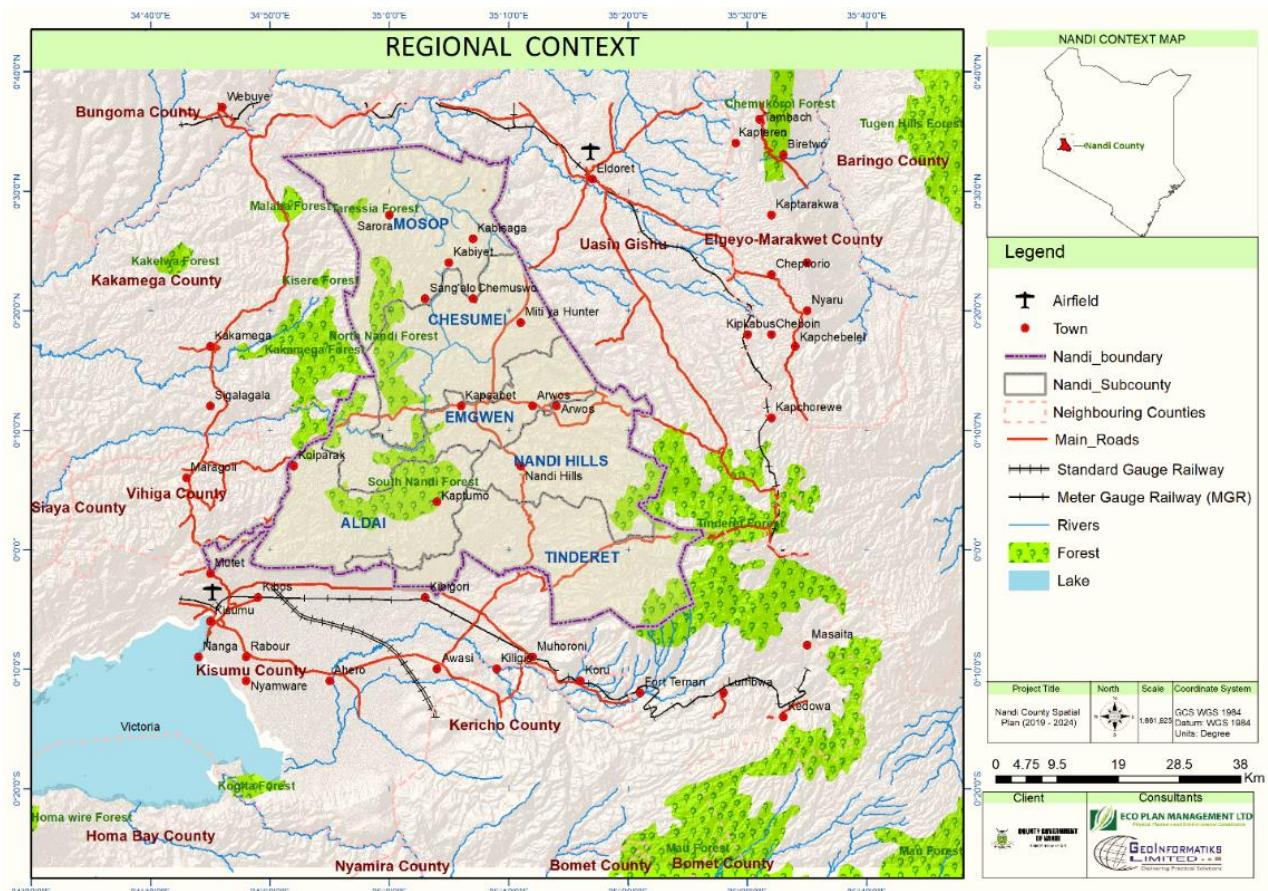
b) Strategic geographical location

Nandi county is the gateway to Lake Basin region and North Rift Regional economic blocks. This locational factor advantageously positions the county towards economic/infrastructural development gains. The county is at close proximity to Kisumu and Eldoret International Airports including the A1 transnational highway; which provide international and regional air and road transport connectivity.

The Nairobi-Kisumu and Nairobi-Eldoret railway is within a close proximity which support transportation of agricultural products. This network can be extended to cover parts of Nandi County.

The county is located at a highland. It is the catchment tower for Lake Victoria. Most of the rivers feeding Lake Victoria emanate from the county e.g River Yala. The locational factor provides for conservation and resource management opportunities.

Figure 3.5: Geographical Location of Nandi County



c) Existing natural resources

The county is rich in a number of natural resources; tropical rain forests with a variety of flora and fauna, minerals including gold, wetlands, escarpments, rivers and streams. These provide opportunities in tourism development, conservation, sustainable exploitation of resources for economic gain and research.

d) Existing and proposed infrastructure projects

The on-going construction of multi-billion Keben dam water supply project is expected to supply water to residents of Nandi County, Kisumu and Vihiga counties. Apart from household consumption, the project shall also support irrigation, fishing and environmental conservation programmes.

e) Emerging technologies in ICT

The county runs a 24 hour call toll-free centre to offer services and respond to emergencies from the residents. The same platform is used to educate the residents on development matters. Feedbacks on service delivery are also communicated to the county from residents through this platform.

3.1.3 Modernizing agriculture

Agriculture is the back borne for Nandi County's economy. The county is one of the high potential areas for the country in agricultural production. The sector provides food to the population, raw materials for industries and generates foreign exchange earnings.

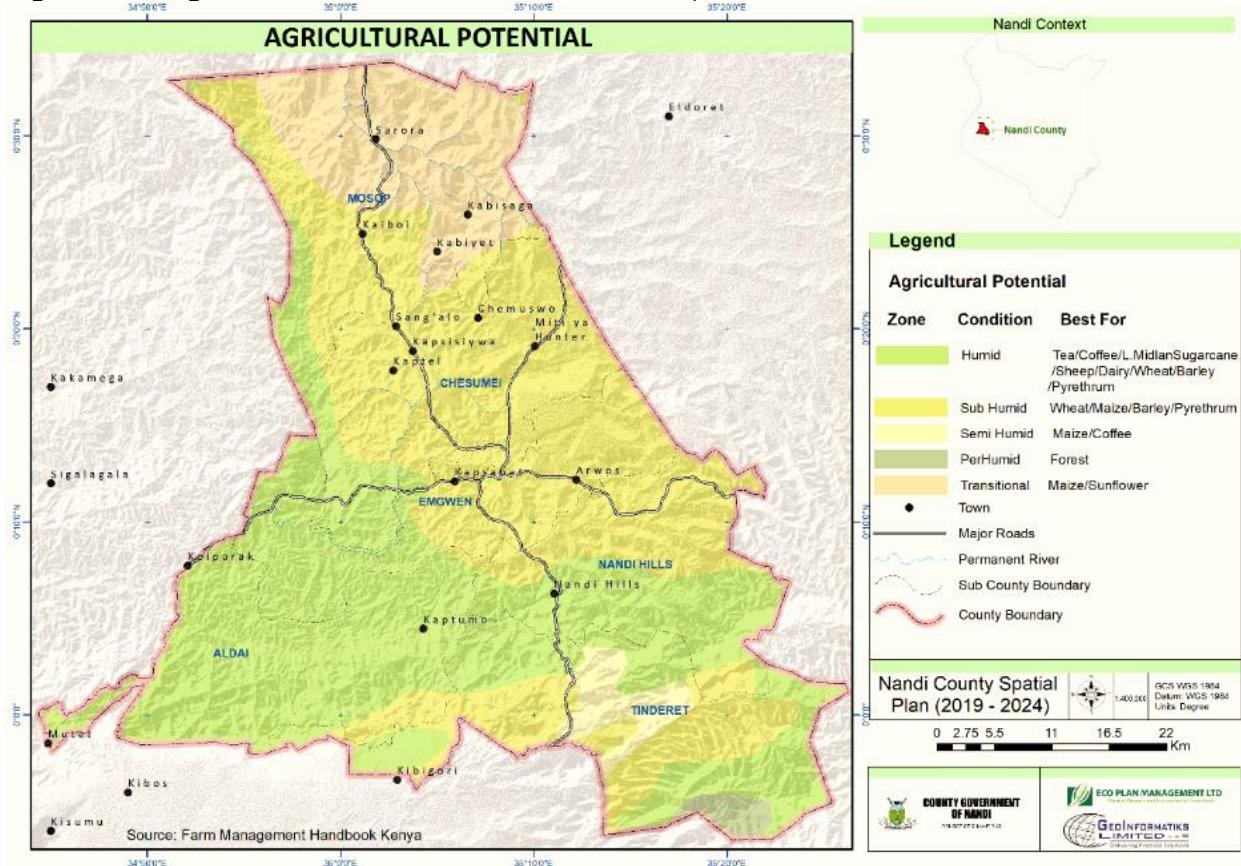
Steady reduction of agricultural land, low agricultural production and productivity, poor marketing, market uncertainties and low value additions to agricultural products, high cost harvest losses and unfavorable taxation and tax regimes, ineffective and inefficient inter-sectoral linkages, high cost of credit for investment in agriculture, poor governance in farmer organizations and farmer cooperatives, fewer adherences to demand driven research for agricultural development, ineffective research- extension farmer linkages, inadequate insurance facilities to cushion farmers and fisher folk from production uncertainties have been identified as the main challenges to agricultural development.

However, the agricultural sector has major potentials and opportunities in the form of agro ecological zones that afford the county an opportunity to diversify agriculture; irrigation potential; fishing potential; existing agricultural production practices that can be built upon; agricultural technology and innovation being adopted; research institutions and extension services and local knowledge that can be leveraged upon to improve the sector. In addition to these, local and international markets are available for agricultural products.

Agricultural potential areas

The diverse agro-ecological zones within the county have provided for opportunities to grow and rear various types of crops and animals. Humid areas around Kapsabet, Nandi Hills and parts of Aldai are best for tea, coffee, pyrethrum, midland sugarcane, sheep and dairy production. The sub humid zone of parts of Chesumei and Tinderet sub counties can promote production of wheat, maize, barley, pyrethrum dairy and beef. The semi humid zone mostly within Mosop Sub County is best for maize, sugarcane, coffee and beef production. However, these zones also accommodate several crops and animals including goats, bee keeping, avocado, vegetables, chicken, pigs and fish.

Figure 3.6: Agricultural Potential of Nandi County



Policy Thrust

The spatial framework proposes a land development strategy that shall safeguard the high potential agricultural land by setting the urban growth limits, divert urbanization from the high potential areas, and regulate the subdivision of this land. The framework also proposes to link agricultural production to the agro ecological potentials to increase livestock production in the low potential areas by introducing dry land farming in the medium potential areas and intensifying productivity in the high potential areas.

To achieve this, the spatial framework simultaneously; support the adoption of modern methods of production and technology; enhance value addition; improve infrastructural facilities that links production market centers; improving production and packaging standards to international standards; reduce the cost of production by making farm inputs cheaper; producing in bulk, provide on and off farm storage facilities; improve coordination by establishing cross sectoral frameworks; create favorable credit regimes to subsidize farmers; strengthen the farmer organizations and cooperatives; improve the extension services and provide insurance facilities to cushion farmers.

Policy Statements

Agricultural potential zones shall be safeguarded against the threat of urbanization and land subdivision

Measures

- i. Urban spatial development plans prepared in respect of urban areas in the identified zones shall set urban growth limits
- ii. High potential agricultural land falling between urban areas in the identified zones shall be designated for agriculture production purposes
- iii. Subdivision of land within the agricultural zones shall be strictly regulated
- iv. New urban developments shall be encouraged to be located in low potential and less urbanized areas

The agricultural use of land in high potential areas shall be intensified to increase productivity

Measures

- i. Adopt modern agricultural production methods and practices
- ii. Upscale the adoption of technology in agricultural production
- iii. Encourage mixed farming
- iv. Promote agri-business
- v. Provide appropriate infrastructure to support the exploitation of the high potential areas

3.1.4 Diversifying tourism

Despite the fact that there are numerous tourist facilities within the county, this sector is not adequately exploited.

Policy thrust

The spatial framework proposes a tourism development strategy that shall increase contribution of tourism to the GDP through FDI earnings, develop and leverage on the existing diverse potential to give the visitors a rich tourism experience, increase and maintain the number of visitors in the county and also increase the bed and tourist facility capacity. It further aims at promoting niche products to increase earnings per capita, prioritize MICE products and promote the whole county as a tourist destination through the different circuits that offer unique characteristics and expansion of land and chartered air transportation networks. In addition, the framework promotes creative packaging and branding of the tourist products. It also aims at increasing community participation in the form of distinctive local customs and song, dance, cuisine, history, art and handicrafts, etc. and conservation and sustainable exploitation of the rich natural resource diversity.

Policy Statements

The spatial framework shall promote diversification of tourism by offering diverse products in the different tourist circuits throughout the country

Measures

The local tourism circuit shall be planned and developed to offer; Ecotourism, Ecology/study tourism, sports and cultural tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, MICE, cultural and heritage, agro tourism

Appropriate Infrastructure shall be provided and facilities upgraded

Measures

- i. Adopt low carbon and green tourism infrastructure options
- ii. Increase bed capacity in tourist attraction areas and towns throughout the county
- iii. Formulate planning regulations and standards to guide tourist specific infrastructure and facilities
- iv. Upgrade the existing tourist facilities and infrastructure
- v. Provide and upgrade the ICT infrastructure

Tourist attraction areas and sites shall be conserved and protected

- i. Wildlife migratory corridors shall be protected
- ii. Location of incompatible land use activities shall be prohibited
- iii. Developments within the tourist attraction sites shall be strictly regulated

3.1.5 Managing human settlement

Urban areas are centers of innovation. On the other hand, rural areas play the role of residential, agricultural production of food and raw materials as well as providing market for manufactured goods from the urban areas. Other than farm activities other off and on-farm activities that take place in rural areas include, production of energy, mining and tourism among others.

A big population of the county is rural. Urban agglomeration is gradually being experienced in Kapsabet, Nandi Hills, Baraton, Lessos, Kaiboi, Kaptumo and Baraton towns. The increasing population against the infrastructure provision by authorities has challenged the efficiency of these urban areas. On the other hand, underutilization of existing rural service provision facilities due to declining rural population, the rural urban migration leaves an ageing population in the rural areas hence decline in supply of labour and oversupply in urban areas leading to shortage of gainful employment. In addition, imbalanced distribution of human settlements, dispersed and unregulated metamorphosis of rural settlements have compromised on the ability of the government to provide infrastructure and other services to the population.

The above challenges coupled with governance and management issues of institutional incapacities, gentrification, weak and uncoordinated development control and enforcement systems and inadequate human resource in specialized areas of housing, settlement management, land management, infrastructure, construction, energy, disaster planning continues to negatively affect the quality of human settlements in the county.

Figure 3.7: Nandi County Human Settlement Cluster

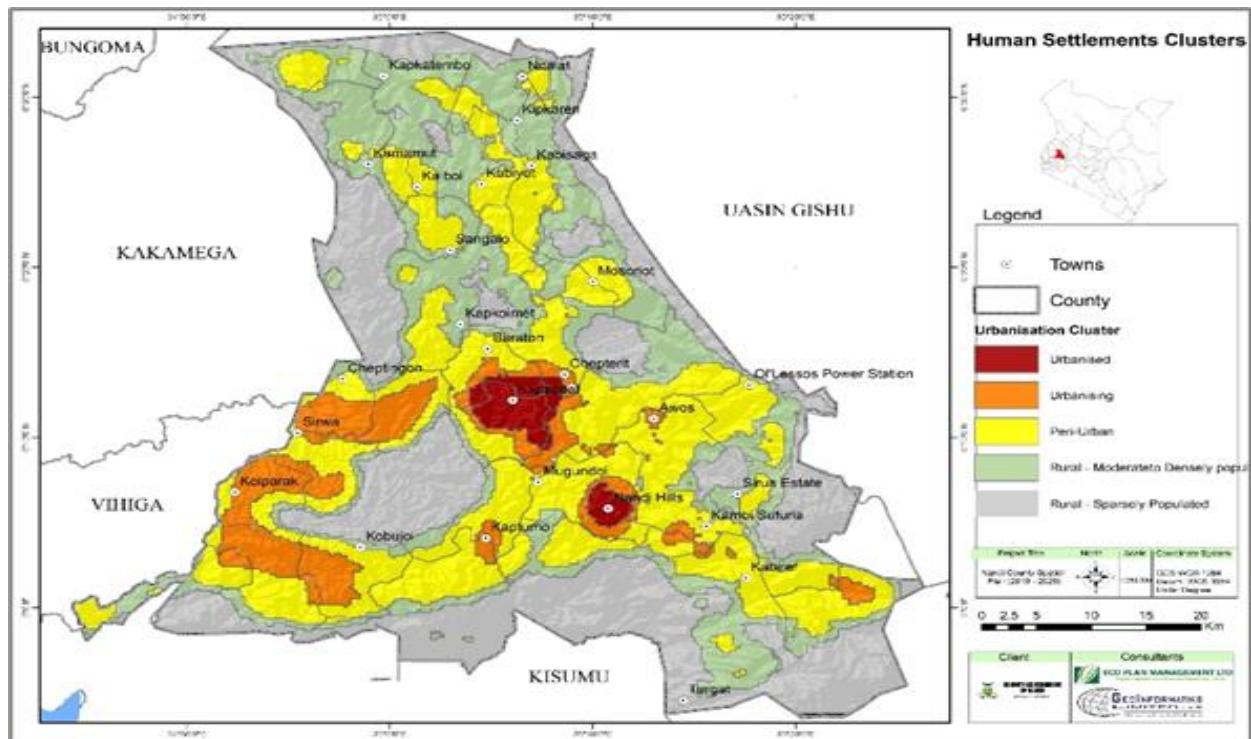
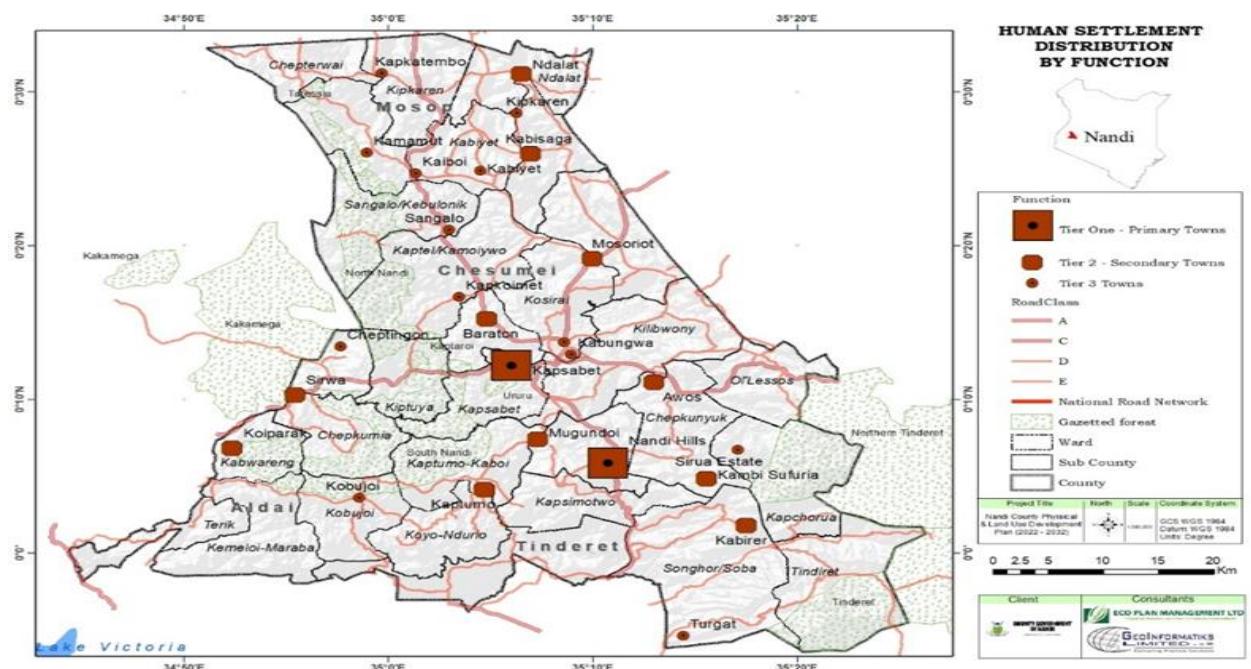


Figure 3.8: Nandi County Human Settlement by Function



Policy Thrust

The spatial framework is driven by the need to strengthen the major conurbations to attract investment and cushion the county from globalization impacts, the need to improve the living standards of the population, need to use land in a more rational way and sustainably, the need to spread the benefits of development more evenly and the need to restructure the economy towards industrial development.

Policy Statements

The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodated particularly for the main growth areas.

Measures

- i.Increase the housing stock by planning and redeveloping existing housing areas and by planning and developing new housing schemes
- ii.Plan and designate land for housing and improve standards of the existing housing stock
- iii.Upgrade the existing and provide additional infrastructure and facilities to support housing development in the urban areas
- iv.Formulate enabling local policy frameworks to support employment and income generation
- v.Locate industrial and service development activities with the global reach in the main urban areas
- vi.Provide efficient transportation and quality infrastructure in human settlements to support industrial and service sectors
- vii.Promote adoption of technology and fiscal incentives and market support for the informal sector

Alternative urban areas shall be developed and supported to promote balanced regional development and spur growth

Measures

- i.Sub county headquarters shall be developed in accordance to their regional potential and promoted as alternatives to the main conurbations
- ii.Urban centres shall be developed as intermediate centres between the rural and the sub county headquarters
- iii.The sub county headquarters and urban centres shall be provided with the requisite infrastructure to support their growth and development
- iv.Local plans shall define the urban growth limits for the urban centres
- v.Strict regulations and justifications on development control processes
- vi.Intensify the supply of urban infrastructure within the area contained to make it attractive for investment

Rural growth centres shall be rationalized and supported to act as central places and settlements clustered to free the rich agricultural land

Measures

- i. Basic services such as extension services, health facilities, markets, sanitation, water, power, education shall be provided to improve the quality of rural life
- ii. Sensitization and awareness campaigns on the need to conserve agricultural land by discouraging land fragmentation
- iii. The growth centres should be progressively linked by means of secondary roads as a minimum
- iv. Promote the sectors such as agriculture that have potential to stimulate rural development

Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resources conservation to improve living conditions

Measures

- i. Map out and prohibit development in environmental sensitive areas
- ii. Plan and provide an integrated waste management system
- iii. Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas
- iv. Promote social organization and environmental awareness through the participation of local communities in the identification of public service needs
- v. Strengthen the capacity of the local governing bodies to effectively deal with environmental challenges associated with rapid and sound urban growth
- vi. Empower community groups, non-governmental organizations and individuals to assume responsibility and authority for managing and enhancing their environment
- vii. Deliberate provision of adequate and functional open spaces in urban places
- viii. Prescribe planning standards for open/green space on private development
- ix. Encourage non-motorized transport
- x. Aim for zero carbon building standards and ensure all buildings meet energy efficiency criteria

The management and governance of Human Settlements particularly the urban areas shall be improved

Measures

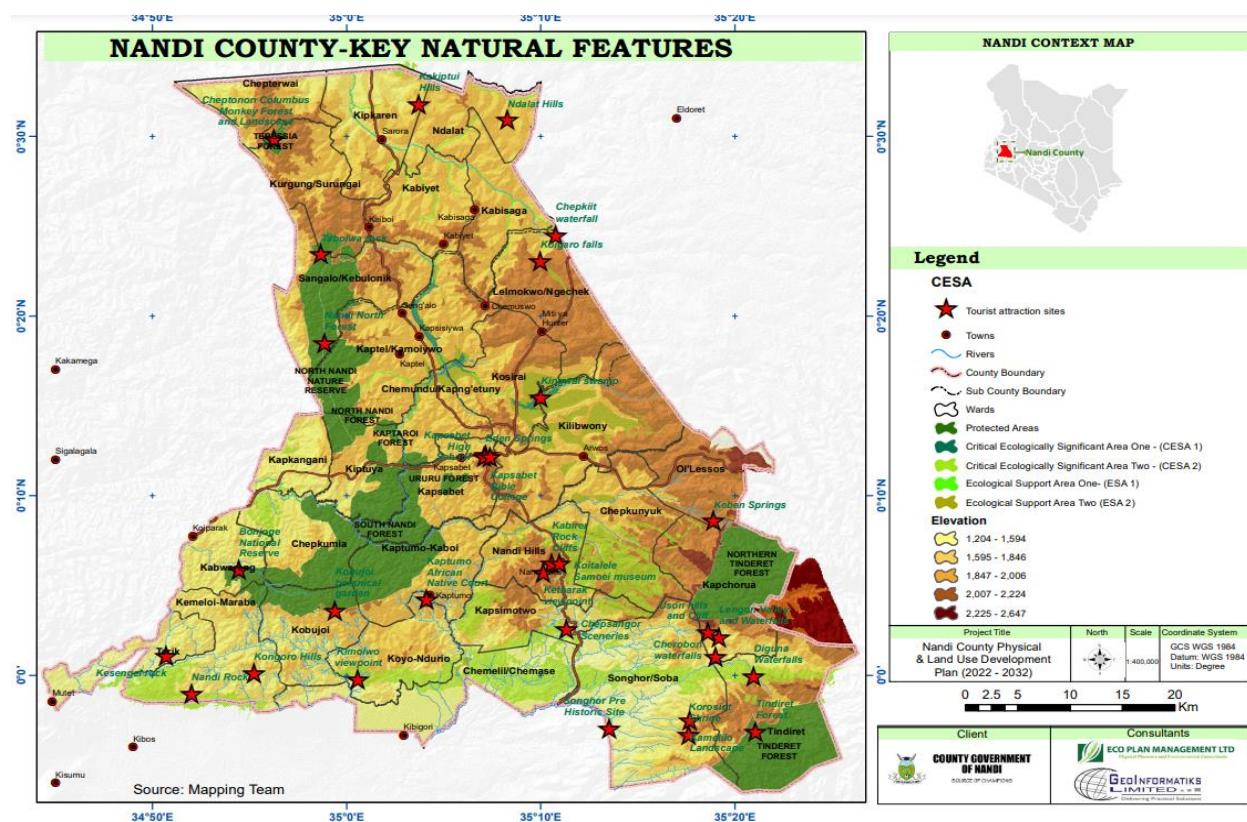
- i. Build institutional capacities of the urban areas management boards
- ii. Integrate technology in management of human settlements to strengthen urban data systems
- iii. Coordinate and strengthen development control mechanisms
- iv. Provide adequate human resource and improve their capacity in management of human settlements in the sectors of; housing, settlement, land, infrastructure, construction, energy and disaster management
- v. Conduct research into migration trends to inform effective planning and provision of human settlements
- vi. Enable public private partnerships in the service provision

3.1.6 Conserving the natural environment

Nandi county is endowed with rich environmental assets namely forests, wetlands, rivers and streams, hills and escarpments. These are challenged by overwhelming pressure from competing land uses like agriculture, industry, human settlement and development of infrastructure; extraction of forest products, illegal logging, cutting trees for fuel wood and charcoal and grazing of livestock have also contributed to the degradation of forests. These competing land uses have adverse environmental effects on long-term sustainability of forest ecosystems. Large scale loss of forests would lead to catastrophic, permanent change in the county's ecology with consequent loss of agricultural productivity, industrial potential development, living conditions and aggravated natural disasters such as floods and drought.

The wetlands ecosystems face numerous threats from human population pressure and land use changes. Some of them have been converted for agricultural use, settlements and commercial developments. Other threats include pollution, sedimentation and over-exploitation of wetland resources, introduction of alien species and encroachment of riparian reserves and adverse effects of climate variability. These have caused extensive degradation, reduction in water quality and quantity and loss of freshwater and wetland ecosystem goods and services.

Figure 3.9: Nandi County Content Map



Policy Thrust

The spatial framework looks at Nandi County as environmentally fragile and seeks to prioritize the protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas. The Spatial framework supports the realization of a clean, secure and sustainable natural environment for high quality of life by strengthening environmental governance; waste management and pollution control; rehabilitation of environmentally fragile ecosystems; adaptation to and mitigation against the effects of climate change; improvement of the land management practices; reduce human-wildlife conflicts and curb poaching. Further the framework aims at reducing conflicts over natural resources; promote the use of renewable energy sources; sensitization on the economic value of environmental resources and encourage local community participation in biodiversity conservation and development. This coupled with further investments in research and development shall ultimately facilitate a better quality of life for present and future generations through sustainable management and use of the environment and natural resources.

Policy Statements

All environmentally sensitive areas shall be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner.

Measures for Wetlands

- i.Prepare integrated wetland resource management plans to promote sustainable use of freshwater and wetland resources
- ii.Develop and implement catchment-based wetland management plans through a participatory process
- iii.Rehabilitate and restore the degraded wetlands and river banks and promote and support establishment of constructed wetlands
- iv.Involve and empower communities in the management of water and wetland ecosystems
- v.Promote and institutionalize payment for environmental utility services to support catchment protection and conservation

Measures for Forest Ecosystems

Prepare integrated forest resource management plans to promote sustainable use of forest resources

- i.Develop and implement a county strategy for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded natural and indigenous forests and protect water catchment areas with active community involvement/participation
- ii.Support effective implementation of the forest and other related policies and laws
- iii.Encourage development and implementation of appropriate forestry-based investment programmes and projects
- iv.Involve and empower communities in the management of forest ecosystems
- v.Determine potential areas for farm/agro and dry land forestry
- vi.Promote afforestation and agro-forestry
- vii.Map out potential areas for commercial plantation forestry
- viii.Gazette, protect and rehabilitate degraded forests through re-afforestation by replanting trees on land that were previously forests
- ix.Enforce legal and regulatory provisions for forest management and protection

- x. Identify indigenous forests and protect them from logging
- xi. Involve and empower communities in the management of forest ecosystems through controlled logging, agro forestry reafforestation, and natural regeneration
- xii. Encourage development and implementation of appropriate forestry-based Investment programmes and projects

Mainstream climate change into the national and county planning processes

Measures

- i. Build and strengthen research capacity on climate change and related environmental issues
- ii. Mainstreaming of climate change into all water resource management plans and actions
- iii. Develop and promote the use of green energy

Government agencies to integrate environmental concerns in policy formulation, resource planning and development processes

Measures

Strengthen Environmental Governance and harmonize sectoral policies, legislation and regulations

3.1.7 Transportation network

The spatial framework acknowledges the importance of an integrated transport network in actualizing the county development agenda and in improving the overall economy of the county. The sector is challenged by imbalanced or uneven transport infrastructural development where some parts of the county have poor transport infrastructure particularly the rural areas. The other challenges include; poor quality of transport services characterized by high costs for passengers and low levels of investment, encroachment and illegal land allocation along transport corridors which constrains the use of the network and expansion reducing the capacity of the networks and environmental pollution.

The transport sector is to be enhanced through efficient and sustainable links and connections. The county is connected as follows;

Figure 3.10: Nandi County Transport network by surface type

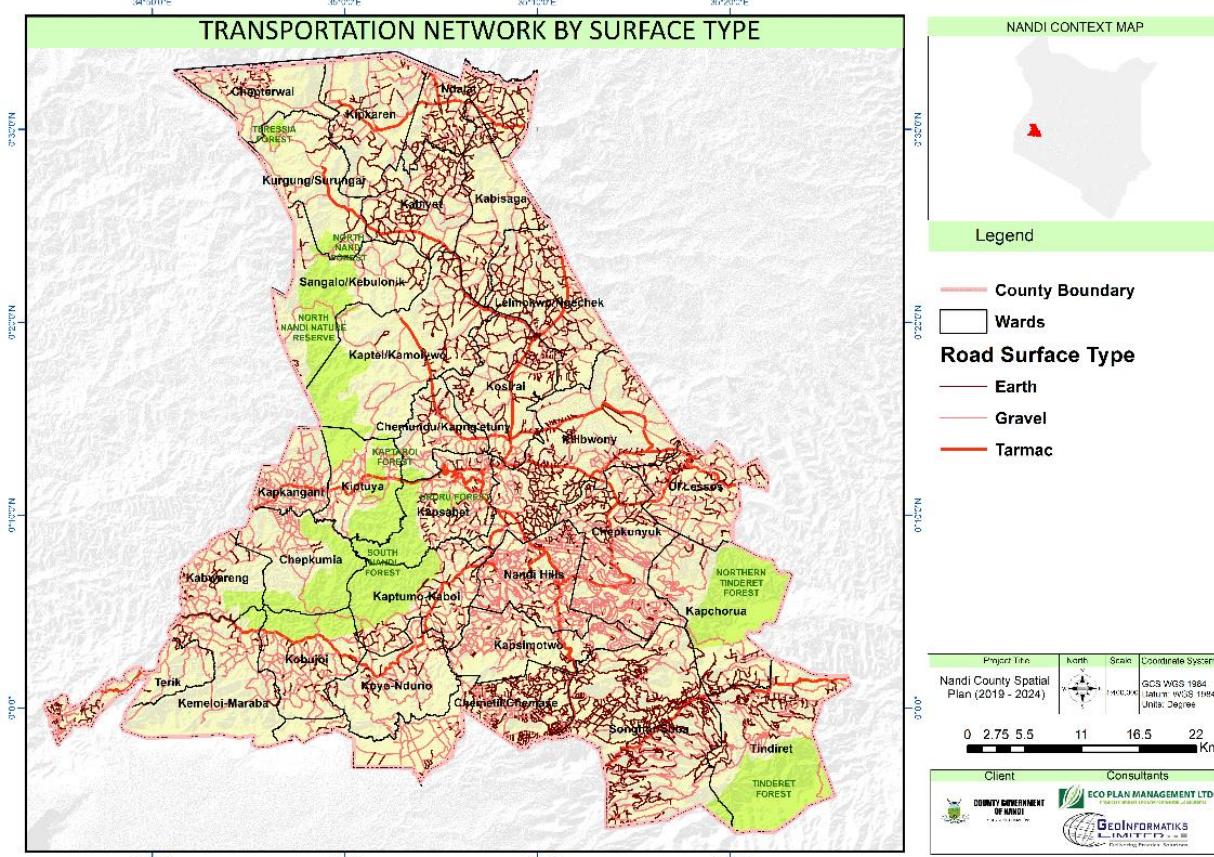
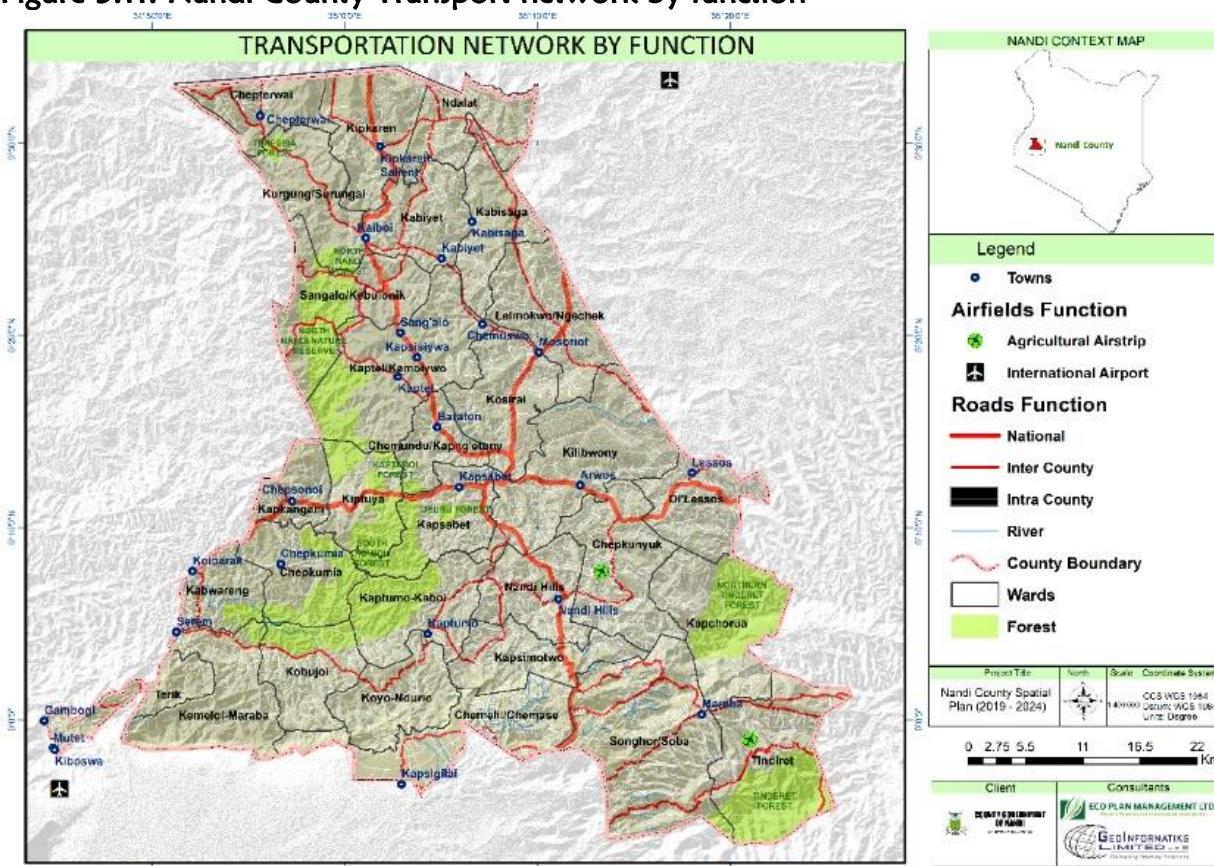


Figure 3.11: Nandi County Transport network by function



Policy thrust

The framework proposes an integrated county and urban transport system that seeks to maximize efficiency and sustainability of the transport sector. It also envisions a balanced transport infrastructural development through provision of the missing links and improvement of the quality of transport services to enhance regional balance in the county. This shall be achieved through the strengthening of the institutional framework for transport infrastructure development and operationalizing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) legislation to encourage private investment in public projects.

Policy Statements

An integration of transport and Land use planning shall be adopted

Measures

- i.A hierarchy of transportation systems to link all major economic production areas in the county shall be established
- ii.Needs of persons with disability shall be factored in all the planning, development and construction and management of the transport network
- iii.All illegally acquired land for transport infrastructure shall be repossessed
- iv.Transport investments shall be guided by land use patterns to reduce travel time, increase regional accessibility, and encourage NMIMT (Non-Motorized and Intermediate Means of Transport) travel and encourage social cohesion
- v.All land use changes need to aim to have traffic impact studies carried out as part of development control within a broader framework of environmental impact assessment as a tool of land use planning and control of development in urban and rural areas. This will be useful in fostering best practices of integrating transport and land use planning.

An urban transport policy that aims at developing an integrated, balanced and environmentally sound urban transport system in which all modes efficiently play their roles shall be developed

Measures

- i.A public transport policy shall be developed to regulate planning and management of public transport
- ii.Policies to limit use of private transport and maximize on public transport shall be developed
- iii.A main public transport termini shall be developed in all major urban areas and county headquarters to cater for all the various transport modes, including NMIMTs(Non-Motorized and Intermediate Means of Transport) to enhance efficiency and connectivity between transport modes
- iv.Entry of private vehicles into the CBDs (Central Business District) of major urban areas shall be restricted
- v.The designated terminal facilities in the periphery of the urban areas shall be planned, constructed and managed to accommodate parking spaces for the private vehicles and interchange to the public transport system

- vi. Satellite towns shall be planned and developed to complement and decongest major urban areas
- vii. All county and urban plans development plans shall incorporate an integrated transport network
- viii. Identify, designate, close and regulate roads to be used by hawkers to display their wares on chosen days and times to decongest the CBDs (Central Business District)

Environmental conservation shall be upheld in the planning, development and management of the transportation network

Measures

- i. Construction and management of the transport network shall be bound by environmental regulations and standards
- ii. The integrated transport master plan, regional, county and local spatial plans shall provide guidelines to regulate environmental conservation in the development and maintenance of the transport network

3.1.8 Providing appropriate infrastructure

The spatial framework desires the county to be firmly serviced through a network of water, energy, ICT, health, education, sanitation facilities, and telecommunications. However, this sector is challenged by skewed distribution and inaccessibility of infrastructural facilities; high rate of urbanization and population growth; loss of land for infrastructural development; high cost of infrastructural services, development and maintenance; mismanagement of the infrastructure facilities; over reliance on hydroelectric power; destruction and encroachment of water sources; under exploited energy and water potentials; poor ICT infrastructure, reliability, flexibility, availability and integration; poor waste management; frequent water shortages and unaccounted water loss.

Policy Thrust

The spatial framework supports the development of a firmly interconnected, efficient, reliable, adequate, accessible, safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly systems of infrastructure of high quality. To achieve this this framework promotes acceleration of ongoing infrastructural developments, focusing on quality, aesthetics and functionality of the infrastructure services developed; supports development of infrastructure flagship projects to ensure contribution to the economic growth and social equity and uphold efficiency and effectiveness of the infrastructure development process at all planning levels. It encourages the provision of a utility sector (water, sewerage and electricity) that is modern, customer-oriented and technologically-enabled while protecting and conserving the environment for the benefit of future generations and the wider international community.

Policy Statements

Provision of safe, adequate, reliable and affordable electricity for both urban and rural settlements

Measures

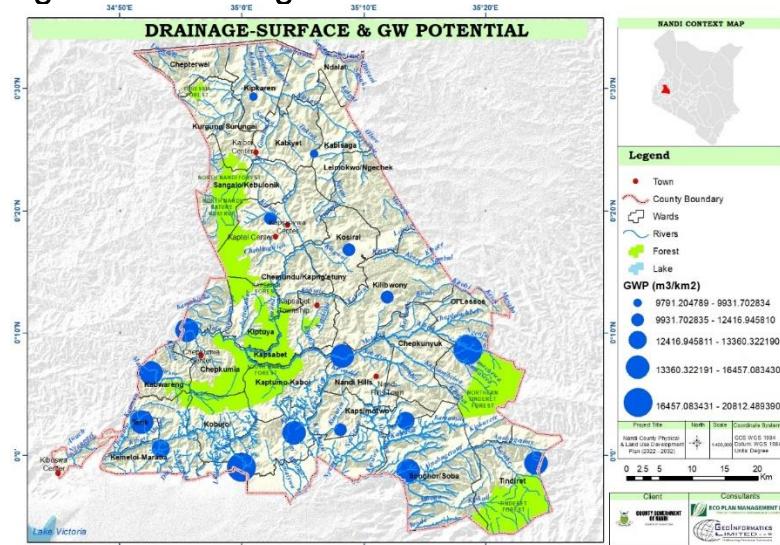
- i. Tap solar for large scale production especially at Tinderet to be integrated with the national grid
- ii. Provide safe connections for all informal settlements in urban areas for safety
- iii. Green energy shall be mainstreamed and enforced in the design of buildings
- iv. Increase access to electricity through expansion of the power transmission and distribution network within the county

Encourage the expansion, and improvement of water reticulation systems to facilitate the access to clean, safe, adequate, reliable and affordable water in human settlements

Measures

- i. Constructing and rehabilitating water supply systems across the county
- ii. Incorporate water provision in all physical development plans
- iii. Promote rain water harvesting
- iv. Harness surface run off
- v. Improve water supplies in the major urban centres
- vi. Develop water supply pipeline systems and sewers, and a comprehensive mapping of all water supplies systems in human settlements

Figure 3.12: Drainage Surface



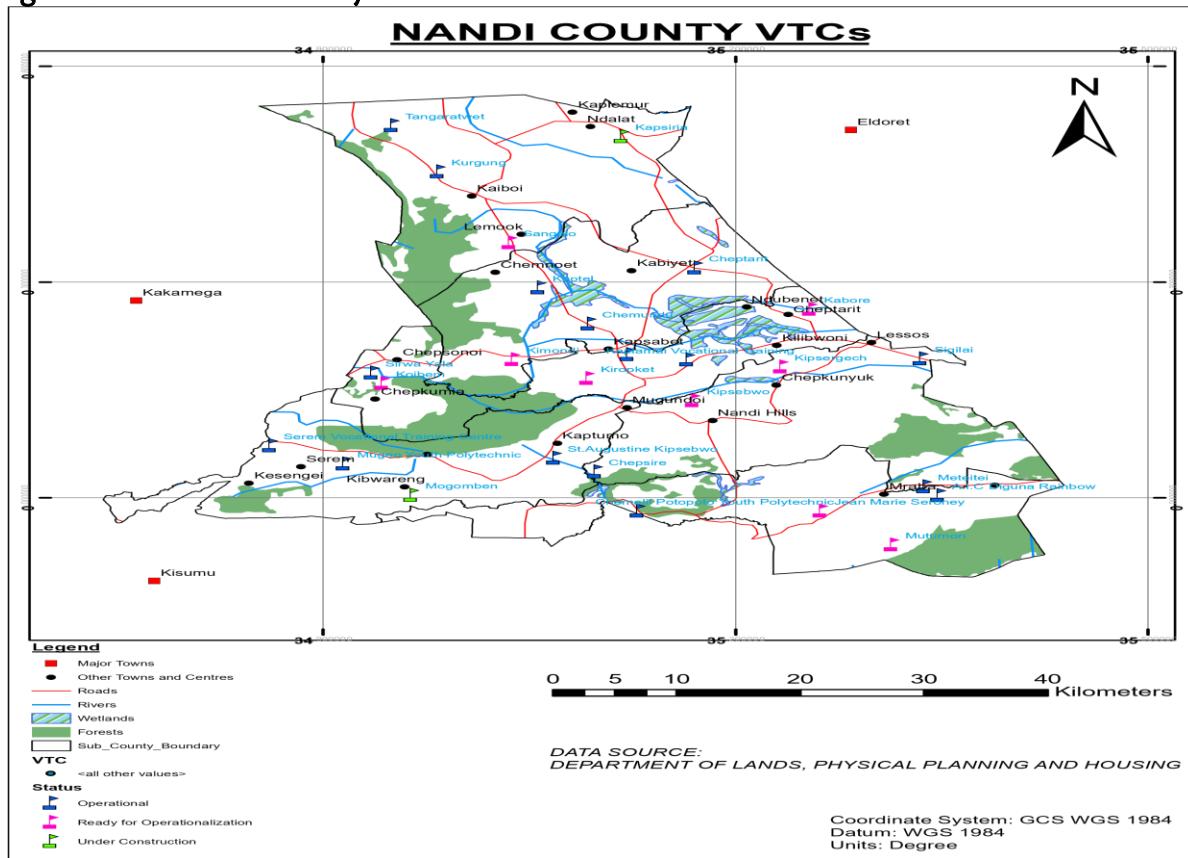
A competitive, accessible and affordable higher education training and research facilities shall be promoted

Measures

- i. Encourage universities to invest in research, technology & innovation
- ii. Expand access and equity, improve quality and relevance and invest in human resource by enhancing institutionalization of excellence and increasing the level of research funding

- iii. Mainstream ICT in higher education and training to provide online content to increase access
- iv. Develop physical infrastructure in all higher education institutions to increase their capacity

Figure 3.13: Nandi County VTCs



Competitive, accessible and affordable educational facilities shall be promoted Measures

- i. Establish educational facilities on the basis of need assessment
- ii. Equip and capacity build existing educational facilities
- iii. Provide pre-requisite infrastructure for educational facilities
- iv. Prepare master plans to guide placement of facilities within schools

Figure 3.14: Nandi County ECDs

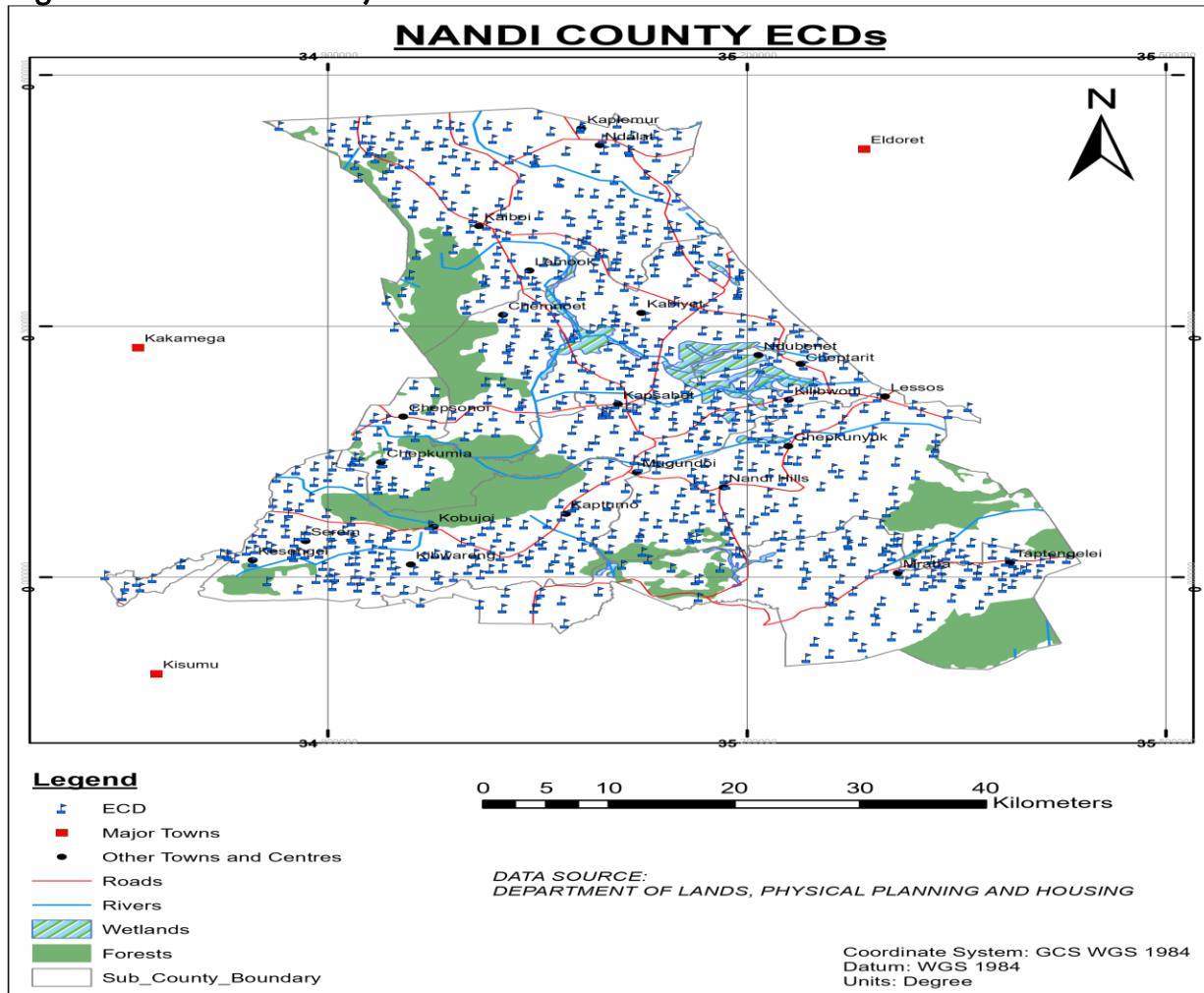


Figure 3.15: Map of Nandi County Primary Schools

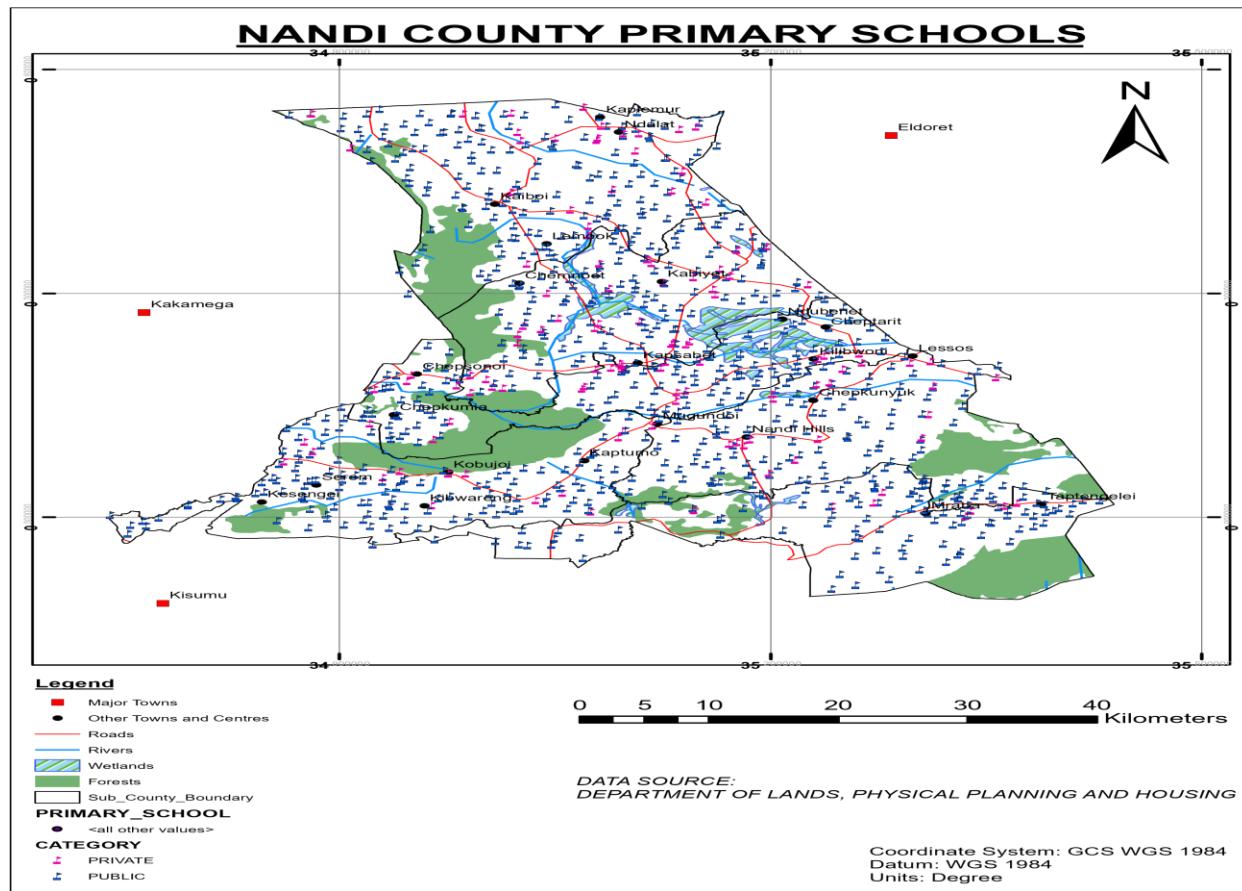
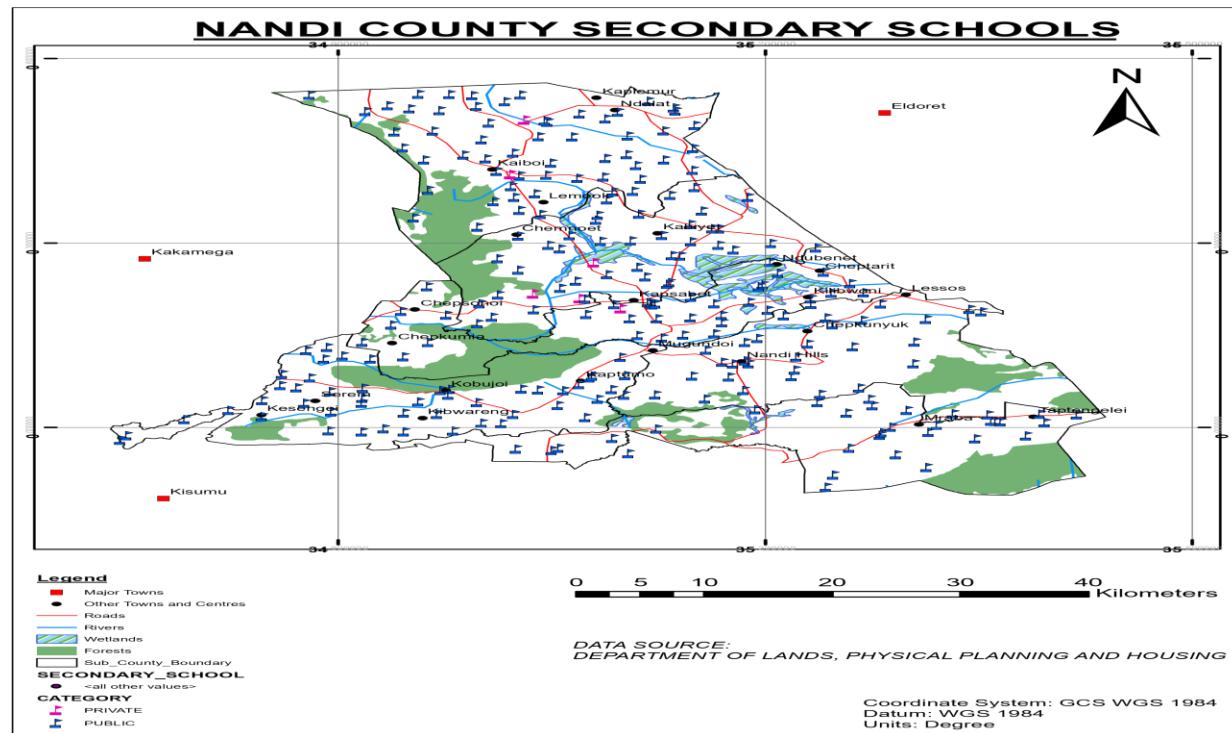


Figure 3.16: Map of Nandi County Secondary Schools



Promote access to appropriate, quality, efficient and cost-effective ICT infrastructure in both rural and urban areas.

Measures

- i. Integrate e-youth ICT platforms. The sub-sector will establish a youth portal to enhance information access to the youth
- ii. Upgrade ICT Infrastructure
- iii. ICT infrastructure shall be extended to cover all the rural and local growth centres
- iv. Mainstream use of ICT in all levels of government and the private sector (e-government)

The expansion of sewerage systems and waste management facilities shall be promoted to improve sanitation in human settlements

Measures

- i. Provide centralized sewerage treatment system and solid waste disposal facilities in major urban settlements
- ii. Extend sewerage system to cover the whole of Kapsabet Municipality
- iii. Informal settlements need to be provided with basic infrastructure services in order to improve the quality of life of low-income urban residents
- iv. Appropriate technology solutions to sewerage treatment to be applied in rural and low-density housing areas
- v. All spatial plans to make provision for development of sewer systems and treatment works and solid waste disposal sites
- vi. Expansion of urban boundaries to be guided by investment in infrastructural services
- vii. Enactment of laws County level to incorporate private public partnerships in infrastructure investments
- viii. Adopt appropriate technology to facilitate reduction, recycle and reuse of waste (3R's).
- ix. Undertake rehabilitation of storm water drainage systems in all urban areas

Sporting infrastructure shall be planned, developed, maintained and the existing rehabilitated to promote sports development.

Measures

- i. Develop Sports Talent Centers at sub county levels to nurture and develop sports talents
- ii. Complete the Kapsabet and Nandi Hills stadia to international standards
- iii. Provide sporting infrastructure across the county

A network of functional, efficient, safe, accessible and sustainable health infrastructure shall be established

Measures

- i. Increase the utilization of services at lower levels of the health services and reduce self-referral to the higher levels of care;
- ii. Develop the service provider's capacity to offer services and appropriately refer at each level of the healthcare system

- iii. Improve the system's ability to transfer clients and specimens between the different levels of the health care system
- iv. Improve reverse referral and feedback information systems
- v. Improve preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters;
- vi. Strengthen outreach systems for provision of health services to marginalized and vulnerable population
- vii. Provision of quality emergency health services at the point of need
- viii. Establish fully fledged low – cost diagnostic centres and provide adequate screening and treatment facilities for persons with chronic or terminal conditions, including cancer, diabetes and kidney failure at Kapsabet.

Figure 3.17: Nandi County Health Facilities

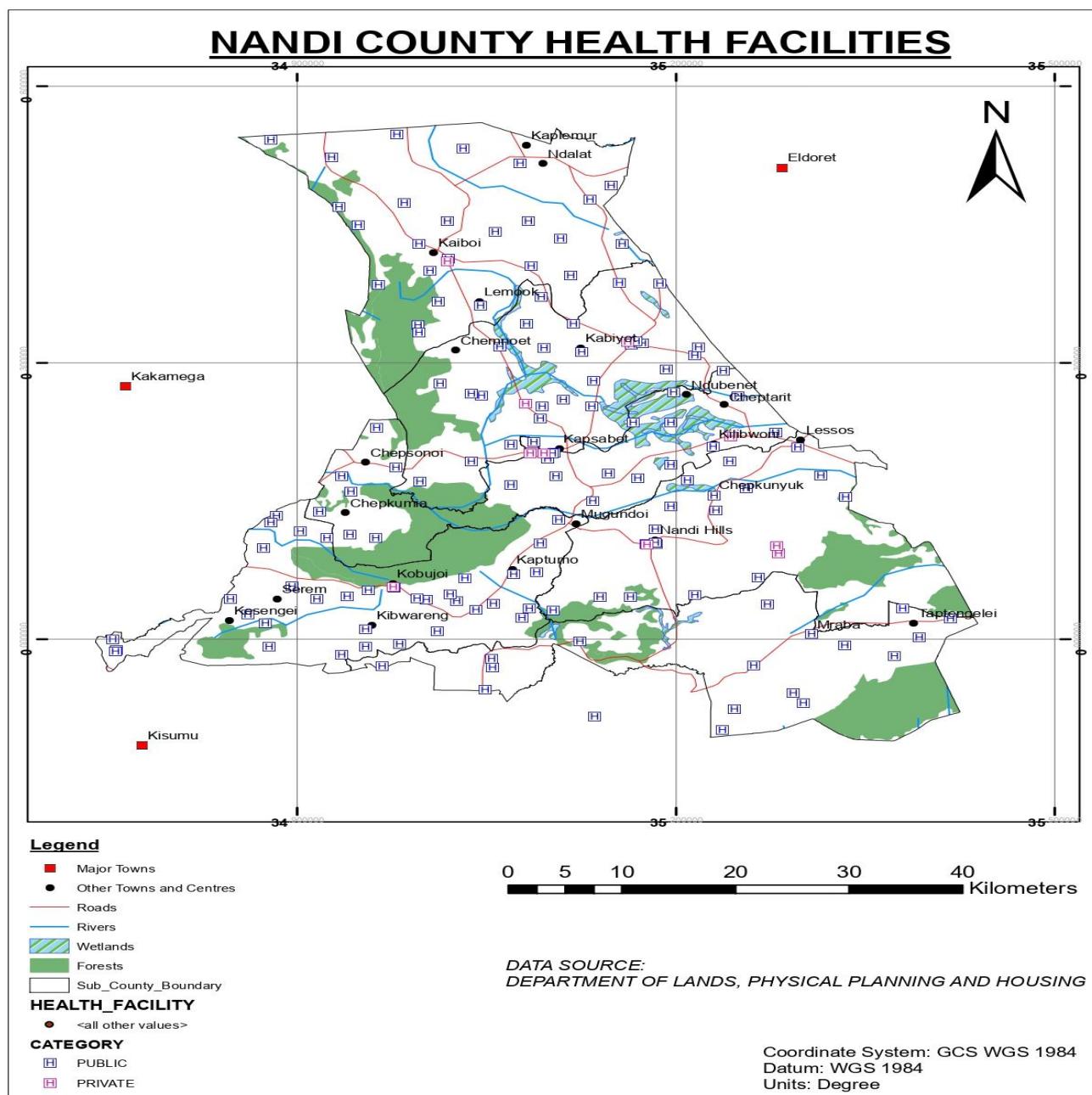
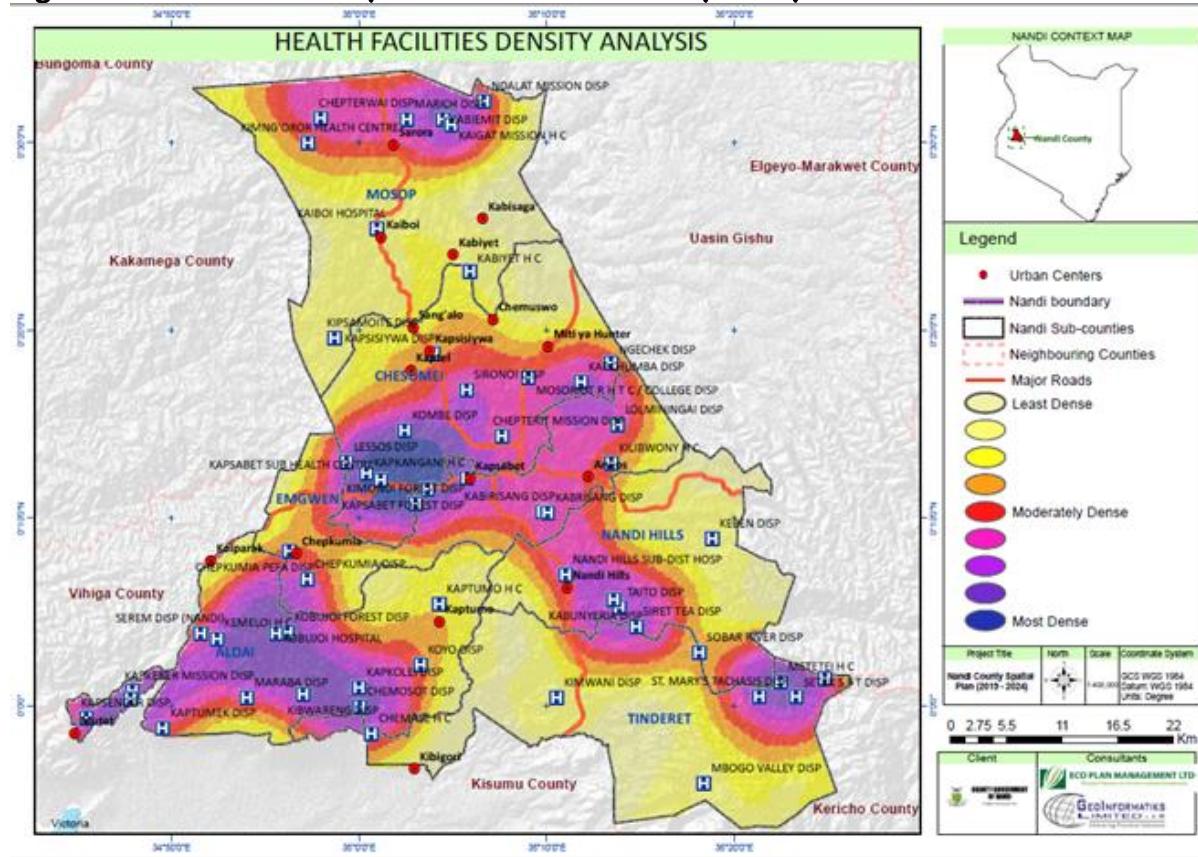


Figure 3.17: Nandi County Health Facilities Coverage

Figure 3.18: Nandi County Health facilities Density Analysis



3.1.9 Industrialization

The industrial sector is best-positioned as a potential growth driver. It enjoys strong forward and backward linkages with other important economic sectors such as agriculture and services; offers high prospects for employment creation especially in labor-intensive industries; acts as a catalyst for technology transfer and attraction of Foreign Direct Investments; offers high prospects for deepening county's drive to integrate further into the regional and national economy; and provides significant foreign exchange earnings to the Kenya Economy. The spatial framework aspires to spur economic growth of the county through industrialization.

Policy Thrust

Potential for industrial development is spread throughout the county. Spatial planning framework proposes a framework that aims to distribute industries according to the county's different potentials to serve the far-flung markets, to build potential and to steer the county's economic growth. This will be achieved through: provision of requisite physical infrastructure, adequate, reliable and affordable energy supply; technological innovations; provision of land for industrial development; improving the quality of industrial products through value addition; strengthen local production capacity to increase domestically-manufactured goods and thereby generating sufficient employment opportunities and foster county's integration into the national economy.

Policy Statements

The cluster development strategy shall be promoted to focus on proximity to raw materials and markets of region-specific products

Measures

- i.Urban-based industries shall be concentrated in major urban areas
- ii.Agro-based industries shall be located in each agro-economic zones based on the local resource potential
- iii.Mineral-based industries- located in situ; where the minerals are found
- iv.Cottage industries and crafts shall be located in situ
- v.Promote value addition in processing of local produce

Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, planned and serviced with the appropriate infrastructure

Measures

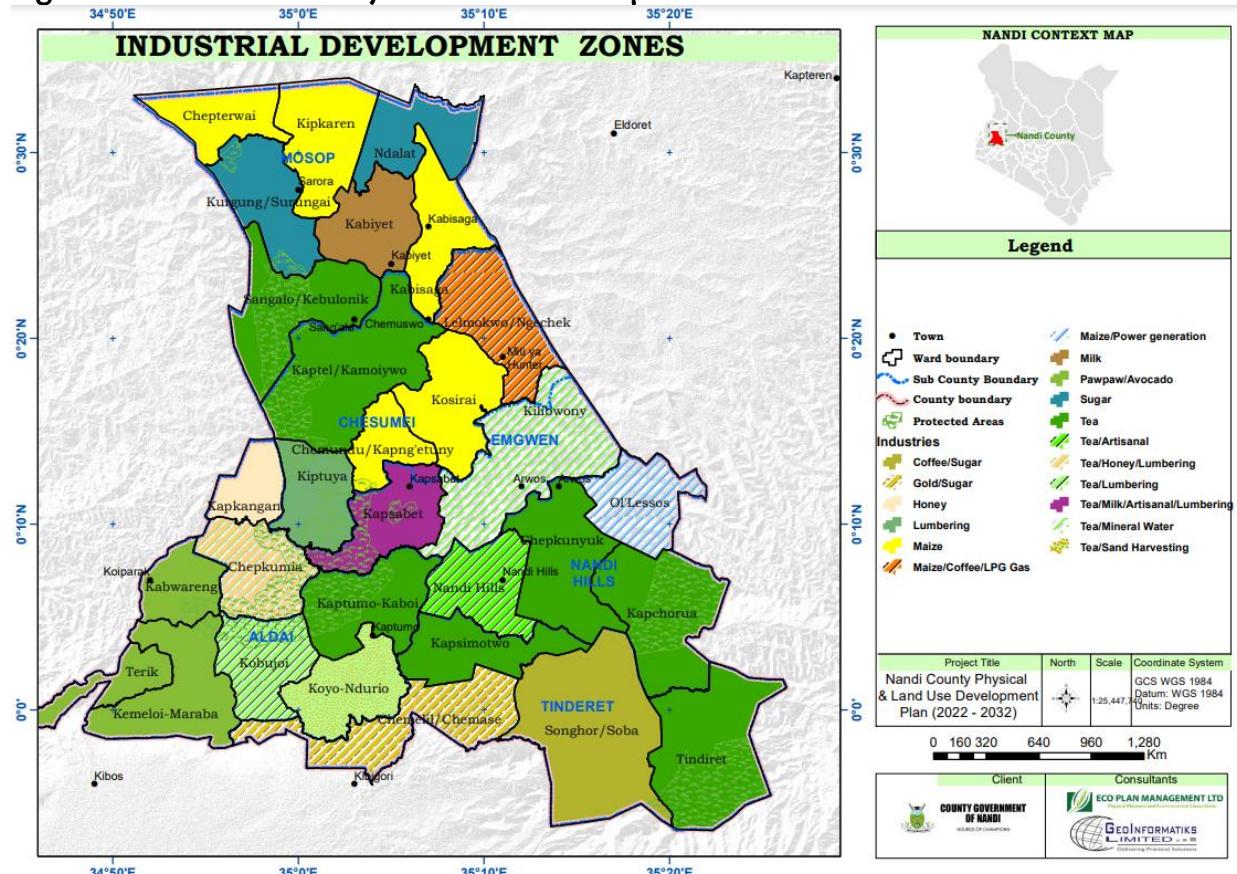
- i.Plan and set aside land for industrial development in every sub county
- ii.Establish Special Economic Zones in Chemase
- iii.Develop SME and Industrial Parks in all sub counties
- iv.Integrate the industrialization process and environment conservation
- v.Provide an integrated, efficient, reliable and sustainable road transport infrastructure
- vi.Integrate the county to the regional airport and railway infrastructure to transport perishable products
- vii.Increase availability of clean water and improve sanitation
- viii.Encourage adoption and utilization of ICT

Enhance the provision of adequate and affordable energy supply for the industrial sector

Measures

- i.Provide reliable energy infrastructure by extending the national grid network
- ii.Expand, modernize and upgrade electricity generation and supply
- iii.Adoption of renewable energy generation programmes by provision of incentives and enforcement of building laws requiring utilization of renewable energy
- iv.Incentives to large industries to promote co-generation of power
- v.Promote the adoption of Energy efficient technologies to lower the demand for energy

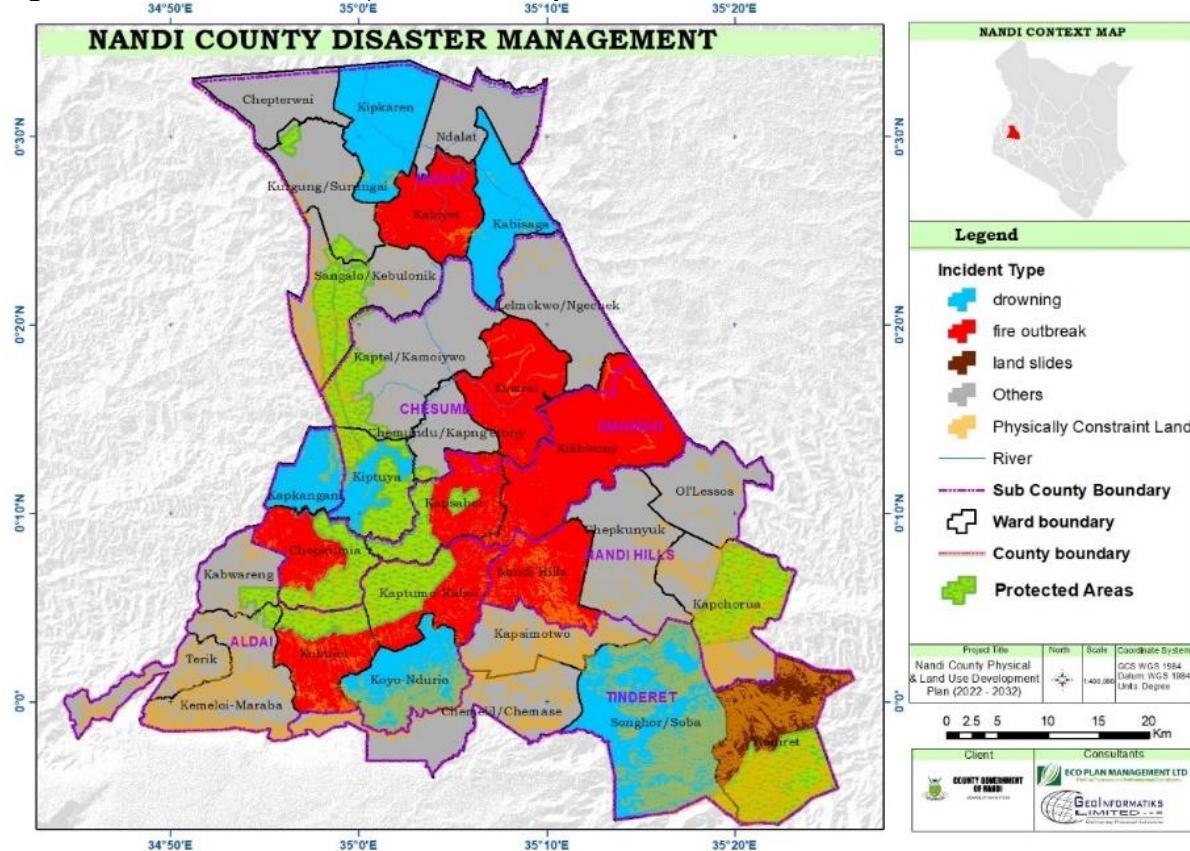
Figure 3.19: Nandi County Industrial Development Zones



Disaster management

Disaster management aims to reduce, or avoid, the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster, and achieve rapid and effective recovery. Identifying areas of prone to disasters will assist the Government to prepare, react during and immediately after a disaster and provide measures to recover after the occurrence. Appropriate actions at all points in the cycle lead to greater preparedness, better warnings, reduced vulnerability or the prevention of disasters during the next iteration of the cycle. The complete disaster management cycle includes the shaping of public policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property, and infrastructure. Areas prone to disasters have been mapped as follows:

Figure 3.20: Nandi County Disaster Map



CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

The chapter presents the sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects and cross-sectoral linkages.

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.1.1 Administration, Public Service and e-Government Sector

The sector comprises of three (3) sub sectors namely; Administration and Devolved Units, Public Service and ICT.

Vision: A leading sector in the County Government of Nandi in the provision of services to the residents of Nandi County

Mission: To provide quality services to the residents of Nandi County Government in an efficient, effective and transparent manner using limited resources

Sector Goals: The sector's goal is to facilitate the growth, diversification and the stability of Nandi County's socio-economic position with a view of creating employment and social opportunities, expanding the economy to provide a sustainable future for all residents of Nandi County

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 4.1 presents a summary of the sector priorities and strategies for the CIDP III period.

Table 4.1: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve Public Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase ICT connectivity• Develop infrastructure• Enhance public participation and civic education• Enhance disaster management• Enhance Human resource development and management
Improve Coordination and Urban Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve urban planning and infrastructure• Enhance access to affordable urban housing

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section presents the sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period.

Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and sub programmes to be implemented during the review period is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Sector programmes

Sector:																
Sub Progra mme	Key Output	Key Performanc e Indicators	Linka ges to SDG targe ts	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme: Public Service Delivery																
Programme Objective: To improve Public Service Delivery																
Programme Outcome: Improved Public Service Delivery																
Infrastructure Development	Offices Constructed/Renovated and equipped (Ward and Sub-county)	No. of offices constructed/renovated and equipped	Goal 8.8	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	150		
	vehicles acquired	No. of operational vehicles acquired		1	7	1	7	2	14	1	7	2	14	49		
	solid waste trucks/equipment acquired	No. solid waste trucks/equipment acquired	Goal 11.6	1	15	2	30	2	30	1	15	0	0	90		
	Sewer lines constructed (KM)	Length of sewer lines constructed (KM)	Goal 6.2	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50		
	Waste water sewer treatment plants constructed/Upgraded	No. of waste water sewer treatment plants constructed/Upgraded	Goal 6.2	1	5			2	50					55		
	Town/Urban areas plans and policies developed	No. of Town/Urban areas plans & policies developed	Goal 11.3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10		
ICT connectivity	LAN, WAN, VPN and	No of LAN, WAN, VPN and WI-FI created	Goal 9.c; 17.8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25		

Sector:

Sub Progra mme	Key Output	Key Performanc e Indicators	Linka ges to SDG targe ts	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost		
ICT Infrastructure Development	WI-FI created														
	ICT centres Established	No. of ICT centers established	Goal 4. 4.1	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40	
	Upgraded data centre	No. of servers installed	Goal 9.c	1	10									10	
		No. of workstation s established	Goal 9.C	1	10									10	
	communication equipment acquired	No. of communicat ion equipment acquired	Goal 9.C Goal 17.8			10	10							10	
	Media center constructed and equipped	Operational media centers	Goal 9.C							1	20			20	
	Outdoor screens installed	No. of outdoor screens installed	Goal 9.C			1	10	1	10			1	10	30	
Public partici pation and civic educa tion	civic education and public participati on forums conducte d	No. of civic education and public participatio n conducted	Goal 16.7 Goal 16.6	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25	
	Citizen Resource Centre Construct ed and equipped	Operational Citizen Resource Centre	Goal 16.7 16.6			1	10							10	
	Public Participati on and Civic Education	Regulations developed	Goal 16.7 Goal 16.6			1	2							2	

Sector:

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Act regulations developed														
Disaster management	Disaster management units established	No. of disaster management units established	Goal 11. b Goal 1.5	2	10			1	5			1	5	20	
	Fire engine and rapid intervention vehicles (RIV) acquired	A fire engine No. of rapid intervention vehicles acquired	Goal 11. b Goal 1.5							1	60			60	
	Disaster management policy developed	disaster management policy	Goal 11. b Goal 1.5	1	2									2	
	Fire station constructed and equipped	Number of fire stations constructed and equipped	Goal 11. b Goal 1.5	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Public Service Management	Staff trained	No. of staff trained	Goal 8	450	8	450	8	450	8	450	8	450	8	40	
	HR automated System acquired	No. HR System components automated	Goal 8	1	5	2	10							15	
	HRD policies developed	No. of HRD policies developed	Goal 8.5, 8.8	2	4	3	6	3	6	1	2	1	2	20	
	Internship opportunities offered	No. of Internship opportunities offered	Goal 8	100	10	250	22.5	250	22.5	250	22.5	250	22.5	100	
	Industrial Relations	No of Industrial Relations	Goal 8	150	6	120	4.8	100	4	80	3.2	50	2	20	

Sector:

Sub Progra mme	Key Output	Key Performanc e Indicators	Linka ges to SDG targe ts	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	cases addressed	cases addressed													

Programme Name: Urban Coordination and Planning
Objective: To Improve Urban Coordination and Planning
Outcome: Improved Urban Coordination and Planning

Town planni ng and Manag ement	Municipal ity Office block Construct ed and equipped	Municipality Office block	Goal 8.8					1	10 0					100
	Roads constructe d (KM)	KM of roads constructed	Goal 11.2	1	6 0	2	12 0	2	12 0	3	180			480
	Street light points installed	No. of street light points installed	Goal 11.2	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50
	High masts erected	No. of high masts erected	Goal 11.2	1	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	36
	Garbage trucks acquired	No. of garbage trucks acquired	Goal 11.6	1	15	1	15	1	15					45
	Ablution blocks constructe d	No. of Ablution blocks constructed	Goal 11.6	1	3	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	27
	Solid waste managem ent plant constructe d	No. of solid waste manageme nt plants constructed	Goal 11.6			1	8 0 0							800
	Sewer lines constructe d (KM)	KM of sewer lines constructed	Goal 6.2	1	10	2	2 0	2	2 0	2	20	2	20	90
	Liquid waste treatment plant rehabilitat ed	rehabilitated Liquid waste treatment plant	Goal 6.2			1	2 5							25

Sector:

Sub Progra mme	Key Output	Key Performanc e Indicators	Linka ges to SDG targe ts	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost	Tar get	Cost		
	Effluent Exhauster vehicle acquired	No. of effluent exhauster vehicles acquired	Goal 6.2	1	15			1	15	1	15			45	
	Parks/ gardens rehabilitat ed	No. of parks/ gardens rehabilitated	Goal 11.7			1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	24	
	Cemetery land space acquired	Acres of cemetery land space acquired	Goal 11	0	0	5	3 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
	Towns upgraded to municipal ity status	No. of Towns upgraded to municipality status	Goal 11.3	0	0	1	3 0	1	3 0	1	30	0	0	90	
Urban socio- econo mic infrastr ucture	Modern market complex constructe d	modern market complex	Goal 11.3	0	0	0	0	1	5 0 0	0	0	0	0	500	
	Bus parks / Parking bays constructe d	No. of Bus parks/ Parking bays constructed	Goal 11.3	0	0	1	2 0	1	2 0	1	20	0	0	60	
	Social Halls constructe d equipped	No. of Social Halls constructed and equipped	Goal 11.3			1	3 0	0	0	1	30	1	30	90	
	Stadium constructe d/renovat ion	stadium constructed/ Rehabilitate d	Goal 11.3			1	2 0 0							200	
Urban Housin g and infrastr ucture	Affordabl e urban housing units constructe d	No. of affordable urban housing units constructed	Goal 11.1			20 0	4 0 0			20 0	400			800	

Administration, Public Service and e-Government Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.3 presents the summary for the administration sector.

Table 4.3: Cross-sectoral impacts

Table 4.4: Cross-sectoral impacts Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Public Service Delivery	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective participation of the people Promotion of equity, fairness and best governance practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longer time in approval of policies Inadequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely enactment and approval of policies Full implementation of Nandi County Public Participation Act
Urban coordination and Planning	All sectors	Efficiency in coordination across all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> political interference Inadequate development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote political goodwill from all players Develop and implement development plans

4.1.2 Agriculture and Cooperative Development Sector

The agriculture and cooperative development sector is composed of five subsectors namely, crop production, livestock production, veterinary services, fisheries and cooperative development.

Vision

A leading agent toward achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation, poverty reduction and a competitive and vibrant cooperative sector in Nandi County.

Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Nandi county residents by promotion of competitive farming as a business through appropriate policy environment, effective support services, sustainable natural resource base management and commercially and innovative cooperative movement.

Goal

The goal of the sector is to increase food and nutrition security, commercialization of agriculture and effective and efficient marketing systems in the sector.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Table 4.4 presents a summary of priorities and strategies for addressing the development issues.

Table 4.5: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities		Strategies	
Increase crop production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance agricultural extension services • Strengthen Pest and disease control • Increase access to subsidized quality farm inputs • Promote Agriculture mechanization • Promotion of climate smart agriculture • Promote irrigation • Promote Value addition 	
Increase livestock production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to quality livestock feeds • Enhance animal disease control and management • Increase animal breeding services • Promote value addition and marketing 	
Increase fish production		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to quality fish inputs • Promote value addition and marketing 	
Strengthen cooperative movement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen cooperatives governance • Strengthen cooperative financing • Enhance cooperatives extension services 	

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section presents a summary of the sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period.

Sector Programmes

A summary of the various programmes and projects is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.6: Sector programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)			
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5					
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
Programme Name: crop production																
Objective: To increase crop production																
Outcome: Increased crop production																
Agricultural Extension services (field days, demonstrations and exhibitions / agricultural	Extension services provided	No. of farmers reached	30,000	40	30,000	40	30,000	40	30,000	40	30,000	40	200			
	Field extension mobil	No. of motor	-	-	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30			

Sub Programm e	Key Outp ut	Key Perfo rmanc e Indic ators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
shows, trainings)	ity fund established	bikes extension loaned to office rs												
	Farm ers service providers trained	No. of service providers trained	90	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	5	
	Farm ers trained on climate smart technologies at Kaim osi ATC	No. of men farmers trained	180 0	9	180 0	9	180 0	9	180 0	9	180 0	9	45	
		No. of women and youth farmers trained	120 0	6	120 0	6	120 0	6	120 0	6	120 0	6	30	
	Kaim osi ATC Modernized and commercialized	No of buildings modernized	6	8.5	2	8	1	3	1	3			22.5	
		No of nurseries established			5	10		0	0	0	0	0	10	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		No. of water project established	1	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
		No. of model farms supported	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
Crop pests and diseases control	Farmers supplied with pesticides	No. of farmers covered	4000	5	4500	5.5	5000	6	5500	6.5	6000	7	30	
Farm inputs subsidy	Irrigated Agrinutrition micro-projects for vulnerable farmer groups implemented	No. of vulnerable and marginalized farmer groups supported	120	12	120	12	120	12	120	12	120	12	60	
	Subsidised soil testing	No of farmers accessing	15000	7.5	15000	7.5	15000	7.5	15000	7.5	15000	7.5	37.5	

Sub Programm e	Key Outp ut	Key Perfo rmanc e Indic ATORS	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
High value crops seedli ngs (coffe e, avoc ado, maca dami a, TC bana na, pyret hrum) purch ased and distri buted	service	subsidised soil testin g servic es												
	High value crops seedli ngs (coffe e, avoc ado, maca dami a, TC bana na, pyret hrum) purch ased and distri buted	No. of coffe e seedli ngs	50 00 00	20	50 00 00	20	50 00 00	20	50 00 00	20	50 00 00	20	100	
	No. of Avoc ado seedli ngs	160 00	4.5	160 00	4.5	160 00	4.5	160 00	4.5	160 00	4.5	22.5		
	No. of Maca dami a seedli ngs	100 00	4	100 00	4	100 00	4	100 00	4	100 00	4	20		
	No. of TC bana na seedli ngs	100 00	2	100 00	2	100 00	2	100 00	2	100 00	2	10		
	Kg for coffe e seeds	130 0	10	130 0	10	130 0	10	130 0	10	130 0	10	50		
	No. of Pyret hrum seedli ngs	25 00 0	10	25 00 0	10	25 00 0	10	25 00 0	10	25 00 0	10	50		

Sub Programm e	Key Outp ut	Key Perfo rmanc e Indic ATORS	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Agriculture Mechanization	Subsidized Agricultural mechanization service	No. of farm implements purchased	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	
Irrigation schemes establishment	Irrigation schemes established	No. of on irrigation schemes established	4	12	8	24	8	24	8	24	2	6	90	
Crops value addition	crop aggregation centers established	No. of centers established	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	50	
	Coffee pulping machines procured	No. of coffee pulping machines procured	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	100	
	County fresh produce pack-house established	Operational fresh produce Pack-houses	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Processing factories Established	Processing factories Established	No. of markets improved	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
		No. of Tea factories	2	300	0	300	0	300	0	300	0	0	1200	
		No. of coffee factories	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	250	
		No. of maize factories	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0	0	0	200	
		Percentage of works completed	25	300	50	300	75	300	100	300	0	0	1200	

Programme Name: livestock production

Objective: To increase livestock production

Outcome: Increased livestock production

Livestock Feeds	Fodder banks established	No. of fodder banks established	6	30	8	40	8	40	6	30	2	10	150
	Animal feed mill established	No. of feed mills established	1	3.2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4.2

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Value addition and Marketing	Milk processing plant operationalized	No. of milk processing plants operationalized	1	100		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
	School feeding programme established	No. of school feeding programmes established	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
	Chicken slaughter house operationalized	No. of Chicken slaughter houses operationalized	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50	
	solar cooling transportation motor cycles acquired	No. of solar cooling transportation motor cycles	4	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
	category B Slaug	No. of slaug	0	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	0	0	60	

Sub Programm e	Key Outp ut	Key Perfo rmanc e Indic ATORS	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Animal disease control and manageme nt	Number of veterin ary laborato ries establis hed	Number of veterin ary laborato ries establis hed												
	Leath er devel opme nt centr es estab lished	No. of leath er of centr es estab lished	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	30	
	Anim als Vacci nated	No. of anim als vacci nated	48 0,0 00	40	48 0,0 00	40	48 0,0 00	40	48 0,0 00	40	48 0,0 00	40	200	
	Cattl e dips rehab ilitate d	No. of cattle dips rehab ilitate d	60	21	60	21	60	21	60	21	60	21	105	
Agricult ural devel opme nt and rural devel opme nt	Acara cides provi ded	No. of litres of acara cides provi ded	75 00	20	75 00	20	75 00	20	75 00	20	75 00	20	100	
	County veteri nary labor atory estab lished	No. of veteri nary labor atorie s estab lished	0	0	1	20	1	10	1	10	0	0	40	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)									Total Budget Ksh. M)	
			Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Breeding services	Subsidized A.I services	No. of animals inseminated	25,000	50	25,000	50	25,000	50	25,000	50	25,000	50	250
	Animal genetics resource centre established	Animal genetics resource centre			1	40	1	15	1	25			80
	Doppler sheep multiplication Centre established	Doppler sheep multiplication Centre	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		No. of doppler sheep multiplied	300	20	300	15	300	10	300	10	300	10	65
	Chicken hatchery established	No. of chicken hatcheries established	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	30

Programme Name: Fish production

Objective: To increase fish production

Outcome: Increased fish production

Fish Inputs	Fingerlings hatchery established	Number of fingerlings hatcheries established	1,00,000	5	50,0,000	5	50,0,000	5	90,0,000	10	1,00,000	10	35
	Number of fingerlings hatched	50,0,000	5	50,0,000	6	60,0,000	7.5	80,0,000	10	1,00,000			28.5
Fish value addition and marketing	Fish outlets developed	No. of fish outlets developed	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	20
	Fish farmers trained	No. of farmers trained	0	0	1,000	5	1,200	6	1,200	6	1,500	7.5	24.5
	Simple fish processing facilities established	No. of simple fish processing facilities established	6	1.6									1.6

Programme Name: Cooperative management

Objective: To strengthen Cooperative management

Outcome: Strengthened Cooperative management

Cooperative governance	Cooperative governance traini	No. of management com	300	5	1200	10	1200	8	1200	5	300	3	31
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	ng conducted	mittee members trained										
	No of service providers trained	60	1.5	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3	13.5
	Cooperative societies Audit ed	No. of cooperatives audit ed	60	1.5	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3
	Cooperatives policy developed	Cooperatives policy	1	2.5	1	2.5	0		0	0	0	5
	Cooperatives bill developed	Cooperatives bill	1	2.5	1	2.5	0		0	0	0	5
Strengthen Cooperatives Financing	Cooperative Revolving fund established	No. of cooperatives funded	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	40	200
	No. of Agri SACC Os capitalized	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	90
TOTAL COST (KSHS Millions)				1,384.1		1,324.5		1,271.5		1,170.5	444.5	5,575.1

		PPP		60 0	0	60 0	0	60 0	0	60 0	0	0	2,400.0
		CGN		78 4.1	-	724 .5	-	671 .5	-	570 .5	-	444.5	3,195.10

Agriculture and Cooperative Development Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.6 presents the summary for the Agriculture sector.

Table 4.7: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact		
Crop development	Environment & Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop and Livestock pest/disease management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chemical hazards (Pollution, poisoning etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of users (farmers, traders, etc) on Safe use 	
	Land & Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion, deforestation, build up GHGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of climate smart agriculture/ Sustainable land management practices at farm level 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land fragmentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Land use policy limiting land fragmentation 	
	Health and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malnutrition/ Stunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building targeting Vulnerable groups and school feeding programme 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antimicrobial resistance management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of farmers and consumers 	
	Social Protection & Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affirmative empowerment of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> special interest groups • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased dependence • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream special interest groups in programmes 	
	Roads and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Access to market and input service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest losses, low incomes, poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance of access/feeder roads 	
	Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of market, post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support market infrastructure and e-commerce 	
	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of E-Extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create partnerships with ICT solution providers 	

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
		services		
Livestock development	Water, Health and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition standard and quality of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human and animal disease incidents Environmental and water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Agricultural practices
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved market access to inputs and outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased wastage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved road conditions
	Social protection and empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate targeting and empowerment of vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased dependency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream special groups in programmes
	Governance and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced farmer earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop business friendly revenue rates
Fisheries development	Water, Health and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition standard and quality of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human and animal disease incidents Environmental and water pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Agricultural practices
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved market access to inputs and outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased wastage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved road conditions
Co-operative Development	Governance and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better managed Co-operative organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dormant Co-operative organizations and loss of revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve governance structures
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved market access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased wastage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved road conditions

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inputs and outputs 		
	Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market, post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support market infrastructure and e-commerce

4.1.3 Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, social welfare Culture and Heritage

Sector composition

The sector comprises of five sub sectors namely Pre-primary Education, Vocational Training, sports, youth affairs, culture & heritage.

Sector Vision:

To provide quality education and training, heritage conservation, community empowerment & sports and youth development.

Sector Mission

To create a conducive learning environment, nurture sports talents, preserve & promote cultural heritage and community empowerment.

Sector Goals

Provision of quality Early Childhood Development Education services, youth training and skill development.

Exploit sports talents to the full potential among sports persons, empower youth to be self-reliance and tap the rich and varied talents among the artists

Preserve and promote cultural heritage for sustainable development

Socio-economic empowerment to the vulnerable groups

Sector Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the sector priorities and strategies is presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.8: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve access to quality ECDE	Improvement of infrastructure. enhance human resource capacity Provision of enough CBC teaching and learning materials. Enhance quality assurance. integration of ICT in ECDE
Improve access to quality vocational training	Develop and equip VTC infrastructure Enhance human resource capacity Increasing capitation and bursary funds.
Enhance sports development	Sports infrastructure development Enhance Human Resource for sports Enhance Talent Development
Enhance youth empowerment opportunities	Upscale N.C.Y.S program to offer tailor made skills at the VTCs Enhance skills development
Enhance culture and heritage preservation	Strengthen infrastructure development Promote culture and heritage Strengthen capacity Strengthen policy framework

Enhance access to social protection	Develop social infrastructure Enhance access to social services Strengthen policy framework
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Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

The next section presents a summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the CIDP III period

Table 4.9: Sector programmes

Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period is presented in Table 4.8.

Sector: Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture and Heritage																				
Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lin kages to SD G targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)								
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5								
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	TOTAL COST						
Programme 1: Early Childhood Development Education																				
Programme Objective: To improve access to quality education																				
Programme Outcome: Improved access to quality education																				
ECD E infrastructure development	ECDE centre constructed/renovated/equipped	No. of ECDE centres constructed	SD G 4.1	60	150	60	150	60	150	30	75	30	75	600						
		No of classrooms renovated		60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	30						
		No. of classrooms equipped	SD G 4.1	120	26	120	26	120	26	120	26	120	26	26	130					
Learning Support	Teaching and learning materials supplied	No. of ECDE centres supplied with materials	SD G 4.1	908	10	908	10	908	10	908	10	908	10	10	50					
Human resource capacity	ECDE Caregivers recruited	No. of ECDE caregivers recruited	SD G 4.1	100	18	100	18	100	18	100	18	100	18	50	9	90				
	ECDE caregivers trained and assessed	No. of ECDE caregivers trained and assessed	SD G 4.1	-	-	150	5	-	-	150	5	-	-	-	10					
Digital learning	ECDE centers digitized	No. of ECDE centers digitized	SD G 4.1	100	120	100	180	100	240	10,000	300	5,000	300	300	114					
SUB TOTAL												1.144B								
Programme 2: Vocational Training																				
Programme Objective: To improve access to quality vocational training																				
Programme Outcome: Improved access to quality vocational training																				

Infra structure Development	VTC workshops constructed	No. of workshop s constructe d	SD G 4.1	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5					
	Ablution blocks constructed.	No. of ablution blocks constructe d.	SD G 6.2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	--	--	15				
	VTC centres elevated to centres of excellence	No of VTC centres elevated	SD G 4,6	1	2 0	1	20	2	40	1	20	1	2 0	120				
	Operationalization and equipping of VTC	No. of VTC centres operation alized	SD G4. 1	7	1 5	8	16.5	10	12.5	4	6	2	3	53				
Human resource development	VTC instructors recruited and trained	No. of VTC instructors recruited and trained	SD G 4,9	20	7 . 5	20	7.5	20	7.5	20	7.5	20	7. 5	37. 5				
Vocational capitulation grants	VTC students benefited from capitulation grants	Number of VTC students benefited	SD G4. 1	2, 0 0	3 0 0	2, 0 0	30	2,0 00	30	2,00 0	30	2,00 0	3 0	150				
County bursary scheme	students benefited from county bursary	Number of beneficiaries	SD G 4.1	10 ,0 0	1 2 0	10 ,0 0	120	10, 0 0 0	120	10,0 00	120	10,0 00	12 0	60 0				
SUB TOTAL FOR VTC AND BURSARY											1.0005							
Programme Name 3: Sports Development																		
Objective: To Enhance sports development																		
Outcome: Enhanced sports development																		
Sports infrastructure development	Hostels Rooms and standard Olympic size swimming pool constructed	No. of Hostel Rooms constructe d and equipped	SD G 11.7 a	30	2 1. 6	30	21.6	24	17.2 8	-				60. 48				

	Operation al Swimming pool	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4							1	40			40
	Sports stadia constructed	No. of stadia constructed	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	1	6 0 0	1	25		15		10		65 0
	Standard community fields Constructed	No. of community fields constructed	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	7	1 1	7	11	7	11	6	6	6	45
	Standard fields and stadia maintained	No. of sports facilities maintained	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	25
	Talent academy constructed and equipped	No. of talent academies constructed and equipped	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	25
	Sports equipment supplied to all stadias and teams	No of stadia equipped	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	2	3								3
		No of registered teams supplied with sports equipment	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	12 0	3	12 0	3	120	3	120	3	120	3 15

	Sports Bus purchased	No. of sport Bus acquired	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4	1 0										10
Human resource for sports	Coaches and referees trained sporting disciplines	No of coaches trained	SD G11 .7a, SD G1. 4 SD G 4.4	12 0 . 5	0	12 0	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0. 5	2.5
		No of referees trained	SD G1. 4 SD G 4.4 SD G 11.7	12 0 . 5	0	12 0	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0. 5	2.5
	Technical staff Recruited	No. of staff recruited	SD G 4.4	4	3	6	4.5	5	3.75					11.2 5
Sports talent development	Inclusive Tournaments and championships organized	No. of tournaments/championships organized	SD G1 0.2 SD G1 0.3	18 0	3 0	18	30	18	30	18	30	18	3 0	150
	Talent scouted and assisted	No. of sports persons scouted and assisted	SD G1. 4	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	5
	Mentorship and sensitization programs held	No. of sports men mentored	SD G1. 4	90 0	1	10 0 0	1	20 00	1.5	220 0	1.5	300 0	2	7
		No. of sports women mentored	SD G1. 4	60 0	1	80 0	1.2	90 0	1.5	100 0	2	1100	2. 1	7.8

		No. of sports men/women sensitized on Anti-doping issue	SD G3.4	15 0	0 .	2 0	20 0	0.3	25 00	0.4	300 0	0.5	400 0	0.6	2
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TOTAL

1.155498B

Programme Name 4: Youth Development

Objective: To enhance youth empowerment

Outcome: Enhanced youth empowerment

Nan di Cou nty Yout h servi ce	Youths engaged in the service	No of youths engaged	SD G8.6	10 0	1 0	11 50	115	130 0	130						345
Youth															
Skills Develop ment	Youths sensitized on drugs and substance abuse	No. of Youths sensitized	SD G3.5	30 0	1. 5	40 0	2 0	50 00	3	600 0	4	700 0	5	15. 5	
	Youths offered internship opportunities	No of Youths offered internship	SD G8.6	50	1 2	50	12	50	12	50	12	501	12	60	
	Youth groups facilitated with tools of trade	Number of youth groups facilitated with tools of trade	SD G8.6	10 0	1 0	10 0	10	100	10	100	10	80	1 0	50	

Programme Name 5: Culture and Heritage

Objective: To enhance preservation of cultural and heritage

Outcome: Enhanced preservation of cultural and heritage

Infra struc ture Deve	Art and Cultural centers developed	No. of art and cultural centers developed	SD G 4.7	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
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Development			12. 8.b SD G 9.3										
	Museum constructed	No. of museums constructed	SD G 11.4	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
	cultural sites and monuments preserved	No. of cultural sites and monuments preserved	SD G 8.9	50	2.5	60	3.75	60	3.75	60	3.75	40	3.75
	Libraries constructed and equipped	No. of libraries constructed and equipped	SD G 4.7	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20
	Mausoleums renovated and equipped	No. of mausoleums renovated and equipped	SD G 9			1	5	1	5				
	Hall of Fame established	Hall of fame	SD G 11.4			1	5	1	5				
Culture and Heritage promotion	Cultural festivals and exhibitions held	No. of cultural festivals and exhibitions held	SD G 4.7	6	15	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10
	Talent search programmes conducted	No. of talent search programmes conducted	SD G 9	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3

	cultural exchange programmes undertaken	No. of cultural exchange programmes undertaken	SD G 16	5	1 5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	40
	cultural elements researched, inscribed and documented	No. of cultural elements researched, inscribed and documented	SD G 9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
Capacity building	cultural practitioners trained	No. of cultural practitioners trained	SD G 11.4	50	3	10 0	3	150	3	200	3	300	3	15
	traditional medicine practitioners identified and profiled	No. of traditional medicine practitioners profiled	SD G 11.4	50	1	15 0	1	25 0	1	350	1	450	1	5
Policy framework	Culture and heritage policy developed	Culture and heritage policy	SD G 8.9	1	0 .	1 2	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.2 5	1	0.2 5	1.2 5

SUB TOTAL

383.75M

Programme Name 6: Social Protection

Objective: To improve access to social protection services

Outcome: Improved access to social protection services

Infrastructure development	PWDs empowerment centres constructed and equipped	No of centres constructed and equipped	10.2, 1.3, 8.5, 4.7	1	2 0	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	2 0	100
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	Rehabilitati on centres constructed and established	No. of rehabilitati on centres constructed and established	SD G 3.5 .1		1	20			1	20	1	2 0	60
	Rescue centres constructed and established	No. of safe spaces/ rescue centers established	SD G 5.1	1	5 0			1	50			1	5 0
	special schools constructed	Number of special schools constructed	5, 1.3, 8.5 , 4.5 , 4.7		1	50	1	50			1	5 0	150
	social hall constructed and equipped	No. of social halls	16, 3.5 .1		1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	20
Social services	startup kits distributed	No. of startup kits distributed	10. 2, 1.3	10 0	5	15 0	7.5	20 0	10	250	12. 5	300	15
enhancement	PWDs provided with assistive devices	No. of assistive devices distributed	10, 8.b .1	10 0	1 0	15 0	15	20 00	20	250 0	25	300 0	3 0
	Basic sign language trainings conducted	No. of trainings on basic sign language conducted	SD G 5.1 10	5	3	10	6	12	7.2	15	9	20	12 37. 2
	PWD Database developed and updated	Operational PWD database	SD G 10. 2.1	1	5								5
		Updated PWD Database	SD G 10. 2.1	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2 8
	Gender desks established	No. Gender desks established	5.1, 5.5 , 5.4 , 5.6	2	0 . 2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0. 2 1

			.a, 8.5											
	Girl to women transition programmes	No. of programmes held	5.3 , 5.2 , 5.2 .1, 5.2 .2, 6.2	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
	Boys to men transition programmes	No. of programmes held		6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
	women empowered	No. of capacity building fora held	5, 1.3, 5.6 .a, 8.5	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
		No. of assorted tools of trade distributed	5, 1.3, 5.6 , 8.5 , 10. 2	50 0	5	50 0	5	50 0	5	500	5	500	5	25
Policy framework	Policies developed	No. of policies developed	5.4 , 8.5 , 8.7 , 10. 4, 1.b, 5.c & 6.2	6	1. 5	2	0.5	1	0.25	1	0.2 5	1	0. 2 5	1.2 5

Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, social welfare Culture and Heritage Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.9 presents the summary for the Education sector.

Table 4.10: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Early childhood development and education	Housing department Roads and infrastructure	The sector will ensure that the buildings and facilities constructed are of high quality and standards	Poorly designed and maintained buildings that are prone to natural calamities such as wind	Joint design and implementation of this programme with the relevant departments
	Health department Dairy board	enhance school nutrition for ECDE children ,provision of Vitamin A supplement and immunize children accordingly	Malnutrition and low retention in schools	Joint implementation of the program with the department of health and sanitation,
	Water department Health department	The sector will work in partnership with the mention departments to ensure safe clean water is provided to children	Water related illnesses	Joint implementation with related departments; water and health
	Public Administration and ICT	Implementation of digital learning in ECDE	Inefficient and ineffective work force	Joint Capacity building of existing staff and recruitment as well as resource mobilization
	Interior and Public Administration departments	The sector will work in partnership with the mention department to provide adequate safety to children	Insecurity	Joint implementation with Public service and Interior departments
Vocational training and education	Economic and ministry of concerned with industries	Linkage with industry, market and financial intermediaries	Unemployment and lack of income	Skills development Capacity building of existing employment opportunities
	Health department	The sector will work closely with Health department in eradication of use of drugs in the learning institutions	Unproductive citizenry	Joint implementation with the Health department.
	Multinational companies	The sector will work closely with tea multinational companies in	Illiterate society	Joint implementation programme with multinational companies

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		provision of bursary and other educational support to the people of Nandi		
		NG-CDF board	In collaboration with the NG-CDF, the department will manage to sponsor a big number of students in the County	
Sports development	Transport and infrastructure	Joint design and management of projects	Substandard projects and delay in project completion	Public works to design , compile bqs, approve construction sites and offer monitoring and evaluation services
	Finance and economic planning	Planning and financing of project works	Lack of funding	Proper planning and timely financing of projects
	Health and sanitation	Training and awareness creation on doping	Increased doping cases Poor nutrition	Increased awareness on dangers of doping Proper nutrition
	Tourism culture and social services	Technical support on sports tourism and welfare of sportspersons	Low publicity	Increased publicity, marketing and branding Nandi county as a sports destination of choice Develop a liaison committee to market sports elites
	Lands, environment and natural resources	Provision of land for sports infrastructure	Lack of land	Proper planning of the available land
Youth development programs	Education and vocational training	Offer youth trainings and sponsorships in TVE Offer sports scholarships both locally and internationally	Low enrolment in TVETS	Provide bursaries to needy students
	Government institutions	Policy regulation	Increased Corruption cases	Regulations of policies
	Administration, public service and e-governance	Job opportunities for youth	Increased unemployment rate	Provide internship and volunteer programs to the youth

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
County Government	Agriculture and cooperatives	Implementation of youth programs in agriculture Job opportunities	Increased unemployment rate	Provide internship, youth trainings on agricultural courses
	County assembly	Oversight and legislation Approval of budget and expenditure	No approval of budgets	Oversight and drafting of legislation policies
	Sports, youth affairs and arts	Implementation of projects and program involving the sector	No service delivery	Full implementation of projects and programs
	Finance and economic planning	Planning and financing of programs	lack of funding	Proper planning and timely financing of programs
	Lands, environment and natural resources	Implementation of environment friendly programs	Environment degradation	Proper planning and implementation of programs
Culture Heritage Development, Promotion and Preservation	Transport and infrastructure	Project design Improve road access	Encroachment and destruction of cultural/historical sites	Liaise with the sector in identification and demarcation of the cultural sites Undertake socio-cultural impact assessment of project sites
	Environment and water	Protection of natural heritage	Destruction of biodiversity Destruction of sacred areas	Utilization of indigenous knowledge system on environmental conservation Undertake sensitization on protection of cultural shrines
	Agriculture	Food security	Loss of traditional foods	Promotion of indigenous food production
	Health	complementary healthcare provision through alternative medicine	Prevalence of disease resistance Poor nutrition Decreased life expectancy	Promotion of traditional medicine Proper nutrition Enforcement of the public health Act
	Finance and Economic planning	facilitation of project close monitoring and supervision of projects	Substandard project works Inadequate fund project allocation	Liaise with public works on costing and standard of materials used in construction

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	Trade and tourism	promotion of cultural tourism and creative industry	Cultural erosion Increased piracy	Sensitization on cultural protection and copyright/patenting
	Education	Promotion and protection of indigenous languages	Erosion of cultural heritage	Implementation of mother tongue curriculum
	National government department	Promotion of cultural infrastructure	Lack of cultural preservation and exploitation for economic gains	Provision of policy guidelines Protection of cultural sites and monuments Promotion of cultural creative industries
Social Protection	Health	Assessment of PWDs Restoration of Dignity of GBV survivors Psychosocial support for SGBV survivors	Mental instability Stigma Mobility challenges	Sensitization on sexual offenses Act and Human rights Act Provision of medical cover for the vulnerable members of the society
	Education	Access to basic Education to all	Inequality in access to education	Incorporate integrated Learning to all public schools Bursary allocation for the vulnerable
	Public works	Ensure all facilities are PWD friendly	Limited access to services due to Mobility hindrances	Ensure compliance of disability Act in construction
	Trade and tourism	Provision of licenses to business people Access to opportunities through AGPO	Lack of equity in access to opportunities	Civic education on access to opportunities Lowering of tax rates for the youth, women and PWDs Provision of affordable loans
	Agriculture	Food security Nutrition security	Malnutrition among children	Promotion of kitchen gardens Provision of subsidized farm inputs Provision of agricultural extension services Introduction of school feeding programmes
	National government Departments	Improve uptake of government services	Mental instability Increased insecurity Breakdown in the moral fabric	Streamline all cash transfer programme Promote registration of PWDs Coordinate and supervise stakeholders

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		Enforcement of relevant laws and regulations Improve response on SGBV cases		providing the child protection service. Establishment of a police center with NPS.

4.1.4 Health Sector

The sector is composed of: Curative and rehabilitative health services, Preventive and promotive health services and Health administrative services. It is mandated to provide essential and comprehensive quality health services through provision of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the residents of the County.

Vision

A globally competitive, healthy and productive population.

Mission

To build a progressive, responsive and sustainable health care system for accelerated attainment of the highest standard of health to the population of Nandi County.

Sector Goals

To attain quality, equitable, accessible and affordable health care for Nandi population.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the health sector priorities and related strategies is presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.11: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance access to Curative and rehabilitative health services	Enhance rehabilitative services Enhance specialized services Strengthen emergency and referral services Strengthen health screening services
To enhance access to Preventive and promotive health services	Increase immunization coverage Enhance Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services Enhance Nutrition Services Enhance Sanitation & Hygiene Services Strengthen school health programs Strengthen community health services Enhance disease surveillance and Control Enhance Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation
To strengthen Health support and administrative services	Increase universal health coverage Strengthen human resource capacity Expand and develop health infrastructure Strengthen health governance Increase Essential Health Products and Technologies Supplies

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section presents a summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the CIDP III period

Sector Programmes

Table 4.11 presents the sector programmes and projects to be implemented within the planned period.

Table 4.12: Sector programmes

Sector: Health and Sanitation																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik aes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services																
Programme Objective: To enhance access to Curative and rehabilitative health services.																
Programme Outcome: Enhanced access to curative and rehabilitative health services																
Rehabilitation Services	Mental health rehabilitation center equipped and operationalized	Operational rehabilitation center	SDG 3.4			1	20							20		
	Comprehensive rehabilitative unit established and equipped	No. of comprehensive units established	SDG 3.4	1	50							1	50	100		
	Integrated rehabilitation assessment outreaches conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	SDG 3.4	8	0.15	8	0.15	8	0.15	8	0.15	8	0.15	0.75		
	(Existing) rehabilitation units equipped	No. of rehabilitation units equipped	SDG 3.4	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5	1	5	40		
Specialized	Radiology department equipped	No. of facilities with	SDG 3.8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40		

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Services	equipped														
	Comprehensive oncology centres established and equipped	No. of comprehensive oncology centres equipped	SD G 3.8			1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40	
	Specialized outreaches conducted	No. of specialized outreaches conducted	SD G 3.8	48	4.8	48	4.8	48	4.8	48	4.8	48	4.8	24	
	Eye clinics established and equipped	No. of eye clinics established	SD G 3.8	1	1	1	11	1	12	1	13	1	14	60	
	Renal unit equipped	No. of renal units established	SD G 3.8	1	15			1	20			1	15	50	
	ENT centres established and equipped	No. of ENT centres established	SD G 3.8	1	10	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0	17.5	
	ICUs equipped	No. of ICUs equipped	SD G 3.8	1	25	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	25	75	
	ICU specialists trained	No. of ICU specialists trained	SD G 3.8	15	3	15	3	0	0	15	3	0	0	9	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik aes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Theatres equipped	No. of theatres equipped	SD G 3.8	1	10	1	10	1	10	2	20	2	20	70	
	New Born Units Established	No. of NBUs established	SD G 3.8	1	10	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	30	
	Funeral home established	operational funeral homes	SD G 3.8	1	50									50	
	Pathology Lab established	No of pathology lab constructed	SD G 3.8					1	60					60	
Emergency and referral systems	Ambulances acquired and managed	No. of ambulances acquired	SD G 3.d .1	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	40	
Strengthen health screening services	Facilities offering laboratory services increased	No. of facilities offering laboratory services	SD G3	88	15	98	15	108	15	118	15	128	15	60	
	facilities offering blood transfusion services established	No. of facilities offering blood transfusion services	SD G 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	

Programme: Preventive and Promotive Health Services
Objective: To enhance access to Preventive and promotive health services
Outcome: Enhanced access to Preventive and promotive health services

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Immunization Services	Immunization Outreaches conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	SD G 3.8	182	1.1	192	1.1	202	1.2	212	1.3	230	1.4	6.1	
	Children under 1 year immunized	No. of children under 1 immunized	SD G 3.8	24,918	1.1	31,397	1.5	37,876	1.7	44,355	2	50,834	2.3	8.6	
	Pregnant mothers vaccinated against tetanus diphtheria	No. of pregnant mothers vaccinated	SD G 3.8	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	37.5	
	Health workers Trained on immunization services	No. of health workers trained on KEPI and eLMIS	SD G 3.8	120	3.6	90	2.8	30	1.1	60	2.1	75	3.4	13	
	Vaccine storage equipment procured	No. of cold chain equipment procured	SD G 3.8	102	34.7	80	0.2	39	24.8	616	0.6	390	11.8	72.1	
	Covid vaccines administered	No. of persons vaccinated	SD G 3.8	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	27	
	HPV vaccination increased	No. of girls vaccinated	SD G 3.8	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	27	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik aes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		against HPV													
Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health (RMN CH) Services	Meningococcal and pneumococcal vaccines administered	No. of persons vaccinated	SDG 3.8	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	15	
	pregnant mothers attend at least 4 ANC visits	No. of Expectant mothers attending at least 4 ANC visits.	SDG 3.2	27,000	6	27,000	6	27,000	6	27,000	6	27,000	6	30	
	Facilities offering ANC and Family planning (FP) services	No. of health facilities offering ANC and FP services	SDG 3.2	30	0.4	60	0.6	90	0.8	100	1.8	120	1.8	5.4	
	Youth Friendly (YF) services offered	No of health facilities offering YF services	SDG 3.2	2	1	4	2	6	3	8	4	10	5	15	
	MPDSR conducted	No of facilities conducting MPDSR	SDG 3.2	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	3.5	14.5	
	teenage advocacy conducted	No. of schools covered	SDG 3.2	180	2.8	180	2.9	180	2.9	180	3.0	180	3.0	14.4	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Nutrition services	Pregnant women attending ANC supplemented with IFAS	No. of Pregnant women supplemented	SD G 3.1	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	81	
	HCWs trained on nutrition services	No. of HCW trained	SD G 3.1	200	3	200	3	200	3	200	3	200	3	715	
	children under five ECDs done nutrition assessment	No. of children under five assessed	SD G 3.1	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	15	
	Sport nutrition strengthened	No. of athletes reached	SD G 3.1	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	2.5	
	Facilities provided with nutrition assessment Equipment	No. of health facilities covered	SD G 3.1	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	15	
Health Promotion Services	Mass media sessions on key health messages Conducted	No of sessions conducted	SD G 3.1	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	
Community health services	Additional Community health units (CHU) established	No. of CHUs established	SD G 3.1	30	9	30	9	30	9	30	9	30	9	45	
	Community health workers (CHWs) trained	No of CHWs trained	SD G 3.1	300	5.4	300	5.4	300	5.4	300	5.4	300	5.4	27	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Strengthened community health units	No. CHUs supported	SD G 3.1	65	25	65	25	65	25	65	25	66	25	125	
	Community health bill drafted	Community health bill	SD G 3.1	1	5									5	
	CHVs equipped with e-CHIS tools	No of CHVs provided with tablets	SD G 3.1	153	3.5									3.5	
	CHV kits procured	No. of CHVs kits procured	SD G 3.1	30	9.6	30	9.6	30	9.6	30	9.6	306	9.81	49.05	
TB Services	Trainings on TB conducted	No. of trainings conducted	SD G 3.3	48	1.2	48	1.2	48	1.2	48	1.2	48	1.2	6	
	Assorted Equipment procured	No. of TB equipment procured	SD G 3.3	72	90			72	90			72	90	270	
	Drug resistant TB isolation ward constructed	No. of TB isolation wards constructed	SD G 3.3	1	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	6	8	24	
HIV services	HIV outreaches conducted	No of outreaches conducted	SD G 3.3	93	0.7	137	0.9	165	1.1	185	1.3	220	1.5	5.5	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	HCWs trained on new HIV/AIDS management	No. of HCWs trained	SD G 3.3	250	2.2	330	2.9	400	3.6	485	4.3	500	4.5	17.5	
	Anti-Retroviral (ART) Therapy centers established	No. of centres established	SD G 3.3	38	0.5	40	0.5	45	1	47	1	50	0.7	3.7	
	Youth friendly (YF) centers Established	No. of YF centers established	SD G 3.7 .2	2	7.5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	11.5	
Infection prevention control (IPC)	Health care workers (HCW) trained on IPC	No.of HCWs trained	SD G 3.3	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	5	
	Health facilities provided with hand hygiene commodities	No. of health facilities covered	SD G 3.3	30	2	60	2	90	2	120	2	150	2	10	
	medical waste management Improved in health facilities	No. of facilities with coded bins/linen	SD G 3.3	90	10	90	10	90	10	90	10	90	10	50	
		No. of facilities with trolleys	SD G 3.3	24	1	30	1.2	40	1.6	40	1.6	40	1.6	7	
Disease surveillance	Staff trained on integrated disease	No. of staff trained	SD G 3.3	450	4.5	450	4.5	450	4.5	450	4.5	450	4.5	22.5	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik aes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
and control	surveillance & response (IDSR)	on IDSR													
	CHVs Sensitized on Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) surveillance	No. of CHVs Sensitized on VPD	SD G 3.3	50 0	2, 5	50 0	2. 5	50 0	2. 5	50 0	2. 5	500	2.5	12.5	
Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation Interventions	Waste management improved.	No. of incinerators constructed	SD G 3.9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	
		No. of burning chambers constructed	SD G 3.9	25	6. 3	20	5	25	6. 3	21	5. 2	20	5	27.8	
	Refuse pits pegged and dug	No. of refuse pits pegged and dug	SD G 3.9	25	0. 4	25	0. 4	25	0. 4	25	0. 4	25	0.4	2	
	Septic tanks constructed	No. of septic Tanks constructed	SD G 3.9	4	3. 2	4	3. 2	4	3. 2	4	3. 2	4	3.2	16	
	CHVs sensitization on community waste forums conducted	No. of forums conducted	SD G 3.9	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	0.5	
School health interventions	Fire safety trainings conducted	No of schools covered	SD G 3.3	30	0. 3	30	0. 3	30	0. 3	30	0. 3	30	0.3	1.5	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	schools fumigated against mosquitoes	No. of schools covered	SD G 3.3	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	1	
	reproductive & integrated health education sessions held in schools	No. of schools covered	SD G 3.3	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	1	
	weekly iron supplementation in schools conducted	No. of schools covered	SD G 3.3	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	1	
	Schools given deworming commodities	No of schools given deworming commodities	SD G 3.3	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	1	

Programme: Health support and administrative services
Programme Objective: To strengthen Health support and administrative services

Programme Outcome: Strengthened Health support and administrative services

Health Information Research M&E	Facilities connectivity increased	No. of facilities connected with internet	SD G 3.3	6	1.5	15	3.8	41	4.1	40	4	40	4	17.4
		No. of facilities connected with HMIS	SD G 3.3	6	12	15	16	41	18	40	19	40	20	85

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	NHIF services automated	No. of facilities making online claims	SD G 3.3	14	5.6	34	6.75	34	6.75	34	6.75	34	6.75	32.6	
Human Resources for health	Health care workers (HCWs) recruited	No of HCWs recruited	SD G 3c	2030	2,800	2130	2,884	2230	2,968	2330	3,052	2430	3,136	14,840	
	Health care workers trained in various disciplines / on mentorship	No. of HCWs trained	SD G 3c	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	20	
		No. of HCWs on OJT and Mentorship	SD G 3c	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	20	
	Partner Staff transitioned	No. of partner staff transitioned	SD G 3c	10	8.2	10	8.2	10	8.2	10	8.2	5	5	36.8	
	CHVs recruited and supported	No. of CHVs and supported	SD G 3c	1530	55	1630	58.7	1730	62.3	1830	66	1930	69.5	301.5	
Health Care Financing	Universal Health Coverage Improved	No. of households provided with insurance cover	SD G 3c	8,000	5	8,000	5	8,000	5	8,000	5	8,000	5	25	
Health Infrastructure and equipment	Health facilities upgraded	No. of Level 5 facilities upgraded	SD G 3.3	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Progra mme	Key Output	Key Perfor mance Indicat ors	Lik aes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Health and Sanitation	Upgrading of Health Facilities	No. of Level 4 facilities upgraded	SDG 3.3	3	100	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	
		No. of Level 3 facilities upgraded	SDG 3.3	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25	
	Plant and Medical Equipment Acquired	No. of plant and medical equipment acquired	SDG 3.3	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	250	
	Health Facilities Equipped	No of health facilities	SDG 3.3	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	20	
	Maintenance of Plant and Medical Equipment Enhanced	No. of equipment under service contract	SDG 3.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	
	Availability/Connectivity of Utilities in Health Facilities Improved	No. of facilities connected to electricity	SDG 3.3	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	10	
	Facilities Connected to Clean Water	No. of facilities with	SDG 3.3	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	25	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		clean water													
	monitoring and evaluation Enhanced	No. of facilities supported on M&E	SD G 3.3	230	8.2	230	8.2	230	8.2	230	8.2	230	8.2	41	
Health Information, Research	support supervision Enhanced	No. of facilities covered	SD G 3.3	230	2.8	230	2.8	230	2.8	230	2.8	230	2.8	14	
	Routine data quality audit conducted	No. of facilities covered	SD G 3.3	230	1.4	230	1.4	230	1.4	230	1.4	230	1.4	7	
	Facilities supported with documentation and reporting tools	No. of facilities supported	SD G 3.3	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	20	
Leadership and governance	Health Management Committees and boards	No. of management committee	SD G 3.3	155	2		2		2		2		2	10	
	Operationalized	No. of management boards	SD G 3.3	7		7		7		7		7		0	
	health facilities accredited	No. of facilities accredited	SD G 3.3	2	3	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	
	county health, strategic and	county health, strategic and	SD G 3.3	1	20									20	

Sector: Health and Sanitation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Lik akes to SD G tar get s	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	investment plan developed	investment plan													
	Supervision mobility improved	No. of vehicles procured	SDG 3.3	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	35	
Health products and Technologies	health products and technologies procured and distributed	% of stockouts	SDG 3.3	70	300	40	360	35	390	30	420	35	600	2,070	

Health Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.12 presents the summary for the Health sector.

Table 4.13: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies		Adverse impact	
Preventive and Promotive health services	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved nutrition practices, access to safe food 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries at workplace, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with Agriculture in nutrition advocacy
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School health program 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancies and dropouts 	
	Culture and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcoholic drinks control Safe spaces 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcoholism, drunkard driving leading to accidents, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation services and improved legislation
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and clean water supply 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterborne diseases-cholera 	

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety of staff and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> insecurity and uncertainty of staff safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector collaboration to improve security
	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution during deforestation, and injuries at workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with sector to implement work place safety and reduce deforestation
Curative and Rehabilitative services	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good roads Improve referral service from peripheral facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road accidents and injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe road traffic rules. Liaise with roads department to prioritize roads to health facilities
Health Support and Administrative Services	County Public Service board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection and recruitment of staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health workers industrial actions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner to implement HR policies and guidelines. Implementation of CBAs and proper remuneration of health workers. Constant consultation to improve morale
	Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and approving building plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries at work place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate to fast track infrastructural development needs Reduce injuries at workplace through legislation
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed procurement of medical supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate to implement procurement plans and ensure timely supply of medical commodities

4.1.5 Lands, Physical planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change

The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors; Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural Resources and Climate Change. These sections offer services related to land, water, housing, community forests, minerals, land use planning, surveying, environment conservation, mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts.

Vision

A leading department in steering the County into achieving sustainable land management, participatory forest management and provision of clean water in order to achieve the highest standard of living.

Mission

To ensure equitable and sustainable utilization of the county's natural resources and promote maintenance of a healthy environment for the current and future generations.

Sector Goals

The sector goal is to have a developed and sustainable county through efficient utilization of its natural resources and to protect, conserve, enhance water supply and manage habitat and environment to ensure use for present and future generations.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development

issues are presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.14: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To increase access to portable Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen regulatory framework• Conserve and protect water sources.• Develop water infrastructures.• Strengthen water governance.
To enhance environmental conservation and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen regulatory framework• Enhance environmental conservation• Afforestation and reforestation.• Promote the use of green energy
To enhance land tenure and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen regulatory framework• Regularize land allocation• Digitalize land records.
To enhance physical and land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen legal and policy framework• Enhance development control
Enhance access to affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen legal and policy framework• Develop affordable housing schemes• Strengthen public housing management

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

The next section presents a summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the CIDP III period

Sector Programmes

A summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the plan period is presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.15: Sector programmes

Programme Name: Portable Water Supply

Objective: To increase and sustain access to portable water

Outcome: Increased access to portable water

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linka to SDG Target	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Tar	Cost	Tar	Co	Tar	Co	Tar	Cost	Target	Cost		
Regulatory framework	Water policy	Water policy	6.1	1	3									3	
Water sources and reservoirs	Water sources	No. of water	6.1	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	150	
Water infrastructure	New water	No. of new water	6.1	30	120	30	120	30	120	30	120	30	120	600	
	Pipeline	No. of km	6.1	60	60	60	60	60	180	60	180	60	60	300	
	Borehole	No. of boreholes	6.1	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	250	
	Old water	No. of schemes	6.1	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	200	
	Kapsabet Water	No. of km	6.1	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	50	
	Construction of Keben dam	6.1	p-0			1	7100								
	Construction of Kabiyet/ Kaiboi	6.1				1	1200								
	Construction of Kesses-Mosoriot	6.1				1	884								
	Construction of Nandi Hills	6.1	1	500										500	
	Construction of Kapsabet Sewerage	6.2				1	2400								
Water supply	Construction of Nandi Hills	6.2				1	500							500	
	water	No. of water	6.1	30	45	15	22	15	22	15	22	15	22	133	
	Capacity building on	No of staff	6.1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	5	
	Maji house	No. of community	6.1	300	3	300	3	100	1					7	
Water governance	Establishment of Nandi Divers	Operation al Maji	6.1	1	10	1	10	1	10					30	
	Establishment of Nandi Divers	Company registered and operation	6.1	1	20	1	20							40	

Programme Name: Environmental conservation and management

Objective: To sustainably manage and conserve environment and natural resources

Outcome: Well managed and conserved environment

Sub	Key	Key	Linka	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)	Total
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Programme	Output	Performance Indicators	Link to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost		
Regulatory framework	Natural Resource Manage	No. of Natural Resourc	13	1	3									3	
	Bills (Mining, forestry,	No. of bills develop	13	4	6									6	
	Solid Waste Manage	Solid Waste Manage	13	1	3									3	
Environmental conservation	Environmental	No. of fragile	13	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	100	
Afforestation and	Tree seedlings	No. of tree	13	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	500	
Green energy promotion	Solar Energy	No. of facilities	7, 13	2	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	60	
	Establishment of	Operational		1	100									100	
TOTAL				257		135		135		13		135		797	

Programme: Name: Land Administration

Objective: To enhance land administration through surveying and mapping

Outcome: Secured land tenure

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Link to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Regulatory framework	Land policy	Land policy	11	1	3									3	
Regularization of Land allocation	Irregularly allocated	No. of parcels	11	100	3.5	150	3.5	200	4	100	3.5	100	3.5	18.25	
	Land parcels regularized	No. of land parcels	11	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	90	
	Disputes arbitrated using Alternative	No. of disputes arbitrate	11	50	1.2	50	1.2	50	1.2	50	1.2	50	1.2	6	
Land records Digitalization	Land record	No of parcels	11	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	

Programme Name: Affordable housing

Objective: To enhance access to affordable housing

Outcome: Increased access to affordable housing

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
Legal and policy framework	housing policy developed	housing policy		Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	housing bill developed	housing bill											
Public housing management	housing Directorate established and operationalized	operational housing Directorate		0									0
Housing themes	land identified and acquired	o. of acres of land identified		0									
	renovation of existing government houses	o. of government houses renovated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
	construction of affordable housing units	o. of housing units built		00	520	00	520	00	520	00	520	00	520 100

Lands, Physical planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate

actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.15 presents the summary for the Lands sector.

Table 4.16: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact			Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies		Adverse impact	
To increase access to portable Water	Agriculture Health Trade Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced irrigation programs Promotes livestock and crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation-case of dams Water conflicts Water pollution Soil erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize awareness programs enforce water policy, regulations and Acts Mapping possible Dam areas 	

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced good health • Enhances industrial processes 	and degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of water user's association to handle the irrigated zones • Conservation of water catchment areas. • Collaborating with national water authority on guidelines regarding irrigation water use
To enhance environmental conservation and management.	Agriculture Trade Health Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheap and sustainable sources of energy • Improves human health • Increased water quality and quantity • Improved food and nutrition security • Proper Waste disposal • Good farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled unfriendly activities in fragile ecosystems • Boundary conflicts majorly when protecting wetlands • Human wildlife conflicts • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage alternative livelihoods friendly to ecosystem • Organize sensitization and awareness programs • Comply and enforce NEMA ... • Guidelines • Encouraging agro forestry in private lands Collaboration with NGOS, CBOS • Encouraging the use of green energy; solar, wind and biogas energy • Formulation and implementation of other relevant environment policies

4.1.6 Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development

The sector comprises of four sectors; Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise Development. The sector is responsible for the promotion of orderly trade in the county through provision of business development service and trade regulation. It also aims at making Nandi a leading tourism destination and encourage industrial development. The sector holds a vital key to the transformation and development of the county in the quest for employment creation, poverty reduction and wealth creation.

Nationally, the sector plays a significant role towards achievement of the targets in the vision 2030. The Kenya vision 2030 identified the sector as a priority under the

economic pillar with the focus being on promoting trade and improving the overall climate of industrial development.

Vision

To be a facilitator of competitive and sustainable growth of trade, industry, enterprise and tourism sector

Mission

To provide an enabling business environment for globally competitive, sustainable industrial enterprise and service sector through policy and regulatory framework

Sector Goal

To promote and facilitate trade, tourism, Investment and Industrial development in the county

Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development

issues are presented in Table 4.16.

Table 4.17: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve Trade development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of market infrastructure• Enhance Trade promotion• Enhance Investment promotion• Strengthen regulatory framework• Enhance Financial access
Improve industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote industrial development• Strengthen regulatory framework
Tourism development and promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of niche tourism sites and products• Tourism promotion

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section presents a summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the CIDP III period

Sector Programmes

A summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the plan period is presented in Table 4.17.

Table 4.18: Sector programmes

Programme Name: Trade Development and Promotion													
Objective: To Enhance Development and Promotion of domestic Trade													
Outcome: Improved trading environment													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to Target	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)					Total Budg (KSh. M)*				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ
Development of Market infrastructure	Establishment of modern market	No of modern market	SDG 9.1	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Livestock sale	No of livestock sale yard	SDG 9.1	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	0
	Improvement and maintenance	No of improved markets	SDG 9.4	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
	Market sanitation	No of market sanitation	SDG 9.11 SDG12	3	6	6	12	8	16	4	8	4	8
Strengthen regulatory framework	One stop-shop county	Single County business licensing	SDG 9.3	1	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Policy formulation	No. of trade policies	SDG 9.1 SDG2.b	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Weights and measures	Number of weights and measures	SDG10.3	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5
	Weights and measures	No of workshop constructores and workshops equipped	SDG10.3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Training of technical staff	No of technical staff	SDG9.23 SDG	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Establish Drug and substance abuse	No of persons Rehabilitations and centres established	SDG17.10	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Prevalence of alcohol	No of Advocacy, Public education		3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Trade Promotion	E-commerce	No of Established e-	SDG 8.3	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	3

	Trade fairs	No of exhibition	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Establishment of formal	Number of MSME worksites established	SDG9.1 SDG9.3	5	10	5	10	5	15	5	15	5	10	60
	County Biasha	No of county Biashara	SDG9.1 SDG9.5	1	10	0	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	40
Financial access	Establish county Biasha	Amount of funds allocated	SDG1.4 SDG8.1	1	20	0	40	0	40	0	50	0	50	200

Programme Name: Industrial Development

Objective: To improve industrial development

Outcome: Improved industrial development

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost	Targ	Cost		
Industrial development	Agro-processing	Number of agro processing	SDG1.4 SDG8.3	1	5	2	10	2	10	1	5	0	0	30	
	Cottage industries	Number of cottage industries established	SDG9.5 SDG8.3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	15	
	Equipment and operationalization	Number of equipped and operationalized jua kali work		3	10	2	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	20	
	Operationalization	Number of textile and apparel	SDG9.1 SDG8.2	1	20	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	Industrial	Number of industrial	SDG9.1 SDG9.2	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	50	

Programme Name: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION

Objective: To tap and exploit tourism potential

Outcome: Tourism potential exploited

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget

		Indicator	Target	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		(KSh. M)*
				Targ	Cost									
Tourism promotion	Tourism sites identified	Number of sites identified	SDG 8.9	2	5	4	10	4	10	4	10	0	0	35
	Niche products	Number of niche products	SDG 8	3	5	3	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	15
	Nandi county marketed as a	Number of e-magazines	SDG 8.9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10

Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.18 presents the summary for the trade sector.

Table 4.19: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact				Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies		Adverse impact		
Trade Development and Promotion	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of agricultural produce for value addition processing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market functioning below capacity due to low agricultural produce 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance agricultural produce
	Lands, environment and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and effective site identification Availability of land to set up housing units Proper Physical planning Water service provision 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out extensive physical planning and survey Provision of water for markets.
	Transport and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paving of access roads to markets 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse weather condition impacting negatively on the road network 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine maintenance of roads
	Social welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of job opportunities. Encouragement of entrepreneurial skills. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive alcohol consumption and drug abuse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive enforcement. Carrying out public awareness campaigns on effects of

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
	Education			alcohol and drug abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out rehabilitation programmes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Existence of Technical and vocational training institutions that provide skillfull labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment due to limited opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of incubation centres to nature self-employment techniques
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of enterprise fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on other self-sustaining ventures
	Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper Waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Industrial Development	Transport and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving of access roads to industrial parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine road maintenance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of agricultural produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out environmental impact assessment and put in place measurers to control pollution from agro processing industries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of infrastructure and public utilities • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population explosion in the special economic zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out physical planning to provide for public utilities
	Lands, environment and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of public land, rivers and natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water and exploitation of natural resources
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Technical and vocational training institutions that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment due to limited opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical training institutions

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Tourism development and promotion	Lands, environment and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide skilled labour for the industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out extensive physical planning and survey
	Transport and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and effective identification Proper Physical planning Paving of access roads to tourist sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse weather condition impacting negatively on the road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine maintenance of roads

4.1.7 Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development

The sector comprises two sub-sectors namely; Roads and Transport and Public works.

- Roads and Transport subsector:** The sub-sector is responsible for road infrastructure development and maintenance, road traffic regulation and safety, industry development as well as road engineering and related standards.
- Public works Sub sector:** The public Works Directorate facilitates provision and maintenance of buildings and other public works within the County. It also oversees development of designs for public buildings, preparation of bill of quantities for building projects and other public works. The Directorate provides project and contract management services to public building projects.

Vision: To achieve efficient and reliable transport and infrastructural developments.

Mission: To facilitate provision, construction and maintenance of quality county roads, buildings and other public works to achieve sustainable county socio-economic development.

Sector Goal: The sector seeks to improve rural access, infrastructure and mobility as well as provide a reliable appropriate infrastructure development.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development

issues are presented in Table 4.19.

Table 4.20: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve road network and connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of existing roads • Opening up of new access roads • Construction of Bridges and Culverts
Enhance management of public buildings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen quality Control

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

The next section presents a summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the CIDP III period

Sector Programmes

A summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the plan period is presented in Table 4.20.

Table 4.21: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Road and Transport												
Objective: To improve accessibility within the County												
Outcome: Improved accessibility within the County												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Target	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)*	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budg (KSh. M)*		
				Targ	Cos	Targ	Cos	Targ	Cos	Targ	Cos	
Road construction and maintenance	Roads upgraded	KM of tarmacked	SDG 9.1	0.5	30	1	60	1	60	1	60	0.5
	Acquisition of road	No. of machines	SDG 9.1	2	70	7	10	3	1050	0	0	0
	Roads done by	KM done by county	SDG 9.1	600	80	600	80	600	80	600	80	400
	Newly	KM of	SDG 9.1	10	30	20	60	20	60	20	60	10
	Roads	KM of	SDG 9.1	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180	900
	footbridges	No. of footbridge	SDG 9.1	3	18	4	24	4	24	2	24	3
	Box culverts	No. of Box	SDG 9.1	4	32	6	48	6	48	4	32	4
	Pipe culverts	Metres of pipe	SDG 9.1	1500	37	1500	37	1500	37	1500	37	185
	Construction and equipping	No. of workshop	SDG 9.1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Establishment Fleet	No. of systems	SDG 9.1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Survey and Demarcation	No. of	SDG 9.1	200	10	200	10	200	10	200	10	50
		KM of			507	59		60		48		4172.61B

Objective: To enhance management of public buildings												
Outcome: Improved efficiency and effectiveness in design and supervision of works												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget		

				Target Cost	(M)*									
Projects designed and	Projects designed and	No. of projects designed	SDG 9.1	250	10	300	10	300	10	300	10	250	10	50
	County Transport	Number of safety plans	SDG 9.11	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
					15		15		15		15		15	75

Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate

actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.21 presents the summary for the transport sector.

Table 4.22: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Road Work	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to government institutions, schools, Business and agricultural Centres/Markets and tourist sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses to farmers Loss of life Air and water pollution Landslides/disasters Improper road marking & signage may lead to accidents. Health complications due to dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion control measure on drains Grass & tree planting on landslide areas and filling up gravel pits. Gabion erection on landslide prone areas. Stone pitching. Watering during construction to limit dust. Use of protective gear during construction
Public Works	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and project management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures not well designed and supervised leading to collapse, loss of life and property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict supervision of projects to specifications Promote appropriate technology during design

4.1.8 Finance and Economic Planning

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Revenue; Financial reporting and accounting; supply chain management; internal audit; budget; Economic Planning and monitoring and evaluation.

Vision: A leading sector in public finance management, economic policy formulation and development coordination

Mission: To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery.

Sector Goal: To strengthen financial management systems and planning functions in the county.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development issues are presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.23: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To Strengthen Financial Management and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase own source revenue • Strengthen financial management processes • Strengthen audit management systems • strengthen human resource capacity on PFM
Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen county Economic planning • Strengthen county M&E systems • Strengthen county statistical systems

Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and sub programmes to be implemented during the plan period is presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.24: Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Financial Management and Reporting											
Objective: To Strengthen Financial Management and Reporting											
Outcome: Strengthened Financial Management and Reporting											
Sub Progra mme	Key Output	Key Performa nce indicator s	Link ages to SDG s targ ets	Planned Targets and indicative budget (Kshs. M)					Total Budget (Kshs. M)*		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Own Source Revenue	Revenue sources automated	Percentage of revenue streams automated	SDG 8.3	75	20	85	20	95	20	10	20
	valuation roll updated	Updated valuation rolls	SDG 8.3	1	50						50
	stakeholder engagement	No. of stakeholder forums	SDG 8.3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	25

	forums conducted	conducted											
	Revenue vehicles acquired	No of revenue vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3	2	14	1	7						21
Financial management and reporting	Financial management systems automated	Proportion of IFMIS modules activated (%)	SDG 8.3	70	8	80	4	85	4	95	2	100	20
	supplier register Updated	Updated supplier register	SDG 8.3	1	5			1	5				10
	Audit management system installed	Operational audit management system	SDG 8.3	1	15								15
	Audit vehicle acquired	No of Audit vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3	1	8								8
	Resource mobilization unit established	Operational resource mobilization unit	SDG 8.3	1	1								
	Asset management unit established	Operational asset management unit	SDG 8.3	1	1								20
	Asset management System Installed	Operational Asset management System	SDG 8.3	1	20								20
	Storage /archiving facilities established	No. of storage/archiving facilities established	SDG 8.3			1	10						10
	Policies developed	No. of policies developed	SDG 8.3	3	9	2	6	1	3				18

Human resource capacity building	PFM and system usage trainings conducted	No. of PFM trainings conducted	SDG 8.3	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	75
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Programme 2: Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Objective: To Strengthen Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Outcome: Strengthened Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned Targets and indicative budget (Kshs. M)										Total Budget (Kshs. M)*	
				YR1		YR2		YR3		YR4		YR5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
County Economic planning	Statutory planning and budget documents prepared	No of planning and budget documents prepared	SDG 8.3	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	5	30	70	
	Trainings on Policy/planning	No of training on Policy/planning conducted		1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
County M&E systems	CIDP III Indicator handbook developed	CIDP III Indicator handbook	SDG 8.3	1	2									2	
	e-CIMES adopted	Operational e-CIMES		1	5									5	
	CIMES structures Operationalized	No. of CIMES committees established	SDG 8.2	4	2	9	4							6	
	M&E progress	No of C-APR		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	

	reports prepared	No of quarterly M&E reports	SDG 8.3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20
		CIDP III Mid Term review report	SDG 8.3					1	5					5
		CIDP III End Term review report	SDG 8.3									1	5	5
		No. of evaluation reports	SDG 8.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		County M&E policy approved	County M&E policy	8.3	1	3								3
	M&E staff trained	No. of M&E staff trained	SDG 8.3	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	5
	M&E Vehicles acquired	No of M&E Vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3	2	16	1	8							24
County statistical systems	County statistical abstract developed	County statistical abstract	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	County statistical policy developed	County Statistical policy	SDG 8.3	1	3									3
	Statistical surveys conducted	No of statistical surveys conducted	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	13
	Statistical trainings conducted	No of staff trained in statistics	SDG 8.3	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	12.5

Finance and Economic Planning Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.24 presents the summary for the finance and economic planning sector.

Table 4.25: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Financial Management and Reporting	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough resource for development (Increased revenue collection) Improved quality of services in all service areas and services with potential for increased revenue generation identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources Incomplete implementation of projects/programs Underfunding of projects Poor implementation Strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of technical staff Full automation of revenue sources Enforce revenue collection and increase revenue points. Prudent management of Resources Revenue resource mapping
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automated County Financial Management System Timely payments for goods and services Satisfied clients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low absorption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity building Adherence to financial regulations and procedures as provided for in PFM Act
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely procurement of services and projects Quality and Accountable governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-completion of projects within the stipulated timelines Litigations Unsustainable decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to procurement laws and policies. Full implementation of IFMIS modules Timely requisition of projects and services by departments Automation of audit function Budget allocation to audit function Capacity building of audit staff.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated economic Plans • Improved funds • Absorption • Seamless • implementation of plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non integrated plans • Low resource mobilization for project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of technical staff
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlined allocation of resources • Improved funds • Absorption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non completion of projects within stipulated timelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of technical staff • Prudent management of Resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to statistical information • Improved usage of statistical information in decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to statistical information • Low usage of statistical information for decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of technical staff • Strengthening of County Statistics unit • Maintenance of County Data desk
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved tracking and assessment of project • implementation • Efficient utilization of Resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of projects • Inaccurate status reporting • Poor quality of works • Project/program • objective will not be achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of technical staff • Acquisition and installation of electronic M&E system

4.1.9: County Executive

The County Executive seeks to coordinate activities of the County Government and ensure effective implementation of County Government policies, projects and programmes. The following units are domiciled in the County Executive; Governor's Office, Deputy Governor's Office, County Secretary's Office, Protocol, Service Delivery Unit, Communication, Liaison, Security and Enforcement, Advisory Services (Legal, Economic, and Political).

Vision

A strong governance institution that empowers residents, and all development stakeholders in delivering the county aspirations.

Mission

To provide overall leadership in ensuring effective, efficient and accountable leadership, that promotes a just, democratic and secure environment for the county.

Sub sector goal and target

Improved governance and leadership for a prosperous county.

Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and sub programmes to be implemented during the plan period is presented in Table

Table 4.26: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: General Administration and Support Services													
Objective : To improve service delivery													
Outcome: Improved service delivery													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs targets	Planned Targets and indicative budget (Kshs. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Construction of County Government offices and the Governor's Residential	Constructed perimeter wall, Landscaping, water supply and drainage done	Level of completion of external works (%)		100	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	Governor's Office equipped	Fully equipped Governor's Office		100	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
	land for Construction of Governor's residence acquired	Acreage of land acquired		2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	land for Deputy Governor's residence acquired	Acreage of land acquired		1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

	Governo r's residence Construc ted	Level (%) of completi on	-	-	100	5 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
	Deputy Governo r's residence Construc ted	Level (%) of completi on of the DG's residenc e	-	-	-	-	10 0	3 5	-	-	-	-	-	35
	Motor Vehicles Acquired	No. of Motor vehicles acquired	-	-	-	-	1 5	1 5	2	2 0	-	-	-	35

Table 22: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sub Programme	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)					
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	TOTAL
Construction of County Government offices and the Governor's Residence	85	50	50	20		205

4.1.10: County Assembly

The County Assembly is constitutionally mandated to undertake the legislative oversight and representation role on behalf of the County. Nandi County Assembly membership currently stands at 45 with a total number of staff 85 members against a maximum of one hundred staff, far below the optimum number recommended by SRC. The Nandi County Assembly Hall and offices are located on Former County Council of Nandi offices in Kenya. The Assembly furniture and equipment comprise of furniture from the defunct local authority. Presently the following situation obtains at the Assembly: -the Assembly debating chambers is old and small.

County Assembly Composition

The sector comprises the following three (3) sections:

The County Assembly Service

The County Assembly leadership

The County Assembly Service Board

Assembly Vision: To be a world class Assembly that fulfills Constitutional mandate to the people of Nandi County.

Mission: To promote growth and development of Nandi County through proper constitutional Legislation, Oversight and Representation.

Assembly Values: Nandi County Assembly embraces the following values;

Fairness: In delivering services, we shall treat all equally irrespective of religion, tribe, race, gender background and disabilities.

Commitment: The Assembly is committed to adhere to the constitution in delivering its mandate to the people of Nandi County.

Development Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the sector priorities and strategies is presented in Table 4.26.

Table 4.27: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Assembly Priorities	Strategies
Enhance service delivery	• Develop requisite infrastructure

Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

Table 4.27 presents the County Assembly programme to be implemented during the CIDP III period.

Table 4.28: County Assembly Programmes

Sub Programm e	Key Output	Key Performa nce Indicators	Linkag e to SDG Target s*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)								Total Budg et (KSh. M)*	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			
				Targ et	Co st	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost		
Infrastructure Development	County Assembly Chambers and offices	Chamber Complet ed and equippe d	Completion (%)	32	110	64	110	96	112.7	-	-	-	332.7
	Speakers Residenc e	Residence level (%)				33	10.75	66	10.75	99	10.7		32.2
TOTAL				110		120.75		123.45		10.7			364.9

4.2 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

4.2.1 Linkage of the CIDP with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet, peace,

prosperity and partnership. The SDGs are aimed at building up on the successes of the millennium development goals that were implemented between the year 2000 and

2015 adopted the agenda, which has 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets

In preparation of this CIDP, these goals have been adapted and integrated as shown in the Table 4.28.

Table 4.29: CIDP Linkages with SDGs

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Aspirations/Goals	
SDGs	
SDG 1- No poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cooperative governance • Strengthening cooperative financing • Enhanced crop and livestock product value addition
SDG 2- Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase crop production • Enhancing climate smart agriculture. • Farm inputs subsidy intervention • Agriculture mechanization. • Enhanced crop and livestock product value addition. • Animal disease control and management. • Improved livestock breeding.
SDG 3- Good Health and Well-Being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully operationalize Existing health facilities. • School feeding programme. • Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse. • Rehabilitation centres established and equipped. • Radiology departments equipped. • Emergency and referral systems enhanced. • Immunization services enhanced • Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child health services enhanced. • Nutrition services improved. • Community health services strengthened. • Infection prevention controlled. • Disease surveillance strengthened. • Health Human Resource sufficiently deployed.
SDG 4- Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECDE and VTC Infrastructure developed • Sufficient deployment of ECDE and VTC human resource. • VTC capitation grants disbursement.
SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Sanitation Facilities Established. • Water Infrastrucure developed • Water sources and reservoirs developed • Water policy and bills developed. • Water governance improved. <p>Waste water and sewer treatment plant and lines constructed.</p>
SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green energy promoted.
SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded business licensing system. • Tourism sites identified, protected and promoted. • Automation of Revenue collection. • Strengthening financial management and reporting.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation. • Nandi Youth service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service management and Productivity improvement.
SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Market Infrastructure • Industrial developments established. • Public housing management improved. • Housing schemes developed. • ICT connectivity, literacy levels, systems and Infrastructure developed. • Road construction and maintainace. • Construction projects designed and managed.
SDG 10- Reduced Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established County Education Bursary Scheme
SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of formal MSMEs worksites. • Sports Infrastructure development. • Culture and Heritage promotion. • Regularization of land allocation. • Land records digitized. • Development control and spartial plan developed. • Town/ Urban areas plans and policies developed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster management units established.
SDG 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation and civic education promotion.
SDG 17- Partnership for Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment conference and forums. <p>Facilitate investment on housing development.</p>

4.2.2 Linkages between CIDP and Vision 2030/ Medium term Plans

Vision 2030 is Kenya's development agenda that aims to transform the country into a rapidly industrializing upper middle-income economy offering all its citizens a high quality of life by the year 2030. The Vision is being implemented through 5-year successive medium-term plans and has three key pillars namely Economic, Social and Political

The programmes/projects of the Vision are implemented through their MTPs. MTP IV will be covering the period 2023 to 2027. The MTP has many flagship projects outlined for implementation under the three pillars. In line with the economic, social and political pillars of the Vision 2030, the county government has planned for priority programmes and projects to be implemented during the planned period 2023 to 2027. The table outlines the vision goals and the county interventions that aim to achieve the goals.

Table 4.30: Linkages between CIDP and Vision 2030/ Medium term Plans

SECTOR/ sub sector	Goals	Key programmes/Projects prioritized by CIDP
Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries	To be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture and livestock sector	High value crop farming Provision of agricultural extension services Agro processing and value addition Provision of animal health services Strengthen Pest and disease control Increase access to subsidized quality farm inputs Promote irrigation Enhance access to quality livestock feeds Enhance animal disease control and management Increase animal breeding services Enhance access to quality fish inputs Promote value addition and marketing Strengthen cooperatives governance Strengthen cooperative financing Enhance cooperatives extension services
Lands, Physical planning and urban Development	Land reforms	Preparation of county Spatial Plan Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Plans for urban centres Digitalization of land records Regularization of land allocations
Health	To provide an efficient and high quality health care for all	Upgrading of health facilities Construction of in-patient, out-patient, maternities, laboratories, incinerators and theatres Electricity and water connection in health facilities Recruitment of medical staff Strengthen emergency and referral services Strengthen health screening services
Energy, infrastructure and ICT	Firm interconnectivity through a network of roads, railways, ports, airports, water and sanitation facilities, and telecommunications	Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra) Rehabilitation of existing roads Opening up of new access roads Construction of Bridges and Culverts Creation of LAN, WAN, VPN and WI-FI Upgrade to bitumen standards of key town roads Construction of ablution block

		<p>Acquisition of liquid waste exhauster</p> <p>Acquisition of garbage collection trucks</p> <p>Extension of sewer lines</p> <p>Construction of solid waste processing plant</p>
Water Environment and Natural Resources	<p>Increase access to safe water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas.</p> <p>Increase forest cover</p> <p>Reduce environment related diseases</p>	<p>Regulatory framework – Formulation of relevant policies and related legal frameworks.</p> <p>Afforestation & Reforestation.</p> <p>Environmental Conservation – Restoration & Protection of fragile ecosystem.</p> <p>Green Energy Promotion.</p> <p>Establishment of an Automatic Weather Station.</p>
Education	<p>Increase access to quality education and improved transition rate.</p> <p>The integration of all special needs education into learning and training institutions,</p>	<p>Increasing school enrollment rate</p> <p>Increasing transition rates to technical institutions</p> <p>Provide more Scholarships and increase bursary funding</p> <p>Establishment of model vocational centers</p> <p>Equip Technical and Vocational Training (VTCs) institutions with modern tools and equipment.</p> <p>Construct enough ECDE classrooms.</p> <p>Recruit more ECDE and TVET instructors</p>
Trade, industrialization, Tourism and Cooperative Development	Trade Strengthening informal trade through investments in infrastructure, training and linkage to wider local and global market	<p>Establishment of formal MSMEs worksites</p> <p>Establishment and improvement of markets and open air market spaces</p> <p>Development of textile and apparel unit.</p> <p>Development of cottage industry</p> <p>Establishment of a leather processing plant.</p> <p>Development of value addition and agro-processing plant</p>
	Cooperatives Strengthening informal trade through investments in infrastructure, training and linkage to wider local and global market	
	Tourism To be among the top tourist destination in the region offering high end,	<p>Development and promotion of tourism attraction sites</p> <p>Branding and marketing of the county as a tourist destination</p>

	diverse and distinctive visitor experience.	
Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture	Equity in power and resource distributions between the genders Improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups	Skills Development among the youth Development of sports infrastructure Sports talent development women empowerment Enhance access to social services Strengthen policy framework
Governance (Office of the Governor)	Promote a cohesive county and ensure effective service delivery	
County Public Service Management (PSM)	Investing in the people of Kenya by seeking to engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a Clean Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internship opportunities offered • Construction of ward offices • Development of Human Resource and Development Policies • Acquisition of automated Human Resource system

4.2.3 Linkages between CIDP and Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance. The Agenda has 7 aspirations to be achieved by the year 2063. To this end, the county government has planned a number of programmes and projects that aims to address these aspirations and goals.

The table shows the Aspirations of the AGENDA 2063 and the county interventions to realize them.

Table 4.31: Linkages between CIDP and Agenda 2063

SECTOR/ sub sector	Aspirations	CIDP Interventions
Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries	ASPIRATION 1 Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition for increased food security.	High value crop farming Provision of agricultural extension services Agro processing and value addition Provision of animal health services Strengthen Pest and disease control Increase access to subsidized quality farm inputs

		<p>Promote irrigation</p> <p>Enhance access to quality livestock feeds</p> <p>Enhance animal disease control and management</p> <p>Increase animal breeding services</p> <p>Enhance access to quality fish inputs</p> <p>Promote value addition and marketing</p> <p>Strengthen cooperatives governance</p> <p>Strengthen cooperative financing</p> <p>Enhance cooperatives extension services</p>
Health	ASPIRATION 1 Healthy and well-nourished citizens	<p>Increase immunization coverage</p> <p>Enhance Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services</p> <p>Enhance Nutrition Services</p> <p>Enhance Sanitation & Hygiene Services</p> <p>Strengthen school health programs</p> <p>Strengthen community health services</p> <p>Enhance disease surveillance and Control</p> <p>Enhance Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation</p>
Energy, infrastructure and ICT	ASPIRATION 2 Infrastructure development and information, communication and technological transformation for socio economic development	<p>Establishment of ICT Centres</p> <p>Development and approval of the following policies for the county; ICT, HR, Gender mainstreaming, Alcohol and drug abuse, HIV AIDS, Disability mainstreaming, and Work Environment policies</p> <p>Establishment of Market complex</p> <p>Installation of Street lighting and high masts facilities using environmentally friendly technologies</p> <p>Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of existing roads</p> <p>Opening up of new access roads</p> <p>Construction of Bridges and Culverts</p>
Water Environment and Natural Resources	ASPIRATION 1 Equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for socio-economic development	<p>Enhancing legal framework on Water, Environment and Natural Resources.</p> <p>Water infrastructure development and household connectivity</p> <p>Enhancing proper management on new and existing water schemes</p> <p>Afforestation & Reforestation.</p>

		Environmental Conservation – Restoration & Protection of fragile ecosystems. Green Energy Promotion.
Education	Aspiration 1 Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation ASPIRATION 6 Promote access to education, training, skills and technology by youth to allow them realize their full potential	Increasing school enrollment rate Increasing transition rates to technical institutions Provide more Scholarships and increase bursary funding Establishment of model vocational centers Equip Technical and Vocational Training (VTCs) institutions with modern machinery Construct enough ECDE classrooms. Recruit more ECDE and TVET instructors
Trade, industrialization, Tourism and Cooperative Development	ASPIRATION 6 Creation of jobs and economic opportunities and enhance access to credit for the youth	Establishment and Promotion agro-processing and value addition Support development of cottage industries Establish County Biashara enterprise fund Establishment of business incubation centre
Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture	ASPIRATION 4 Eradicate gender-based violence and ensure a productive youth population free from drug and substance abuse ASPIRATION 5, Promote cultural activities and involvement of women and youth as drivers of social, economic and cultural change ASPIRATION 6 Promote access to productive assets such as land, credit, input and financial services by women especially from the rural areas Eliminate all forms of GBV and discrimination against women and girls. Mainstreaming of youth issues in all development agendas	Sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programs on drug and substance Abuse Facilitation of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth groups ○ With tools of Trade ○ Youths offered internship opportunities Inclusive Tournaments and championships organized Develop social infrastructure Enhance access to social services Policies developed cultural exchange programmes undertaken
Governance (Office of the Governor)	ASPIRATION 3 Citizens active participation in the social, economic and political development and management	
Finance and economic planning	ASPIRATION 7 Promote and strengthen partnership in socio economic and sustainable developments	Establishment of a County resource mobilization unit

4.2.4 Linkages between CIDP and EAC Vision 2050

The East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050 articulates the Community's desired future state. The Vision serves to provide an architecture around which EAC should concentrate its energies for economic and social development.

The interventions identified by the county government through the CIDP will contribute to the achievement of achievement of EAC vision 2050 Goals as highlighted in the table.

Table 4.32: Linkages between CIDP and EAC Vision 2050

SECTOR/ sub sector	Aspirations	CIDP Interventions
Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries	Promoting improved agricultural interventions with emphasis on greater diversification towards domestic-oriented production and value addition	High value crop farming Provision of agricultural extension services Agro processing and value addition Provision of animal health services Strengthen Pest and disease control Increase access to subsidized quality farm inputs Promote irrigation Enhance access to quality livestock feeds Enhance animal disease control and management Increase animal breeding services Enhance access to quality fish inputs Promote value addition and marketing Strengthen cooperatives governance Strengthen cooperative financing Enhance cooperatives extension services
Health	Improving the health sector to provide better access to and quality of services	Increase universal health coverage Strengthen human resource capacity Expand and develop health infrastructure Strengthen health governance Increase Essential Health Products and Technologies Supplies
Energy, infrastructure and ICT	Access to affordable and efficient transport, energy and communication for increased global competitiveness.	Improvement of urban road network Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra) Rehabilitation of existing roads Opening up of new access roads Construction of Bridges and Culverts

Water Environment and Natural Resources	Realize effective natural resource and environment management and conservation with enhanced value addition	Enhancing legal framework on water, environment and natural resources enhance development of water infrastructure. Improvement on existing infrastructure Afforestation & Reforestation. Environmental Conservation – Restoration & Protection of fragile ecosystem. Green Energy Promotion.
Education	A Well-educated, enlightened and healthy human resources for development of the region	Construction of ECDE classrooms, VTCs. Supply of teaching and learning materials to ECDEs and VTCs Recruitment of additional care givers and VTC instructors. Initiation of School feeding intervention targeting ECDEs
Trade, industrialization, Tourism and Cooperative Development	Enhance tourism, trade and provision of services in the region	Trade promotion through development of E-commerce Establishment of Industrial park Development of value addition and agro-processing plant Establishment of business incubation centre Development and promotion of tourism attraction sites Establishment of a leather processing plant.
Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture	Women empowerment and promoting gender quality, to ensure the participation of women in the transformation of the region.	
PAIR	A region with empowered citizens who can spur growth and accelerate poverty reduction	women empowerment establishment of Gender desks Enhance Sports Talent Development Upscale N.C.Y.S program to offer tailor made skills at the VTCs

4.2.5 Linkages between CIDP and Lake Region Economic Bloc blue (LREB) print

The Lake Region Economic Bloc strives to promote the socio economic aspirations of counties in the Lake Basin Region and seek to boldly secure and shape the region's destiny. The Economic Blueprint is designed to guide development efforts by leveraging existing assets, addressing constraints and defining key steps that leaders and citizens of the region can take to transform the shared vision of prosperity into reality.

The Economic Blueprint would form the basis on which the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) will be implemented in a manner that reflects county priorities, situational interests, shared values, and relevant capabilities.

The table provides a summary of the CIDP intervention areas geared towards the realization of the Economic block aspirations.

Table 4.33: CIDP linkages with North Rift Economic Bloc

SECTOR/ sub sector	LREB Thematic Area	CIDP Interventions
Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries	Enhance food and nutrition security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development and training on improved farm management Agro Processing and Value Addition High Value Crop farming e.g. coffee Fish farming Establishment of Cold Storage facilities Construction and rehabilitation of fish ponds Provision of extension service
Health	Improve health service delivery, health Infrastructure, Human resources for health, health information systems and health financing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading health centres Construction of maternity wards construction, outpatient, inpatient, lab block, staff houses, Incinerators, X-ray, Surgical theatre and Laboratories, Electricity installation in hospitals Recruitment of medical staff
Energy, infrastructure and ICT	A well-networked and functioning infrastructure essential for inter-county market integration and lowering unit costs of production and transactions,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and upgrading of roads to Bitumen standards Promote use of other forms of energy i.e. solar. Establish ICT centres in all sub-counties.
Water Environment and Natural Resources	To have a water secure Bloc for sustainable development. To promote clean, safe and sustainable environment within the Bloc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Conservation, Climate change mitigation and adaptation Water Harvesting and Flood control. Ground water resources exploitation(Boreholes, Shallow wells, spring protection)
Education	To improve access to quality, equitable and affordable education in the LREB region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of ECDE centres in all public primary schools and recruit care givers Establish a feeding programme for ECDE Establishment of a Bursary Fund
Trade, industrialization, Tourism and Cooperative Development	To promote and market our Bloc as an ideal investment destination. To enhance resource-based value addition to develop manufacturing To unlock the region is potential in a manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade development and promotion Promotion of industrial development and investment Promotion of tourism products and attractions

that bolsters the socio-economic development of the region.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

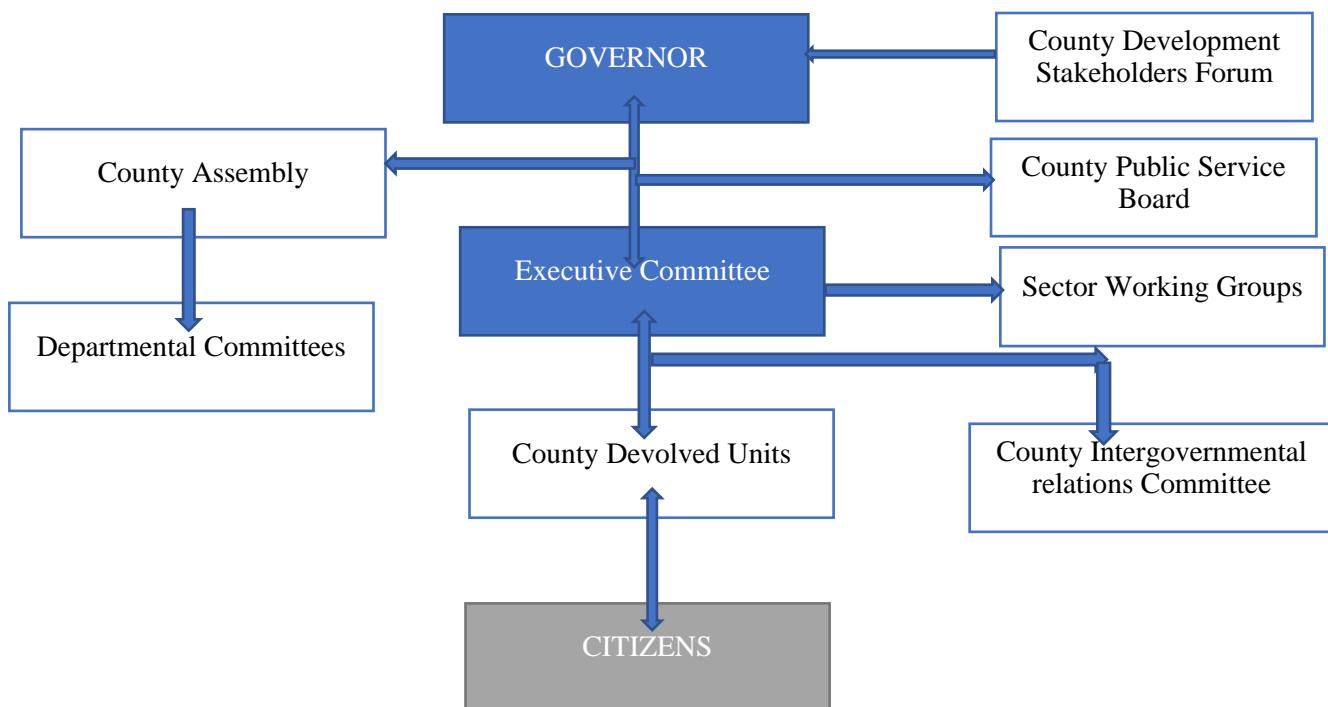
5.1 Overview

This chapter presents the county's institutional arrangement and the specific roles for various stakeholders in implementation of CIDP III. The chapter also presents the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risks and mitigation measures.

5.2 Institutional Framework

Nandi county government executes its mandate and functions as per schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya through the County executive, county assembly and county public service board. The implementation of the third generation CIDP shall be based on the structure presented in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: CIDP Implementation Framework



5.2.2 Stakeholders and Their Roles

Table 5.1 presents the various stakeholders that will be critical in the implementation of the CIDP. It also highlights the role of each institution in the implementation of the CIDP.

Table 5.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
County Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. • Preparation of plans and budgets • Coordination and facilitation of Program implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. • Coordinate with County Assembly for approval of plans and budgets.
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of policies, plans and budgets • Legislation on policies, bills, and regulations • Oversight on program implementation • Representation of community on project identification and prioritization
County Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation, implementation, evaluation and reporting. • Program implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting • Provision of technical support • Presentation of county plans and policies
County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of county plans (CIDP, Sectoral, Strategic, ADPs, etc) • Preparation of county budget documents (CBROP, MTEF, CFSP, CDMSP, Appropriation Acts) • Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on program implementation. • Preparation of C-APR • Regular updating of the county dashboard e-CIMES • Plans/Budget review • Collect county statistical data
Office of the County Commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate peace and security of county citizens • Public sensitization on government projects in the county • Coordinate National Government's MDAs in the county • Monitor, evaluate and report on National Government projects in the county.
National Planning Office at the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical support in terms of planning and M&E • Streamlining National programs in the CIDP • Resource mobilization
Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with counterpart county departments and agencies on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. • Collaborate with counterpart county departments and agencies on programs/project implementation in their respective departments. • Provide information concerning the programs in the department

Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Capacity Development
Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and community sensitization • Resource Mobilization
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide market for produce • Promote value addition • Resource mobilization
Training and Research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and Research • Knowledge dissemination
Regulatory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of standards • Quality controls • Regulation of practices
Regional bodies/ associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Mobilization. • Capacity development • Value Addition
Public/ Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in project identification, monitoring and evaluation. • Use of service/ Products • Service provision • Value addition
Regional Economic Blocs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Marketing of county products • Capacity development
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Dissemination of information

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

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

5.3.1 Resource Requirement by Sector

The projected resource requirements for each sector as well as proportion of the total budget for each sector is presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)							% of total budget requirements
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total		
Agriculture and Cooperative Development	1,424.10	1,394.50	1,311.50	1,210.50	484.5	5,825.10		9.16
Health and Sanitation	4,109.76	3825.61	4049.01	3954.71	4,404.31	20343.40		31.69
Finance and Economic Planning	254.5	110.5	88.5	73.5	98.5	625.50		0.98
Administration, Public Service and ICT	269	1,945.30	1,074.50	922.7	203.5	4,415.00		6.94
Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture and Heritage	1,455.25	929.8	982.08	685.45	732.65	4,785.23		7.52
Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development	522	614	619	493	432	2,680.00		4.18
Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise Development	142.5	196.5	154.5	223.5	99.5	816.50		1.28
County Executive	85	50	50	20		205.00		0.32
County Assembly	110	120.75	123.45	10.7		364.90		0.57
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources and Climate Change	2943.2	14284.45	2178.7	2167.2	2172.2	23,745.75		37.34
Totals	11,255.11	23,430.71	10,562.54	9,745.56	8,606.46	63,600.38		100.00

Source: County Departments

5.3.2: Revenue Projections

Towards implementation of the CIDP, the county will source for revenue from various sources as stipulated in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Revenue Projections

Type of revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
Equitable share	6,990,869,041	7,194,714,485	7,410,555,920	7,632,872,597	7,861,858,775	8,097,714,538	38,197,716,315
Conditional Grants (GoK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Conditional Grants (Development Partners)	553,640,258	553,640,258	553,640,258	553,640,258	553,640,258	553,640,258	2,768,201,290
Conditional allocation from loans and grants (GoK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Conditional allocation from loans and grants (Development Partners)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Own Source Revenue	373,234,444	400,000,000	480,000,000	550,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	2,630,000,000
Public Private Partnership (PPP)	0	500,000,000	625,000,000	750,000,000	875,000,000	985,000,000	3,735,000,000
Other sources (Specify)							-
CRF Balances	595,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total	8,512,743,743	8,648,354,743	9,069,196,178	9,486,512,855	9,890,499,033	10,236,354,796	47,330,917,605

5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

A summary of the resource gap by year based on the resource requirement and the estimated revenue as well as the variance is presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh. Million)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Millions)	Variance (Ksh. Millions)
2023/24	11,255.11	8,648	-2,607.11
2024/25	23,430.71	9,069	-14,361.71
2025/26	10,562.54	9,487	-1,075.54
2026/27	9,745.56	9,890	144.44
2027/28	8,606.46	10,236	1,629.54
Total	63,600.38	47,330.00	-16,270.38

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

In an effort to address the resource gap, the county will develop a resource mobilization strategy. The strategy will identify the feasible and sustainable resource mobilization strategies. Specifically, the county will focus on: expanding and deepening relations with National Government, regional blocs and other Counties; enhancing capacity for resource mobilization and management; and broadening the resource channels through new funding streams and Strategic Communication and Advocacy. In addition, the county will institute financial measures to unlock grants from development partners as well as improve fiscal discipline, deepen PPP framework within the county and re-engineer revenue collection strategies and continue with automation.

The county will also establish a resource mobilization committee with an overall mandate of supporting the processes necessary to implement resource mobilization activities and oversee the county's effort towards mobilization of resources. The internal revenue sources that the county will also leverage on are; taxes, fees, fines rates, accruals, CESS, Appropriation in Aid, and annual events among others. External revenue sources that shall be explored include; foundations, Foreign Direct Investment, and development partner and NGOs/CSOs support.

5.4 Asset Management

During the plan period, the county will develop an asset management system to track use, condition, value and physical location of all county assets. To manage motor vehicles of the county government, a fleet management system will also be introduced.

5.5 Risk Management

In anticipation of some risks that may hinder the implementation of the CIDP, a summary of the potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development are presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.0-5: Risks, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
Financial	Budget cuts	Pending bills	High	Timely procurement
	Delay in disbursement	Stalled/incomplete projects	medium	Enhance resource mobilization
	Revenue leakages	Revenue loss	High	Revenue automation
	Limited financial resource	Scaled down, delayed or non-implementation of projects	High	Mobilization for more resources
	Volatile economic environment	Delayed implementation/ utilization of projects Low investment levels	High	Prioritize projects according to community needs Develop measures to cushion citizenry.
	Supplier risk	Failure/Faulty /inadequate supplies	Moderate	Supplier sensitization/ empowerment. Enforcement of legal framework
	Grants delay/failure risk	Slow /stalled implementation of projects	High	Enhancing compliance to MOUs/agreements
	Fraud	Loss of resources	Moderate	Enhanced internal control mechanisms.
Technological	Rapid technological changes	Outdated systems	High	Keep updating systems to move with the times.
	Cyber attack	Loss of information	High	Enhance data security.
Climate Change	Drought Floods mudslides	Reduced crop production Loss of lives Destruction of roads	High	Climate smart agriculture Climate change adaptation/mitigation measures
	Natural disasters such as floods, droughts, fires, Landslides, Thunderstorms	Slow project implementation.	Moderate	Enhance emergency support. Developing early warning systems, capacity development of the actors/vulnerable, and insurance of enterprises

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
	and Lightning among others.	Destruction of infrastructure resources. Displacement of human settlements.		
	Pests and diseases	Reduced production/productivity Loss of crops and livestock.	High	Developing early warning systems, farmer capacity development for pest and disease management, facilitating insurance of the enterprises
	Increased weather variability	Slow project implementation. Environmental degradation Reduced production/productivity Loss of crops and livestock.	High	Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Green Growth (GG) technologies. Developing early warning systems, insurance of the enterprises
Organizational	Inadequate financial resources Inadequate human resource	Inefficiency in service delivery	High	Resource mobilization Training staff Recruitment of staff
	Attrition of human resource	Loss of specialized knowledge	High	Continuous capacity building. Keeping government workers happy and motivated by; Use of modern technology; offer remote/hybrid job roles; highlight good work and provide feedback
	Workplace security (theft, terrorist attacks, degraded infrastructure)	Loss of human resource/assets	Moderate	Enhance security measures.
	Workplace injuries and infections	Low productivity	High	Provide protective gears to workers
	Liabilities arising from	Loss of value for money	Low	Enforcement of professionalism

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
service provision	service provision			Operationalise Risk fund
	Drugs and substances abuse	Low productivity	High	Enhance guidance, counselling and mentorship programs

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Overview

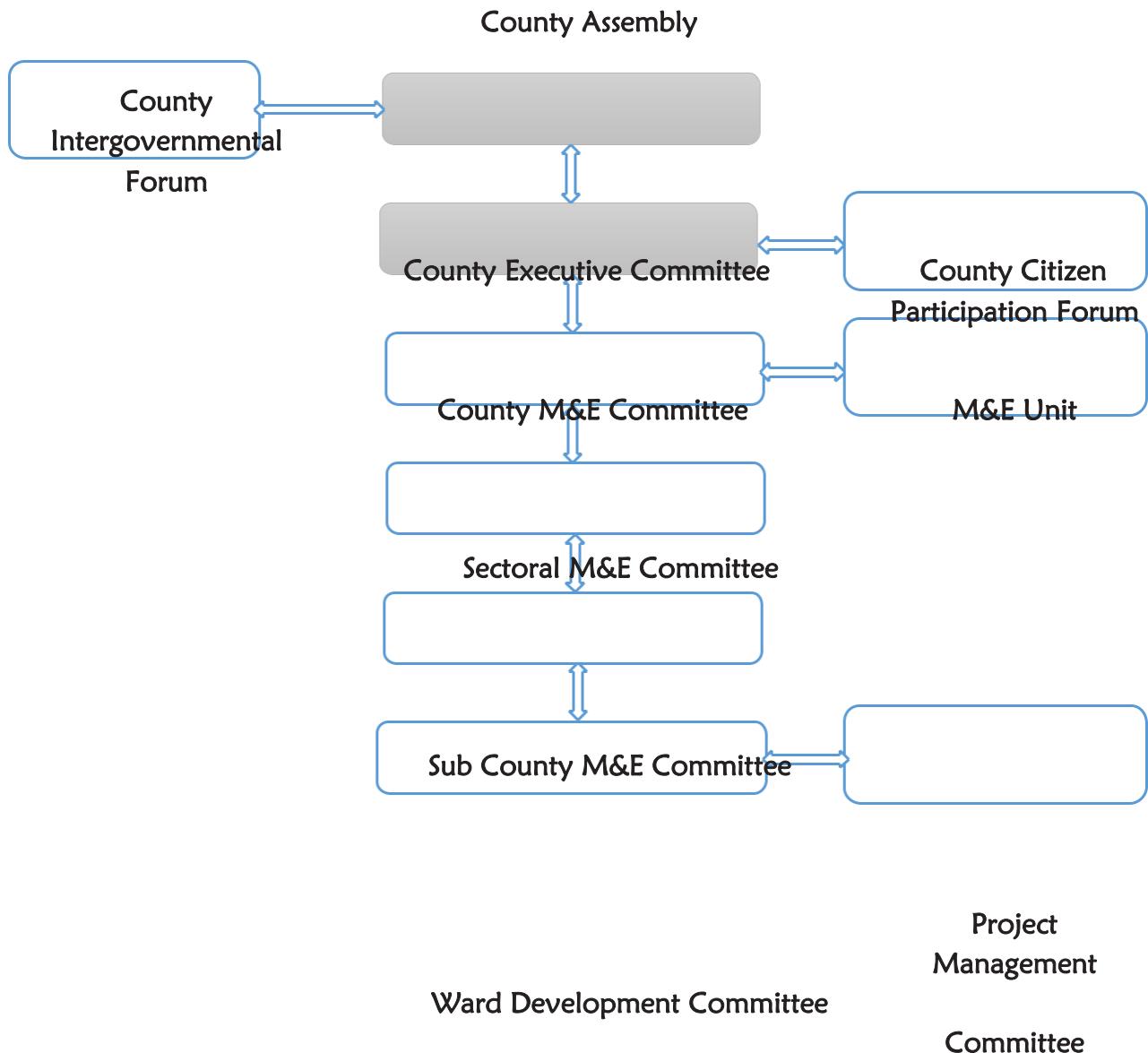
This chapter presents how the CIDP III will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The plan will be monitored and evaluated in line with the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems guidelines and the county M&E Policy. The plan will also be monitored in line with the provisions in section 232 of the Constitution of Kenya, the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines and the National M&E norms and Standards. The chapter presents the County M&E Structure; Data Collection, Analysis reporting and Learning; M&E Outcome Indicators tracking and; Dissemination and Feedback Mechanism.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The County M&E functions are domiciled and coordinated in the county department responsible for Economic Planning under the Monitoring and Evaluation unit and is headed by a senior Economist. The county M&E structure is part of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). The M&E unit does not have designated M&E officers and makes use of the economists designated in the county departments and sub counties to oversee M&E activities including preparation of implementation progress reports. Monitoring and Evaluation of the CIDP will be done through quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation reports and Annual M&E reports (C-APR).

To facilitate M&E of CIDP III, the County will seek to progressively operationalize the various M&E committees as per the CIMES guidelines namely: The County Inter-govenmental Forum (CIF), County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CoMEC), Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SMEC), Technical Oversight Committee (TOC), Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCoMEC), and Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (WMEC), based on existing capacity. The committees will be responsible for developing and validating the CIDP indicator handbooks, review of the M&E policy and tracking and reporting on implementation of various programmes and projects in the CIDP. The committees will also identify and plan for evaluation of various programmes and projects. Figure 6.1 presents the county monitoring and evaluation structure.

Figure 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure



6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity

The county has significant capacity for M&E with at least one economists designated to each department and sub county to support the M&E function in those departments and sub counties. There are also economists in the M&E unit and the Directorate of planning responsible for both planning and M&E. However, the department's performance is constrained by inadequate technical capacities among staff handling M&E, lack of up to date data for some indicators, lack of policy/ legal frameworks to ensure conformity with the requirements of various legislations and CIMEs guidelines. The resource allocated to M&E is relatively inadequate due to enormous nature of the job. To strengthen data management, the county will adopt the e-CIMES to track implementation of the CIDP and other plans on a real time basis. The county will roll out the system by conducting training

of all users. The system will also host a database for all CIDP indicators and targets. Surveys will be mounted periodically on key areas for both qualitative and quantitative statistical information.

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

A summary of all the outcome indicators for all programmes in chapter 4 is presented in table 26. This section also presents the baseline values and mid-term and end term targets as well as the responsible agencies responsible for reporting on the outcome.

Table 6.1: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
Sector: Administration, Public Service and e-Government Sector							
Public Service Delivery	Improved Public Service Delivery	Customer satisfaction index (%)	2022-2023	60	70	80	CECM Administration
		Employee satisfaction index (%)	2022-2023	65	75	90	
Urban Coordination and Planning	Improved Urban Coordination and Planning	Proportion (%) of urban households with access to sewer services	2022-2023	20	25	40	Municipal Manager
		No. of affordable housing units	2022-2023	0	200	400	CECM Administration
Sector: Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives							
Crop Production	Increased crop production / productivity (Annual)	MT Sugar cane produced per Ha	2022/23	455,680	502,387	581,576	Directorate of agriculture
		MT tonnes of tea produced per Ha	2022/23	343,000	378,157	437,765	
livestock development	Increased livestock production	MT tonnes of milk produced	2022/23	7,701,287,834.29	8,925,600.07	10,217,838,528.22	Directorate of livestock Production and Veterinary Services
		MT of meat produced	2022/23	91,783,627.54	104,031,642.72	106,122,678.74	
		MT of eggs produced	2022/23	281,019,840.03	305,779,561.41	321,673,409.67	

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
		MT of poultry meat produced	2022/23	219,465,822.59	223,877,085,620.49	228,377,015,041.46	
Fish production	Increased fish production	MT tonne of fish Harvested	2022/23	140	142	142	Directorate of Fisheries
		Per capita fish consumption (Kg)	2022/23	2.7	2.8	3.0	
Strengthening cooperative movement	Strengthened Cooperative movement	No of active cooperative Societies	2022/23	275	325	375	Directorate Of Cooperative development
		Overall net value of active cooperatives (share capital) (Ksh.)	2022/23	1,863,952,079	1,958,771,839	2,000,000,000	
		No of members in the active cooperatives Societies	2022/23	94,300	94,700	95,000	
		Cooperatives turnover (Ksh.)	2022/23	1,616,011,101	1,658,000,000	1,750,000,000	
Sector: Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, social welfare Culture and Heritage							
Early Childhood Development Education	Improved access, to quality ECDE	Net ECDE enrollment rate (boys and girls) (%)	2022	64	70	80	Directorate of ECDE
		ECD retention rate (%)	2022	95	97	100	

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
		ECDE Caregiver to pupil ratio		1:38	1:34	1:30	
Vocational Training	Improved access to quality vocational training	Gross VTC enrollment rate (Males/female)	2022	59	62	65	Directorate of VTC
		VTC lecturer student ratio		1:35	1:32	1:30	
Sports development	Enhanced sports development	No. of competitions and tournaments organized	2022	45	54	90	Directorate of Sports
		No. of sports talents scouted and supported	2022	90	180	240	
Youth Development	Empowered Youth	No. of youth groups facilitated with tools of trade	2022	100	2190	3650	Directorate of Youth
Culture and Heritage	Enhanced preservation of Culture and heritage	No. of cultural sites & monuments identified and protected	2022	250	170	270	Directorate of culture
		No. of cultural festivals held	2022	6	8	15	
		No of traditional	2022	55	300	450	

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
		medicine practitioners identified and profiled					
Social Protection	Improved access to social protection services	No of vulnerable groups and individuals provided with tools of Trade		0	350	1000	Directorate of social welfare
		No of PWDs assistive devices beneficiaries		1300	3500	10,000	
Sector: Health and Sanitation							
Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services	Improved access to quality curative and rehabilitative health care services	Outpatient utilization rate	2022	1.6	2	2.5	Department for Health
Preventive and Promotive Health Services	Improved access to preventive and promotive health	Malnutrition rate (%)	2022	15.1	12	10	
		Immunization coverage (DPT/Hep+Hi B3)	2022	81.7%	90%	95%	
		Proportion of children under 1 fully immunized	2022	83.4%	90%	95%	

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
		HIV prevalence	2022	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%	
		Infant HIV prevalence	2022	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	
		Proportion of adults vaccinated against COVID-19	2022	27%	50%	80%	
		Malaria prevalence rate	2022	4%	3%	2%	
		Proportion of expectant mothers attending at least 4 ANC visit	2022	45.2%	55%	65%	
		Proportion of population accessing FP services	2022	53.6%	62%	70%	
Health administration and Support	Improved health administration and support Services	Average distance to the nearest health facility	2022	3-10	3-7	3-5	Department for Health
		Infant mortality rate	2022	32	30	28	
		Maternal mortality rate	2022	264	240	210	

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
		Doctor to patient ratio	2022	0.5	0.7	1	
		Nurse to patient ratio	2022	6	7	8	
Sector: Lands, Physical planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change							
Portable water supply	Increased access to potable water	Proportion of households with access to portable water (overall)	2022	31	45	60	Directorate for Water
		Proportion of households with access to portable water (Rural)	2022	20	40	60	
		Proportion of households with access to portable water (urban)	2022	30	50	70	
Environmental Conservation and Management	Enhanced environmental conservation and management	Forest cover (%)	2022	26	30	40	Directorate for environment
Land Tenure and	Improved land tenure	Proportion of county land digitized	2022	45	60	80	Directorate for survey

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
Management	and management	Number of title deeds issued	2022	6000	9000	16000	
Physical and land use planning	Enhanced physical and land use planning	County spatial plan	2022		1		Directorate for physical planning
		No. of urban areas developed	2022		4	6	
Affordable housing	Enhanced access to affordable housing	No of affordable house units constructed	2022	0	250	500	Directorate for housing

Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development

Trade Development and Promotion	Improved trade	No. of business licences issued annually	2022	23,002	50,000	70,000	Directorate for Trade
Industrial Development	Improved industrial development	No. of agro processing industries established	2022-2023	15	17	26	Directorate for Industrialization
		No. of cottage industries established	2022-2023	10	60	90	
Tourism Development and Promotion	Improved tourism	No of hotel bed nights	2022-2023	345	1230	2100	Directorate for Tourism
		Tourist Arrivals	2022-2023	8500	24,000	50,000	

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
		Tourism revenue (Ksh. Million)	2022-2023	1.2	2	3	
Sector: Roads, transport and Public Works							
Road and Transport	Improved road network and connectivity	No of Km tarmacked	2022	4.4	5.0	11.5	Directorate of roads
		No of Km of newly opened roads	2022	2248.8	178	355	
		Proportion (%) of buildings considered safe	2022	30	45	60	
Sector: Finance and Economic Planning							
Public Financial Management	Improved financial Management	No of unqualified audit opinion	2022/2023	0	2	5	Director Finance
		Budget Absorption rate (Development)	2022/2023	65	100	100	Head of Budget
		Percentage of own source revenues collected in relation to projected revenue target	2021/2022	74	80	100	Head of Revenue
Policy formulation,	Improved policy	No. of policies developed	2022/2023	0	6	6	Head of Planning

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
			Year	Value			
coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation	formulation, planning and implementation for county development	No. of statutory budgets and plans developed	2021/2022	4	8	21	Head of Budget
		No. of statistical abstracts developed	2022/2023	0	2	5	Head of Statistics
		No. of M&E reports prepared	2022/2023	2	13	32	Head of M& E

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Data forms an integral part of M&E. Timely high-quality data are the foundation upon which project teams can measure progress, make decisions and learn. Data quality is therefore critical in M&E. The section focuses on four main areas that influence ability of departments to collect high quality data namely: developing good data collection tools; defining from whom data will be collected (sampling methods); correctly using data collection tools; and managing data collected properly.

6.5.1 Data Quality

Collected data can never be free of bias. The county government with help of various stakeholders such as KNBS will determine what quality and quantity of data is good enough for specific indicators to inform decision making, learning and accountability needs. Specific focus will focus on looking at five data quality standards namely:

Validity- data is valid when they accurately represent what one intend to measure i.e. data collected helps to measure the indicators identified in the CIDP indicator handbook

Reliability- data are reliable when the collection methods used are stable and consistent i.e. reliable data are collected by using tools such as questionnaires that can be implemented in the same way multiple times.

Precision- data are precise when they have a level detail that gives an accurate picture of what is happening and enables you to make good decision

Integrity- data have integrity when they are accurate. Data should therefore be free of the kinds of errors that occur, consciously or unconsciously when people collect and manage data.

Timeliness- timely data should be available when needed for learning that informs decisions and for communication purposes.

6.5.2 Data collection

Data are categorized as either primary or secondary data based on how they are collected. Primary data are collected directly from the main sources whereas secondary data are those that were collected by other organizations. The CIDP will make use of both secondary and primary data sources. The first step will involve development of the CIDP indicator handbook for the third generation CIDP. To ensure that quality data as per the stated standards are collected, the county will adopt a mix of methodologies for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data is significant in M&E as it helps in delving deeper into a particular problem and gain human perspective on it. It provides more indepth information on some or more of the tangible factors like experiences, opinions, motivations, behavior or descriptions of a process. Qualitative methods use peoples stories experiences and feelings to measure change. Qualitative data will be collected through the following methods: focus group discussions with communities; Stakeholder meetings; field observation visits; document reviews; interviews; case studies; stories of change; citizen report cards and action research. On the other hand, quantitative data use numbers and

statistics to quantify change and is often expressed in form of digits, units, ratios, percentages, proportions etc. Quantitative data shall be collected through: structured questionnaire and developed standard reporting template based on the County Annual Progress report Guidelines. Once the M&E design, methods, tools of data collection and indicators as well as the outcome and output targets have been developed, the data collection will start. To ensure quality data is collected, the M&E unit and county statistical units will train data collection teams on the methodologies. The training will capture in detail each data collection tool that will be used and will include practical exercises of how to implement them. In addition to manual data collection, the county will explore use of ODK and Kobo platform for real time data collection and also use the e-CIMES mobile app to collect data on real time basis.

Once the data is collected, it will then be transformed into a computer application such as excel, SPSS, Stata. Having the data in electronic format will facilitate the data clean up and data analysis. For quantitative data the first step in data entry will be to create the data files to achieve a smooth transfer between a spreadsheet and a statistical program package such as SPSS and Stata for conducting statistical analyses. For qualitative data, the first step in the data entry process will involve transferring all the interview, focus group and observation notes to a word document for conducting content analysis using qualitative programme package mainly NVivo or MAXQDA.

Once the data has been transferred from the medium used to record the information to a computer application (word or excel), it will be screened for errors. Out of this, any errors need to be diagnosed and treated.

6.5.3 Data analysis

Once the data has been collected and cleaned, the next step is data analysis. Data analysis makes it possible to assess whether, how and why the intervention being monitored and/or evaluated is on track towards achieving, or has achieved, the programme objective. Data will be analysed using Excel, SPSS and Stata depending on nature of analysis and the nature of data.

There will also be triangulation of several different data sources and methods to corroborate findings and compensate for weakness in the data by strengthening the data. Triangulations will enhance the validity and reliability of existing observations about a given issue. The ability to compare and contrast different findings and perspectives on the same situation and/or phenomenon is an effective way to find inconsistencies in data and identify areas for further investigation. It is expected that when findings converge, this can lead to new, credible findings about an issue and create new ways of looking at it.

6.5.4 Reporting

M&E aims at generating and making available relevant information for decision making and learning. The county shall prepare monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and Annual M&E reports on implementation of CIDP III programmes and projects. A number of reviews shall also be conducted that is mid term and end term reviews as well as evaluation of select projects as guided by the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. All data visualizations shall

summarize the collected data and communicate findings obtained in a simple and intuitive way for the communities.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

Once the M&E reports and evaluation reports are ready, the county will prepare popular versions of each report with graphics and share with all relevant stakeholders including participants and community members. It is expected that the community members and other stakeholders will be receptive to recommendations since the CIDP will have incorporated the issues, priorities and interests of the groups. The findings will be disseminated through multiple modes of communication namely: state of the county address; presentation of reports to budget committees; detailed reports; popular versions; press releases; simultaneous use of print reports; website; seminars, conferences and workshops.

The county will also establish a feedback mechanism to support accountability, transparency, empowerment, monitoring and evaluation, and programme improvement and to provide early warning of impending problems. The county will therefore establish a separate feedback, complements and complaints system as well as a toll-free call center for the public to air their views. The reason for having feedback and complaints systems separate is that the latter need to be designed, maintained, and supported to handle very specific types of information such as SGBV and grave misconduct among staff or partners conduct that may require disciplinary action. Citizen engagements shall be through meetings of all stakeholders, public barazas and radio citizen engagement dialogues.

Learning part of Monitoring and evaluation and learning is often overlooked. At the project level, the county government will strive to learn what works well in a particular context or what does not work well, which aspects of a project has more influence on the achievement of results which strategies can be replicated etc. The county will therefore compare results across projects to determine which ones contribute to achieving the programmes objectives. Learning will be done both formally and informally through reflection meetings of stakeholders.

There shall therefore be a knowledge management mechanism to ensure that the county doesn't face the risk of learning staying with the people who were directly involved and is not shared with the county department and is lost when the specific people leave. Appropriate documentation process and reports (photos and videos) and appropriate storage (filing-electronic, paper based) of MEL outputs in order to keep learning within the county when key staff leaves.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

The section enumerates the policies, programmes and projects that will be evaluated during or after the CIDP period. The evaluations to be conducted shall include: rapid evaluations, mid term and end-term evaluations, impact evaluations among others. The county will focus on priority program or areas by making use of the criteria specified in the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines 2020. A summary of the programmes and projects to be evaluated during the plan period is presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Evaluation Plan

No	Policy Programme/project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the evaluation findings	Commissioning Agency/Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation budget (kshs.)	Source of Funding
1	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	Department of Planning and Finance	June 2025	Sept 2025		GoK/ Donor
		End TermReview of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Inform development of CIDP IV	Department of Planning and Finance	June 2027	Sept 2027		GoK/ Donor
2	Nandi Cooperative creameries	Rapid evaluation	Improved Milk production and household welfare	Inform implementation of other programmes and projects	Department of Agriculture	June 2027	Sept 2027		GoK/ Donor
3	NATEX	Rapid evaluation	Increased contribution of manufacturing sector to GCP	Inform implementation of other programmes and projects	Department of Trade	June 2027	Sept 2027		GoK/ Donor
4	Nandi Sports Gymnasium	Rapid evaluation	Nurtured talents among the youth	Inform implementation of other programmes and projects	Department of Sports and	June 2027	Sept 2027		GoK/ Donor
5	Health Sector	Rapid	Increased	Improve the	Department	June	Sept		GoK/

No	Policy Programme/project	Evaluation Title	Outcome(s)	Use of the evaluation findings	Commissioni ng Agency/Part ners	Anticipat ed Evaluatio n start date	Anticipat ed Evaluatio n end date	Evaluation budget (kshs.)	Source of Funding
	Programs	Evaluatio n of the Health Sector progra m	access to health Services	Delivery of health services	of Health	2027	2027		Donor

Annex 1: Specific List of Projects by sector

Table 6.3: Specific List of Projects by sector

Project Name	Objective	Target	Key Outputs	Cost	Sources of funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Ward
Sector: Health								

