



Transforming Tharaka Nithi: Unlocking the Great Potential!



KENYA
VISION 2030
A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya



CIDP 2018-2022

THARAKA NITHI COUNTY



Our Vision

A Prosperous, Industrialized
and Cohesive County



Our Mission

Enhance sustainable socio-
economic growth and optimal
utilization of resources



County Values

These are the DNA of the County that everything we do comes from deeply-held commitments and shared understanding of our values, what we stand for, how we treat each other and those we serve; that inform every policy and programme and steer every action summarized as

²
(ICT)

Integrity: Straightforwardness, ingenuousness, honesty and sincerity are an integral part of our undertakings which we shall firmly adhere to in every duty to our society

Inclusivity: We believe in equity and equality. As a County we do not regard status or personal preferences but approach our work as guided by principles of fairness and non-bias. People from diverse backgrounds or communities are involved in the County development and we incorporate the needs, assets, and perspectives of communities into the design and implementation of county programs

Citizen-focused: We consistently endeavor to create enduring relationships with our citizens; in so doing our approach goes beyond standard citizen participation principles and makes their input an integrated, formalized part of setting county projects/program goals, performance measures, and standards

Creativity & Innovativeness: We thrive on creativity and ingenuity. We seek the innovations and ideas that can bring a positive change to the County. We value creativity that is focused, data-driven, and continuously-improving based on results

Transparency and Accountability: We will remain accountable to our stakeholders and will acknowledge responsibility for our actions and decisions. Thus we shall always endeavour to be transparent, answerable and liable at all times

Teamwork: Every person is important and has a part in county development. We endeavor to build a workplace environment that cultivates person's uniqueness, encourages staff participation, collaboration and integration of diverse skills and capabilities.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	xi
List of Maps/ Figures.....	xiii
List of Plates.....	xiv
Abbreviations & Acronyms	iv
Glossary of Commonly Used Terms	vi
Foreword.....	viii
Acknowledgement.....	xiv
Executive Summary	xvi
County General Information	1
1.0 County Overview.....	2
1.1 Position and Size.....	2
1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.....	4
1.2.1 Physical and Topographic features	4
1.2.2 Ecological Conditions.....	4
1.2.3 Climatic Conditions.....	5
1.3 Administrative and Political Units	5
1.3.1 Administrative Subdivision	5
1.4 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards).....	7
1.5 Demographic Features	7
1.5.1 Population Size and Composition	7
1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution	12
1.5.3 Population of Persons with Disabilities.....	14
1.6 Human Development Approach.....	14
1.7 Infrastructure Development.....	15

1.7.1 Roads, Rail Network, Ports and Jetties, Airports and Airstrips	15
1.7.2 Information, Communication Technology	15
1.7.3 Energy Access	16
1.7.4 Housing.....	17
1.8 Land and Land Use	17
1.8.1 Land ownership categories/ classification.....	17
1.8.2 Mean Holding Size	18
1.8.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds	19
1.8.4 Incidence of Landlessness.....	19
1.9 Employment and Other Sources of Income	19
1.9.1 Wage Earners	19
1.9.2 Self Employed.....	19
1.9.3 Labour Force	20
1.9.4 Under Employment and Unemployment Levels.....	20
1.10 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes.....	21
1.10.1 Irrigation potential.....	21
1.10.2 Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)	21
1.11 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition	21
1.11.1 Main Crops Produced	21
1.11.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops.....	21
1.11.3 Average Farm Sizes	22
1.11.4 Main Storage Facilities.....	22
1.11.5 Agricultural extension, training, research and information services	23
1.11.6 Main Livestock Breeds and Facilities	23
1.11.7 Ranching.....	23
1.11.8 Apiculture	23
1.12 Oil and Other Mineral Resources	24
1.12.1 Mineral and Oil potential	24
1.12.2 On-Going Mining and Extraction Activities.....	24
1.13 Tourism and Wildlife	24

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions and Activities	24
1.13.2 Classified / Major Hotels	25
1.13.3 Main Wildlife.....	25
1.13.4 Wildlife Conservation Areas	25
1.13.5 Total Number of Tourists Visiting Attraction Sites Annually	26
1.14 Industry and Trade	26
1.14.1 Markets	26
1.14.2 Industrial Parks	26
1.14.3 Major Industries	27
1.14.4 Types and Number of Businesses.....	27
1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)	27
1.15 The Blue Economy	27
1.15.1 Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced and Landing Sites	27
1.16 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition	28
1.16.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests	28
1.16.2 Main Forest Products	28
1.16.3 Agro-forestry	29
1.16.4 Value Chain Development of Forestry Products.....	29
1.17 Financial Services.....	29
1.17.1. Number of banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Mobile Money Agents and SACCOS with FOSAs	29
1.17.2 Distribution /Coverage of Financial Services by Sub-County.....	30
1.18 Environment and Climate Change	30
1.18.1 Major Degraded Areas / Hotspots and Major Contributions to Environmental Degradation.....	31
1.18.2 Environmental Threats.....	31
1.18.3 High Spatial and Temporal Variability of Rainfall.....	31
1.18.4 Change in Water Levels or Glacier	31
1.18.5 Solid Waste Management Facilities	32
1.19 Water and Sanitation	32

1.19.1 Water Resources	32
1.19.2 Water Supply Schemes	33
1.19.3 Water Sources and Access	33
1.19.4 Water Management.....	33
1.19.5 Sanitation	33
1.20 Health Access and Nutrition.....	34
1.20.1 Health Access.....	34
1.20.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence	36
1.20.3 Nutritional Status.....	36
1.20.4 Immunization Coverage	36
1.20.5 Maternal Health Care.....	37
1.20.6 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence	37
1.20.7 HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rates and Related Services.....	37
1.21 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure.....	37
1.21.1 Pre School Education.....	38
1.21.2 Primary Education.....	39
1.21.3 Non-formal Education.....	39
1.21.4 Youth Polytechnics	39
1.21.5 Secondary Education	40
1.21.6 Tertiary Education.....	40
1.21.7 Adult and Continuing Education	41
1.21.8 Technical, Vocational Education and Training.....	41
1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts.....	41
1.22.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural Sites	41
1.22.2 Talent Academies.....	42
1.22.3 Sports Facilities	42
1.22.4 Libraries /Information Documentation Centers/ Citizen Service Centers	42
1.22.5 Registered Traditional Herbalists and Medicine-Men.....	42
1.23 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors	43
1.23.1 Cooperative Societies	43
1.23.2 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	43

1.23.3 Development Partners	44
1.23.4 Youth Empowerment and Social Inclusion	44
1.24 Security, Law and Order	44
1.24.1 Number of Police Stations and Posts by Sub County	45
1.24.2 Types, Trends and Crime Prone Areas	45
1.24.3 Types and Number of Courts.....	46
1.24.4 Prisons and Probation Services.....	46
1.24.5 Number of Public Prosecution Offices	46
1.24.7 Community Policing Activities.....	47
1.24.8 Immigration Facilities	47
1.25 Social Protection	47
1.25.1 Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)	47
1.25.2 Cases of Street Children.....	48
1.25.3 Child Care Facilities and Institutions by Sub-county	48
1.25.4 Social Net Programmes in the County	48
2.1 Preamble	51
2.2 CIDP linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans	51
2.3 Cross-Cutting Projects and Programmes Involving the County and Neighbouring Counties	54
2.4 Linkage with Sectoral Plans, Urban and City Plans	54
2.5 CIDP Linkage with SDGs and Agenda 2063	54
2.5.1 SDGs	54
2.5.2 Agenda 2063.....	59
2.6 CIDP Linkages with Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other Legislations.....	60
2.6.1 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010	60
2.6.2 Other Legislations	60
3.1 Preamble	64
3.2 Status of Implementation of the Previous CIDP.....	66
3.2.1 Revenue Analysis.....	67
3.2.2 Expenditure Analysis	68
3.2.3 Summary of Key Achievements by Sector	71

3.2.4 Challenges in the Implementation of CIDP 2013-2017	77
3.2.5 Lessons Learnt.....	78
4.1 Preamble	82
4.2 Spatial Development Framework.....	82
4.3 Natural Resource Assessment.....	87
4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies.....	90
4.4.1 Agriculture Sector	90
4.4.2 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector	97
4.4.3 Health Sector	104
4.4.4 Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector	111
4.4.5 General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector	115
4.4.6 Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector	119
4.4.7 Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector	123
4.4.8 Energy and ICT Sector	~~129~~ 131
4.4.9 Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector	~~137~~ 139
4.5 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations	~~141~~ 143
4.6 Flagship /County Transformative Projects	~~145~~ 147
5.1 Preamble	~~153~~ 155
5.2 Institutional Framework.....	~~153~~ 155
5.3 Resource Requirements by Sector	~~157~~ 159
5.3.1 Human Resource Requirements	~~157~~ 159
5.3.2 Financial Resource Requirements	~~157~~ 159
5.4 The Resource Mobilization Framework.....	~~158~~ 160
5.4.1 Revenue Raising.....	~~158~~ 160
5.4.2 Asset Management	~~162~~ 164
5.4.3 Financial Management Strategies	~~164~~ 165
5.4.4 Debt Management Strategies	~~164~~ 166
5.4.5 Capital Financing	~~165~~ 167
5.4.6 Accountability	~~166~~ 167
5.5 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing It.....	~~166~~ 168
6.1 Preamble	~~169~~ 170

6.2 Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting.....	~~170~~ 171
6.2.1 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism	~~172~~ 173
6.2.2 County Performance Management Plan	~~172~~ 173
6.2.3 Midterm and End Term Review	~~173~~ 174
6.3 M&E Outcome Indicators	~~174~~ 175
Annex 1: Sector Projects Derived from Programmes	~~191~~ 192
ANNEX 2: Report on Public Participation in the CIDP Preparation Process	~~313~~ 315

List of Tables

Table 1: Area by Sub-county and Ward	6
Table 2: <i>County's Electoral Wards by Constituency</i>	7
Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort	8
Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups	9
Table 5: Population Projection by Urban Centre	12
Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub County	12
Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency/Sub County	13
Table 8: Population Projections as per the wards	13
Table 9: People living with disabilities by type and sex.....	14
Table 10: Human Development Index at National and County Levels	14
Table 11: Poverty incidence by wards	15
Table 12: Overall Employment by Education Levels in Tharaka Nithi County.....	20
Table 13: Health Care Facilities	34
Table 14: Health Personnel and their Distribution by Sub County	35
Table 15: Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence	36
Table 16: Nutritional Status	36
Table 17: Immunization Coverage.....	36
Table 18: Maternal Health Care.....	37
Table 19: Access to Family Planning Services.....	37
Table 20: Police Stations and Posts by Sub County	45
Table 21: Types, Trends and Crime Prone Areas	45
Table 22: Distribution of Magistrates and Judges in Law Courts by Cadre and Sex, 2014	46
Table 23: Probation Personnel and Offenders by Sex, 2013-2014.....	46
Table 24: Cases handled by Magistrates' Courts by sex, 2014*	46
Table 25: Prosecutions 2013-2014.....	47
Table 26: Revenue Analysis 2013-2017	67
Table 27: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas.....	83
Table 28: Natural Resource Assessment.....	87
Table 29: Agriculture Sector Programmes	92
Table 30: Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector ProgrammesE	99

Table 31: Health Sector Programmes	106
Table 32: Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector Programmes ...	113
Table 33: General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector Programmes.....	117
Table 34: Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector Programmes.....	121
Table 35: Lands Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector Programmes.....	125
Table 36: Energy and ICT SectorProgrammes	131
Table 37: Public Administartion, Finance and Economic Planning Sector Programmes.	139
Table 38: Cross-sectoral impacts	141
Table 39: Flagship/ Transformative Projects	145
Table 40: Role of Stakeholders in CIDP Implementation	156
Table 41: Summary of Proposed HR Requirements by Sector.....	157
Table 42: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector.....	157
Table 43: Revenue Projections	158
Table 44: Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing the Gap.....	166
Table 45: Summary of M&E Outcome Indicators.....	175

List of Maps/ Figures

Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya	3
Figure 2: County's Administrative and Political Units.....	6
Figure 3: End Term Review – 5 Principles Evaluation Criteria	65

List of Plates

Picture 1: Nithi Bridge.....	1
Picture 2: A Tea Farm in Chuka, Tharaka Nithi County.....	22
Picture 3: Chuka University.....	40
Picture 4: Lab equipment at Muthambi Health centre.....	63
Picture 5: Public Participation Forum for the CIDP End Term Review on 23/10/17 at Mariani ward public participation at Kaanwa market.....	81

Abbreviations & Acronyms

AHADI	Agile Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions
ADP	Annual Development Plan
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEC	County Executive Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO	Chief Officer
COG	Council of Governors
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DIDC	Sub County Information and Documentation Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESIP	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HR	Human Resource
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information Systems
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Ksh.	Kenya Shilling
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIS	Management Information System
MoDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NG-CDF	National Government - Constituency Development Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBO	Public Benefits Organization
PEM	Public Expenditure Management
PFMA	Public Financial Management Act
PMC	Project Management Committee
PPIs	Programmes, Projects Initiatives
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Persons with Disability
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIR	Social Intelligence Report
SWGs	Sector Working Groups
TNCG	Tharaka Nithi County Government
TTI	Technical Training Institute
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTaNRMP	Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

County Assembly Member - means a member elected or nominated in accordance with Article 177 (1) of the Constitution.

County Executive Committee- means a county executive committee in charge of a department/ sector established in accordance with Article 176 of the Constitution.

County Government: refers to a political sub-division, which are created within the state for the exercise of duties and responsibilities granted by constitutional provisions or legislative enactments; it is provided for under Article 176 of the Constitution.

County Public Officer- means any person appointed by the county government and holding or acting in any county public office whether paid, unpaid, or on contractual or permanent terms but does not include a person engaged on a part-time basis in a county public body paid at an hourly or daily rate.

Culture- means beliefs, philosophies, ideologies, assumptions, values, norms, attitudes and assumptions that members of a group (County) share about rules of conduct, leadership styles, administrative procedures, ritual and customs.

Devolution- the process of transferring decision-making and implementation powers, functions, responsibilities and resources to legally constituted county governments.

Governance- it is the act of governing, the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country or county's economic and social resources for development.

Government- it is the instrument that does governance. The government is also viewed as an agency or machinery through which the will of the State or County is formulated, expressed and realized.

GIS Based Database System- means a geographical information management system that integrates hardware, software and data for capturing, managing, analyzing and displaying forms of geographically referenced information.

Implementation- this is the execution of the strategies, programmes and interventions that have been identified and thus action-oriented as county government makes things happen for the people of Tharaka Nithi.

Institutional Framework- these are formal configuration between individuals and groups regarding the allocation of tasks, responsibilities, and authority within the County.

National/ Central Government: it is the governance of nation state and more typically governs the whole country.

Performance- this is the extent to which the County achieves a set of pre-defined financial and non-financial targets that are unique to its overall objectives.

Secondment- means a temporary leave from discharging the duties of a county public office with a view of the concerned county public officer being employed outside the county public service or in another public body;

Strategy- it is the overall direction and scope in the long run; which enhances competitiveness in a changing environment through its alignment of both intangible and tangible resources with the aim of gratifying stakeholders' aspirations.

Urban Area- means an area designated as such under the Urban Areas and Cities Act as contemplated in Article 184 of the Constitution.

Ward- means an electoral unit within a constituency delimited in accordance with Article 89 of the Constitution.

Foreword



The County Government Act 2012, in fulfilment of the constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, details the goals and procedures of “County Planning” (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans (CIDPs). The 1st CIDP covered 2013-2017 and this plan covers 2018-2022. This CIDP is linked to the 17 SDGs and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union ‘*Africa We Want*’ in the way the sector PPIs are derived. Furthermore, the plan is anchored on the National Spatial Plan 2015–2045 which establishes a broad physical planning framework that provides physical planning policies to support economic and sectoral planning. The CIDP has also been prepared in the light of the Green Economy Strategy and

Implementation Plan (GESIP). The CIDP has envisaged a green economy by mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as climate change; environmental degradation; HIV/AIDs; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others. The integration of green economy is clearly stipulated in all the sectors’ programmes, projects and initiatives (PPIs).

The overall strategic direction of Kenya stipulated in Vision 2030 which endeavours to make our Country “a globally competitive and prosperous Nation, with a high quality of life for all citizens by 2030”. Vision 2030 is implemented in 5-year phases called Medium Term Plans (MTPs). The 1st MTP was implemented between 2008 and 2012; the 2nd MTP was implemented in 2013-2017 and thus we are in MTP III 2018-2022. This calls for development of CIDP 2018-2022 in line with national planning framework.

Besides the planning frameworks, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 posited a two-tier level of government, national and county, and new governance structures. Therefore, this CIDP is in

line with the constitutional spirit of devolution which projects the future of the county for the next five years (2018/19-2022/23).

For effective service delivery to citizens by the counties, various legislations have been passed by the National Assembly including: The National Government Coordination Act (2012), The County Governments Act (2012), the Public Finance Management Act (2012), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), The Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012) and The Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012). In particular, CGA, Part XI, Section 109 (1), the County plans ought to be programme based that forms the basis for budgeting and performance management. Planning is not an end in itself, therefore, we seek to strengthen the departments and other entities by providing financial and human resources to enable them build the capacity to make this plan a reality.

In addition, the performance contracts of the county officers and executives will be tied to delivering this plan's outcomes and outputs as per the target indicators within the specified timelines. In this manner the county government both the Executive and the Assembly is expected to provide harmony and coordination between departments and other entities. Such coordination is expected to minimize resource wastage and build in more efficiency in the achievement of our vision under the county governance framework. For effective implementation, this 2nd CIDP contains clear implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework that translate the strategic thinking into interventions.

Any development plan just like a majority of future-looking plans makes certain assumptions which may turn out differently with time. This calls for the county executive to view their plans as 'live documents' and review their plans to adapt to the realities of changing environment. Consequently, this CIDP will be updated annually in line with Sectoral Plans and there will be continuous monitoring of PPIs that will demand adjustments to the realities of PPIs implementation. In addition, the CIDP will be evaluated on an annual basis and the county executive will ensure mid-term and end term reviews are carried out.

The preparation of the CIDP 2018-2022 has been made possible by partnership with USAID-AHADI. The purpose of USAID-AHADI is to support Kenya's vision and agenda for achieving the promise of devolution. It aims to promote governance systems that are transparent, accountable, effective in service delivery; and responsive to empowered citizens by working at both the national and county government.

It is the hope of the county leadership that this CIDP as informed by sectors' aspirations will inform subsequent ADPs, CFSP and other county policy documents. The preparation of the CIDP has been done through an inclusive and wide-ranging consultative process as evidenced by public participation forums conducted across the 15 Wards that conform to the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

Finally, effective implementation of the CIDP calls for support, active participation and cooperation from the State actors, Non-state actors (development partners), the private sector and the community. I take this opportunity to present the Tharaka Nithi CIDP 2018-2022 entitled *Transforming Tharaka Nithi: Unlocking the Great Potential!*

I therefore urge everyone to walk with us in this Transformative Journey under devolved system.

HON. MUTHOMI NJUKI

GOVERNOR, THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

Acknowledgement



It is with great pleasure for Tharaka Nithi County Government to register its appreciation to all those persons who sacrificed their time and skills in the CIDP 2018-2022. The County takes this opportunity to specially acknowledge the unrelenting efforts portrayed by all the departments and directorates in this noble process of shaping the future of our county. The Office of the Governor and

the Deputy Governor has given immense contribution towards making the preparation of the 2nd CIDP a reality.

We appreciate Hon. Muthomi Njuki, The Governor and the Heads of Budgeting & Economic Planning who jump started this activity during their inception meeting held on 21st Sept 2017 at the Governor's office, Kathwana.

In addition, I wish to appreciate the contributions of all stakeholders who participated in the review of the CIDP 2013-2017 meetings which were held on 5th 6th, 18th, 19th & 20th Oct at Marima Orient Hotel whose findings and recommendations has informed this plan.

Furthermore, we acknowledge the contributions from the People of Tharaka Nithi during the public participations held on 23rd - 25th October 2017 across the 15 Wards that helped to formulate programmes, projects and initiatives. Appreciation goes to the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) involved in the identification of sectors' development needs, priorities, strategies, programmes, transformative projects, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation framework; workshop held on 13th- 17th Nov 2017 at Orient Hotel, Marima. Specifically, we recognize National Drought Management Authority for facilitating mainstreaming of Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) in the CIDP; workshop held on 22nd November 2017 at Kaguru ATC, Nkubu. Further appreciation goes to the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) who participated in compilation of the CIDP.

The County is indebted to the Governor, Hon. Muthomi Njuki and Deputy Governor, Hon. Eng. Francis Kagwima for steering the preparation of the CIDP process up to its successful completion. Special gratitude is owed to the Department of Finance & Economic Planning, and the Secretariat who followed through the entire process. We would like specifically thank the County Secretary, Dr. Fredrick Kamundi; Head of Treasury, Budget and Expenditure Management, Mr. Lawrence Micheni; and Head of Economic Planning, Mr. Dennis Kwendo for their able leadership and immense contributions in this noble process.

Furthermore, we appreciate the partnership with USAID-AHADI. We acknowledge the invaluable support and technical assistance in the preparation of this CIDP from USAID-AHADI comprising of Waceke Wachira (Chief of Party), Angela Kabiru (Head of Governance), Zachary Kaimenyi (Regional Coordinator), Elijah Mujuri (Climate Change Expert) and Paul Kamaku (Lead Consultant).

The unveiling of this 2nd CIDP is a clear statement that the County Government has embraced desirable public expenditure management practices in seeking to have a prosperous, industrialized and cohesive county. I know it has been a long journey in preparation of this CIDP but with determination and resilience, all our efforts have not been in vain.

Lastly, let me reiterate that the County Government's leadership is committed to provide the necessary guidance to make the CIDP 2018-2022 work for betterment of Tharaka Nithi County.

To all that were involved, receive my heartfelt appreciation without forgetting that now the greatest challenge lies in the actual execution of this plan!

Ms. DOROTHY I. KINYUA NAIVASHA
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER,
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

Executive Summary

The Fourth Schedule in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 stipulates the distribution of the fourteen functions of counties among them the county planning and development. As per the Ministry of Devolution and Planning Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (September, 2017), the county planning should be integrated across sectors, green economy, blue economy and considerations of various actors. More so, the CIDP should promote the Kenya Vision 2030 aspiration of making Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous Nation, with a high quality of life for all citizens by 2030. Besides the Vision 2030, the plan should be aligned to the SDGs and the Africa Agenda 2063. Cognizance of this, Tharaka Nithi County Government has developed its 2nd CIDP 2018-2022. This is the County's blueprint that reflects the broader picture and priorities to achieve desirable outcomes in a way that demonstrates improvement in the quality of life for the citizens and accelerate the service delivery in all sectors.

The CIDP clearly depicts the county vision which is '*A Prosperous, Industrialized and Cohesive County*' achieved through the mission whereby the county will *enhance sustainable socio-economic growth and optimal utilization of resources*. The focus for the CIDP is anchored on theme as clearly derived from the Governor's manifesto '*Transforming Tharaka Nithi: Unlocking the Great Potential*.' The County actors have deeply-held commitments and shared understanding that inform every policy and programme and steer every action summarized as **ICT²**: Integrity, Inclusiveness, Citizen-focussed, Creativity & Innovativeness, Transparency & Accountability and Teamwork.

Chapter one is the county general information which aims at giving a brief overview of the county, situation analysis and resource endowment. It consists of 25 components ranging from county's position and size to social protection. The overview looked into how accurate, current and adequate is the county-wide background data. Chapter two is the linkages with Vision 2030 and other plans that depicts both upward and downward linkages. The CIDP upward linkages is alignment with SDGs, Agenda 2063, Vision 2030 and Sectoral Plans. Specifically, for alignment with SDGs, respective county sectors have identified SDGs relevant to their mandate and integrated in the sector programmes and projects. For Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans, this CIDP have considered National programmes and projects in the County, Flagship projects of Vision 2030 in the County. On the other hand, the downward linkages should be what informs ADPs and CFSP among other county plans. Besides the linkages, the chapter looks into cross-cutting programmes, projects and initiatives involving the County and neighbouring counties.

A review of the implementation of the previous CIDP which is contained in Chapter three was carried out across all sectors that even involved the public participation to ascertain the impact of the PPIs. The review included a summary of key achievements versus planned targets focusing on both outputs and outcomes; the challenges encountered during the implementation of the first CIDP and the recommendations. To ascertain the utilization of county resources, an analysis of the county revenue streams (equitable share, conditional grants and local revenue) and the county expenditure analysis by sector/ subsector (budgeted versus actual).

Chapter four is county development priorities and strategies which discusses the assessment of natural resources within the county and the spatial development framework. With absence of County Spatial Plan, this CIDP looks into the spatial development strategies by thematic areas across all sectors. Furthermore, this section entails the specific development needs, priorities and strategies that informs the programmes. The programmes are anchored on sectors/ sub-sectors which have a vision, mission and goal. The programmes, flagship projects and specific projects (in Annex) identified envisages a green economy by mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as climate change; Environmental degradation; HIV/AIDs; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) among others.

Chapter five entails the implementation framework that depict the institutions responsible for the execution of the plan, both human and financial resource requirements; and resource mobilization. The institutional framework clearly shows the linkages with other stakeholders such as the National Government, the Civil Society, Development Partners and other actors. Each sector financial resources requirement is expressed as a percentage (%) of the overall county total budget and the revenue projections for the 5 years. This plan captures the resource gap and measures on how to address the resource gap.

Finally, the last chapter is the monitoring and evaluation framework that is informed by the Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). It looks into the data collection, analysis, reporting, dissemination and citizen engagement. More so, the framework looks into the outcome indicators and targets by sector. Eventually, this will allow implementers, decision-makers and various actors in the county to assess progress towards the diverse county development priorities.



Picture 1: Nithi Bridge

01

County General Information

1.0 County Overview

Tharaka-Nithi County is one of the forty-seven (47) counties in Kenya created by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It is located in Kenya's former Eastern Province and a home to the Chuka, Muthambi, Mwimbi and Tharaka people of the larger Ameru (Amiiru) community. The minority being Akamba, Ambeere and Aembu; all from the neighbouring counties. The people are predominantly Christian with vast majority belonging to the Catholics, Presbyterian and Methodists denominations.

Tharaka Nithi was created after Meru District "Greater Meru" was broken up in 1992 into four districts namely: Meru Central, Meru North, Meru South (Nithi) and Tharaka with later two being combined as one to form Tharaka-Nithi District. The headquarters of the County is at Kathwana, a site selected for its centrality through consensus by delegates being an intersection of three constituencies (Maara, Tharaka and Chuka/Igamba-ng'ombe). Kathwana is along the Mate Road Ena and Ishiara en route to Tunyai, Nkubu and Meru.

The major economic activities include tea and coffee planting, subsistence crop farming, subsistence dairy farming and keeping of other livestock such as goats and sheep. In order to boost trade within and outside the county, Tharaka Nithi like other surrounding counties has joined in formation of Mount Kenya Trading and Economic bloc that will oversee harmonization of tariffs and taxes to boost trade and improve ease of doing business in the region. There is focused to developing strong ties with surrounding counties especially where they natural resources including Mt. Kenya, Tana River and Meru National Park to maximize benefits derived from these resources.

1.1 Position and Size

Tharaka Nithi County borders the counties of Embu to the South and South West, Meru to the North and North East, Kitui to the East and South East while sharing Mount Kenya with Kirinyiga and Nyeri to the West. The county lies between latitude $00^{\circ} 07'$ and $00^{\circ} 26'$ South and between longitudes $37^{\circ} 19'$ and $37^{\circ} 46'$ East. The total area of the County is 2,662.1 Km²; including 360Km² of Mt Kenya forest in the county. Figure 1 shows the location of Tharaka Nithi County within the map of Kenya.



Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic features

The highest altitude of the county is 5,200m in Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara while the lowest is 600m Eastwards in Tharaka. The main physical feature of the county is the 360 Km² of Mt. Kenya forest distributed between Maara and Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituencies. The forest serves as a tourist attraction, catchment area for Tana River, a source of fuel wood, fodder and honey for the communities living around it. Major hills found in the county landscape include Kiera, Munuguni and Njuguni in Maara constituency and Kijege and Ntugi in Tharaka constituency. The hilly terrain of the County leads to soil erosion hence environment degradation. The terrain also makes construction and maintenance of road networks costly.

The topography of Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara constituencies is greatly influenced by the Mt. Kenya volcanic activity creating 'V' shaped valleys within which the main tributaries of River Tana flow originating from Mt. Kenya forest. The tributaries flowing eastwards are: Thuci, Mara, Nithi, Mutonga, Naka, and Ruguti. Tharaka on the other hand is traversed by several rivers, which originate from both the Mt. Kenya and Nyambene Hills, flowing eastwards as tributaries of Tana River. These include Mutonga, Thingithu, Kathita, Thanantu, Thangatha, Kithinu and Ura rivers which provide water for irrigation in the moderately densely populated locations in parts of Tharaka. The region comprises of low, hilly, stony and sandy marginal lowlands with moderate forest cover.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The County has two main ecological zones. The highlands (upper zone) comprise of Maara and Chuka which receive adequate rainfall for agriculture. The semi-arid (lower zone) covers Tharaka and receives less rainfall suitable for livestock production. Poor methods of farming and soil conservation, charcoal burning and overgrazing have left the earth bare and rocky. The sloping areas have experienced uncontrolled soil erosion, which has resulted in deep gullies across the landscape especially in Tharaka. The drainage pattern consists of rivers and streams that ultimately drain into the Indian Ocean through Tana River.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Temperatures in the highland areas range between 14°C to 30°C while those of the lowland area range between 22°C to 36°C. Tharaka constituency, which lies in the lower side, experiences temperatures of up to 40°C at certain periods. The county has a bi-modal rainfall pattern with the long rains falling during the months of April to June and the short rains in October to December.

The rainfall ranges from 2,200mm in Chogoria forest to 500mm in Tharaka. The high altitude areas experience reliable rainfall while middle areas of the county receive moderate rainfall. The lower regions receive low, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall. The climate of the county is favourable for cultivation of tea, coffee, maize, cowpeas, pigeon peas, sorghum, millet, green grams, tobacco and a variety of other food crops. However, there are unusual climate variability incidences arising from climatic change.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Subdivision

The County is divided into five (5) administrative sub-counties namely Tharaka North, Tharaka South, Chuka, Igambango'mbe and Maara. Tharaka North Sub-county is the largest covering an area of 803.4 Km², followed by Tharaka South with 746.1 Km²; Maara is third in size with an area of 465.3Km² and Chuka fourth is with 316Km² and Igambango'mbe is the smallest covering an area of 308 Km². The total area for Chuka and Maara sub-counties includes 179 Km² and 184 Km² of Mt. Kenya forest respectively. There are 15 wards, fifty three (53) locations and one hundred and thirty four (134) sub-locations. Figure 2 shows the County's administrative and Political units and table 1 shows the total area by sub-counties, wards, locations and sub-locations.

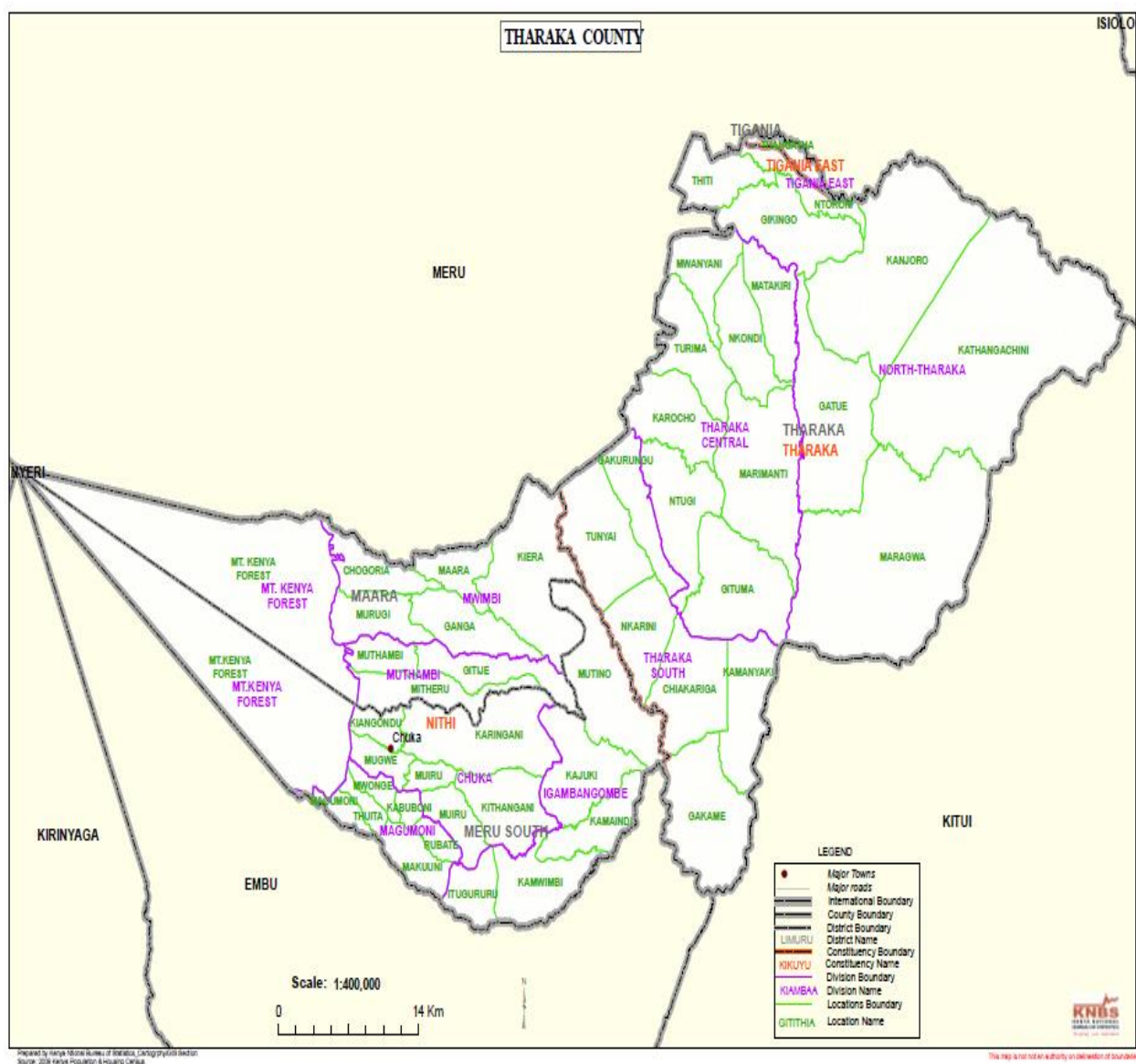


Figure 2: County's Administrative and Political Units

Table 1: Area by Sub-county and Ward

Sub County	Area (km ²)	No. of Wards	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Tharaka North	803.4	2	7	13
Tharaka South	746.1	3	14	33
Chuka	316	3	11	27
Igambango'mbe	308	2	7	18
Maara	465.3	5	14	43
	2,638.8	15	53	134

1.4 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

There are three constituencies in the county namely; Tharaka, Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara. There are 15 wards in the County. Table 2 shows the political units.

Table 2: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Ward	Area (Km ²)	No. of Wards	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Tharaka	Chiakariga	1,549.5	5	6	15
	Marimanti			5	12
	Nkondi			3	6
	Gatunga			4	6
	Mukothima			3	7
Chuka Igambango'mbe	Magumoni	624	5	6	14
	Mugwe			3	7
	Karingani			2	6
	Mariani			2	6
	Igambang'ombe			5	12
Maara	Mitheru	465.3	5	2	5
	Muthambi			3	9
	Ganga			2	6
	Mwimbi			4	9
	Chogoria			3	14
TOTAL		2,638.8	15	53	134

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size and Composition

The demographic features of a population are used as statistics to determine the pattern of resource allocation and utilization. The county had a total population of 365,330 as per the 2009 population and housing census. This is projected to be 428,959 in 2018 (209,531 males and 219,427 Females), 444,540 in 2020 (217,142 Males and 227,398 Females), and 460,688 by 2022 (225,030 Males and 235,658 Females). The county's annual population growth rate is 1.8%. Table 3 shows the population projection by selected age and sex with 2009 as the base year and projections for start of the plan period (2018), mid-term (2020) and end-term (2022) plan period.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)			2020(Projections)			2022 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	25279	24732	50011	29682	29040	58721	30760	30094	60854	31877	31187	63065
5-9	24120	24029	48149	28321	28214	56535	29350	29239	58589	30416	30301	60717
10-14	22561	22265	44826	26490	26143	52633	27453	27092	54545	28450	28077	56526
15-19	18782	18413	37195	22053	21620	43673	22854	22405	45260	23684	23219	46904
20-24	14872	16804	31676	17462	19731	37193	18097	20447	38544	18754	21190	39944
25-29	13032	15510	28542	15302	18211	33513	15858	18873	34730	16434	19558	35992
30-34	11745	12903	24648	13791	15150	28941	14292	15701	29992	14811	16271	31082
35-39	9992	10736	20728	11732	12606	24338	12158	13064	25222	12600	13538	26138
40-44	7429	7674	15103	8723	9011	17733	9040	9338	18378	9368	9677	19045
45-49	7299	7894	15193	8570	9269	17839	8882	9606	18487	9204	9954	19159
50-54	5835	6079	11914	6851	7138	13989	7100	7397	14497	7358	7666	15024
55-59	4799	4851	9650	5635	5696	11331	5840	5903	11742	6052	6117	12169
60-64	3929	4309	8238	4613	5059	9673	4781	5243	10024	4955	5434	10388
65-69	2501	2812	5313	2937	3302	6238	3043	3422	6465	3154	3546	6700
70-74	2135	2506	4641	2507	2942	5449	2598	3049	5647	2692	3160	5852
75-79	1517	1682	3199	1781	1975	3756	1846	2047	3893	1913	2121	4034
80+	2509	3607	6116	2946	4235	7181	3053	4389	7442	3164	4548	7712
Age NS	115	73	188	135	86	221	140	89	229	145	92	237
TOTAL	178451	186879	365330	209531	219427	428959	217142	227398	444540	225030	235658	460688

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

In 2009, the population below 15 years comprised of 39 % whereas the youth of 15–29 years was 26.7 % of the total population. About 72.5 % of the population is below 35 years meaning that the youth were the majority of the population. According to 2009 Census, the total number of people in the county in the workforce is 202,887 representing 55.5 % of the total population. The number of people employed in different sectors in the county was 62,785 meaning that only 53.7 % had secured employment. This implies that a very small proportion of the working population are gainfully employed.

In order to support the dependent population, basic interventions in the social sectors of health, education and nutrition need to be implemented to create more employment opportunities especially for the youth. The female/male sex ratio for the county is 95:100 which conforms to that of national level. Segregation of population according to

the age groups is important in determining the numbers of the different groups in order to determine the necessary policies to address their needs. Table 4 gives a summary of the population of the county by selected age groups and sex.

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age cohort	2009 Census			2018 Projections			2020 Projections			2022 Projections		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	5112	4958	10070	6002	5822	11824	6220	6033	12253	6446	6252	12698
Under 5	25279	24732	50011	29682	29040	58721	30760	30094	60854	31877	31187	63065
Primary Sch	37167	36927	74094	43640	43358	86999	45225	44933	90159	46868	46566	93434
Sec Sch	15914	15928	31842	18686	18702	37388	19364	19381	38746	20068	20085	40153
Youth Popln	46686	50727	97413	54817	59562	114379	56808	61726	118534	58872	63968	122839
Reproductive	83151	89934	173085	97633	105598	203231	101180	109433	210613	104855	113408	218263
Labour force	97714	105173	202887	114733	123491	238223	118900	127976	246877	123219	132625	255844
Aged popln	8777	10680	19457	10306	12540	22846	10680	12996	23676	11068	13468	24536

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Discussed below are the analysis of the different age groups and their implication of county Planning and development:

Under 1 year: based on the 2009 census, County is estimated to have a total of 11,824 infants in the year 2018, whose number is expected to rise to 12,698 by 2022 representing a 7.4 percent increase over the plan period. This calls for special interventions in order to significantly reduce the high infant mortality rate (IMR) which presently stands at 54 deaths per thousand.

Efforts need to be put in place to increase child health care services such as immunization programmes and to enhance maternal health care.

Under 5 years: The population under 5 years are children in need of special care and also includes children in pre-primary education. In 2018, this population is projected to be 58,721 and is expected to increase to 63,065 by year 2022 which represents a 6.9 percent increase over the plan period. This category is entirely dependent on parents and a large amount of the family resources is spent on meeting their basic needs. The under five mortality Rate (UFMR) for the county is unacceptably high at 63.7 deaths per 1000. The plight of the group requires urgent redress. Special programmes to address

health and welfare issues affecting them must be initiated to effectively and significantly reduce the high mortality rate.

6-13 years (Primary): This age group is the Primary School going population. In 2018, this population is projected to be 86,999 and is expected to increase to 93434 towards the end of 2022 representing a 7.4% increase over the plan period. Therefore there is need to expand learning facilities at the existing primary schools as well as construct new schools to cater for the expected increase of the student population. The county has 18 village polytechnics. This number should be increased in order to cater for pupils who do not proceed to high schools after completion of primary education. The existing polytechnics should also be expanded and equipped with the necessary facilities in order to offer quality technical skills.

14-17 years (Secondary): This is the Secondary School age group. The population projection based on 2009 census indicates that this population cohort will be 37388 in 2018. This will gradually increase to about 40,153 by 2022 representing a 7.4% increase over the plan period. The recent Government policy on subsidised secondary education is expected to result to increased enrolment rate. Expansion of physical infrastructure to cater for the increase and improvement of staffing levels will be necessary. In addition, establishment of tertiary institutions offering professional courses will help in improving absorption rates and enhance human resource and skills development in the county.

15-29 years (Youth): In 2018 the youth population is estimated to be 114,379 and is expected to rise to 122,839 by the end of 2022 representing a 7.4% increase over the plan period. This age bracket form 14.8 % of the total population and fall within the dependent age group who are still in school/colleges and is economically dependent. This places a heavy burden on the economically active population that contributes to the economic development and at the same time provides basic needs to the households. The youth category has high potential for productivity and is most at risk and vulnerable. The county needs to direct more resources to provide adequate homecraft centres and vocational training centres and invest in special programmes to create employment opportunities.

15-49 years (Reproductive Age): The columns representing females in Table 3b indicates a population of 89, 934 according to the 2009 census. This female population is projected to increase to 105598 by end of the 2018 and 113,408 by the year 2022 which represents a 7.4% increase over the plan period. The fertility rate is 3.4 against 3.9 for national. The increase in the female reproductive age group requires efforts to be made in the expansion of existing facilities associated with maternal health, child health care and address cultural issues which hinder men from utilizing reproductive health and other related services. Female genital mutilation is still practiced in some areas and long distances to health facilities compound reproductive health issues. There is also need for education and sensitization programmes to impact knowledge on the importance of family planning to both males and females.

15-64 years (Labour Force): This is the most productive group in the county. The 2009 Census put the group population at 202,887 people comprising of 97,714 (51.8%) and 105,173(47.2%) males and females respectively. This labour force is projected to increase to 238,223 in the year 2018 and 255,844 by the year 2022. A large proportion of the labour force is either unskilled or semi-skilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in the county to achieve job creation opportunities. The main challenges for this group include unemployment, underemployment, low education levels, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Agriculture and livestock sub-sectors have high potential for income generation to households in this age group.

65+ years (Aged Population): The above 64 years category is mainly composed of the aged with a large proportion being dependent on the working population. The 2009 census estimates put the population at 19,457 which was 5.33 % of the total population with 10,680 females and 8,777 males. This population is expected to increase to 22846 in 2018 and 24,536 by 2022 representing 7.4% increase over the plan period. Poverty alleviation programmes should aim at providing subsidies and healthcare programmes for the aged population and their dependants.

Table 5: Population Projection by Urban Centre

Urban	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projections)			2020(Projections)			2022(Projections)		
Centres	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chuka	21,266	22,204	43,470	25,006	26,109	51,115	25,922	27,066	52,988	26,873	28,058	54,931
Chogoria	15,850	15,773	31,623	18,637	18,547	37,184	19,321	19,227	38,547	20,029	19,931	39,960
Marimanti	4,196	4,339	8,535	4,934	5,102	10,036	5,115	5,289	10,404	5,302	5,483	10,785
Total	41,312	42,316	83,628	48,577	49,758	98,335	50,358	51,582	101,939	52,204	53,472	105,676

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, Vol. 1A. 2009

Chuka town in Meru South is the largest with a projected population of 51,115 residents in 2018 while Chogoria town in Maara has a projected population of 37,184 in 2018. Marimanti is the only urban centre in Tharaka with a projected population of 10,036 in 2018, and is expected to increase to 10,785 by 2022. All towns serve as Sub County headquarters and this has immensely contributed to their fast growth. Kathwana market centre has been selected as the County headquarters and is expected to grow fast in the coming years. These towns are expected to attract more migrants in search of employment and business opportunities. This will increase pressure on social amenities and other facilities in future.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Population density is largely influenced by the climatic and ecological factors. Areas with good climatic condition and fertile soils will generally have dense populations. The average population density of the County is 150 persons per Km². Table 6 shows population densities of the three constituencies in the county.

Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub County

Constituency	2009 Census		2018 projections		2020 Projections		2022 Projections	
	Population	Density (KM ²)	Population	Density (KM ²)	Population	Density (KM ²)	Population	Density (KM ²)
Tharaka	130098	83	152757	97	158306	101	164056	105
C/Igambang'om	128107	205	150419	241	155883	249	161545	259
Maara	107125	230	125783	270	130352	280	135086	290
Total	365330	137	428959	161	444540	167	460688	173

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Based on the 2009 Census, Maara constituency is the most densely populated with 230 persons per sq. km while Tharaka constituency is the least densely populated with 83 persons per sq. km. As per the 2018 projections, Maara constituency remains to be the

most densely populated. The population distribution can also be shown by indicating the composition of the different sexes in the three constituencies. Population composition according to the different sexes helps to determine the sex ratio. Tables 7 and 8 below show the population distribution by constituency and the population projections.

Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency/Sub County

Constituency	2009 Census			2018 Projections			2020 Projections			2022 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tharaka	62887	67211	130098	73840	78917	152757	76522	81784	158306	79302	84754	164056
C/Igamba	62177	65930	128107	73006	77413	150419	75658	80225	155883	78406	83139	161545
Maara	53387	53738	107125	62685	63097	125783	64962	65389	130352	67322	67765	135086
TOTAL	178451	186879	365330	209531	219427	428959	217142	227398	444540	225030	235658	460688

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Table 8: Population Projections as per the wards

Constituency/Ward	Area	2009 Census		Projected population 2018-2022				
		Population	Density (KM ²)					
				2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tharaka	1,549.5	130098	83	152757	155506	158306	161155	164056
Gatunga	734	25703	40	30180	30723	31276	31839	32412
Chiakaringa	374.7	34679	114	40719	41452	42198	42958	43731
Mukothima	109.8	24273	125	28501	29014	29536	30067	30609
Nkondi	104	15574	150	18286	18616	18951	19292	19639
Marimanti	227	29867	100	35069	35700	36343	36997	37663
C/Igambang'ombe	624	128107	205	150419	153127	155883	158689	161545
Igambang'ombe	211	30160	143	35413	36050	36699	37360	38032
Karingani	29	23141	798	27171	27660	28158	28665	29181
Mugwe	44	24185	547	28397	28908	29429	29958	30498
Magumoni	64	36498	569	42855	43626	44411	45211	46025
Mariani	97	14123	146	16583	16881	17185	17494	17809
Mt. Kenya Forest	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maara	465.3	107125	230	125783	128047	130352	132698	135086
Mitheru	33	15309	464	17975	18299	18628	18964	19305
Mwimbi	104.3	22935	218	26930	27414	27908	28410	28921
Muthambi	50	19373	380	22747	23157	23573	23998	24430
Ganga	37	17514	473	20564	20935	21311	21695	22085
Chogoria	57	31967	561	37535	38210	38898	39598	40311
Mt. Kenya Forest	184	27	0	32	32	33	33	34
Total	2638.8	623533	137	428959	436680	444540	452542	460688

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

1.5.3 Population of Persons with Disabilities

Table 9: People living with disabilities by type and sex

	visual	Hearing	speech	Physical/ Self-care	Mental	Other	None	Total
Male	1505	1388	622	1972	1115	325	170943	177870
Female	2056	1598	544	2163	850	424	178785	186420
Total	3561	2986	1166	4135	1965	749	349728	364290

The type of disability and sex classification is adopted from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

1.6 Human Development Approach

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development based on the basic factors of a long and healthy life, the acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured using the following indicators: Life expectancy at birth; adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, and secondary and tertiary levels; and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power. Table 10 illustrate the data collected for key indicators at the national and county levels.

Table 10: Human Development Index at National and County Levels

	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Adult Literacy (%)	School Enrolment (%)	GDP (%)	HDI (%)
National	56.6	71.4	70.5	0.4447	0.5608
County	63.7	69.75	78.1	0.3882	0.5533

Source: KNBS, Population and Housing Census, 2009

Life expectancy for the county is 63.7 years compared to 56.6 years at the national level. The county literacy rate stands at 69.75% and the enrolment rate at 78.1% compared to the national rates at 71.4 and 70.5% respectively. The HDI for Tharaka Nithi County mean score index is approximately 0.5533 compared with the national index at 0.5608. An analysis poverty incidence by wards as depicted in table 11 below indicates that poverty incidence ranges between 0 per cent and 85 per cent with Ganga and Mitheru wards having the least poverty incidence of less than 15 per cent while Gatunga has the highest of between 21-31 per cent.

Table 11: Poverty incidence by wards

Wards	Poverty incidence (%)	Poverty gap (%)
Ganga	<15	3-4
Chogoria	16-29	5-7
Mwimbi	16-29	5-7
Muthambi	<15	5-7
Mitheru	16-29	3-4
Karingani	16-29	8-12
Magumoni	<15	5-7
Mugwe	30-43	5-7
Mariani	30-43	8-12
Igambangome	44-57	8-12
Chiakariga	58-71	13-20
Marimanti	58-71	13-20
Nkondi	44-57	8-12
Mukothima	58-71	13-20
Gatunga	72-85	21-31

1.7 Infrastructure Development

1.7.1 Roads, Rail Network, Ports and Jetties, Airports and Airstrips

Infrastructure plays a major role in development as they open up the area for other activities and links the county with other counties. The county has a total road network of 1670Km of which 630Km is classified network, and 1040 is unclassified network. The county has only 61Km of bitumen road. These include the 32Km of road B6 along Thuchi-Nkubu road from Kathageri-Chuka-Chogoria to Keria, 18 Km along Ishiara-Kathwana-Chiakariga (Mate road), Five (5) Km on E789 (Chiakariga-Marimanti), 4.8Km on D474 (Chogoria-Maara), and 1.2 on D471 (Kibugua). National Government is in process of upgrading Chuka-Kareni Road and Chiakariga-Marimanti-Ura Gate road to bitumen standards. Gravel surface covers 36.4Km while the rest is earth surface. The other roads consist of a maintainable road network covering 808Km in Tharaka and 402Km in Maara and Chuka/Igambang'ombe Sub County's. There are no Ports and Jetties, Airports, Airstrips or Rail Network in the county.

1.7.2 Information, Communication Technology

Information communication technology consists of post offices, mobile telephony, landline, fibre optic cables, radio and television and Huduma centres. The County generally has good mobile phone coverage with Safaricom, Equitel, Airtel and Telkom networks available. Some areas especially in Tharaka constituency have poor mobile network coverage because of the hilly terrain. It is estimated that over 70% of the

population own mobile phones. Internet connectivity is mainly available in urban centers. However a higher population is estimated to have access to internet through mobile phones. County Headquarter is installed with WAN and LAN, and sub county offices are installed with WAN. There is also an operational county website, (www.tharakanithi.go.ke).

Fibre connection is extended from Chuka town to Kathwana (County HQ) through a wireless connection. There is an ICT learning institution in the county, that is, Chuka University which boosts ICT skills and knowledge. There is one Huduma centre situated in Chuka town where residents get national and county services.

Mobile telephones have enabled people to exercise flexibility in communication and this has led to stalled growth of landline connections and post office services .We have over ten licensed private courier services, among them Wells Fargo, G4S and a number of public service vehicle couriers such as Unique Shuttle, Mark One Shuttle, KenSilver Bus Service, Meru Nissan Shuttle and Neno Shuttle.

There are several cybers in the county that help in internet services. Majority of community members rely on radio as the major source of information, where there are over three vernacular radio stations which are most listened to, while television and newspapers are used mainly in the urban areas

1.7.3 Energy Access

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), 2013 Report, the main sources of energy in the county are firewood, paraffin, charcoal and solar. There is an increase in usage of electricity especially by health and education institutions. For the institutions that do not have access to electricity, some use solar energy. The rural electrification program by the National Government has been implemented in many trading centres and homes in the county. Investment in alternative renewable energy sources will enhance reliability of power supply.

From the KNBS Report, on energy and lighting; just 1% of residents in Tharaka Nithi County use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2% use paraffin; 89% use firewood and

8% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel. Only 8% of residents in Tharaka Nithi County use electricity as their main source of lighting but based on the current situation, the statistics have gone up and consequently, use of lanterns, tin lamps and wood fuel has decreased. In Tharaka Nithi County there are about 1,408 public facilities out of which 1,018 (72%) public facilities are electrified; leaving a balance of 390 (28%) public facilities yet to get electricity.

1.7.4 Housing

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 recognizes the right to adequate housing as an important component of the right to adequate standard of living. In Tharaka Nithi County, 33% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 66% have earth floors. Less than 1% has wood floors and more than 1% has tiles according to KNBS 2013 Report.

Most houses in rural areas are mud-walled or wooden with earth or cement floors. In urban centres houses are mainly made of stones with corrugated iron sheets for roofing. The level of housing in the market centres and the main urban areas has recently improved owing to increased institutional developments, administrative areas and increased level of business. The growth of tertiary institutions has also contributed to the demand for decent housing to accommodate the high number of students, lecturers and other staff. The readily availability of sand, hard-core and other building materials especially in Tharaka and Igambang'ombe areas make the cost of construction relatively low.

1.8 Land and Land Use

1.8.1 Land ownership categories/ classification

There are three main land ownership categories within the county. These are;

- 1) Private
- 2) Public
- 3) Community

1.8.1.1 Private Land

This refers to land that is held in freehold or leasehold tenure. This is as articulated in Article 64 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

a) Freehold

This is the most common tenure of land within the county and translates to more than 85% of all the registered land within the county. This is land mostly put into agricultural use.

b) Leasehold

This type of tenure is mostly found in urban areas within the county. It is restricted to areas that were left for towns and trading centres. This accounts for less than 5% of the land within the registered areas.

1.8.1.2 Public Land

This category refers to land that is put into public purpose and utility use. It's identified as areas where the use is for common public interest as articulated in Article 62 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The County has an estimated 5% of registered land set aside as public land.

1.8.1.3 Community Land

This category relates to land that is held by community groups or by communities for public interests as enshrined in Article 63 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. This accounts for quite a small fraction of land within the registered areas and is also found mainly in un-adjudicated areas of the County.

1.8.2 Mean Holding Size

The major land use in the county is mainly agricultural activities. Other uses include residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, educational, public purpose and public utility, and forest conservation. A majority of the county residents are small scale farmers with an average of 2.9 hectares mostly used for food and cash crop farming. Large scale farmers own an average of 6.7 hectares. The mean holding size in the county therefore is 4.8 hectares.

1.8.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The total number of registered parcels from both the adjudication process and subdivisions and title deeds issued in the entire county are 127,533 (Source, County Land Registrar- November 2017). Seventy percent (70 %) of land in the lower part of the county, Tharaka constituency and Igambang'ombe Ward of Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituency, is adjudicated. The remaining 30 % of the land is still being adjudicated by the National Government. A third of residents in these areas are yet to receive title deeds with only 62.1% of the land owners having title deeds. The upper part of the county which lies in Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara constituencies has 75% of land successfully adjudicated. The main problem of the adjudication process is low funding.

1.8.4 Incidence of Landlessness

This mainly refers to residents who lack legal land ownership documents on the land they occupy or utilise within the county. The slow adjudication of land, boundary disputes and conflict over grazing land has a source of uncertainty of land ownership rights. The squatter problem is a major challenge which has been a major source of conflict with neighbouring communities. Many people wait for several years to get legal ownership documents for their property. A number of Chuka residents live without proper housing due to poor urban planning and management. Chuka town has one major informal settlement confined to one area referred to as "Moi Girls" which falls on freehold Land.

1.9 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.9.1 Wage Earners

The number of people on wage employment is estimated to be 9,188. Wage employment contributes approximately 10% of the total household income. These are people working for the public institutions and private organizations such as county government, schools, hospitals, financial institutions, PBOs and retail shops.

1.9.2 Self Employed

A huge percentage of the county population is self-employed with several established businesses in the town centres. Majority of the people in the rural areas engage in livestock and crop farming, private businesses and other forms of income generating

activities. In the county's urban centres mobile phone banking is on the rise and therefore such businesses are on the rise. The productivity level of tea, coffee, bananas, beans and maize is high in the upper zone of the county while the productivity of green grams, millet, sorghum and peas is high in the lower zone of the county.

The County has a lot of untapped potential in economic activities such as trade and tourism. Notably, wholesale and retail trade are predominant economic engagement both in the urban and village centres. With the advent of youth and women fund at the county, people have been in the forefront in coming up with proposals in order to access capital to initiate trade activities. However, a majority of new entrepreneurs lack the required skills to undertake business ventures.

1.9.3 Labour Force

According to the 2009 census, Tharaka Nithi County has 202,887 (55.5%) people in the labour force category. A majority of these people are concentrated in the urban areas. Most people work in government offices, businesses and farming. However, some of these people are unemployed, underemployed or in wrong careers. More so, the 2009 population and housing census covered work for pay by level of education. The key variables include: family business, family agricultural holdings, intern/volunteer, retired/homemaker, fulltime student, incapacitated and no work are tabulated and presented in table 12 below:

Table 12: Overall Employment by Education Levels in Tharaka Nithi County

Education Level	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Total	18.2	10.7	48.7	0.7	6.7	11.5	0.5	3.0	202,887
None	12.7	10.0	60.7	1.8	8.5	0.5	2.1	3.9	15,512
Primary	15.1	10.7	55.1	0.5	6.9	8.6	0.4	2.7	118,084
Secondary	25.0	10.9	34.6	0.8	5.8	19.3	0.2	3.4	66,839

1.9.4 Under Employment and Unemployment Levels

According to 2009 census, the county's unemployment rate is 63%. On the under employment, that is, a situation in which a worker is employed, but not in the desired capacity, whether in terms of compensation, hours, or level of skill and experience; the level is 7.8% (Kenya Economic Report 2013 by KIPPRA). A majority of this group are

youth who have completed their education but unable to access employment. Most of these young people abuse alcohol and other drugs. As a result, there is high insecurity in the county. The young people should be sensitized on available resources in the county offered by the government. These government initiatives include the Youth-Women Revolving Loan Funds and other small and micro enterprises funds. Such funds would give them capital to start income generating activities.

1.10 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.10.1 Irrigation potential

The county has a high irrigation potential. There is a high demand for irrigation water due to unreliable rains hence efforts to increase the irrigation water supply for the irrigation schemes.

1.10.2 Irrigation schemes (small/ large scale)

The major irrigation schemes in the county include Muringa Banana, Kibung'a-Kakimiki, Kiaga, Nguuru Gakirwe, Turima Tweru, Rwatha Karethani, Kithigiri-Kamantungu, Mbogoni, Jasho Igamatundu and Mugummango among others.

1.11 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.11.1 Main Crops Produced

The main occupation of the people in the county is agriculture, which include crop and livestock production. The main food crops include; maize, beans, cowpeas, sorghum, green grams, millet, pigeon peas, and bananas. The cash crops include tea and coffee grown mainly in Maara and Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituencies. However, farmers from Tharaka grow green grams and sorghum as a food and cash crop.

1.11.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

An estimated 80% of the county population is engaged in agricultural activities. Approximately 43,799 hectares is under food crops while cash crops cover 14,839 hectares. Crop farming is mainly rainfall dependent and is therefore characterized by frequent crop failures especially in Tharaka areas. Improved infrastructural support service is required to increase agricultural output. Access to high yielding drought tolerant crops and the provision of subsidized agricultural inputs can enhance productivity in the agricultural sector.



Picture 2: A Tea Farm in Chuka, Tharaka Nithi County

1.11.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average size of small-scale farms is 2.9 ha and 6.7 ha for large-scale farms. Maximum utilization of natural resources available in the county, use of modern technologies and innovations will ensure higher crop yields for the county.

1.11.4 Main Storage Facilities

The county experiences post-harvest losses up to 30% due to poor storage facilities and post-harvest handling, for cereals and legumes, the losses are higher for horticulture produce. This leads to loss of income occasioned by the post-harvest losses and also sales at low prices due to lack of adequate storage facilities. The main storage facilities are traditional granaries, farmhouses and market stalls. It is important to capacity build farmers on how to establish and maintain proper storage facilities. The traditional granaries at the community level need to be improved as well as investing more in community grain stores.

However, with combined effort of both National and County government modern storage facilities have been established at Mitheru and Mukuuni while two others are being proposed at Marimanti and Mukothima. This will boost cereals and grain handling thus significantly reducing post-harvest losses. Horticulture is highly perishable. To

promote productivity by avoiding post-harvest losses, there is need to invest in a modern cooling facility along the horticulture priority value chains.

1.11.5 Agricultural extension, training, research and information services

There is no available training Institution within Tharaka Nithi. The county depends on Kaguru Agricultural Training Centre based at Nkubu, Meru County. There is need to develop one ATC within the County.

1.11.6 Main Livestock Breeds and Facilities

Livestock keeping is one of the main sources of livelihood for the residents of Tharaka Nithi County. The main livestock in the county include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits and beekeeping. Cattle breeds kept include Friesian, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Jersey and their crosses while borans, sahiwal, zebus and crosses are kept in the lower areas. Milk marketing is a major income earner for the Tharaka Nithi residents especially Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara. The County is a major producer of dairy goats and dairy goat milk where Toggenburg dairy goats and their crosses are kept. Meat goats kept include the Galla goats and other indigenous breeds. Poultry kept include chicken- both exotic and indigenous, ducks, turkeys, geese, quails and doves. Keeping of improved indigenous chicken breeds such as kuroiler, rainbow rooster and Kenbro has been on the increase. Other animals kept in the county include pets (dogs and cats) and donkeys. Value addition on livestock products and improved access to improved breeding stocks is crucial for farmers to reap maximum benefit from livestock enterprises.

1.11.7 Ranching

Though there are no ranches in the County, the Marimanti sheep and goats' station serves as a breeding station for Galla goats.

1.11.8 Apiculture (bee keeping)

The Mount Kenya forest, wide rangelands and vegetation cover is suitable for honey production, which is mainly marketed locally in raw form though there is little refining value addition. The construction of the honey refineries within the County will improve access to markets and value addition.

1.12 Oil and Other Mineral Resources

1.12.1 Mineral and Oil potential

Although no detailed mineral exploitation has been conducted in the county, there is a bit of small scale mining activities going on that include: key minerals being Gemstones (Beryl aquamarine, Corundum sapphire, Corundum garnet); industrial minerals (Iron deposit, Copper ore, Felspar, Quartz); and common minerals (Sand, Building stones, Ballast rocks). It is worth noting that sand and building bricks are the most common minerals being exploited.

1.12.2 On-Going Mining and Extraction Activities

In Tharaka constituency, sand harvesting is over exploited although traditional methods of harvesting are used. Extreme exploitation of this resource has led to serious environmental degradation with serious threats to soil erosion. There is need to carrying out an environmental impact assessment before exploitation of the available resources. Mining of building bricks and ballast also needs to be well regulated.

The exploration of iron ore is on-going and this is expected to bring fortunes to the county. In the recent years, mining of iron ore has been undertaken on a small scale by prospectors. Though this has not been exploited, an iron belt exists in the county and exploration should be undertaken to establish its usefulness. The exploitation of building stone (quarry at Kamutiria in Igambang'ombe) is on-going.

1.13 Tourism and Wildlife

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions and Activities

The tourism sub-sector has a great tourist infrastructure potential and provides a large resource base for the County. The County has features that promote tourism including mountains, hills (Kijege hills and Gikingo hills among others), water falls (along Nithi, Thuci, Maara, Kathita, Thanantu and Tana Rivers), and expansive landscapes, variety of wildlife, diverse culture and agro-tourism. The main attractions include expansive landscape of great scenic beauty, rich botanic, wildlife diversity and mountain climbing, cultural sites and the Tana River Basin.

Major activities include trekking, cultural exchange visits, film production and site seeing on the magnificent scenery of Mt. Kenya, Meru National park and several waterfalls. Mountain climbing and water sport tourism takes place in Tana River basin. Other recreational facilities are available in Chuka, Chogoria and Marimanti.

1.13.2 Classified / Major Hotels

Kinondoni Sales Service Lodge located in Chogoria is the only County-owned hotel. It is situated near Mt. Kenya forest and has a bed capacity of 40. Other Hotels include Transit Motel, Legacy Hotel, Baobab Hotel, Godka Hotel, Hillside, Orient, Iizlo, Kilimo Talii, Homelodge, Five in one, Comfort inn, Riverside, Belan, Snow peak, Runda - Mukothima, Sammerton with bed capacities below 100 pax. Other hotels are also coming up in the county. The county has got one eco-lodge: Kajuki eco-lodge. More hotels need to be established to meet the increasing number of tourists visiting the area.

1.13.3 Main Wildlife

Wild animals are found in Mt. Kenya and other small forests in the county. Some of the major wildlife found in the county include: elephants, hyraxes, mongoose, duiker, mole rat, bushbucks, water bucks, elands, buffalos, leopard, bongo, hyenas, over 150 species of birds and over 50 species of reptiles. There are instances of human wildlife conflicts especially during the dry season when human/wildlife move in search of pasture and water. Monkeys and elephants destroy crops in farms leading to heavy losses to farmers. Leopards and hyenas eat livestock and in some instances, human life has been lost. Although KWS has been compensating farmers, the compensation is too little or sometimes comes when it is too late. In other instances the communities are not aware of the compensation policy.

1.13.4 Wildlife Conservation Areas

Mt. Kenya is the main tourist attraction in the county which comprises of Mt Kenya National Park and forest reserve that is partly in the county. The County borders Meru National Park, which provides high potential of tourism activities yet little tourist activities take place in the adjacent areas. The park can be accessed through Ura gate which is the shortest route to Meru National Park.

1.13.5 Total Number of Tourists Visiting Attraction Sites Annually

The total visitation to Kinondoni Lodge is approximately 500 tourists annually.

1.14 Industry and Trade

1.14.1 Markets

There are 4 Urban Centres, 10 Trading Centres and 92 Market centres. 47 markets have been constructed with overhead sheds, perimeter walls and sanitary blocks. There is high rural-urban migration with the total urban population of 91504 being found mainly in Chuka, Marimanti and Chogoria. Chuka and Chogoria are situated along the main Nairobi–Meru highway; the towns are endowed with developed infrastructure in terms of transport, and other social amenities like hospitals, schools, and banking facilities. The settlement patterns are highly influenced by two major livelihood zones; farming zone in the rural areas and business zone along the trading centers. The county has only 2 planned urban centers, all other urban, trading and market centers lack proper and approved physical development plans. This has led to poor urban development and probable rise of informal settlements. It also attributes to a low revenue base hence low service delivery and lack of proper enforcement

The urban self -employment is 15% (6948). The UN Habitat standards and classification of informal settlements place many of the households in the informal settlements category with a negligible number of slum dwellings. None of the urban areas has a sewerage system. However, many small trade centres are developing rapidly due to enhanced business activities that are creating backward and forward linkages. Most centres have specific open air markets that allow traders to move across centres. The growth of some markets is curtailed by lack of infrastructure. Solid waste management is weak with inadequate facilities and untrained personnel. There are on-going programs to rehabilitate degraded and abandoned solid waste sites.

1.14.2 Industrial Parks

There is a proposal to establish two Jua Kali sheds in the county, one at Marimanti and the other one at Chuka.

1.14.3 Major Industries

The most common industries in the county are those processing agricultural products especially tea and coffee. The County has one tea factory “Weru Tea Factory” and one coffee mill “Tharaka Nithi Coffee Mill”, and an on-going banana processing and value addition factory at Mutindwa.

1.14.4 Types and Number of Businesses

Generally there are two types of businesses at Tharaka Nithi County, wholesale and retail type. According to 2014 KNBS data, the county had 1572 licensed retailers and 57 licensed wholesalers.

1.14.5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)

The leading micro-finance institutions in the County are *Faulu* Kenya, Bimas and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). The growth of micro finance institutions is gaining momentum in Tharaka due to lack of reliable commercial banks and need to access small business loans. There are several established SACCOs which serve different segments of the population like farmers, teachers and civil servants. These include Transnation SACCO, Southern Star SACCO, Centenary SACCO, County SACCO, Thamani SACCO, Solution SACCO, and Ndosha SACCO. The County has no insurance firms with established branches but has several agents working in the area.

1.15 The Blue Economy

1.15.1 Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced and Landing Sites

Fish farming is the most common fishery activity in the county though capture fisheries is also pronounced in the lower zones. Fish products value addition; marketing and quality enhancement is gaining momentum in the county following increasing fish output since the inception of economic stimulus programme in the year 2009/2010. The presence of many rivers in the county creates a big potential for aquaculture development and river-line capture. The cold climate in the Mt. Kenya Ecozone is suitable for trout development and the department has invested a lot in Kinondoni Trout Farm and hatchery, which is located at the Moor land zone of the county to exploit this potential for recreational and cold water fisheries. This also promotes fishing activities within the rivers. There are no designated fish landing sites though the

Department of fisheries has been encouraging those doing capture fisheries in rivers, dam and reservoirs to form organized groups in designated units for the purpose transacting their fisheries business. This would make it easier for them to benefit from any possible support. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has been supporting farmers in the County to establish fishponds; over 1000 farmers have benefited with initiatives.

The main types of fish produced in the county are catfish, eel fish, trout and tilapia while the Carp, black bass and labeo are found in small quantities in the riverline capture of the lowland zones of the county.

1.16 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.16.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The forest cover in the county is gradually improving due to interventions by government agencies to improve gazetted and non-gazetted forest through tree planting and nurturing programmes. The county has established 5 tree nurseries where trees are produced and distributed to farmers and institutions for planting purposes. The forest cover is at 19.4% which surpasses the 10% as indicated in the 2010 Kenyan Constitution. The main indigenous forest is found in Mt. Kenya in the upper zone constitutes of Chogoria and Chuka forest station and other small forests are found in the lower parts especially on gazetted hills. The size of gazetted forests stands at 44,617 ha and 3,344 ha for non-gazetted forests. However, the efforts to increase the forest cover is being hindered by the inadequate effort from the agencies and communities to nurture trees with many being left to dry after planting, over reliance on forest products by farmers for their income, poor farming technique i.e. slash and burn methods and shift cultivation by farmers encroaching on hilly areas in search of fertile farming lands.

1.16.2 Main Forest Products

The main products from both the gazetted and non-gazetted forests in Tharaka-Nithi County are; timber, firewood, poles, charcoal, herbs, fodder, beeswax, honey, wild fruits . Some of the activities that are undertaken are not sustainable and it is important to introduce measures that will curb destructive use of resources which among others

includes ensuring people in the county have income generating activities that can ensure sustainable development.

1.16.3 Agro-forestry

The ministry of environment has rolled out project on farm and dry land rural forest extension. The farmers are therefore advised to integrate tree planting activities on their farms to help/support in fighting against climate change, increase tree cover percentage and improve food security

1.16.4 Value Chain Development of Forestry Products

The Ministry of Forest and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) have been in the forefront in training the Tharaka Nithi Community on the importance of maintaining forest by introducing programmes on non-wood forest products/implement on nature based enterprise. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are involved in development activities among them tree planting and establishment of tree nurseries. Tree seedlings are mainly sold to farmers in the county. Other groups have initiated bee-farming activities in the forests and promotion of basket weaving. The bee farmers maintain the forests by planting trees and ensuring that trees are not cut. This ensures that the bees have sufficient nectar. The farmers get economic benefits from these activities resulting in high motivation to establish new forests and protect existing forests in the county. There are other activities that help farmers improve their living standards and reduce poverty while increasing income in their families' i.e. chicken and rabbit rearing as well as introduction of smart agriculture (kitchen garden).

1.17 Financial Services

1.17.1. Number of banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Mobile Money Agents and SACCOs with FOSAs

The County has a good network of financial institutions. There are five major banks within the county which includes Co-operative Bank, Post Bank, Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank and K-Rep bank. Agency banking has been gaining popularity with the introduction of KCB *Mtaani*, Equity banking Agent and Co-op *Jirani* facilities. The leading micro-finance institutions in the County are *Faulu* Kenya and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). Mobile Money transfer services especially *Mpesa* are accessible to many people who have no access to formal banking services. The county has several

established SACCOs which serve different segments of the population like farmers, teachers and civil servants. These SACCOs are Transnation, Sothern Star, Ndosha, Solution, Centenary, County, Thamani and Winners.

1.17.2 Distribution /Coverage of Financial Services by Sub-County

Chuka Sub-county has the following 5 banks: Co-operative Bank, Post Bank, Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank and K-Rep bank. Chogoria town in Maara Sub-county has the Kenya Commercial bank, Co-operative bank and Equity bank. Tharaka and Igambang'ombe sub-counties have no established banks; however, Co-operative and Equity Banks provide mobile banking services at Marimanti and Kathwana respectively. Agency banking has been gaining popularity with the introduction of KCB *Mtaani*, Equity banking Agent and Co-op *Jirani* facilities. Mobile Money transfer services especially *Mpesa* are accessible to many people who have no access to formal banking services.

The leading micro-finance institutions in the County are *Faulu* Kenya and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). The growth of micro finance institutions is gaining momentum in Tharaka due to lack of reliable commercial banks and need to access small business loans. There are several established SACCOs which serve different segments of the population like farmers, teachers and civil servants. These include Transnation SACCO, Sothern Star, Ndosha SACCO (Magutuni, Chogoria), Solution SACCO (Kathwana, Chuka, Marimanti) Centenary SACCO, County SACCO, Thamani SACCO and Winners SACCO. The County has no insurance firms with established branches but has several insurance agents working in the area.

1.18 Environment and Climate Change

The County's economic growth depends on agriculture, tourism and water resources therefore there is great need to manage and sustain the environment and natural resource base. However, Tharaka Nithi County faces many environment challenges that include deforestation, soil erosion, and land degradation.

1.18.1 Major Degraded Areas / Hotspots and Major Contributions to Environmental Degradation

The forests have been encroached by human settlements with the intent to either farm or exploit some of the forest resources thus aggravating the degradation of the environment. Three gazetted forests and un-gazetted forests in the southern part of the county are under the trusteeship of the County Government. Some of the activities that pose risk to the environment include; farming on hill side, illegal /massive grazing on gazetted and non- gazetted hills, charcoal burning, sand harvesting and quarrying. Some of the major degraded areas in the county are;- Tharaka constituency and part of Chuka Igamba'ombe areas which needs attention for conservation and rehabilitation purposes (Kamuthetu Hills, Kairini Hills, Njuguni /Kiera Hills, Kierera Hills, Kiuguni Hills, Gikingo Hills, parts of Kathwana/Kajuki general farm areas, farms in Chiakariga ward , Marimanti ward, Gatunga ward and Kamaindi locations. To divert the attention of communities from depleting the existing forests, commercial forest farming has been introduced. This is expected to replenish the forestry cover while at the same time improving household income.

1.18.2 Environmental Threats

The effects of environmental degradation in the county include water pollution and water scarcity. A large percentage of the population in Tharaka Nithi County has no access to clean drinking water. Solid and hazardous wastes cause spread of diseases due to uncollected garbage and blocked drainage systems. Wastes affect productivity through the pollution of groundwater resources. Soil degradation is evident in the county and it has increased the risks of productivity losses. Deforestation has contributed to death and disease because of flooding that results from deforestation.

1.18.3 High Spatial and Temporal Variability of Rainfall

Changes in seasonal and annual rainfall patterns and hydrological regimes impact on water resources for Agriculture and domestic use especially for semi-arid areas.

1.18.4 Change in Water Levels or Glacier

Change in water levels in the county has been experienced during dry spell where the flow of water quantity is low. This has been caused by illegal human activities such as

farming along the river banks, illegal water obstruction up stream, over reliance on surface water among other activities.

1.18.5 Solid Waste Management Facilities

The ministry of environment has prioritized on establishment of proper solid waste management facility. The dumpsite has been identified at Igambang'ombe in Kithangani location where the waste can be disposed recycled and reused.

1.19 Water and Sanitation

The county is well endowed with both ground water and surface water available through numerous rivers originating from Mt. Kenya forest. In the drier parts of the county; boreholes, water pans, earth dams and shallow wells provide water for the community. It is important to increase the availability of water to the community through increasing reservoirs for rainwater harvesting, sinking of more boreholes while rehabilitating the existing ones. It is also important to capacity build the community on operation and maintenance of community water project for sustainability. This is economical for smaller concentration of population.

During the dry months of the year there is a lot of water abstraction upstream, thus, priority should be geared towards construction of water and soil conservation structures in the upper catchment areas of the rivers, otherwise the flow of the river downstream will be seriously curtailed.

1.19.1 Water Resources

A majority of the county population access water from rivers, wells, springs, dams and boreholes. A number of households, mostly in the county's urban areas, have piped water. Over 50% of the population take 15 minutes to 1 hour to access water from the source with over 23% of the county population spending over one hour to access water. This clearly shows that the population is about 5 kilometres away from water sources. This calls for implementation of more water projects in order to address the needs of the marginalised areas.

1.19.2 Water Supply Schemes

The Tana Water Service Board, Water Resource Users' Association (WRUAs) through the Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project (UTaNRMP) and the Nithi Water and Sanitation Company (NIWASCO) are the main water developers and suppliers schemes in the County. Most of water projects are started through community initiative supported by donors and the government. Major water supply schemes are Murugi Mugumango, Muthambi 4k, Kamwene, Mutonga-Gituma, Kibung'a-Kakimiki, Kathwana, Chuka and Chogoria schemes, Ura-Kathangacini, Kamutiria-Kajuki among others.

1.19.3 Water Sources and Access

A majority of the county population access water from rivers, wells, springs, dams and boreholes. A number of households, mostly in the county's urban areas, have piped water. Over 50% of the population take 15 minutes to 1 hour to access water from the source this includes Maara and upper part of Chuka Igambangombe sub-counties with over 23% of the county population spending over one hour to access water mostly in lower of Chuka Igambangombe, Tharaka north and south sub counties. This clearly shows that the population is about 5 kilometres away from water sources. This calls for implementation of more water projects in order to address the needs of the marginalised areas.

1.19.4 Water Management

Water Service Trust Fund (WSTF) is a state corporation established under the Water Act (2002) with mandate to assist in financing and provision of water service to areas in Kenya with inadequate water supply. The Upper Tana Natural Resources Management Project (UTaNRMP) under international Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) programme has been targeting six counties in Upper Tana region Tharaka Nithi being one of them. Under the programme the WSTF is the funding instrument for grants to communities.

1.19.5 Sanitation

Over 87.7% of the county population uses pit latrines. Most farmers, who form majority of the population in the county, use farms for waste disposal. Those in urban areas make use of garbage pits. Sanitation coverage is 76%. To improve in public health and welfare, there is need to secure exhausters and construct more receptacle tanks in urban areas. This will improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the

proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

1.20 Health Access and Nutrition

1.20.1 Health Access

Table 13: Health Care Facilities

THARAKA NITHI COUNTY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES SUMMARY 2016/17					
Sub-County	GOK	Mission	NGO	Private	Total
Chuka Summary					
Hosp	1	1	0	1	3
Health/c	2	2	0	0	4
Disp	14	4	0	0	18
Medical clinic	0	0	1	16	17
Sub Total	17	7	1	17	42
Igambang'ombe Summary					
Hosp	0	0	0	0	0
Health/c	1	0	0	0	1
Disp	13	1	0	0	14
Medical clinic	0	0	0	1	1
Sub Total	14	1	0	1	16
Mwimbi Summary					
Hosp	1	1	0	0	2
Health/c	4	0	0	0	4
Disp	13	4	1	0	18
Medical clinic	0	0	0	8	8
Sub Total	18	5	1	8	32
Muthambi Summary					
Hosp	0	0	0	0	0
Health/c	2	0	0	0	2
Disp	14	0	0	0	14
Medical clinic	0	0	0	1	1
Sub Total	16	0	0	1	17
Tharaka North Summary					
Hosp	0	0	0	0	0
Health/c	2	1	0	0	3
Disp	8	1	0	0	9
Medical clinic	0	0	0	3	3
Sub Total	10	2	0	3	15
Tharaka South Summary					
Hosp	2	1	0	0	3
Health/c	3	1	0	0	4

Disp	16	2	0	0	18
Medical clinic	0	0	0	2	2
Sub Total	21	4	0	2	27
Tharaka Nithi County					
Hosp	4	3	0	1	8
Health/c	14	4	0	0	18
Disp	78	12	1	0	91
Medical clinic	0	0	1	31	32
Total	96	19	2	32	149

NB: Facilities -2013 =112, an increase of 37 health facilities

Table 14: Health Personnel and their Distribution by Sub County

SNO.		CHUKA	IGAMBANG'OMBE	MUTHAMBI	MWIMBI	THARAKA NORTH	THARAKA SOUTH	COUNTY HQS	TOTALS
1	Accountants	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
2	Biomedical Engineers	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	6
3	CHEWs	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
4	Clerical Officers	21	6	4	9	3	16	0	59
5	Clinical Officers	48	10	6	24	6	30	1	125
6	Community Oral Health Officers	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
7	Cook	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Dental Officers	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
9	Dental Technologists	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
10	Drivers	6	1	2	3	2	9	3	26
11	Health Administrative Officers	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	6
12	Health Records Staff	7	1	1	5	2	2	1	19
13	House keeping Assist.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
14	HTC	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
15	Human resource Management Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	Medical Lab Staff	34	12	5	17	10	21	1	100
17	Medical Officers	23	0	1	7	1	6	1	39
18	Medical Social Workers	6	0	1	3	0	2	0	12
19	Medical Specialists (Consultants)	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
20	Mortuary Attendant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21	Nurses	232	38	35	130	48	120	1	604
22	Nutrition Staff	5	2	2	2	1	2	0	14
23	Occupation Therapists	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
24	Orthopaedic Technologists	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
25	Pharmaceutical Technologists	8	2	3	6	4	11	0	34
26	Pharmacists	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	11
27	Physiotherapists	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
28	Plaster Technician	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29	Psychologist	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	Public Health Staff	16	4	4	10	10	17	1	62
31	Radiographers	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
32	Records Officer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
33	Secretaries (Office Admin Staff)	6	0	1	4	0	2	1	14
34	Supply Chain (Procurement Staff)	4	1	1	2	1	2	0	11
35	Support Staff	94	16	21	87	2	75	1	296
36	Theatre Assistant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		565	95	88	319	91	330	16	1504

County Data, Nov 2017

1.20.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

Table 15: Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

Diseases		Tharaka Nithi County	Contribution (%)
1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	133294	21.6%
2	Other Dis. Of Respiratory System	107381	17.4%
3	Disease of the skin	63738	10.3%
4	Arthritis, Joint pains etc.	51771	8.4%
5	Intestinal worms	42159	6.8%
	Others	219801	35.5%
TOTAL		618144	100%

1.20.3 Nutritional Status

Table 16: Nutritional Status

Nutritional Status	Prevalence of stunting	22.00%
	Prevalence of severe stunting	5.10%
	Prevalence of underweight	9.10%
	Prevalence of severe underweight	1.80%
	Prevalence of global malnutrition	3.20%
	Prevalence of global malnutrition	2.30%
	Prevalence of severe malnutrition	0.30%

1.20.4 Immunization Coverage

Table 17: Immunization Coverage

Child Health	Immunization	
	BCG Coverage	49.90%
	DPT/Hep+HiB1 Coverage	72.10%
	DPT/Hep+HiB3 Coverage	67.60%
	Proportion of <1yr child vaccinated against Measles and Rubella	62.40%
	Proportion of children under one year who are fully immunized	57%
	Deworming and Vit A	
	Deworming at least once	46.90%
	Deworming At least twice	14.90%
	Vitamin A: 6-11 months Once	72.20%
	Vitamin A: 12-59 At least once	71.00%
	Vitamin A: 12-59 at least twice	34.40%

1.20.5 Maternal Health Care

Table 18: Maternal Health Care

Maternal Health	Ante Natal Care	
	Proportion of pregnant women attending 4 ANC visits	39.80%
	Proportion of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit during pregnancy	62.20%
	Deliveries	
	Delivery by Skilled attendant Coverage	44.60%

1.20.6 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

Table 19: Access to Family Planning Services

Family Planning	WRA receiving FP commodities Coverage	58.70%
	Family Planning New Cases	19355
	Family Planning Revisits	41898
	Number of Women of reproductive age (WRA) receiving family planning (FP) commodities	63316
	Total fertility rate	3.4 per woman

1.20.7 HIV and AIDS Prevalence Rates and Related Services

The county HIV prevalence is 3.9% (Kenya HIV Estimates 2015). The HIV prevalence among women is higher (5.3%) than that of men (2.3%), indicating that women are more vulnerable to HIV infection than men in the county. A total of 9,093 people were living with HIV in the County by the end of 2015, with 20% being young people aged 15-24 years and 6% being children under the age of 15 years. Approximately 24 children and 223 adults died of AIDS-related conditions in 2015. There was a decrease of 51% of HIV-related deaths among the children aged below 15 years and a decrease of 14% among adults aged 15 years and above since 2013 in the county.

1.21 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

The county has 577 ECD centres comprising of 432 public and 145 private centres, 479 primary schools and 141 secondary schools. The County's early childhood development educational institutions enrol children from at an average of 3-6 years. The total ECDE enrolment is about 24,000 composed of 10,000 girls and 14,000 boys in public and private centres. Most of the private ECDE Centres are community managed but outside the mother primary schools while others are managed by churches. The dropout rate is

20% for both primary and secondary schools. The dropout rate of boys was 22% being higher than of girls (20%). The transition rate from ECDE to primary is quite high at a rate of 85%. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools is approximately 70%. The gross enrolment in primary and secondary schools was 92,379 (85%).

There are eighteen (18) youth polytechnics and 10 other training Institutions in the county. In addition, there are several private colleges offering teaching, business and information technology courses. The county has one fully-fledged university namely, Chuka University offering certificate, diploma and degree programs including Masters and PhDs. Chuka University has established a satellite campus at Gatunga and also plans to establish another one at Chogoria (Nturiri Boys). Kenya Methodist University has a satellite campus at Marimanti while the PCEA Rubate and PCEA Chogoria are private Universities located in Chuka Ingambang'ombe and Maara Sub-counties respectively.

1.21.1 Pre School Education

There are over 24,000 children in pre-school education. The ratio of boys to girls is 1:1. In the county 432 public pre-school centres have been established with 864 teachers whose 449 are employed by the County government while the rest through parents financing. The teacher student ratio is 1:43.

Access and participation at ECDE level is still low in the county. Parents and communities therefore had to pay levies to cater for the management of ECDE centres, payment of teachers and cooks salary, purchasing of teaching/learning and play materials as well as putting up infrastructure. There is need for employment of more ECDE teachers and caregivers as well as increased funding to increase access and ensure quality facilities as most of the ECDE centres in the county are in semi-permanent structures that have been poorly serviced and maintained. Most of the ECDE centres lack adequate play materials as well as play equipment's and rest facilities.

On equity in ECDE, the enrolment of boys is almost equal to that of girls. All public primary schools have established ECD centres, but in some areas there is established more centres as children walk for more than the recommended maximum of 2km to school. On management of the ECDE centres the pre-school teachers are directly answerable to head teachers who are employees of TSC. Satellite ECDE centres are

managed by Head teachers of the primary school neighbouring them thus they lack close supervision of the service delivery compromising the quality of curriculum offered. The county therefore requires recruiting more officers to carry out quality assurance roles in all ECDE centres. There is a pre-school parent representative at the school's Board of management (BOM) who is elected by ECDE children parents to represent their interest, there is need to empower the BOM's through capacity building on their role in ensuring access, quality and equity of ECDE services.

Private ECDE centres are also mushrooming in all corners of the county with a total of 145 centres already in operation. These centres are mostly in urban centres where there is great demand for baby care. It is however important to note that these centres are not registered and quite often the caregivers are not qualified. The learning environments are not conducive because they lack most basic standard requirements. The county government need to come up with a policy on standards guidelines to govern the operations in all ECDE centres.

1.21.2 Primary Education

The county has 479 primary schools with a total gross enrolment of 93,939 pupils (46,460 female and 47,479 male). There are 3,323 primary school teachers in the county hence the teacher pupil ratio is 1: 28. On the other hand the average number of teachers is about 7 meaning that the teacher shortage is still acute despite the teacher student ratio being favourable for the county. A majority of the County population is literate with only 17 % unable to read while 13.2 % of the population is not able to write. Those who cannot read or write are 16.9 %. Adult education programs should be intensified to reach the population that needs literacy and numeracy skills. A total of 21% of Tharaka Nithi County residents have secondary level of education or above, while 17% have no formal education.

1.21.3 Non-formal Education

The County does not have any Non-Formal Education institutions.

1.21.4 Youth Polytechnics

The County Youth Polytechnics empowers youth through provision of accessible, appropriate and quality training in technical, vocational, industrial, entrepreneurship

and life skills. The County has 18 registered youth polytechnics with a total enrolment of slightly over 3,400 trainees. The County Government in partnership with other stakeholders will ensure effective and efficient Technical and Vocational Training in Youth Polytechnic through Networking with all those involved in vocational training, Construction and improvement of existing Youth Polytechnics infrastructure ,Equipping YPs with the relevant tools, equipment and training materials , Training of Managers and Instructors ,Resource mobilization ,Establishing linkages with industry , Constant Inspection, Quality Assurance ,Monitoring and Evaluation. The polytechnics are faced with myriad challenges including lack of funding, poor and outdated tools and equipment for training and poor infrastructure.

1.21.5 Secondary Education

The county has 141 secondary schools with total enrolment of 37,988 students (18,677 females and 19,311 males). The number of secondary school teachers in the county is 1,233 meaning the teacher to student ratio in the county is 1:30.

1.21.6 Tertiary Education

The county has two universities, one is Chuka University established by the Government of Kenya while the other one is PCEA Rubate University College. Methodist University also established a satellite campus at Marimanti.



Picture 3: Chuka University

There is need to channel more funds in education sector to ensure the establishment of more low cost boarding primary and secondary schools especially in the marginalized

areas, tertiary institutions and improving the conditions of the primary schools. There is need to sensitize the community in the county to take their children to the school, this is because the enrolment level especially in secondary schools is very low. Employment of more teaching staff, provision of quality learning materials and up scaling the schools feeding programmes are necessary interventions to improve the learning situation.

1.21.7 Adult and Continuing Education

Adult education in Tharaka Nithi County includes all forms of organized education and training that meet basic learning needs of adults. It includes literacy and numeracy instruction as well as general knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that adults require to survive, develop their capacity, live and work in dignity. There is a county adult education office with sub-county offices in all the 4 main sub-counties. The number of adult classes has increased with time and the county government will work in collaboration with national government to ensure there is an increased literacy and numeracy level in the county through ensuring that those adult classes are operational.

1.21.8 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

Currently there are three technical training institutes in the county namely Muraga TTI, Chuka TTI at Mwanjati and Tharaka TTI at Marimanti. All these institutions are not fully operational and more needs to be done to ensure all the departments are operationalized. In the previous planning the national government recently released Ksh. 25 million to each of the three TTIs to ensure there are improved. In addition, there is a private technical training institute at Kiini funded by Germany development cooperation.

1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

This section deals with the heritage and cultural sites, talent academies, sport facilities, library documentation Centers and the traditional herbalists in County.

1.22.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural Sites

The Directorate of culture strives to promote, develop and conserve our tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The County has been an active participant in the annual Kenya music and cultural festivals up to the national level. There are over 100 (one

hundred) active cultural groups and artist in the County. In order to promote the upcoming artist the department organizes exhibitions in visual and culinary art. The department has been involved in successful selection and vetting of heroes and heroine in the county.

1.22.2 Talent Academies

The county does not have a single talent academy but it is planning to have one set up at Kathwana. The physical planning docket to set aside land for development of the same

1.22.3 Sports Facilities

The Directorate of sports has 280 registered sport clubs, 50 volleyball clubs, 3 active darts clubs though there are inadequate athletic personnel. The directorate has prepared a draft Tharaka Nithi County Sports Policy 2015. It hosts the governor's cup (football for both men and women), County volleyball tournament, participates in inter-County championship as well as beyond zero and other marathons since 2013. It has registered 17 new football clubs and has started a tournament for dart clubs and constructed five semi standard stadiums. Construction of a full standard stadium is ongoing at Kirubia in Chuka Sub-county.

1.22.4 Libraries /Information Documentation Centers/ Citizen Service Centers

The county has a library at Ganga ward while at the planning unit in Maara Sub-county there is an information documentation centre where citizens can access mostly government publications. All the other wards do not have a library. Efforts are being made to ensure that libraries are started in every ward in the county.

1.22.5 Registered Traditional Herbalists and Medicine-Men

There are numerous traditional herbalist and medicine men in the county and there are no documented statistics on the same. However they are playing a major role in ensuring that they complement the conventional medicine that is being offered in the county hospitals.

1.23 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

This section deals with County Cooperative Societies, Public Benefits Organisations (PBOs) and Special Interest Groups that are operational in the county. Development Partners and other sectors Support the efforts put in place to support youth empowerment and social inclusion.

1.23.1 Cooperative Societies

The cooperative development in the county has a strong base anchored on the increased demand for cooperative societies. There is need for a deliberate policy guideline to upscale the development of cooperative societies and provide them with cheap and affordable credit facilities to boost and improve the marketing capabilities. A majority of the cooperatives in the county have membership of 50-100.

1.23.2 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

The County has over 500 registered and active self-help groups which enable community members to pool resources for development purposes. The various groups create an opportunity for people to access loans for business and social development. There is limited access to the national women and youth enterprise funds due to stringent conditions attached to the loans or inadequate proposal writing skills. However, with the start of the Women and Youth revolving loan funds in the county, self- help groups have been able to improve their businesses after getting improved access to the loans. Motivation of the groups through capacity building will ensure they understand the need to utilize these funds at their disposal. It is also important to equip them with skills in managing business ventures and accessing available markets.

The county has over two hundred (200) CBOs initiated by the communities to mobilise and pool resources together to address some of the immediate pressing issues. Some of the initiatives are; Water projects and Income Generating Activities (IGAs).

There are more than ten (10) FBOs like the Catholic Diocese of Meru (Now Caritas Meru), Methodist, PCEA, Seventh Day Adventist which are actively involved in education, health and IGAs to address both immediate and future needs of the community.

1.23.3 Development Partners

USAID-AHADI has been instrumental in providing technical assistance on strengthening county public expenditure management, sector performance and budgeting in the county. Kenya Devolution Support Programme by World Bank has also enhanced capacity to selected sectors to address issues of training, surveys and office equipment. Five (5) active children-focused development partners have been operating in the county for several years to provide access to good education and healthcare. These are; Child Fund, Compassion, Save the Children Canada, and Rural Initiative RIDEP. Other development partners in different sectors include Plan International, Mutino Friends, Unbound and Village Hope Core Int. who have been involved in community development projects that seek to improve and uplift the living standards of the community. The coordination of all development partners' activities in the county is required to ensure there is no duplication of activities and the exit strategy is well defined before the implementation/end of the project.

1.23.4 Youth Empowerment and Social Inclusion

Currently, the County has two youth empowerment centres one at Kieganguru Sub-County offices and the other one at Marimanti. In these centres, young people are encouraged to take charge of their lives by addressing their situation and taking action in order to improve their access to resources and transform their consciousness through their beliefs, values, and attitudes. The youth empowerment centres aims to improve quality of life through participation in youth empowerment programs and focuses on creating greater community change of individual capacity. However these centres in the county are not fully equipped and more efforts need to be put in place to ensure they are fully functional.

1.24 Security, Law and Order

National security shall be pursued in compliance with the law and with the utmost respect for the rule of law, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

1.24.1 Number of Police Stations and Posts by Sub County

Table 20: Police Stations and Posts by Sub County

Cadre	Sub-counties				Total
	Meru South	Maara	Tharaka South	Tharaka North	
Police Station	1	2	1	1	5
Police Post	2	1	2	3	8
Total	3	3	3	4	13

Source: Kenya Police Service, Tharaka Nithi, 2017

1.24.2 Types, Trends and Crime Prone Areas

Table 21: Types, Trends and Crime Prone Areas

Reported Crimes	Sub-County				Number	
	Meru South	Maara	T/South	T/North	Total	
Homicide	9	4	24	3	40	
Offences against morality	10	8	12	8	38	
Other offences against persons	96	75	66	54	291	
Robbery	15	3	10	5	33	
Breakings	24	11	10	14	59	
Theft of stock	4	1	24	18	47	
Stealing	29	14	22	17	82	
Theft by servant	7	1	5	1	14	
Vehicle and other thefts	3	2	1	1	7	
Dangerous drugs	20	25	13	0	58	
Traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal damage	19	14	12	11	56	
Economic crimes	11	0	2	4	17	
Corruption	0	0	0	3	3	
Other penal code offences	26	1	4	9	40	
GRAND TOTAL	273	159	205	148	785	

Source:Kenya Police Service, Tharaka Nithi Count,2014

*Provisional

1.24.3 Types and Number of Courts

Table 22: Distribution of Magistrates and Judges in Law Courts by Cadre and Sex, 2014

Cadre	Number	
	Male	Female
Principal Magistrate	1	0
Resident Magistrates	2	2
Kadhi	0	0

Source: Law Courts, Tharaka Nithi County

*Provisional

1.24.4 Prisons and Probation Services

Table 23: Probation Personnel and Offenders by Sex, 2013-2014

Personnel	Number			
	2013		2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Probation officers	5	3	5	3
Offenders				
Offenders serving probation			75	55
Offenders serving community service			374	126
Offenders serving aftercare			3	0

Source: Probation Office, Tharaka Nithi County as at 2013 & 2014

*Provisional

1.24.5 Number of Public Prosecution Offices

*Table 24: Cases handled by Magistrates' Courts by sex, 2014**

Cases	Number	
	Male	Female
Criminal Cases	634	232
Traffic Cases	447	57
Civil Cases	316	156
Divorce Cases	7	7
Criminal Misc. Applications	51	13

Source: Law Courts, county Tharaka Nithi, 2014

*Provisional

1.24.6 Number of Prosecutions over the Years

Persons Reported to Police to have Committed Offences against Morality and Other Offences against Persons by Gender, 2013-2014.

Table 25: Prosecutions 2013-2014

Against Morality	2013		2014*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rape	9			
Difilement	39			
Un- natural Offences Sodomy	1			
Indecent Assault	6			
Abduction	0			1
Sub total	55			1
Other offences against persons				
Assault	180	34	98	11
Creating Disturbance	84	23	72	8
Affray(Scuffle)	5	5	3	4
Sub total	269	62	173	23

Source:Kenya Police Service, Tharaka Nithi Count,2013-2014

Provisional

1.24.7 Community Policing Activities

The County commissioned County Policing Authority towards enhancing security in the county. The authority which comprises of eight committee members drawn from various wards in the county and security heads from the national government will work hand in hand to tackle security issues. The new authority is to come up with proposals and peace models that will yield to improvement of the existing security system.

1.24.8 Immigration Facilities

The County does not have any immigration facilities.

1.25 Social Protection

This section deals with the number of vulnerable children in the county, cases of street children, Child care facilities and Institutions and Social net programmes in the county.

1.25.1 Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)

The numbers of orphaned children in the county are on the increase. However, the county is one of the 47 counties that have benefited from the cash transfer programme for orphans children. Orphans and vulnerable children in Meru South sub –County of Tharaka Nithi County have benefited from Kshs.3.036 million under Cash Transfer for

Orphans last financial year and that the funds are likely to increase when all the sub-counties enter the program.

1.25.2 Cases of Street Children

There is a rise in the number of child abuse cases reported in the County. In the year 2014 there were 1,616 cases of children abused by parents, which was a rise from 1,596 in 2013 and 1,484 in 2012. Most of the cases involved young parents who separate and leave their children with aged grandparents and others are born out of wedlock. Poverty has contributed to rise in cases of child abuse as most of the victims are young girls from poor families. This calls for the establishment of a children rescue centre in the county to cater for the neglected children who end up on the streets. Currently, most of the neglected children are taken to Wamumu Children Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre in Kirinyaga County. The county government will work closely with the national government to raise funds for construction of a rescue centre in the county. In the recent past, a number of street children have been in the rise at Chuka town and all efforts are being put in place to ensure they are sensitised and programs are put in place to rehabilitate them and integrate them back into main society.

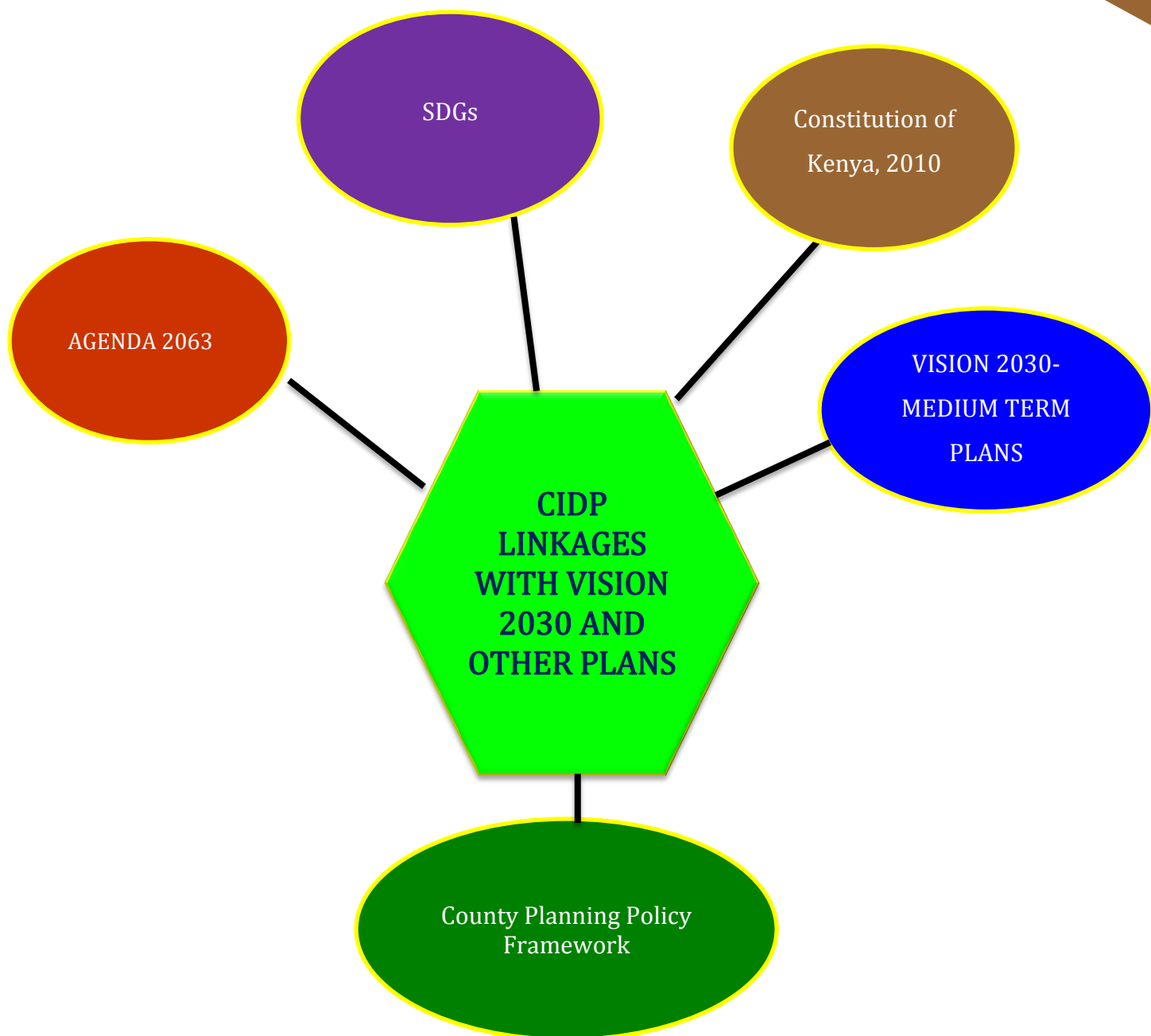
1.25.3 Child Care Facilities and Institutions by Sub-county

Kenya's new constitution brought a lot of positive legal, institutional and governance changes both short-term and long-term. The short-term changes are already being felt. As the benefits permeate throughout the country, the need to enlighten all communities of the evolving new dispensation and the inherent opportunities at the County level is pertinent. There is already set up County children offices and four sub-county Children offices especially in the older Tharaka Nithi Districts. There are two rescue centers in Tharaka Nithi that are community led but assisted by the national government but currently all the children from this county need rehabilitation facilities are sent all the way to Wamumu in Kirinyaga County.

1.25.4 Social Net Programmes in the County

The County government endeavours to pay for National Hospital Insurance Fund for the poor families for two thousand families in order for them to access quality health care. The county has been able to partner with national government line ministries to ensure

that women access women fund, Youth access Youth funds while families who are affected and infected by HIV/AIDs access OVC Services. Also Women, Youth and PLWDs groups can also access the Uwezo fund and the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF). Children protection issues are being undertaken by the County government in partnership with NGOs like Plan International, and others to ensure that issues of children rights like child marriage and FGM are addressed properly. A gender and children's desk are provided in all the police stations in the County. A continuous training and capacity building of citizens on governance and devolution is ongoing through community participation forums. This is to ensure that citizens understand their rights, their entitlements and they can hold County government to account on the quality of service delivery.



02

CIDP LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.1 Preamble

Integrated development planning is a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the needs and aspirations of the citizens. The CIDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision making processes in a county.

The section stipulates the alignment of the CIDP with various policy documents in the global, regional and local contexts. It details the upward linkages with SDGs, Agenda 2063 and Vision 2030- MTPs; alignment with spatial, sectoral and urban & city plans. Finally, the downward linkages with ADPs and CFSP among other county planning and budgeting documents that inform the setting of overall goals and objectives for effective service delivery to the people of Tharaka Nithi.

2.2 CIDP linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans

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

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 % per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: Tourism, Agriculture and Livestock, Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, BPO and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of the recent related developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

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

The Kenya Vision 2030 is designed to be implemented in successive Five-Year Medium Term Plans. The 1st MTP covered the period 2008-2012, the 2nd MTP covered the period 2013-2017. The current Medium Term Plan 2018-2022 is the 3rd (third) in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The 3rd MTP draws on lessons learnt in implementing the MTP I & II. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other PPis in the previous MTP. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources among other emergent issues.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the MTP III include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services. This will reduce the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; structural transformation of the economy in

terms of increasing the share of manufacturing and industrial sectors, improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of domestic savings, investment (FDI) and increase share of exports to GDP; policies, programmes and projects aimed at meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets, implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2018-2022. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages between the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other county transformative projects and programmes. County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation and implementation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties.

Moreover, Tharaka Nithi County will identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and the second third medium term plan. The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs. National Flagship projects in Tharaka Nithi include development of Chuka University campus at Gatunga; Highgrand falls dam, improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution

2.3 Cross-Cutting Projects and Programmes Involving the County and Neighbouring Counties

There are a number of cross-cutting projects and programmes involving the county and the neighbouring counties. These projects are mainly in the agriculture sector, infrastructure and ICT (Fibre optic Cable).

2.4 Linkage with Sectoral Plans, Urban and City Plans

The County sectoral Plan is a 10 year development plan developed to guide investment and prioritization of development initiatives within Tharaka Nithi County in the different sectors. These Sector Plans identifies and defines the strategies and priority interventions areas; and, third it elaborates the approaches and method to be used to implement priority intervention areas and flag ship projects within Tharaka Nthi County for the next 10 years. The overall objective of a Sectoral Plan is to realize a sustainable and commonly agreed-upon sectoral strategy, with all relevant stakeholders, for an optimum level of sustained economic growth of Tharaka Nithi County and a framework for its implementation of programmes in the county.

Tharaka Nithi County developed ten year sector plans which are still in their draft form that have been incorporated in the five year second generation County Integrated Development Plan. The Sector Plans act as a long term reference framework for future and existing planning activities, allowing for better integration of development related responsibilities in the different sectors within the County. The Sectorial Plan also includes an investment plan to guide financing and monitoring and evaluation framework for measuring impact of development priorities towards improving quality of services for citizens.

The county seeks to develop Urban & City Plans in line with the CGA, 2012 requirement. This will be done upon completion of Spatial Plan for the County.

2.5 CIDP Linkage with SDGs and Agenda 2063

2.5.1 SDGs

In 2013, two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders was appointed by the UN Secretary General to work together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda had shared

responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. With the lapsing of the MDGs, SDGs were adopted ‘transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets were adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015 and they demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the SDGs. As the county pursues development agenda at the county level, there is need to fast track the achievement of these global goals as outlined below.

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The CIDP has identified social and economic programmes in the agriculture sector to ensure that extreme poverty is eradicated in the county. By 2030, the county aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. The county will implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable. The county shall also ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

The priority is to build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. In order to implement the programmes the county leadership mobilize resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing the county and to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. The department of social services will continue to create sound social policy frameworks based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions in order to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture more resources will be channelled towards food production initiatives.

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

The school feeding programme and food subsidy are geared towards ending hunger and ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. Efforts towards ending all forms of malnutrition,

including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons will be scaled up. The robust investments in the agriculture and rural development sector will ensure that the county doubles the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.

This will in turn lead to sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. Through the promotion new technologies the county shall strive to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks. The county also aim to promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed more emphasis will be given to increased investment. In particular through producer business groups and value chain promotion whereby the county shall be able to adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

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

The county will work towards reducing the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. The maternal and child health programme is aimed at ending preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with more so reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 5 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. The health sector will also ensure an end to the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. The target is to reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being. The county shall also strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

The family planning program will lead to universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. Another key target is to achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. The County will continue to substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce. The county will increase its capacity in early warning, risk reduction and management of health through disease surveillance and monitoring.

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

Continued investment in free primary and secondary education will ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes in addition the increased focus of ECDE will ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education. The county shall also ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university in order to increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Affirmative action will be applied to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal

access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. As a key strategy the county shall ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy and ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

The county also plans to build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all. Through more training the county shall substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training.

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

The County targets to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. These include elimination of all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. The goal also seeks to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life; ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The County will undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws. Finally, the County will enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women; and adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

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

By 2030, we aim to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all and achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. The other major target improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. We shall substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity by implementing integrated water resources management at all levels, including through Trans boundary cooperation as appropriate. Specific programs have been identified protect and restore water-related ecosystems especially the Mt Kenya forest, wetlands and all rivers. We shall continue, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support from development partners in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies. Through WRUAs we shall continue to Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

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

The Rural electrification programme will ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services in addition to increasing the share of renewable energy use in the county. Through enhanced cooperation resources will be mobilised to expand infrastructure

and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.

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

The county will continue to contribute towards Sustained per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 10 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum as per the national target. This will be realised through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added, labour-intensive sectors and promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. Youth empowerment programmes have been identified in order to substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

The Department of Labour will develop policies to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment. To maximise the potential in the tourism subsector, plans are underway to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. In order to spur growth of the wholesale and retail business the government will strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

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

The County will continue develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all. The emphasis on value addition will promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national objectives. Specifically the target is to increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets. The Development of ICT infrastructure and related investments will significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet.

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The county will strive progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. We shall also empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

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

To ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums and enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

To ensure that there is environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. The county will have mechanisms put in place to recycle wastes within the county.

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

Efforts are being made to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in the communities by integrating climate change measures in the CIDP and other county policies and strategies. The department of environment is aiming to improve

education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. The programmes will also aim to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. We shall ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

The aim is to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. Another key priority is to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world. We shall also ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development. In addition, we plan to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. It is also important that we promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable Development

As per the functions and powers of the county as stipulated in Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the County will ensure implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including water conservation.

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The County will ensure implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including forestry.

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. We also aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The county seeks to strengthen sub-counties resource mobilization and mobilize financial resources over and above county allocation. The county will also enhance access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms. The county will enhance support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building among the county officers and the citizens.

2.5.2 Agenda 2063

On the occasion of the golden jubilee (May 2013) of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU) which spearheaded the decolonization process, the continent re-dedicated herself to the attainment of the Africa We Want, namely Agenda 2063. The Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena. To achieve

this vision, the county will pursue the key areas identified in the Agenda spanning: social and economic development; integration, democratic governance and peace and security amongst others.

2.6 CIDP Linkages with Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other Legislations

2.6.1 The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. These include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

2.6.2 Other Legislations

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: The County Governments Act, 2012; The Public Finance Management Act, 2012, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012; and The National Government Coordination Act, 2013.

2.6.2.1 The County Government Act 2012

In fulfilment of the constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, this Act details the goals and procedures of “County Planning” (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them as per section 108 (1) of the Act.

In Section 102(h) of the Act, county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A county planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans

will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

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

- a) A County Sectoral Plan;
- b) A County Spatial Plan; and
- c) A City and Urban Areas Plan.

These county plans (Section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county”.

2.6.2.2 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Section 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Section 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

2.6.2.3 Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for 5 year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

2.6.2.4 Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012

Part II of the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012, establishes the Summit responsible for monitoring of county development plans and recommending appropriate action. Section 12 of the Act also establishes the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC) which provides secretariat services to the Summit and Council of Governors. In addition, Section 20 (f) established the Council of Governors with a mandate to coordinate the receiving of reports and monitoring the implementation of inter-county agreements on inter-county projects.

2.6.2.5 National Government Coordination Act, 2013

The National Government Coordination Act, 2013, provides for establishment of various committees to coordinate the National Government activities. Pursuant to Section 13 (1) of the Act, National Government Service Delivery Coordination committees were established in each county through the Executive Order Number 3/2014 to perform the following functions, among others:

- a) Coordinating implementation of National Government functions at the County level.
- b) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on programmes, projects and initiatives of the National Government at the county level.
- c) Identifying, through public participation the development priorities of the National Government at county level.



Picture 4: Lab equipment at Muthambi Health centre

03

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

3.1 Preamble

Integrated Development Plans are institutions' blueprints that reflect their broader picture and priorities to achieve certain results. Often, the achievements of these results are preceded by identification of development needs, priorities, strategies, programmes and projects that indicate interventions to achieved desired outcomes. However, both the internal and external organizational environment may change during the execution of set objectives. This calls for End Term Review (ETR) as best practice in development planning. As such, the ETR is an assignment of evaluating the progress against the set targets and make adjustments to the development plan where necessary, according to dynamism in factors beyond county's operations, resources availability, stakeholders' needs and expectations.

Specifically, the end term review of the CIDP that was conducted captures the development programmes and projects initiated or implemented; the implementation gaps; the interventions, priorities, strategies, and targets that leads to desirable outcomes. The end term review of the Tharaka Nithi CIDP was a dynamic process that engaged many different participants. The aim was to look back at the period of implementation of the CIDP 2013-2017 and other related County plans; draw lessons and recommendations from it. In line with international best practice, an evaluation criteria comprising of five (5) principles was used to guide the review process as detailed in figure 3 below.

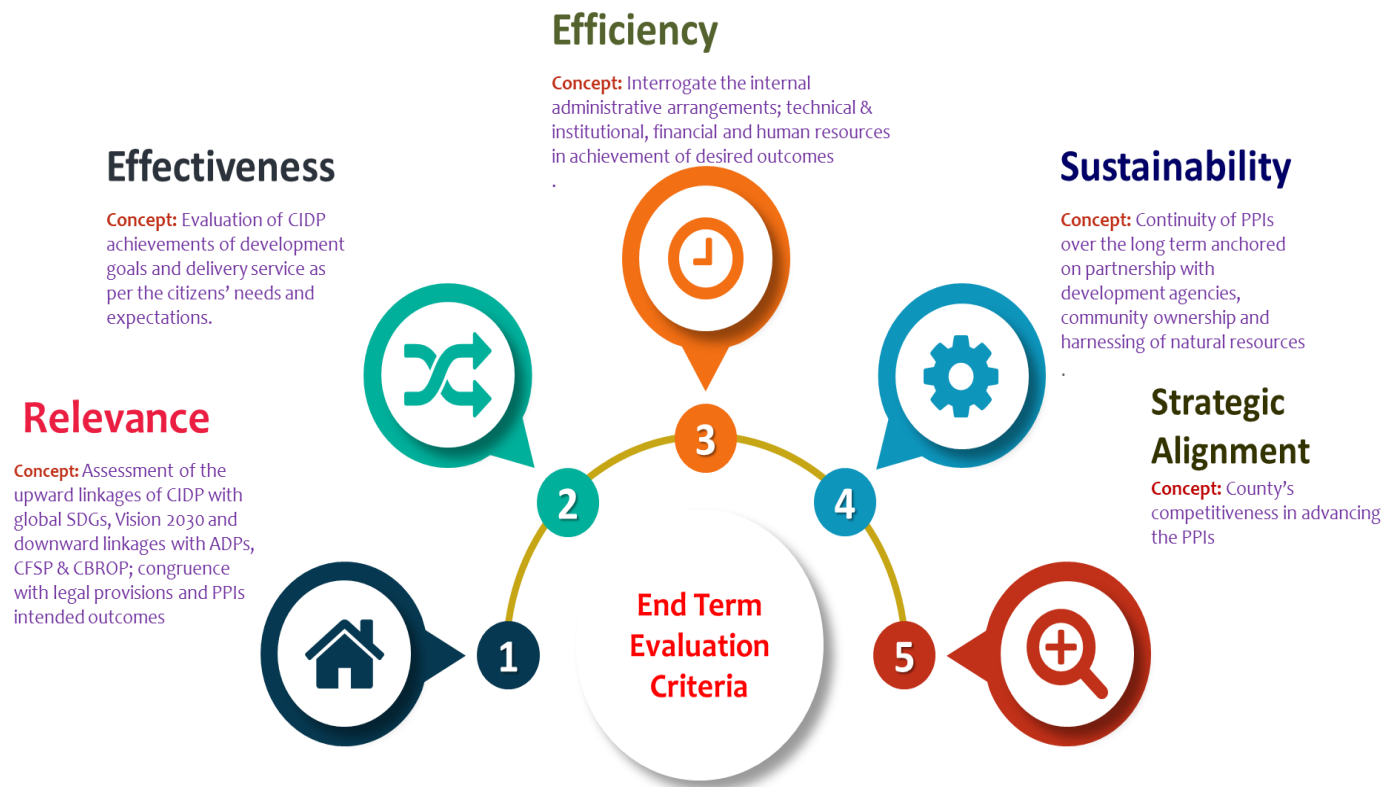


Figure 3: End Term Review – 5 Principles Evaluation Criteria

The key concern for CIDP under review was the orientation in the implementation framework. CGA 2012 stipulates that sectoral plans that inform the CIDP should be programme-based and that CIDP should have clear goals and objectives; with an implementation plan with well-defined outcome indicators. Yet, the CIDP 2013-2017 was project-based with output indicators. This has made it had to evaluate the outcome and eventual impact of service delivery. Another major impediment with Tharaka Nithi CIDP was that although the legal and policy framework requires that all projects be implemented in line with the CIDP, it is apparent that some projects were not captured in the CIDP. The case in point was Health Sector with over 50% projects outside CIDP. However, most of the projects were informed by the communities' felt needs and aligned towards strengthening the established building blocks of the sectors including financing, leadership and governance; service delivery, human resources and technologies.

The inadequacy of human capacity and the strict 1st September deadline triggered a scenario where the skeleton county structure and capacity had to quickly seek the services of consultants in the development of the CIDP with little involvement with

County Executive, Assembly and more importantly the public. This was largely so because the release of county funds by the Controller of Budget hinged on the existence of a CIDP approved by the County Assembly as per Section 126 (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Therefore, CIDP were hurriedly prepared and ended up being very ambitious and a wish-list of projects with little community ownership. It is in the light of this, Tharaka Nithi CIDP was developed and this has affected negatively the implementation of the same. Besides the development and implementation of CIDP challenges, the CIDPs were project-based as opposed to programme-based; thus hard to follow through the overall county development objectives which are anchored on programmes.

The other major hindrance across affecting the CIDP execution has been the grazing battles between the County Executive arm and the County Assembly and this is largely attributed to the lack of understanding of roles.

3.2 Status of Implementation of the Previous CIDP

The CIDP 2013-2017 contained numerous projects that were implemented and some remained unimplemented due to various reasons as earlier highlighted. The setbacks included structural challenges such as low levels resource mobilization that were brought about by overestimated local revenue and delayed release of National funds. Shortage of local revenue collection due to low agricultural yields since that was a source of revenue and low tourist turn out as it was area of target as well.

Inadequate coordination and follow up on the projects implementation was a challenge as well. This led to implementation of non-CIDP projects. Projects in the previous CIDP that were not implemented have been given a priority in the current CIDP (2018-2022).

The county government has a plan to increase own revenue so as to effectively fund the projects in the CIDP. This will be achieved by automating revenue collection and identifying more sources of revenue. The County Government will ensure that intense M&E process is carried out and there will be follow up on the projects implementation.

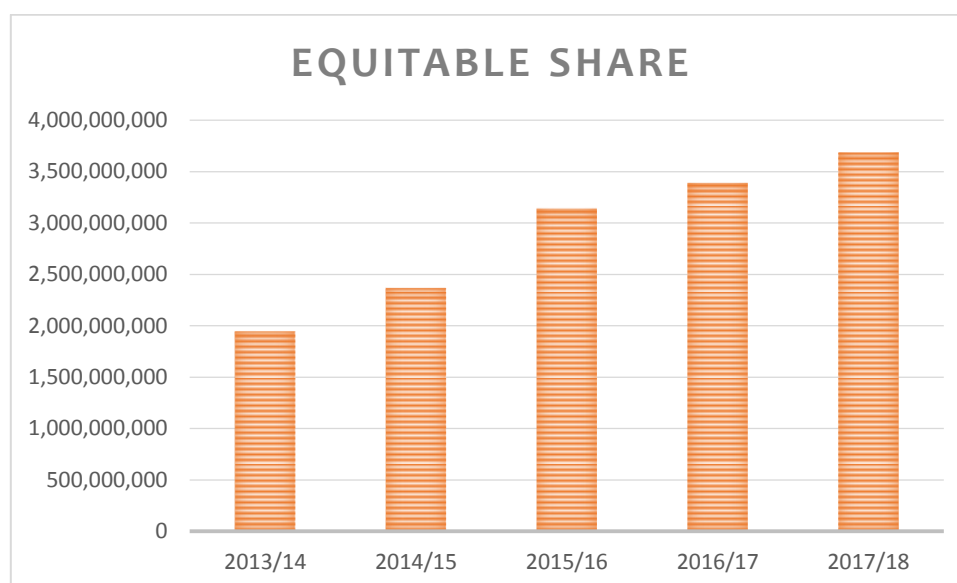
3.2.1 Revenue Analysis

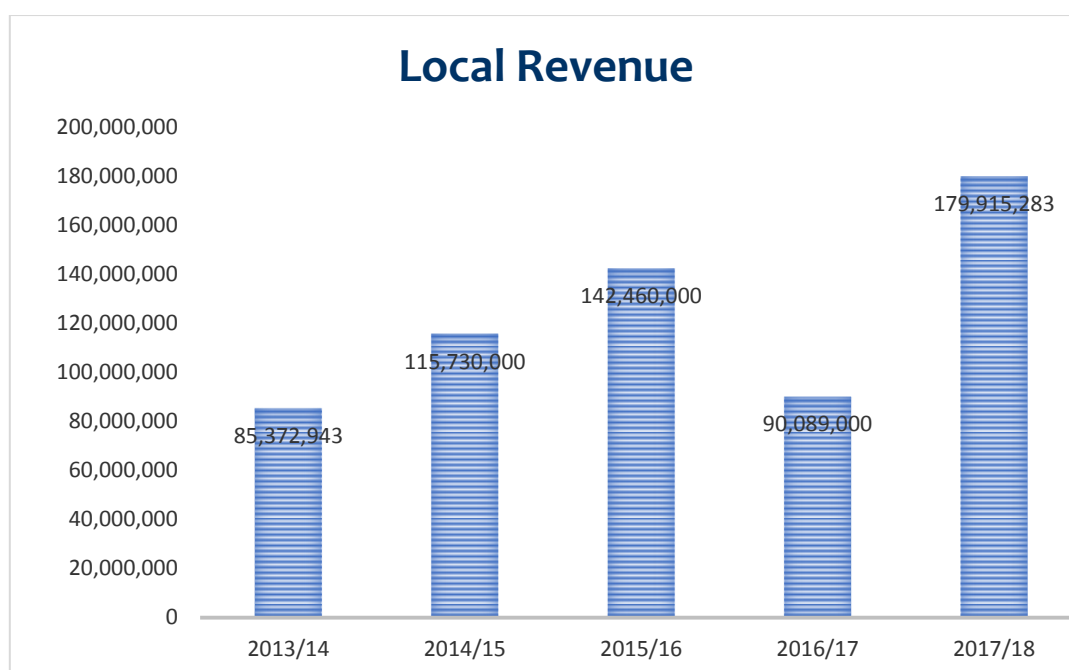
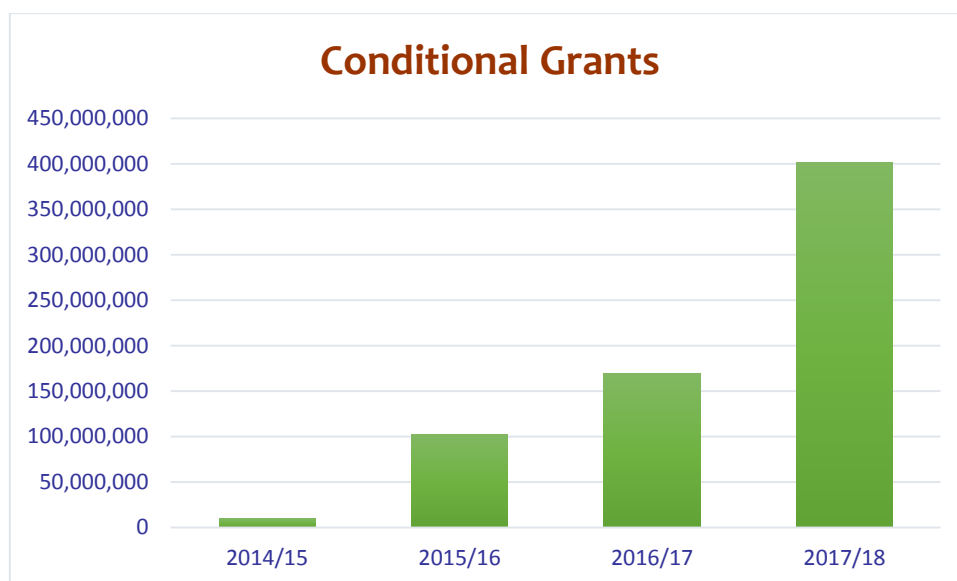
County income inflows by source over the plan period that comprised of internal/ local revenue, grants, Commission for Revenue Allocation (Equalization Share), donors and other sources was considered during this review. A summary of overall revenue over the period is detailed below.

Table 26: Revenue Analysis 2013-2017

Revenue 2013-2017						
No.	Revenue Source	FY 2013/14 (Actual) Kshs.	FY 2014/15 (Actual) Kshs.	FY 2015/16 (Actual) Kshs.	FY 2016/17 (Actual) Kshs.	FY 2017/18 (Projected) Kshs.
1.	Equitable share	1,944,510,163	2,363,560,000	3,137,570,000	3,385,474,466	3,684,400,000
2.	Conditional grants		9,950,000	102,370,000	169,010,510	401,819,840
3.	Local Revenue	85,372,943	115,730,000	142,460,000	90,089,000	179,915,283
TOTAL		2,029,883,106	2,489,240,000	3,382,400,000	3,644,573,976	4,266,135,123

From the table above, the county revenue increased sharply in the 2nd and 3rd financial years but declined slightly in the fourth year indicating interference from electioneering process. The revenue is further analysed below:

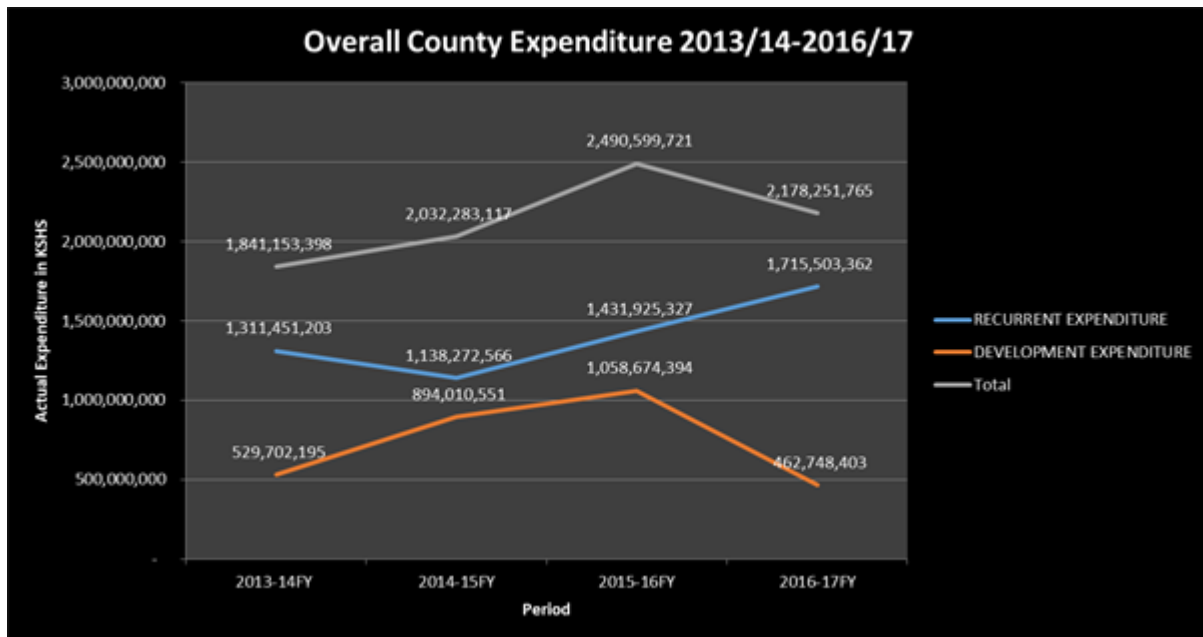




From the tables above, own revenue constantly increased on an annual basis but 2016/17 there was a drastic decline attributed to electioneering process as earlier noted. It is worth noting that there is a high overdependence on external funding which include equitable share (annual average of 92.6%) and conditional grants (annual average of 4.4%).

3.2.2 Expenditure Analysis

Expenditure trends for the period under review depicting: Recurrent vs. Development expenditures; expenditure and allocation by department/ sector is analysed below.



The recurrent expenditure was higher than expenditure accounting to an annual average of 66% of the total budget meaning the annual development expenditure as % of the total expenditure for the period under review was 34%. Further analysis on the development expenditure is detailed next.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR 2013-2017						
SECTOR	2013/14	204/15	2015/16	2016/17	TOTAL	OVERALL ALLOCATION
Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries	83,735,461.00	301,431,161.00	99,820,807.00	45,306,977.00	530,294,406.00	12%
Public Service, Urban Development and Disaster Management		147,433,671.00	42,120,747.00	59,050,092.00	248,604,510.00	5%
Land, Physical Planning, Energy & ICT		62,277,590.00	51,233,955.00	28,721,000.00	142,232,545.00	3%
Health services	129,900,000.00	736,675,104.00	104,698,575.00	58,003,611.00	1,029,277,290.00	22%
Finance and Economic Planning		218,090,316.00	56,459,773.00	79,487,201.00	354,037,290.00	8%
Infrastructure, Housing, Public Works and Legal Affairs	316,066,734.00	477,146,795.00	502,890,714.00	159,874,151.00	1,455,978,394.00	32%
Education, Culture, Social Services and Youth Development		222,529,955.00	134,914,970.00	56,133,940.00	413,578,865.00	9%
Tourism, Environment, Natural Resources and Water Services		39,996,514.00	114,236,304.00	96,457,046.00	250,689,864.00	5%
Trade, Industry and Cooperative Development		44,792,329.00	57,618,582.00	66,104,728.00	168,515,639.00	4%
TOTAL	529,702,195.00	2,250,373,435.00	1,163,994,427.00	649,138,746.00	4,593,208,803.00	100%

From the table above, infrastructure, Housing, public works and legal affairs had the highest percentage allocation (32%) followed by health services (22%) and agriculture (12%) while the rest were below 10%.

3.2.3 Summary of Key Achievements by Sector

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES	
Crop Production	◆ 50,000 farmers were reached with support from various projects (Agricultural Sector Development Support Project, Kenya Cereal Enhancement Program, Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project, FAO, Soya and climbing bean (SOCO project) ◆ Various Agricultural technologies were disseminated such as conservation agriculture, soil fertility enhancement, efficient use of inputs, crop husbandry, pest and disease control, post-harvest management and general good agricultural practises. These efforts targeted better adoption of good agricultural practises and to raise farm productivity. As a result production of maize has increased from an average of 8 bags per ha to 15 bags per Ha in 2013 and 2017 respectively. ◆ With the effort to revive cotton industry, ha under cotton increased from 400Ha to 800Ha. Farmers were also trained on cotton husbandry. This led to increment of farm incomes from an average of Kshs 5000 to Kshs 8,000. ◆ Promotion of adoption of traditional high value crops in the County. A total of 150 metric tons of assorted seed (sorghum, green grams, cowpeas, beans, maize, and dolicos), 300,000 sweet potato vines and 100,000 cassava cuttings was issued to farmers with support from the National Government. In addition, 1000 farmers were trained. ◆ With distribution of the seeds / seedlings/ cuttings, there is improved availability of the traditional food crop planting materials in circulation within the county. ◆ There was provision of subsidized fertilizer through the national government with planting fertilizer being sold at Kshs 1800 per 50 Kg bag and topdressing fertilizer at Ksh 1,500. About 100,000 metric tons of fertilizer was distributed. This had led to improvement of food crops productivity by 5% in 2017 from 2013. ◆ Promotion of fruit production and marketing. Four tissue culture banana nurseries were established with support from the national government. This enabled farmers to access clean planting materials within the County. With this effort, banana productivity has improved by 10% in 2017 from 2013. This has led to increment in gross margin per Ha of Kshs 25,000 from Kshs 10,000. ◆ There were efforts to promote oil crop production especially sunflower by introducing high yielding varieties in the County. Five farmer groups were trained on sunflower production and demonstrations conducted with support from FAO. As a result, there was increase in productivity of sunflower from 2 tons per Ha to 4 tons per Ha. This led to increase in gross margins of sunflower from Kshs 5,000 to Kshs 35,000 per Ha. ◆ Promotion of coffee to enhance production and improve quality. Trainings were conducted to 10 coffee societies with support from National Government and Kenya Agricultural Producers Association. This has led to improved production from 2 kg per tree to 5kg per tree in 2013 and 2017 respectively. As a result, gross margins from coffee have improved from Kshs 10,000 to Kshs 50,000 per Ha.
Livestock Development	◆ Dairy improvement which saw the aggregation of over 60 self-help groups to fourteen cooperatives and one dairy farmers union through the efforts of ASDSP. ◆ Major strides were made in the sector with 13 coolers being installed in the county through CDF, County Government and Private investors. This increased the milk collections from 30,000 litres per day to over 80,000 litres and

	production hitting 20tons annually. This has increased household incomes for example milk worthy around 155m was produced in 2016. ◆ Improvement in pasture and fodder establishment, bulking conservation and preservation was achieved through the support of UTaNRMP, USAID KAVES and K-SALES. This has mainly been through on farm demonstrations and bulking sites. ◆ Dairy goat farming has been on the increase with support of 200 breeding stock purchased by the County and over 80 groups have been funded by UTaNRMP since 2013 for Dairy goat rearing. This has brought about an increase in goat milk production from 0.5litres to 1.5 litres per day per doe hence improved nutrition. Goat milk is marketed through Tharaka Nithi goat breeders association achieving 156,000 litres by end of 2016. This improved household income significantly. Upgrading of meat goats has improved carcass weight from 10kg to 14kg and reduced slaughter age to average of eight months from 12-15 months. ◆ Improvements in the indigenous chicken included introduction of improved indigenous Chicken breeds through the County Government, UTaNRMP, CARITAS and other NGOs such as RIDEP and PLAN International. ASDSP supported capacity development for indigenous chicken farmers including aggregating the producers in four cooperative societies and one Union. ◆ Rabbit industry has continued to grow supports livelihoods in improved nutrition and income. Rabbit meat is white meat and highly digestible. The County government has supported the sector with 1000 rabbits for breeding purposes. ◆ Honey production is a key economic activity in the County and production of honey improved 239,397 kg and 12600 kg of beeswax. Honey fetches between Ksh 300- 600 per KG depending on the level of refining. The honey refining continued at Marimanti Rural training centre and equipment was procured for honey processing at Kathwana by County Government. Two hundred Langstroth hives were introduced in Igambang'ombe by County government ◆ Major donors included IFAD that supports the UTaNRMP that has a key component on livelihood improvement. Farmer group write proposals and are funded with grants to carryout projects such as dairy goats, local poultry and dairy cows. These have assisted in achieving CIDP. Another donor is SIDA through ASDSP in National government that supported development of the dairy cow and indigenous chicken value chains. USAID through USAID KAVES and KSALES supported development of beef industry and upgrading of Livestock market at Kathwana. Caritas has been supporting livelihoods in the County. ◆ The key implementers of the CIDP included National Government, County Government, and NGOs such as RIDEP, IFDC, PLAN international and CARITAS
Veterinary Services	◆ The County veterinary services department vaccinated approximately 40% of the total livestock against notifiable enzootic diseases (Data source: County Veterinary Annual report-2016). ◆ A total of 53,180 clinical cases were handled during the last 4 years ◆ A total of 33,954 Artificial inseminations in cattle. ◆ A total of 20,220 cattle, 61,960 goats, 20,636 sheep and 4,820 pigs were inspected during the 4years. ◆ Total revenue of Kshs 5,636,925 was collected in 4 years. ◆ A total of 5,440 movement permits and 1,680 no objection in 4years ◆ A County Artificial Insemination station at Kianjagi was renovated, equipped and operationalized. ◆ Renovated 1 cattle dip.

	◆ Improved 7 Slaughterhouses. ◆ Constructed 1 modern Livestock market at Kathwana.
Fisheries Development	◆ Sensitization and advocacy activities that created more awareness on fish production and productivity that saw fish productivity increase from 109,275Kg to 114,740Kg earning Ksh1.6M between the year 2013 and 2017, while the number of ponds increased by 34 during the same period. ◆ The fingerlings stocked increased to 116,000 from 48,000 over the same period due to complementary support from some state actors like the Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Programme and the FAO of United Nations.

EDUCATION

- ◆ This department partnered with National Gov't (M.o.E) in provision of School feeding programme whereby 87 schools benefited and this led to percentage increase in transition rate to secondary school from 60% to 80%.
- ◆ Constructed and equipped 196 classrooms for ECDE at a cost of 34M thereby reducing the ratio of classroom to pupil ratio from 1:50 to 1:43, rehabilitated/constructed 87 classrooms in Secondary schools at a cost of 52.2M thereby reducing the classroom to student ratio from 1:50 to 1:45.
- ◆ Eighteen youth polytechnics were equipped at a cost of 3.5M hence increasing the number of learners from 600 students to 900 students and also increasing the number of students absorbed in the job market from 250 to 340.
- ◆ Employed 449 ECDE teachers in all public ECDE centres across the county whereby reducing the teacher to pupil ratio from 1:45 to 1:30 and also reducing the burden borne by parents of paying for the teachers.
- ◆ In collaboration with the National Government, the sector has established 4 Technical training institutes at a cost of 180M thus increasing the rate of skilled labour force participation from 10% to 14%.
- ◆ In collaboration with the National government has promoted women participation in development through establishment of A.A.D.F & AGPO at a cost of 7M thereby increasing women participation in development from 20% to 40%
- ◆ Identified and registered cultural groups and practitioners and issued them with certificates after vetting them at a cost of 1M increasing the number of groups registered from 100 to 200. The sector held annual cultural & tourism exhibitions to promote culture and tourism at a cost of 8M. This led to increase of exhibitions held from 2 to 4 and also opening up of the Ura Gate to the National park.
- ◆ Promoted the Rights of children in collaboration with child rights advocacy bodies by monitoring the welfare of the children below 18 years at a cost of 5M thereby increasing the number of children under protection from 200 to 500.

GENERAL ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

Trade	◆ Offered training to 150 peoples and loans to 118 business owners ◆ Constructed 47 markets and overhead structures ◆ Re-verified 4015 weighing and measuring equipment ◆ Conducted five trade fairs as per the programs ◆ Considerable growth in new enterprises establishment and also improved businesses and increase in trade volumes from an average of 46% to 62% ◆ Twenty public awareness campaigns, creation of one producer business group and constructed 2 Jua Kali sheds. This also gave raise to creation of jobs and increased business incomes.

Cooperative	◆ Cooperative subsector foresaw coffee quality and quantity improvement and control to 5 societies ◆ Diversification of 5 multipurpose societies and continuous audit and supervision of 20 societies which in general improved farmer's income ◆ The societies posted an increase of 57% in coffee prices from an average of Ksh 35 to Ksh 55.
Tourism	◆ Initiated cultural centre at Ciakariga; Mapped out and branded 48 tourist sites ◆ Improved Mt. Kenya Kinondoni lodge; held two forums of promoting tourism thereby growing county revenue and creating jobs.

HEALTH

- ◆ On service delivery, the county implemented more than 80 projects ranging from building of new dispensaries, renovating existing buildings and procurement of various medical tools and equipment. In particular, twenty (20) new dispensaries were constructed and operationalized through equipping and deploying Health care providers.
- ◆ In addition, the County constructed a major Theatre in Magutuni Hospital, constructed a maternity unit at Kiereni dispensary, constructed a male ward in Muthambi Health centre, established a renal unit in Chuka Hospital, renovated and operationalized a general Theatre in Tharaka Hospital and renovated and equipped a Maternity Theatre in Chuka Hospital.
- ◆ Other key infrastructural investments included upgrading of four dispensaries (Kamanyaki, Tunyai, Nkondi and Kathangicini) into Health centres, purchase of four ambulances, three utility vehicles, renovation of Kibung'a Hospital, procurement of vaccine refrigerators and other assorted medical tools and equipment, among other investments. The investment in infrastructural development has translated into improved access and quality of basic and specialized Health care services that can be evidenced by increment of Health care service utilization rate from 94% in 2013 to 98% in 2016.
- ◆ The investments also focused on strengthening the capacity of the Human resource for Health basically through recruiting new Health care providers, training the existing Health care providers and providing regular updates through seminars and on the job trainings. In total, one thousand (1000) new health care workers were recruited, three (3) supported for international training and approximately 10% attended seminars lasting for more than five days. Although the County has not conducted an empirical review to ascertain the outcome of these projects at the population level, service level assessment points to improved efficiency and quality of care in most of the health care facilities.
- ◆ In leadership and governance, the county has strengthened service provision through regular support supervision and technical backstopping to all levels of care. The efforts were heightened by the introduction of Result Based Financing (RBF) that resulted into increment of annual support supervision visits by the CHMT from 13 in 2014 to 110 in 2016 (124%). In general, all the investments contributed towards a responsive Health care system and ultimately resulted into improved quality and efficiency in the delivery of health care services.

ICT & ENERGY

- ◆ During the year 2013/2014, LAN and WAN was installed in Tharaka-Nithi County Headquarter (Kathwana) by County ICT department. As a result, all County offices at Kathwana were connected to internet unlike before when no county office at Kathwana was connected to internet. This made internet services available to all staff as well as every resident within the area there was easy access to information and enabled staff and residents to collaborate, telecommute, and learn and low cost as well

- ◆ During Fiscal year 2014/15 the department developed County website (www.tharakanithi.go.ke). This enhanced citizen and stakeholders' engagement and access to information. The website serves as source of information related to the county and creates an engagement platform
- ◆ In the year 2016/17, the ICT department purchased and installed a County Data Server machine. This was funded and implemented by Tharaka Nithi County Government at a cost of 1 Million. This enabled sharing, monitoring of county resources and back up of information. Hence, it was possible to extend government services to remote regions within the county
- ◆ In the Fiscal year 2016/17, fibre connection was extended from Chuka town to Kathwana (County HQ) through a wireless connection. It was funded by ICT Authority-GoK and implemented by GOK in partnership with ICT department of Tharaka Nithi County Government. It enabled effective interaction between the National Government and the County Government. It also unified the county and made access to information fast and cheaper
- ◆ In the Fiscal year 2016/17, WAN internet connection point were installed in the following sub county offices : Chuka, chogoria, Marimanti and Gatunga. This resulted to those sub county offices getting internet connection unlike before when no county office in those areas was connected to internet. This made internet services available to staff .

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

- ◆ The construction of county headquarters begun in 2015 to address the acute shortage of office space. The construction is at 40%. It jointly funded by the county and national government at 30% and 70% respectively.
- ◆ The ministry of Interior and Coordination of national government has instituted several reforms to beef up security in all areas of county. Some of such initiatives include construction of sub county administrative office complex at Maara and Tharaka North sub counties. This will address the acute shortage of office space.
- ◆ Through the National Police Service, several measures have been instituted to improve the welfare of police officers that include medical scheme and construction of residential houses. Purchase of more police vehicles and motor cycles of area chiefs has facilitated their mobility hence curbing insecurity. In this conjunction, the county government has established a new Administration Police post at Kiamiramba in Gatunga ward whose construction is ongoing. This is expected to beef up security in the bandits' prone area. Several other police posts have been established across the county like: Mutino AP camp and Gakirwe police post.
- ◆ In the spirit of upholding Public Expenditure Principles (fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency and operational efficiency), the sector has prepared three public finance management documents on annual basis: 2014/5; 2015/6 and 2016/7 that entails County Budget, CBROP and CFSP.
- ◆ For effective decision making during planning and budgeting processes, one baseline survey (2014) and annual statistical abstract was carried out by the KNBS.
- ◆ To ensure optimal staffing levels for effective and efficient service delivery, The Human Resource department carried out Training Needs Assessment (TNA) that identified training needs/gaps and further made recommendations on staff training for skills and knowledge.
- ◆ In order for the National government to bring services closer to the people, the government established Huduma Centre at Chuka. This has facilitated easy access to government services like issuing of ID cards, birth certificates, NHIF registrations and other related services.
- ◆ In delivering judicial services, the Judiciary has established a High court at Chuka. This has relieved the residents from seeking high court services in neighbouring counties of Meru

and Embu.

- ◆ Construction of Marimanti magistrate court in Tharaka South is ongoing. At completion, this will eventually lead to more office space for faster delivery of judicial services.

LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- ◆ Fencing of livestock yard in Gatunga.
- ◆ Construction of public toilet in Gatunga and Chogoria.
- ◆ Ongoing drainage development in Chogoria and Chuka.
- ◆ Established town boards in Marimanti, Chuka and Chogoria.
- ◆ Tarmacking of 51.2km Chuka town roads (KERRA).
- ◆ Construction of Chogoria Bus Park, street lighting and solar lighting in Marimanti and Chogoria; improvement of drainage and market construction. This has improved shopping centre accessibility from one street to over ten streets, decreased reported cases of water borne diseases, reduced number of reported crime from two cases to one per week on average and reduced number of matatu conflicts from three cases per week to one per week.
- ◆ Adjudicate one sector and issued four thousands title deeds. The physical planning department has been preparing urban plans for the key towns and markets including Kathwana and Chogoria. The continued approval of building plans has been geared towards ensuring controlled development of towns and markets. This has reduced land and plot ownership disputes.

INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING, PUBLIC WORKS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

- ◆ Graded 780Kms of road and 50Kms were gravelled alongside improvement of drainage
- ◆ Tarmacking of 51.2km Chuka town roads
- ◆ Opened up roads that were barely motorable, such as Kaguma-Kembaci in Tharaka South, Gikwego-Kathiru-Ikuu, PCEA Church in Chuka and Mitheru-Mikuu roads in Maara.

ENVIRONMENT, WATER SERVICES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Water Resources	◆ In collaboration with development partners (WSTF, NDMA, TARDA, Upper Tana, TWSB and ADB) has managed to construct twenty three (23) new domestic water supply projects and improvement of existing ones across the county. This has seen improvement in terms of the reduction in distance covered to access water services by an average of two Kilometres. ◆ Through the same partnership also the sector has managed to develop and upgrade 138 boreholes to solar pumping with funding from the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Upper Tana, TARDA and Tana Water Service Board. This has improved efficiency in groundwater exploitation by reducing the manual pumping strain. ◆ The sector is also working to improve in water harvesting/storage services through construction of Rock catchments, rehabilitation of water pans by TARDA and construction of earth dams by NDMA as a means of arresting drought emergencies. There has been a significant rise in volume of runoff storage availability by 150,000 cubic meter. ◆ In partnering with the African Development Bank to ensure improved sanitation systems among major towns in the county through construction of 2 Sewerage Systems. The sites for construction have been identified. The initiative is expected to benefit both urban and peri-urban residents and improve in proportion of wastewater safely treated and proportion of population using hygienic human disposal facilities rendering to reduction

	in spread of pathogenic diseases.
Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources	◆ Fifty two ha of forest have been rehabilitated and 17 hills are under conservation ◆ Formation of 3 CFA (community forest association) in Chogoria forest station, Chuka forest and Kiera Hills ◆ Formation of 4 PFMPs (Participatory Forest Management Plans In Kiera Hills, Ntugi Hills, Gikingo Hills, Chogoria Forest, Chuka Forest and Gikingo Hills ◆ To divert the attention of communities to understand the important of forest and other natural resources as well as help the community from depleting the existing natural resources. The department has been involved in various environmental awareness programmes by organising 4 environmental stakeholder meetings and involved in 3 annual world environment day and 2 annual international day of forest celebrations. This has increased the capacity of people in conservation and protection of the environment as well as helped the farmers to practise smart agriculture, non-wood forest products enterprises like bee keeping, basket weaving, tree nursery preparation and management among others. ◆ Map, restore, conserve and rehabilitate various wetland s in the county to increase in water quality and quantity in rivers, swamps, streams and springs. This has been achieved through formation of 11 WRUAs up stream along 10 rivers in Chuka/Igambango'mbe sub-county and protection of 9 springs in Chuka/Igambang'ombe and Maara Sub-County.
Irrigation Services	◆ With corroboration with development partners e.g.JICA,ADB,NIB,UTaRMP, Department has been able to develop 10 irrigation projects(Magati,Gacee,Rungu,Kirumi kia mujari,Makanyanga Muringa banana,muungano,Maanyaga,etc). state and county government also played a great part in increament of irrigation projects and chemes(Thuchi ridge , Muungano Kiaga, Nithi kari etc.The total number of projects started and constracted are 21. ◆ Undertook seven irrigation water intakes out of which four of them completed ◆ Initiated two projects, one is complete and the other is 20% complete adding a total of 150 ha. These were being funded by the National state Government . ◆ In partnership with KFW two more projects are to be implemented.

3.2.4 Challenges in the Implementation of CIDP 2013-2017

There are various challenges encountered during the implementation of the CIDP including:

- ◆ There were PPIs implemented outside the CIDP (Non-CIDP PPIs)
- ◆ Lack of political good will to implement the CIDP PPIs
- ◆ The Budgeted costs for most projects and programmes were highly inflated
- ◆ Stakeholders' forums' respondents indicated a need for stronger partnership with citizens comprising of interest groups (youth and gender-based), PLWDs groups and civil society organizations & networks

- ◆ Delayed release of funds by the national government
- ◆ Incompleteness of data for evaluation from the departments.
- ◆ Inadequate resource mobilization framework to boost development
- ◆ Inadequate continuous monitoring and evaluation of CIDP PPIs
- ◆ The CIDP lacked clear linkage with the national plans such as Vision 2030 MTP II and the MDGs
- ◆ Unclear upward and downward linkages between the planning and budgeting process
- ◆ There lacks citizen feedback mechanisms
- ◆ Sectoral plans that supposed to inform CIDP are in draft form and there lacks both Spatial and Urban & City Plans
- ◆ Information systems remain weak
- ◆ The availability and use of information for decision making remains a challenge.

3.2.5 Lessons Learnt

It is essential that the county's PPIs should be clearly stipulated in the CIDP as aligned to County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plan; and City and Urban Areas Plan (City or Municipal Plans). These county plans (section 107 (2)) "shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county". More so, to build consensus on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the development plans; it is recommended that the departmental directorates and other county entities be equipped on monitoring of PPIs. This entails on-going regular collection of data and information during the implementation of PPIs. The monitoring report will improve the accuracy of analysis of completion level and cost analysis. This report urges the county to mobilize funds besides National Government allocation to be able to improve on the projects' completion level.

For the next planning period, there is need for internal strengthening of management of resources and M&E systems. Monitoring and evaluation of service delivery should be given keen attention in the county to be able to capture the progress as program activities are being carried out. This can be achieved by simplifying and streamlining program/project reporting requirements in the county; streamline and automate M&E processes. The county should increase its support economic planning directorate in

order to streamline and consolidate the multiple data streams and move toward an overall County M&E Framework. In addition, the County should develop CIMES by merging its various M&E guiding documents into one M&E Framework for easy standardization and use.

Furthermore, in project initiation and implementation process, there should be a feasibility study to create baseline data and depict the viability of the projects. To develop data driven management in the county, capacity building should be carried out: the county should train and mentor county officers on data entry to strengthen data analysis and use capacity at ward, sub-county and county level facilities. County's internal project databases should be strengthened and automated to produce management and technical reports for data driven decision-making.

The county should build technical and management capacity on the areas of governance, planning, public finance management, human resources and technical abilities especially on service quality. This initiative should be coordinated with PSB's technical and management capacity development approaches to ensure harmony.

The departments should reassess and adjust the projects/ output targets for indicators to be challenging yet achievable. This and further analysis would enable the county to better balance its resources to achieve service delivery, capacity development, public participation, integration, and other project objectives. Special attention should be paid to the projects proposed by citizens during public forums. The County should develop a structured approach and coordinate timelines for all the departments and county entities for planning, budgeting, data and performance management. By integrating and harmonizing various development plans, the county would be able to implement planned projects within the overall CIDP, make adjustment annually and scale-up more effectively.

The county should continue paying attention to public involvement and citizen participation as key stakeholders in planning, implementation and evaluation of the development projects and programs. More so, the county should strengthen

mechanisms to develop peer exchanges of information and lessons learned across the PPPs.

Therefore, the CIDP and other county development plans remain relevant as the overall guiding frameworks for the integrated interventions to county political, economic and social needs. Within the context of the CIDP, a readjustment and refocusing of programmatic priorities will need to be done to inform the development of CIDP 2018-2022. This is informed by the various stakeholders, mainly the county officers and public participation in development planning, specifically on evaluation and identification of new projects/ programmes. The county should seek to improve on service delivery and mobilization of funds in order to enhance completion of the PPIs. There is also the need for informed planning, efficiency and optimal utilization of county resources. The county leadership, both the Executive and the Assembly, should continue on the leading and facilitating role in the county's response to societal needs.

The focus should be on interventions, collaborations and deeper engagement in policy making and citizens' participation in implementation of PPIs. Community participation and ownership in making decisions on the projects is paramount for their sustainability. Public private partnerships are urged to support the county in the efficient use and provision of resources to guarantee essential services, protect the gains and address the unfinished development agenda for the people of Tharaka Nithi.



Picture 5: Public Participation Forum for the CIDP End Term Review on 23/10/17 at Mariani ward public participation at Kaanwa market.

04

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Preamble

This chapter deals with county spatial development framework, development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders in the county.

4.2 Spatial Development Framework

The spatial framework describes the anchor within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The framework covers the thematic areas as guided by the National Spatial Plan 2015–2045 which establishes a broad physical planning framework that provides physical planning policies to support the county integrated development planning since Tharaka Nithi doesn't have a spatial plan.

Table 27: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

	Thematic Area (Development Priorities)	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
1	Industrialization	Industrialization has started taking root with the establishment of Giampampo Coffee millers which stands out as a County flagship industry and Weru tea factory. Waste management is also another frontier for industrial development whereby solid waste can be turned into industrial products. Other viable industries are steel production, copper refining and rare earth metals refining. The following products are amenable to value addition; ◆ Milk processing ◆ Honey processing ◆ Green grams packaging ◆ Mango and bananas processing	◆ Establish the industrial zone near the source of raw material availability, cheap labour and supporting infrastructures like roads, water, electricity and network coverage ◆ Ensure proper mechanism of adjudication, surveying, physical planning and compensation. ◆ Public awareness and public participation ◆ Mobilization of funds	Coffee - Giampampo, Tea – Weru Banana – mutindwa Steel – Tunyai Copper – Mukothima Solid waste industrial products – Kairini rare earth metals – Tharaka North Milk processing – Chuka/Maara Honey processing – Marimanti Green grams processing – Kathwana Mango processing – Marimanti	Physical planning, trade and industry, geologist, cooperatives, mining, urban, agriculture, water, energy, ICT, roads and finance
2	Modernization and commercialization of Agriculture	Agriculture is characterized by low productivity, poorly organized marketing systems, and low income	Improve access to high quality inputs, improve marketing infrastructure and value adding, Capacity building	County wide	Agriculture
3	Whole sale and retail trade hubs	There were plans to establish at least two whole sale and retail hubs in the county although the plan did not pick up. There is need to create at least four wholesale and retail trade hubs in the county	◆ Creation of business producer groups as the base source. ◆ Site identification ◆ Mobilization of funds	Chuka, chogoria, kathwana and Marimanti	Trade & Industry, ICT, Urban Development and Finance
4	Promote trade	County lacks an effective feeder road network system connecting trading centres and other institutions (i.e. schools and hospitals).	◆ Construction of bridges, culverts, footbridges and expand existing feeder roads. ◆ Opening of all feeder roads throughout the county.	Countywide	Roads and Infrastructure, Finance & Economic Planning and Trade

5	Diversifying tourism		Tourism in Tharaka Nithi County is in its early exploration stages where there is a small number of tourists visit the area. The area is unspoilt and few tourist facilities exist. The County has features that promote tourism including mountain, hills, waterfalls, expansive landscapes, variety of wildlife and agro-tourism	◆ Create new high value niche product e.g. cultural tourism, eco-tourism, water based sports, trekking, agro tourism, birding, rock climbing and gastronomy. ◆ Promote and encourage homestays in order to increase bed nights in the county	County wide	Tourism and culture
6	Revitalization of cooperative		There are a total of 84 registered cooperatives in the county engaged in the following activities - Coffee processing and marketing - Dairy cooperatives housing cooperatives - Housing cooperatives - Rural savings and credit cooperatives - Urban savings and credit cooperatives - Transport SACCOS - Multipurpose cooperatives - Unions - Livestock marketing	◆ Increase investment to the societies and source for better markets for their products ◆ Capacity building for the management and all the members	County wide	Cooperatives and Finance
7	Provide Quality Healthcare		County lacks a sewerage, waste water, and drainage system and garbage collection regime.	Construction of modern sewerage systems, culverts, drainage systems, purchase garbage collection trucks and dumping sites.	Countywide	Roads and Infrastructure, Finance and Economic Planning and Public Service
8	Provide Appropriate Infrastructure		Highways lack overpasses, flyovers, zebra crossing and pathways for PLWD's.	Construction of overpasses, flyovers, zebra crossings, and wheelchair and bicycle pathways.	Chuka town and its environs, Marimanti and Chogoria	Roads & Infrastructure, Finance & Economic Planning, Trade and Education
9	Transport Network		County lacks a wider transport network comprising all weather and gravel feeder roads	Purchase county owned equipment and staff for road maintenance and infrastructure e.g. tractors, graders and excavators, rollers and labour.	Countywide	Roads, Finance, Physical Planning and ICT
10	Conserving the natural environment		Forest is gradually improving due to interventions by different organizations which stands at 19.4 %	◆ Establish tree planting campaigns ◆ Promote programmes on non-	County wide	County Department of Water &

				wood forest products ◆ Promote agro-forestry programmes		Environment, KFS and NEMA
11	Improving accessibility	water	The average distance to the nearest water source stands at 2km during wet season and 3Km during dry seasons.	◆ Establish rainwater harvesting structures ◆ Establish ground water harvesting structures ◆ Metering of all water schemes	County wide	Department of Water & Irrigation, Dept. of Agriculture, TWSB and UTaNRMP
12	Increased security	food	The average land acreage under irrigation stands at 2237hac.	Implement 20 major irrigation projects with over 100hacs each by the year 2022	County wide	Department of Water & Irrigation, Dept. of Agriculture and UTaNRMP
13	Access to Quality Education		County has a number of education institution ranging from ECDE all through to universities	Revitalize all the institutions of learning	County wide	Education, Finance and public works
14	Grid electricity		Some of the households and Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries; Markets and urban centres are not yet connected to the electricity.	In partnership with REA and KPLC connect households Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries which are near to transformers and if no transformer nearby , Install a transformer and supply power to the targets	Households centres and institutions	Energy & ICT Lands and physical planning KPLC
15	Alternative and Renewable energy		Very few residents have embraced use of Alternative and Renewable energy.	◆ Sensitize & train community on alternative sources ◆ Identification, Design & construction	County wide	Energy & ICT
16	Reliable & Quality power supply		Their exist no power sub station	◆ Identification, Design & construction	Within the county	Energy & ICT KPLC
17	Efficient service delivery		◆ Development of various sector plans, CIDP, and budgets ◆ Understaffing and lack of relevant skills ◆ Ineffective Public participation in government development initiatives	◆ Engage the public in planning, budgeting, implementation and review of plans ◆ Recruit and make correct placement of personnel. ◆ Civic education	County wide	Economic Planning, and budgeting HR, CPSB and Public Service

18	ICT Connectivity in the county	◆ Sub county offices are not connected to VPN,VOIP, and have limited internet connectivity ◆ No data centre or ICT incubation centre in the county	Set up Integrated ICT infrastructure and systems, that is; a) Install LAN,WAN, internet ,intranet,VPN,VOIP and Fibre optic in all county offices b) Set up data centres at the HQ and another back-up data center for hosting DR site. c) ICT Hub centres in every sub county d) Data Recovery system. e) Unified communication systems such as IPBX,fax and audio/ video conferencing,Domain registration/Hosting,Bulk SMS,Website design and maintain,emaial management ,Digital library,County radio station and other communication systems	All county offices for networks and unified communication systems Every sub county for data Hub	ICT & Energy Lands and physical planning
19	Integrated county management system	Their only exist manual services and poor information storage in all institutions, such as health facilities.	Set up information management service system: HRM system, IHIS with EMR and GIS system, CRM, MIA and other important systems.	All health facilities and relevant departments for service systems	Public Administration ,Finance
19	Revenue Collection	Revenue collected manually	Automate revenue collection	All revenue collection points	ICT & Energy Trade, Finance ICT & Energy
20	Citizen service and legislator connection	◆ Their exist no operational e-services in the county ◆ There are no legislator connections for information dissemination.	Formulate : a) E-extension services b) E-learning systems c) E-Agriculture	County wide	ICT & Energy, Finance and Public Administration

4.3 Natural Resource Assessment

This section discusses the major natural resources found within the county as tabulated below.

Table 28: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Mt. Kenya forest and other forest reserves	◆ Fisheries ◆ Tourism ◆ Irrigation ◆ Agriculture ◆ Forestry ◆ Water ◆ Wildlife	◆ Declining water levels due to deforestation ◆ Declining forest cover due to illegal logging ◆ Encroachment due to human activities	◆ Best practices for water catchment ◆ Best practices for wildlife conservation ◆ Best practices for climate regulation ◆ Increased productivity	◆ Water levels declined ◆ Water quality deteriorated due to deforestation (affecting quality of fish, and quality of tourism) ◆ Biodiversity loss due to degradation ◆ Land /soil degradation due to human activities	◆ Monitoring of water levels and quality ◆ Control illegal deforestation activities ◆ Strengthening of existing community forest associations ◆ Control human wildlife conflicts ◆ Enforcement of the existing policies
Surface water resources	◆ Fisheries ◆ Tourism ◆ Irrigation ◆ Agriculture ◆ Forestry ◆ Water ◆ Wildlife ◆ Health	◆ Declining water levels due to deforestation ◆ Drying up of permanent rivers Due to climate change ◆ Illegal abstractions	◆ Adequate water supply ◆ Increased productivity	◆ Water levels declined ◆ Water quality deteriorated due to deforestation (affecting quality of fish, and quality of tourism) ◆ Aquatic loss	◆ Monitoring of water levels and quality ◆ Control illegal water abstractions ◆ Strengthening of existing water resource user's association ◆ Control illegal human activities ◆ Enforcement of the existing policies
Ground water resource	◆ Fisheries ◆ Tourism ◆ Irrigation ◆ Agriculture ◆ Forestry ◆ Water ◆ Wildlife	◆ Drying aquifers ◆ Salinity ◆ Low recharge due to sloppy terrain ◆ Climate change due to deforestation	◆ Adequate water supply ◆ Reduce distance covered	◆ Drying aquifers ◆ Salinity ◆ Low recharge due to sloppy terrain ◆ Climate change due to deforestation	◆ Enforcement of the existing policies ◆ Afforestation ◆ Good agricultural activities
Mineral resources	◆ Environment ◆ Tourism	◆ Decline of some mineral resources	◆ Increase revenue collection	◆ Climate change ◆ Exploitation methods	◆ Enforcement of the existing policies

	◆ Agriculture	due to illegal human activities	◆ Create job opportunities		◆ Afforestation
Rivers – Mutonga, Kathita, Thuci, Ruguti, Tungu, Maara, Naka, Thingithu, Thangatha	◆ Fisheries ◆ Crop production ◆ Livestock development ◆ Veterinary services	◆ Seasonal fluctuation ◆ Utilization for agriculture is low ◆ Abstraction of water for irrigation will lead to further decline in water availability unless water harvesting is intensified	◆ Climate smart agriculture ◆ Use of innovations and technology ◆ Water harvesting	◆ High cost of investment in technology and innovations ◆ Low investment in water harvesting technologies ◆ Low adoption of technologies	◆ Protection of water catchment areas ◆ Construction of water reservoirs ◆ Community mobilization and capacity building
Land	◆ Fisheries ◆ Tourism ◆ Irrigation ◆ Agriculture ◆ Forestry ◆ Water ◆ Wildlife ◆ Health ◆ Lands and Physical planning	◆ Most of the land is arable of medium to low soil fertility ◆ Most areas are suitable for livestock production ◆ Varying levels of utilization ranging from low to high ◆ Increasing level of utilization with stiff competition from multiple uses ◆ Increased soil erosion ◆ Increased rate of degradation ◆ Decline in production	◆ Intensive agriculture ◆ Use of innovations and technologies	◆ Continuous land subdivision to uneconomical units ◆ Retrogressive cultural practices ◆ Competing land uses ◆ Biodiversity loss ◆ Climate change ◆ Low production ◆ Poor living standards	◆ Smart agriculture ◆ Control land use ◆ Community capacity building ◆ Enforcement of the existing policies ◆ Afforestation/rehabilitation of degraded lands
Land along/adjacent to roads	◆ Fisheries ◆ Tourism ◆ Irrigation ◆ Agriculture ◆ Roads and infrastructure	◆ Encroachment of land. ◆ Reduced availability of land for road expansion	Demarcation of public and private land to reduce instances of encroachment and grabbing	◆ Land encroached and fenced affecting historical boundaries ◆ Poorly maintained and inaccessible feeder roads	◆ Monitoring and reporting by physical planning department in collaboration with roads department ◆

	Physical planning and ICT				
Beneficial insects (bees)	- Livestock development - Crop production	Beekeeping is a key economic activity in the county Low level of utilization of bees High Potential that can be tapped in the future	Modern technologies of beekeeping Refining and processing of honey and honey products	Declining vegetation cover Abuse of agrochemicals	Increase vegetation cover Safe and effective use of agrochemicals Capacity building Strengthen marketing infrastructure
Fish	- Fisheries - Livestock development	River line capture and cold water fish is a key economic activity in the county Overfishing Decline in fish stock if not controlled	Organized fishing Stocking and restocking	Poor fishing methods Uncontrolled fishing Declining water volumes	Formations of community fishing management groups Training, education and demonstrations

4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies

This section covers the overall functions and composition of each sector, goals, vision and mission statements, and the development needs, priorities and strategies. In order to embed wealth creation and promote trade in the Tharaka Nithi business environment, aggressive development within four sectors will be emphasized by the current administration. The major development priorities that the county will concentrate on are:

1. Water for all
2. Access to quality healthcare services
3. Agriculture
4. Infrastructure

4.4.1 Agriculture Sector

The overall function of the sector as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 relates to (a) crop and animal husbandry; (b) livestock sale yards; (c) county abattoirs; (d) plant and animal disease control; (e) veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); and (f) fisheries.

4.4.1.1 Agriculture Sector Composition

The County Sector of Agriculture comprises of Crop Production, Livestock Development; Veterinary Services & Fisheries Development.

4.4.1.2 Agriculture Sector Vision and Mission

- ♦ *Vision: to attain sustainable food security and incomes for the people of Tharaka Nithi County.*
- ♦ *Mission: provision of high quality, innovative and commercial agricultural services.*

4.4.1.3 Agriculture Sector Goals

- a) To increase crop production and productivity by providing high quality, innovative and competitive crop and crops related services for food and nutrition security and increase in household incomes.

- b) To support transformation of livestock production from subsistence into commercially oriented enterprises for sustainable food and nutrition security in the county.
- c) To safeguard animal health and welfare, increase animal production and productivity and promote trade in animals and animal products for sustainable food security, food safety and economic prosperity.
- d) Increased and sustainable fish production for subsistence and commercial utilization.

4.4.1.4 Agriculture Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development need	priorities	Strategies
Quality of farm inputs	Cereal, horticulture, livestock, fisheries	Subsidy, input quality surveillance, capacity building
Post harvest losses	Milk, Fish, cereals and legumes	Construction of community grain stores, milk coolants, cold room for fish
Market access	Livestock, milk, fish, horticulture, sorghum, green grams	Contract farming, value adding, holdings grounds, market yards, processing and factory
Production and productivity	Major crop, livestock and fishery enterprises	High quality seed, breeds and fingerlings, demonstrations and capacity building
Technology and innovation	Land preparation, horticulture, value adding, extension services and mechanization	Mechanization, ICT and green house

Table 29: Agriculture Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Crop Production									
Objective (s): Increase productivity									
Outcome (s) Increased family income									
Sub-programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Cereals & pulses production	No. of Ha under crop	26,000ha	25,000ha	25,100Ha	25,300Ha	25,500Ha	25,700	26,000	410m
	No of Bags/ Ha	35bags/ha	15bags/ha	18bags/ha	22bags/ha	26bags/ha	30bags/ha	35bags/ha	725m
	%decline in post-harvest losses	10%	30%	28%	25%	20%	15%	10%	230M
	Volumes sold	300mt	100mt	120mt	150mt	200mt	250mt	300mt	1B
1.2 Cash crop production	No. of Ha under Cotton	150ha	20ha	50ha	70ha	100ha	120ha	150ha	250m
	No of Kg/ tree under coffee	10kgs per tree	2kgs	4kgs	6kgs	8kgs	9kgs	105kgs	100m
	Ha. under cashew nut	150ha	100ha	20ha	40ha	50ha	100ha	150ha	250m
	Kg/ tree for macadamia	35kg/tree	10kgs per tree	15	20	25	30	35	79m
	No of ha under sisal	100ha	50ha	20	20	20	30	10	50m
	Rehabilitation of tea buying centre	25	20	5	5	5	5	5	25m
1.3 Horticulture Productivity	Increase horticulture yields	80%	60%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	100m
	Yield/ ha	60T/ha per year	40T/ha per year	43	48	52	55	60	134m
	% land under irrigation utilized	60%	30%	5	5	5	10	5	45m
1.4 Agro processing	% reduction in post-harvest losses	10% post-harvest loss	30% post-harvest loss	30%	25%	20%	15%	10%	300m
	Volume processed and marketed.	30% value	10% value addition	2	4	4	5	5	100M

		addition							
1.5 Resilience and risk management	No of agro-forestry nurseries established	50	30	5	5	5	5	5	200m
	Crop insurance.	1000 farmers	0 farmers	100	300	200	300	1,000	
	Up scaling CA	16,000	8,0000	40000	4000	4000	40000	1,000	
	No. Of green houses	100	40	6	6	6	6	6	30m
Total									4.2 B

Programme 2: Livestock Development									
Objective (s): Increase productivity									
Outcome (s) Increased family income									
Sub-programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget Ksh. (M)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Livestock output and productivity	No of litres/ doe/day in milk production	4	1.5	1.8	2.5	3	3.5	4	50
	Meat goat carcass weight (kg)	14	9	10.2	11.7	12.5	13.2	14	60
	No of eggs/ bird/ year	220	60	90	120	150	180	220	30
	Carcass weight kg/ bird	3	1	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	3	
	Kgs of honey/ hive/ quarterly	14	7	8.4	9.6	11	12.6	14	10
	Kgs of goat milk/ year	300,000	156,000					300,000	40
	% increase in rabbits produced	92562 Rabbits	30854 Rabbits	50	120	150	230	300	30
2.2 Animal feed and nutrition	% increase of area under fodder	1800 acres	1200acres	10	20	30	40	50	20
	% increase in quantity of	55 tons	50 tons	2	4	6	8	10	30

	fodder conserved								
	% increase in farm incomes	35%	10%	5	5	5	5	5	600
	% increase in employment in livestock development	10%	5%	6	7	8	9	10	
2.3 Market development	% increase in volume of marketed milk	160,000 litres daily	80,000 litres daily	190,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	1200
	% increase in milk sales due to product diversification	210M	160M	170M	185M	192M	200M	210M	15
	Kg of honey processed/year	260,000kg/ yr	200,000kg/ yr	12,000	24,000	36,000	48,000	60,000	10
	% increase in livestock sold and livestock sale income	562,500	450,000	472,500	495,000	517,500	540,000	562,500	50
2.4 Extension services	% change in number of livestock farmers	61,250	57,600	58,300	59,000	59,700	60,500	61,250	100
	No of staff housed in the office	80	35	45	55	63	72	80	50
	Time taken to respond to farmers' requests	1day	1-5days	5	4	3	2	1	120
2.5 Financial services and investments	-% increase in number of insured enterprises	-1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	40
	-% Increase in compensation of in farming-related loss								
	% increase in enterprise financing capacity/ yr	10%	1%	2	5	6	8	10	100
Total									2.555B

Programme 3: Veterinary Services									
Objective (s): - Increase livestock productivity and outputs; improve market access and trade; and ensure national food security									
Outcome (s) Reduction and eradication of livestock diseases									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget in (Million Ksh.)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Diseases and Pest Control and Surveillance	% disease incidences	1%	5%	4.5%	3.8%	2.7%	1.5%	1%	56
	% tick-borne disease incidences	0.1%	0.4%	0.35%	0.29%	0.21%	0.18%	0.1%	20
	% Vector-borne disease incidences	0.01%	0.1%	0.08%	0.06%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	10
	% tranboundary disease incidences	0.01%	0.2%	0.15%	0.12%	0.08%	0.05%	0.02	25
3.2 Livestock upgrading/ Breeding	% Increase in productivity	-16 litres/day/cow -160 kgs carcass weights	-10 litres/day/cow -100 kgs carcass weights	12%	27%	39%	51%	60%	20
3.3 Veterinary Public Health	% Reduction in zoonotic diseases incidences	0.01%	0.5%	0.39%	0.22%	0.19%	0.08%	0.01%	52
3.4 Leather Development	% reduction of hides and skins rejects	4%	15%	12%	10%	7%	5%	4%	10.5
3.5 Veterinary Extension services	% reduction in economic production losses due to diseases	Ksh. 10million	Ksh. 15million	14%	12%	9%	7%	5%	48
3.6 Clinical services	% reduction in livestock deaths	2103 disease cases	15180 disease cases	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	11.5
3.7 Financial services and investment	% increase in annual Revenue collection	Annual collection of Ksh. 4.732m	Annual collection of Ksh. 2.6m	24%	41%	55%	68%	82%	1
Total									254M

Programme 4: Fisheries Development									
Objective (s): increase surface area on fish farming									
Outcome (s) Increased income and wealth.....									
Sub-programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (M)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
4.1 Fish farming production and productivity	% Increase in production from fish farming	240.75 Tons	96.3 Tons	50%	75%	100	120%	150%	4385
4.2 Recreational and Ornamental fisheries promotion	% of rivers restocked with certified appropriate fingerlings	8 rivers	4 rivers	20	40	60	80	100	660
	% Increase in volume of fish and fish products exported	2.2 Tons	2 Tons	4	6.5	7	8.5	10	
4.3 Fish quality management	% reduction in post-harvest losses	5% post-harvest losses	30 % post-harvest losses	25	20	15	10	5	380
4.4 Fish value addition and marketing	% increase in sales of fish and fish products	Ksh.2,400,000/year	Ksh.800,000/year	50	100	150	180	200	640
4.5 Fisheries resources utilization and management	% increase of fisheries resources mapped	100%	20%	20	30	20	10	20	310
4.6 Financial services	% Increase of fish farmers accessing financial services	1600 farmers accessing financial services	800 farmers accessing financial services	20	30	20	10	20	1300
	% Increase numbers of fish farmers	1530 fish farmers	1020 fish farmers	10	10	10	10	10	940
Total									8.615B

4.4.2 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector

The devolved county sector functions include: control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal; implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil, water conservation and forestry; and water services.

The sector's goal under environment, water services and natural resources is to increase tree cover percentage and ensure access to clean and adequate water for sustainable development to the people of Tharaka Nithi by 2025. According to KFS, the county has 19.4% tree cover. This surpasses the mandatory 10% requirement by the government because of the expansive Mt. Kenya forest in the upper parts. The lower region is hugely degraded hence prompting the department to roll out various programs such as tree nursery establish for seedlings development, reclaiming degraded areas and tree planting as well as conservation and protection of existing tree cover. Numerous community water projects have been initiated with support from development partners. The coverage status is: Maara Sub County is approximately 80%, Chuka /Igambang'ombe is estimated at 72% while Tharaka north and south sub-counties is approximately 50%.

4.4.2.1 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector Composition

The sector comprises of Water Services, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources.

4.4.2.2 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector Vision and Mission

- ◆ *Vision: Clean and secure Environment with sustainable exploitation of water and other natural resources.*
- ◆ *Mission: To promote, conserve and protect the environment and other natural resources and increase water coverage for sustainable development.*

4.4.2.3 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector Goal

To increase tree cover percentage and ensure access to clean and adequate water for sustainable development.

4.4.2.4 Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Water & Irrigation		
Development need	Priority	Strategy
Access to clean safe water	Domestic water	-Harnessing groundwater -Rainwater harvesting -Encourage planting of vegetation cover on the riparian land to conserve and enhance the rivers -Development of domestic water supply systems -Metering for efficiency use
Irrigation and drainage infrastructure	Irrigation water	-Rainwater harvesting -Development of Irrigation water supply systems -Metering for efficiency use
Wastewater Management and pollution control (Adequate Sanitation)	Towns and Urban centres (Urban population)	-Construction of wastewater management facilities (Sewerage systems) -Exhauster facilities
Environment and Natural Resources		
Waste management and pollution control	Solid waste management	◆ Establish dumpsite ◆ Provide litter bins
Climate change	Climate change mitigation	◆ Training and capacity building ◆ Dissemination of information ◆ Carbon credit ◆ Early warning systems ◆ Domestication of international treaties in climate change
Access to clean and health environment	Protection and conservation of natural environment	◆ Tree planting campaigns in farm lands, hills, river riparians and institutions. ◆ Tree seedlings
Access to mineral resources	Mapping and quantification	◆ Exploration and Exploitation

Table 30: Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector ProgrammesE

SUB-SECTOR WATER AND IRRIGATION									
Programme 1: Domestic Water Supply									
Objective (s): Increase Access to clean & safe water									
Outcome (s) Increased domestic water availability									
Sub-programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Groundwater Exploitation	-Amount of water access per capita (in liters/day)	30Lts/day	5	10	15	20	25	30	1.2Billion
	-Proportion of rural population with access to clean and safe water	78%	28%	38%	48%	58%	68%	78%	
1.2 Rainwater harvesting infrastructure	-increase in surface water storage per capita	1,650,000m ³	150,000	450,000	750,000	1,050,000	1,350,000	1,650,000	1.8Billion
1.3 Water supply systems	-% increase in per capita water availability)	30ltrs/day	5	10	15	20	25	30	1.9Billion
1.4 Water Conservation	-%increase in vegetation cover on Riparian land	30%	19.4%	21.6%	23.8%	26.0%	28.4%	30%	24 Million
Sub-total									4.924B

Programme 2: Irrigation and Drainage Services									
Objective (s): Increase productivity									
Outcome (s) Increased family income									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Rainwater harvesting and storage	-increase in surface water storage per capital	1,650,000m ³	150,000	450,000	750,000	1,050,000	1,350,000	1,650,000	1.8 Billion
2.2 Irrigation water supply systems	-Increase in hectares of irrigated area/land	20,000Ha	2337	4653	6777.75	11218.5	15659.25	20,000Ha	10.5Billion
Programme 3: Waste & Wastewater Management									
Objective (s): Increase wastewater treatment capacity									
Outcome (s) Increased public health									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Sanitation	-% of urban population accessing safe/improved sanitation facilities	80%	26%	40%	58%	64%	73%	80%	85Million
TOTAL									13.15B

SUB-SECTOR: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES									
Programme 1:Forestry programme									
Objective (s): Increase tree cover									
Outcome (s) : A clean and healthy environment									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Million)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 farm and dry land rural forest extension	No. of trees planted per ha	67	20	29	38	47	55	67	90
	%increase in tree cover								
	% of tree cover per ha	10%	3%	4%	6%	8%	9%	10%	
1.2 school greening	No of schools involved	1343	247	467	687	907	1127	1343	67
1.3 Beautification and rehabilitation of highways	No. of Km covered	500	0	25	49	73	97	120	50
1.4 Market /town greening	No. of market /town covered	110	0	100	200	300	400	500	20
1.5 Hilltop/hillside rehabilitation	No. of ha covered	47,961	52	9,834	19,686	29,268	38,850	47,961	150
1.6 Tree seedlings production	No. of tree nurseries established/supported No of tree seedlings produced	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	20
1.7Conservation and protection of riverine ecosystem	No. of rivers protected No. of KM protected and conserved	14	3	3	3	3	2	14	140
Total									537M

Programme 2: Solid Waste Disposal and Management Programme										
Objective (s): promote proper and efficient solid waste management										
Outcome (s) : A clean and healthy environment										
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total (Million)	Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		
2.1 Solid waste disposal	80 % Waste reduction from sources	1000 6	0 0	205 2	405 3	605 4	805 6	1006 5	186	
	70 % Waste Management	6	1	2	3	4	5	5		
2.2 E- Waste disposal and management system	70% waste reduced	100%	40%	15%	15%	15%	15%	100%	50	
2. 3 Air and Noise control Measures	No. of individuals trained on control measures	15	-	3	6	9	12	15	15	
Total									251M	

Programme 3: Climate Change Programme										
Objective (s): To combat climate change and its impacts										
Outcome (s) : Ensure resilience and awareness on climate change effects										
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total (Million)	Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		
3.1 Awareness creation	No. of trainings/barazas/workshops organized	30	10	14	18	22	26	30	8	
	No. of farmers practicing climate smart agriculture	1350	450	630	810	990	1170	1350		

3.2 Early warning systems	No of weather reports disseminated –	15	4	6	8	10	12	15	7.5
Sub Total									15.5M
Programme 4: Natural resource exploration and exploitation									
Objective (s): To ensure mapping and quantification									
Outcome (s) : Increase revenue collection and job creation									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Million)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
4.1 Exploration and exploitation	Amount of natural resources in the county	63	-	15	27	39	51	63	252
Sub-Total									252M
Total									1.0555B

4.4.3 Health Sector

The devolved county health services include: county health facilities and pharmacies; ambulance services; promotion of primary health care; licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and sanitation services.

4.4.3.1 Health Sector Composition

Medical and public Health services.

4.4.3.2 Health Sector Vision and Mission

- ♦ *Vision: A county free from preventable diseases and ill health*
- ♦ *Mission: To provide effective leadership and participate in provision of equitable, responsive, accessible and accountable high quality health care services to Tharaka Nithi Citizens.*

4.4.3.3 Health Sector Goal

Reduce Health inequalities and suffering amongst Tharaka Nithi citizens.

4.4.3.4 Health Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Infrastructural development	County Referral Hospital	Upgrading Chuka Level 4 Hospital to Level 5 Hospital
	Standard level 4 Hospitals	Renovate Magutuni and Marimanti, including constructing of specialized units
	Standard Level 2 and 3 facilities	Renovate and create space (construct) for missing services in all Level 2 and 3 Health facilities
	Medical equipment	Procure and equip all Health facilities with the requisite medical equipment
Health referral services	Ambulances	Procure additional Ambulances
Essential medicines and medical supplies	All health facilities Stocked	Procuring of essential medicines and medical supplies
Communicable diseases	Reduction of TB prevalence	Prevention and Management of TB
	Reduction of HIV prevalence	Prevention and Management of HIV/AIDS
	Reduction of Malaria prevalence	Prevention and Management of Malaria
Environmental Health	Environmental Health services	Provision of Environmental Health services
None Communicable diseases	Reduction of NCD prevalence	Prevention and Management of NCD
Community Health units	Community Health	Creation of Community Health units

	services	
Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent Health	Family planning uptake	Provision of family planning services
	Deliveries by skilled birth attendants	Hospital deliveries
	ANC services	Provision of ANC services
	Healthy new borns	Provision of new born care during and after delivery
	Youth friendly health services	Provision of youth friendly health services
	Immunization services	Provision of Provision of Immunization services
	Child health care	Integrated management of childhood illnesses
Health care services	Health care providers	Recruiting of Health care providers
	Health information services	Computerization of health systems in all health facilities
Leadership and Governance	Support supervision	Conduct Support supervision
Transport	Utility vehicles	Procuring of Utility vehicles

Table 31: Health Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Curative and Rehabilitative Services									
Objective: To improve access to quality and affordable Health care									
Outcome: Reduced morbidity and mortality from curable and manageable diseases									
Sub-programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Million)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies	Increased access to essential Health Commodities	% of time out of stock for Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies (EMMS) – days per month	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	5%	1,600
1.2 Health Infrastructure	Increased access to basic Health and related services	Coverage of standard Dispensaries per 10,000 population	0.2/10,000 ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.95	1.2	300
		Coverage of standard Health centres per 30,000 population	0.3/30,000 ⁽²⁾	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	168
	Increased access to basic and some specialized health care services	Coverage of standard Level 4 Hospitals (Sub-County referral Hospital) per 100,000 population	0.2/100,000 ⁽³⁾	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	400
	Increased access to specialized health care services	Coverage of standard Level 5 Hospitals (County Referral Hospital) per 1,000,000 population	0	0	0	0	1	1	300

Notes: (1) = only 10 Dispensaries are estimated to be standard, and the target is to standardize 10 existing Dispensaries in every financial year. (2) = only four Health centres were estimated to be standard, and the target is to standardize 3 existing Health centres per calendar year ; (3) = only Chuka Hospital was estimated to be a standard level 4 Hospital, and the target is to standardize one existing level 4 Hospital per calendar year

Programme 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services									
Objective: To increase access to quality and timely Preventive and promotive Health services									
Outcome: Reduced incidences of preventable diseases									
Sub-programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Million)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Environmental and Community Health Services	Reduced incidences of water-borne and sanitation related diseases	Coverage of Households with access to improved sanitation	32.8%	36%	39%	42%	45%	48%	25
		Coverage of open defecation free villages	2.5%	2.5%	5%	10%	15%	20%	35
		Coverage of Households that own any latrines (whether improved or unimproved)	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	10
		Coverage of schools implementing school Health policy	2%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	15
		Coverage of functional community health units	17%	17%	24%	32%	39%	46%	120
		% increase of food premises meeting minimum public Health Requirements		50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	30
		% increase of food, feed and water products/items meeting Health standards		50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	15
		% increase of commercial premises meeting the minimum public Health standards		50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	15
2.2 Communicable Disease Prevention Programmes	Reduced incidences of priority communicable diseases targeted for eradication or	Detection rate of AFP	4/100,000	4	4	4	4	4	10
		Detection of measles	244 cases	244	244	244	244	244	10
		Detection rate of Neonatal tetanus	6	6	6	6	6	6	10
		TB case detection rate	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	15

	elimination	TB treatment success rate	94%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	5
		% reduction in new HIV Infections		20%	40%	60%	75%	80%	150
		Malaria Incidence	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	10
2.3 Non-Communicable Disease Control Programme	Reduced incidences of Non-Communicable diseases	% reduction of the new cases of Non-communicable Diseases		10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	30
2.4 Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health services (RMNCAH)	Improved maternal, newborn, child and adolescent Health	Proportion of children under one year fully immunized	57%	57%	67%	77%	87%	97%	60
		Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (WRA receiving FP commodities)	58.7%	59%	64%	69%	74%	79%	15
		Proportion of pregnant women attending 4 ANC visits	39.8%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	20
		Proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants	44.6%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	30
		% Women of Reproductive age screened for Cervical cancers	10%	10%	30%	50%	80%	90%	5
2.5 Nutrition services	Reduced incidences of malnutrition	Stunting Rate	22.6%	22.6	21%	20%	19%	18%	30
		Prevalence of underweight	9.1%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	10
		% of children (6-11 months) dewormed at least once a year	46.9%	47%	52%	57%	62%	67%	30

Data Sources: Service level data (DHIS2), SMART Survey (2015), Water Sanitation Programme (2015)

Programme 3: General Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To strengthen the provision and management of Health care services									
Outcome: Improved efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery									
Sub-programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Million)
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Human resource management	Increased Health care providers per 10,000 Population	Nurse population ratio ⁽¹⁾	12	12	12.5	13.3	14	15	2,976
		Doctor Population Ratio ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1.2	1.4	1.5	2	864
		Clinical officers Population Ratio ⁽¹⁾	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.7	5.7	6.7	1,512
		Public Health Officers Population Ratio ⁽¹⁾	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	2	2.3	456
		Medical laboratory officers Population ratio ⁽¹⁾	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	3	3.3	662.4
		Community Health Workers Population Ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.14	0.14	0.4	0.6	0.7	1	129.6
		Other Technical Health care workers Population ration ⁽¹⁾	4.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7	8	1,651.2
3.2 General administration and support services	Strengthened leadership and governance structures	County Health Bill developed		0	1	0	0	0	2
		County Environmental and Sanitation Bill developed		0	1	0	0	0	1.5
		County Health Sector Strategic Plan developed		0	1	0	0	0	2
		Annual Programme Based Budgets developed		1	1	1	1	1	0.5
		Annual Work Plans developed		1	1	1	1	1	5
		Health sector reviews conducted		0	0	1	0	1	2
		% of service units with Performance Contracts		80%	90%	100%	100%	100%	5
		Health sector organizational structure developed and ratified		0	1	0	0	0	0.5
		% of health facilities with functional committees		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5

	Increased client satisfaction index	Coverage of Health facilities with Service charters	20%	20%	50%	60%	70%	80%	1.5
		Client satisfaction index	No data					80%	5
	Improved quality of care	Coverage of Quarterly support supervision visits to Health facilities	5%	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	45
	Improved Transport and Communication infrastructure	Utility vehicles procured		2	2	3	3	2	100
		Motorcycles procured for use by Public Health and Community Health Extension Workers		6	6	6	6	6	3.6
3.3 Health Information Management System	Increased use of information for decision making	Proportion of the operational units submitting timely, complete and accurate information	75%	80%	90%	93%	95%	98%	10
		County based Health Researches conducted		5	5	5	5	5	25
		Client satisfaction survey conducted		1	0	0	1	0	2
		Employee satisfaction survey conducted	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
		Quarterly Health Managers' (CHMT & SCHMTs) Health information review meetings	0	4	4	4	4	4	20
Total									11,967.3

Note: (1) = Per 10,000 population

4.4.4 Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector

The overall function of the sector as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 relates to pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities. In addition, undertake cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; sports and cultural activities and facilities; and county parks, beaches and recreation facilities.

4.4.4.1 Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Composition

The sector comprises of:

- ◆ ECDE and Vocational Training
- ◆ Sports, Culture and Social Services

4.4.4.2 Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector Vision and Mission

- ◆ *Vision: to be a leader in building a just, cohesive and enlightened society for sustainable County development'.*
- ◆ *Mission: To build a just, cohesive and enlighten society through provision of quality Education, social services, cultural diversity and nature talents in sports for sustainable County development.*

4.4.4.3 Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector Goals

- a) To enhance access, equity, quality and retention of Early Childhood Development and Education
- b) Improving quality of education and training in Youth polytechnics
- c) Development of sports at all levels in Tharaka Nithi County
- d) Promote, conserve, and develop culture and arts
- e) Increased and sustainable fish production for subsistence and commercial utilization.

4.4.4.4 Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Access to Vocation Education	Training workshops, classrooms, dormitories, adm blocks	Refurbishment and Rehabilitation of YPs
	Youth Polytechnic grants	Disbursements of grants
	YP staff skills	Capacity Building of YP staff
	Quality assurance on facilities	Inspection and quality Assurance of institutions
	Workshop Equipment	Procurement of YPs Equipment and materials
	YPs Instructors	Recruitment of Youth Polytechnic instructors
	Quality Assurance Standards Officer	Recruitment of Quality Assurance officers
Skills development through Home craft centers	home craft centers	Establishment of Home craft centres
	Feasibility studies	Conduct study on Home craft centres
	Curriculum development	Development of home craft centres curriculum with relevant agencies
Promotion of sports	Stadiums	Construction/ rehabilitation of Stadiums
	Qualified sportsmen and women	Training of sportsmen and women
	Talent academy	Establishment of county academy for sport
	Sport equipment and tools	Procurement of sport equipment and tools
	Lottery	Establishment of sports lottery, & Trust Fund
Promotion of county heritage and culture	Cultural diversity	Hold Culture and arts exhibition
	Cultural Centre	Construction of cultural centers
	Accurate data	Identification and registration of culture groups
	empowerment	Training and empowerment of cultural groups
	Cultural diversity	Organize Music festivals
Social protection	Awareness creation	Empowerment of PWDs
	Rescue Centres	Construction of Rescue centres
	Children protection	Policies on Child protection, welfare and development
	Social safety net	Cash transfer for elderly
		Gender, youth and women empowerment
		Vulnerable groups and people with disability assisted
Access to quality ECDE	Staffing and Capacity building	Recruitment of teachers and care givers
	Infrastructure	Construction / innovation of classrooms
	Instructional materials	Provision of teaching and learning materials
	Completion	Enhancement of bursary funds
	Quality assurance	Strengthening of supervision service
	Research and innovations	Promotion and integration of research on basic education
	Retention	Provision of feeding programme / establishment of child friendly schools/ integration of children with special needs in normal schools

Table 32: Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Basic Education and Technical Training									
Objective: Improve quality of basic education and technical training in Tharaka Nithi County									
Outcome: Increase basic education and technical training access, retention, completion and transition rate									
Sub Programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budgets (Million)
1.1 Vocational Training	% Increase in enrolment in YPS	5000 (100%)	1340	1000 (20%)	1000 (20%)	1000 (20%)	1000 (20%)	1000 (20%)	450m
	Increase no. trainees graduating from YPS	1500	300	350	400	400	400	300	200m
	No. of youth equipped with requisite skills	2000 (100%)	340	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	200 m
1.2 Home craft centers	No. of trainees acquiring apprenticeship skills from home craft centres	300	Nil	50	50	50	50	100	50m
1.3 Promotion of Basic Education (ECDE)	Teacher: pupil ratio	1:25	1:48	1:40	1:37	1:33	1:27	1:25	600m
	Class: pupil ratio	1:25	1:48	1:45	1:40	1:35	1:30	1:25	500m
	Book: child ratio	1:3	-	1:10	1:7	1:5	1:4	1:3	200m
	NER	90%	60%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	200m
	Transition rate	95%	75%	80%	85%	90%	93%	95%	200m
Total									2.600B

Programme 2: Sport Development									
Objective: Promoting sport talents in Tharaka Nithi County									
Outcome: Enhancing sport talents in Tharaka Nithi County									
Sub Programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget
2.1 Promotion of Sports	Increase in number of sports stadiums	16	6	8	10	12	14	16	500m

	% Increase in number of youth assessing sport funds	2000 (100%)	300	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	100m
	% Increase in number of youth sponsored for county sports events	3000	300	600	600	600	600	600	100m
Total									700M

Programme 3: Culture, Arts and Social Services									
Objective: Promoting sport talents in Tharaka Nithi County									
Outcome: Harnessing and enhancing full potential of the peoples cultural heritage of Tharaka Nithi county									
Sub Programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budgets
3.1 Promotion of Culture ,arts and social protection	%Increase in number of cultural centres in the county	10 (100%)	2	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	200m
	% Increase in number of people accessing cultural funds from the county	1000 (100%)	200	200 (20%)	200 (20%)	200 (20%)	200 (20%)	200 (20%)	50M
	% Increase in number of children accessing care and protection services	2000 (100%)	Nil	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	400 (20%)	100m
Total									350M

4.4.5 General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector

The overall function of the sector as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 relates to trade development and regulation, including markets; trade licences (excluding regulation of professions); fair trading practices; local tourism; and cooperative societies.

4.4.5.1 General Economics and Commercial Affairs Composition

The sector comprises of:

- ◆ Trade & Industry
- ◆ Tourism
- ◆ Cooperatives

4.4.5.2 General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector Vision and Mission

- ◆ *Vision: A vibrant entrepreneurial and commercialized county economy in Kenya*
- ◆ *Mission: To promote, coordinate and implement integrated policies and programmes in trade, tourism, and cooperatives for rapid commercialization of the county economy.*

4.4.5.3 General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector Goals

The Sector works towards achievement of the following strategic goals;

- a) Growth and development of commerce
- b) Tourism promotion and development
- c) Promotion of regional integration and cooperation
- d) Savings and investment mobilisation
- e) Employment creation
- f) Industrial and entrepreneurship development.

4.4.5.4 General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development needs	Priorities	Strategies
Trade and industry Access to capital	Support to Women, youth and people with disability	• Subsidized loans • Formation of SACCOs • Sensitization • market surveys and creation of data bank
Consumer protection	Strengthen supervision	• Inspection and investigation • Calibration and verification of traders equipment
Access to market	Promote Marketing	• Formation of producer business groups • Contract farming • Widening the market
Agro processing units / industrial units	• Farm produce , minerals	• Value addition
Tourism Tourism products	• Attractions • Accommodation • Accessibility	• Development and diversification of tourism products • Branding and advertising • Encourage homestays • Creative tour packaging • Development of Niche products • Holding annual cultural festivals • Introduction of business conferences • Establishment of ecotourism ventures
Cooperatives Access to market Access to capital	• Farmer members of coffee and cereal societies • Small traders	• Formation of cooperatives • Rehabilitation of cooperatives • Capacity building • Formation of SACCOs

Table 33: General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Tourism development, diversification and Promotion									
Objective (s): Increase number of tourist arrivals									
Outcome (s) Increased county revenue									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Tourism development and diversification	Increase in number of tourists arrivals	2800	700	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800	320M
1.2 Tourism promotion and marketing	Increase in number of tourists arrivals	2800	700	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800	225M
Sub-total									545M

Programme 1: Promotion of Trade and Marketing									
Objective (s): prosperous trade									
Outcome (s) : improve trade profits and increase revenue									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Promotion of trade	%ge Increase in revenue	63%	54%	55.8%	57.6%	59.4%	61.2%	63%	806M
2.2 Marketing	% increase in revenue	14	5	9	10	11	12	13	100M

Programme 2: Growth and development of industries									
Objectives(s) : value addition									
Outcome (s) improved trade profits and growth in revenue									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key out come	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Industrial parks	% increase in revenue	6	2	3	4	5	5	6	50M
3.2 Development of industries	% increase in revenue	4	0	1	2	3	4	4	2B
Trade Totals									2.956B

Programme 3: Cooperative development and Marketing									
Objective (s): vibrant cooperative movement									
Outcome (s) to increase members income									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key out come	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
Cooperative development	Percentage increase in coffee prices per Kg	62	54%	56	57	58	60	62	310M
Cooperative marketing	Percentage increase in coffee prices per Kg	62	54%	56	57	58	60	62	100M
Governance and audit	Increase in number of societies audited.	40	20	25	30	32	36	40	4M
Cooperatives Total									414M

4.4.6 Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector

The overall function of the sector as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 relates to county transport, including county roads; street lighting; traffic and parking; public road transport; housing; and county public works and services.

4.4.6.1 Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector Composition

The sector comprises of:

- ◆ Roads
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Public Works
- ◆ Transport.

4.4.6.2 Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector Vision and Mission

- ◆ *Vision: To be the leading provider of efficient and cost effective infrastructure facilities and services in roads, housing, transport and public works in Kenya.*
- ◆ *Mission: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure in roads, housing and public works through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management for sustainable development.*

4.4.6.3 Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector Goal

To realize a sustainable and commonly agreed-upon sectoral strategy, with all relevant stakeholders in the development of the responsibilities and mandate of the department of roads and infrastructure.

4.4.6.4 Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Accessibility and connectivity	Rural access roads to trading centers and markets Durable infrastructure and roads All weather roads Bridges, flyovers and culverts Road mapping	Spot improvement of feeder roads Construction of tarmac roads Opening and grading of rural roads Maintenance of rural roads
Public transportation system	Bus parks and terminus	Regulated transport system
Office space and infrastructure	County headquarters Improved public institution facilities (e.g. dispensaries, schools and classes, staff homes and others) Quality assurance and inspection services	National government funding for completion Housing scheme and accommodation services Construction of government houses County government regulations

Table 34: Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Roads construction, maintenance and rehabilitation									
Objective (s): Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region									
Outcome (s) Reduce time taken by traders to access trading centers from “hrs” to less than an hour									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Mapping and classification of unclassified road	Increase in the number of classified roads in kilometers	Unclassified: 1120 km	Classified: 600km	224km	448 km	692km	916km	1120 km	Kshs 1.034 b
1.2 Expansion and improvement of all feeder roads	Increase funding levels for grading, gravelling and purchase of heavy duty equipment	% increase in number of roads maintained and expanded	100km	20km	20km	20km	20km	20km	Kshs 175m
1.3 Construction of new roads	Purchase heavy duty equipment and national government funding	Number of roads with low volume seal	47.5km	79km	7.5km	10km	10km	10km	Kshs 1.66b
Sub-Total									2.869B

Programme 2 : Improved drainage and access

Objective (s): Boost trade, communication and economic activities in the region

Outcome (s) Increased people accessing institutions for services and products

Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key Outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Construction of bridges	Number of bridges constructed in inaccessible areas.	45 bridges	50	3	4	5	4	20	Kshs 250m

2.2 Establishment of drainage and sewerage system in towns and major markets	4 urban areas		0						Kshs 400m
2.3 Construction of culverts,	Number of culverts built	100	1000	20	20	20	20	100	Kshs 40m
2.4 Construction of flyovers, bus parks, pedestrian crossings and PLWD access paths	Number of flyovers, pedestrian crossings and pathways in all urban centers	10	0	2	2	2	2	10	Kshs 100m
Sub-Total									790M

Programme 3: Public Works									
Objective (s): To offer technical services on building and construction field to all sub sectors									
Outcome (s) Increase in the number of people served in public offices and commercial construction services									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Preparation of drawings of buildings in all sectors	Approved buildings and commercial construction sites in the county		TBD						

4.4.7 Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector

The overall function of the sector as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 relates to fire fighting services and disaster management.

4.4.7.1 Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector Composition

The sector comprises of:

- ◆ Land and physical planning
- ◆ Urban development.

4.4.7.2 Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector Vision and Mission

- ◆ *Vision:* To be a leading entity in the provision of efficient, equitable and sustainable use of land resource, spatial planning and development of urban areas.
- ◆ *Mission:* To steer positive land reforms for improvement of livelihood of county citizens through efficient administration, equitable access, secure tenure and controlled physical planning and urban development.

4.4.7.3 Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector Goal

The sector's goal under Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development is to attain efficient, equitable and sustainable use of land resource, spatial planning and development of urban areas.

4.4.7.4 Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Need	Priority	Strategies
Urban infrastructure	Street lighting Road and streets Market sheds/shopping malls Bus parks Beautification/landscaping Public toilets Recreational parks Stadiums	Road improvement Installation of street lights Construction of market sheds/shopping malls, bus parks, public toilets, stadiums and recreational parks Planting flowers and trees along streets and buildings
Security of Land Tenure	- Land Registration and Titling	- Land Adjudication - Part Development plans - Public involvement - Alternative Dispute resolution

		mechanisms
Land use/ Spatial plans	- County Spatial Plan	- Resource Mapping - Mapping of Land uses - Establishment of G.I.S LAB - Land Information Management Systems - Public Involvement
Controlled Development	- Establishment of an Enforcement Department	- Hiring of Technical Staff - Acquisition and Provision of Materials and equipment
Provision of Survey Controls and Mapping	- Establishment of county geodetic control network - Provision of geodetic reference frame - Creation, Analysis and Display of geo Spatial data	- Identify Urban Centres - Construction of benchmarks - Approval of Survey plans - Digitizing of all data
Clean and conducive environment	Solid and liquid waste managements	Development of sewerage system, drainage systems and receptacles Construction of dumpsites Purchase of garbage trucks and exhausters
Disaster preparedness	Infrastructure	Setting up of fully equipped fire station Setting up a qualified drought management structure

Table 35: Lands Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector Programmes

Programme 1: Infrastructure									
Objective (s): To have secure, accessible and conducive environment for doing business									
Outcome/ Key Result Area (s) Accessibility to urban centres									
Sub-programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Opening, grading and murraming and tarmacking of roads	% KMs of roads under murram, tarmac	100%	118.09KM	10	20	40	60	100	4.1B
1.2 Street lighting	% number of posts	200%	30 streets	30	60	120	200		400M
1.3 Construction of market sheds and malls	% human traffic to market sheds and malls	400%	500 people/day	1	1	1	1		400M
1.4 Beautification and landscaping	% of streets beautified	100%	0		60	100			80M
1.5 construction of bus park	Number of bus park constructed	4	2	2	2				120M
1.6 Construction of guest houses	% bed occupancy per day	400	0		10	50	70	100	200M
1.7 Construction of modern public toilets	Number of modern public toilets constructed	8	3	2	2	2	2		40M
1.8 construction of recreational parks	% recreational parks constructed	4	0	25	50	75	100		80M
1.9 construction of stadiums	% stadiums constructed	4	0	0	25	50	75	100	400M
Sub-Total									5.82B
Programme 2: Waste Management									

Objective (s): To have secure, accessible and conducive environment for doing business									
Outcome/ Key Result Area (s) Reduced per capita environmental impact and air quality in urban areas ,Kathwana, Marimanti, Chuka, Chogoria									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total budget
2.1 Development of sewerage system	% of number of towns where sewerage system is developed	4	0	0	25	50	75	100	2B
2.2 Development of drainage system	% of number of towns where drainage system is developed	4	1	25	50	70	90	100	600M
Sub-Total									2.6B
Programme 3: Disaster management									
Objective (s): Quick response to disaster									
Outcome/ Key Result Area (s) 100% disaster responsive, countywide									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total budget
3.1 Fire management	% fire engines/stations	4	2	20	60	100			30M
3.2 Drought management	% lives lost as a result of drought	0%	100	90	60	40	10	0	500M
Sub-Total									530M

Programme 4: Preparation of Spatial plans									
Objective (s): To have an elaborate county spatial framework									
Outcome (s): Orderly development and Increased Investments									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1. Development of the County Spatial Plan	% of the County Spatial Plan Completed	100%	0	30	70	100			150M

2. Revision of Kathwana Development Plan	% of the Urban Development Plan Completed	100%	30	70	100				8M
3. Revision of Chogoria Development Plan	% of the County Development Plan Completed	100%	20	50	80	100			10M
4. Revision of Chuka Development Plan	% of the County Development Plan Completed	100%	10	30	60	80	100		15M
5. Preparation of Spatial Plans for Market and trading centers	No of Market and trading center plans	15 no plans	0	3	6	10	13	15	7.5M
6. Construction of a Lands (Ardhi House) offices	% of the Completed Building	100	0	20	40	70	90	100	80M
Sub-Total									270.5M

Programme 5: Land Registration and Adjudication									
Objective (s): Ensure security of tenure									
Outcome (s): Increased investment in the county									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1. Completion of ongoing Adjudication Sections a).Kajuki/kamutiria b). Lower /east magutuni c). Kamwimbi‘A’ d). Makanyanga e). Ciakariga ‘B’ f). Gatunga	- Number of completed adjudication sections:	6	0	2	3	4	5	6	5M
2. Establish new adjudication sections and finalize demarcation and survey a). Ntoroni b). Mukuririni c). Thiiti d). Kanyuru e). Kathangachini f). Kathuura	No. of Adjudication sections	6	0	2	4	5	6		15M
Hearing of appeal to minister cases in: a). Kathwana b).Marembo/Rianthiga c).Kamwimbi A d). Kajuki/Kamutiria e).Lower/Kandungu F).Ntunene G). Lower/East Magutuni H). Chiakariga ‘A’ I). Gatunga J). Irunduni K). Kanyuru	No of cases heard and determined	653	50	150	250	400	550	653	2M
Sub-Total									22M
Sector total									9.243B

4.4.8 Energy and ICT Sector

This sector seeks to provide Modern World class, cost-effective energy and ICT Infrastructure facilities and services.

4.4.8.1 Energy and ICT Sector Composition

The sector comprises of:

- ♦ Energy
- ♦ ICT

4.4.8.2 Energy and ICT Sector Vision and Mission

- ♦ *Vision: To be the leading provider of efficient and cost-effective infrastructure facilities and services in ICT and Energy.*
- ♦ *Mission: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure in ICT and Energy through construction, modernisation, rehabilitation and effective management for sustainable development.*

4.4.8.3 Energy and ICT Sector Goal

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure and services for sustainable economic growth and development.

4.4.8.4 Energy and ICT Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

ICT SUB-SECTOR Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies		
DEVELOPMENT NEED	PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
ICT infrastructure and equipment	HQ offices and sub counties offices	Data cabling, data centre, unified communication system, Disaster Recovery Planning and internet connection, Bulk SMS&USSD services, Digital library and County communication station,server applications/operating systems
	HQ offices and sub counties offices	ICT Equipment ;Power back up (inverter to connect ICT equipments), Servers,Firewalls,Routers and swithes
	All constituencies	Set up ICT Hub in every constituency
Intengrated County Management systems	County Relevant sectors	Develop /Procure integrated management system;ERP which will support systems such as HRMS,IHMS with EMR, Citizen Relationship Management(CRM),Business Intelligence & Analytics (BIA),Document management and other required systems ,Integrated farmers services ,Integrated trade system, fuel and fleet management system, Land Information Management System

Integrated Revenue Management & Surveillance	All revenue collection points	Automate all revenue collection points and fix surveillance system
Citizen e-services	Access to essential services and information and service provision	E-extension services E-learning services E-services
General Administration Planning and Support Services	County HQ and sub counties offices	ICT standards and Policy development
ENERGY SUB-SECTOR Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies		
Grid electricity	15 wards: -Households -Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries; markets and urban centres	-Install electricity transformers to mapped areas -Connect electricity to households and public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries; markets and urban centres
Alternative and Renewable energy	-Generators(alternative) -Construct wind power plants and village-scale wind-battery-diesel hybrid systems -Fix Photovoltaic technology in institutions ,social amenities and industries construct mini-hydros within the permanent rivers -Solar thermal furnace with heat storage and solar lanterns and solar home systems -Biomass energy -Provide to institution and household energy efficient stoves Jikokoa, etc.	-Map all the areas prioritized and : -Install Photovoltaic technology in, Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries ;Markets and urban centres -Construct wind power plants -Construct mini-hydros within the permanent rivers to provide power -Solar thermal furnace with heat storage and solar lanterns and solar home systems to households for powering electronics and rechargeable batteries -Identification of schools and start the project -Install market solar lights
Reliable & Quality power supply	Power sub station	Map the best place the project can be situated Partner with KPLC and Construct a power substation in the county

Table 36: Energy and ICT Sector Programmes

ICT SUB-SECTOR PROGRAMMES									
Programme 1: Integrated ICT infrastructure and Equipment									
Objective (s): To enhance connectivity in the county; enable fast information access, resource sharing and fast service delivery									
Outcome (s): Modern and reliable Network Infrastructure and equipment									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Data center & Disaster Recovery Planning	-% of County offices and sub-counties provided with modern ICT Infrastructure - Time taken to recover from a system downtime	-Replacement of County offices and sub-counties ageing and limited ICT infrastructure and establishment of modern data center - system downtimes reports	-	Data Center & Disaster Recovery Planning 50%	Data Center & Disaster Recovery Planning 70%	Data Center & Disaster Recovery Planning 80%	Data Center & Disaster Recovery Planning 90%	Data Center & Disaster Recovery Planning 100%	100 million
1.2 Server Applications and Operating Systems	-Server applications and operating systems procured and in use.	Server Applications and Operating Systems in relevant ICT Equipment	-	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	20 million
1.3 ICT Equipment	Number of modern ICT equipments in place	Modern ICT equipment; Power backup system (Inverters to connect ICT equipment), servers, firewalls, routers, switches etc.	-	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	20 million

1.4 ICT Network and internet infrastructure	-% of County offices and sub-counties provided with ICT modern network infrastructure	ICT modern network infrastructure ;LAN setup,Network cabling,internet,WA N etc.	-	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%	20 million
1.5 ICT Hub	ICT literacy level (%) and number of people using the hub	50%	3.3%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	80 milliom
1.6 Security solutions, cloud computing & security	No. of County ICT Applications /Data and Infrastructure Secured	Secure County ICT Applications and Infrastructure	0	25%	50%	75%	85%	100%	25 million
1.7 Unified Communication and centres connectivity	No. of county offices connected with internet and collaboration covering telephone PABX, email, fax and video/audio conferencing,count y communication station,intranet, Bulk SMS&USSD level domain registration/hostin g,website design and maintainance and % people served by the digital library	Internet connection and Reliable solution for collaboration covering telephone PABX, email, fax and video/audio conferencing ,county communication stations, Bulk SMS&USSD ,digital library,domain registration/hosting, website design and maintainance	0 (Only email services and needs frequent maintena nce and upgrade)	Connectivit y ,Communic ation and set up 30%	Connectivit y ,Communica tion and set up 50%	Connectivity ,Communicati on and set up 70%	Connectivit y ,Communica tion and set up 85%	Connectiv ity ,Commun ication and set up 100%	45 million
Sub-Total									310M

Programme 2: Integrated County Information Management Systems									
Objective (s): To enhance and streamline information management and fast service delivery									
Outcome (s): Effective and efficient information management and service delivery									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP)	% county operation systems integrated (HRMS, Document Management, MIS in SCM)	100%	-	30%	50%	70%	85%	100%	120 million
2.2 Geographic Information System (GIS)	Number of customers served by the system	100%	-	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	30 million
2.3 Integrated Health Management System (IHMS)	% of health facilities using IHMS	100%	-	30%	50%	70%	80%	100%	200 million
2.4 Citizen Relationship Management (CRM)	Number of customer queries/complaints responded	Reduction of time taken to respond to citizens queries	No CRM in place	20%	30%	50%	80%	100%	40 million
2.5 Business Intelligence & Analytics (BIA)	Number of solutions successfully implemented	Successful decisions implemented	No BIA in the county	20%	30%	50%	80%	100%	40 million
2.6 Integrated farmers service	Number of customers served and number of services provided	Farmers services 100% integrated	Farmers services not integrated	30%	50%	70%	85%	100%	40 million
2.7 Fuel and Fleet management system	% of county vehicles served by the system	Reduced vehicle maintainance cost	No operational system	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10 million

2.8 Integrated Trade Systems(ITS)	% of trade services integrated	Integrating trade services	No operational 7 Integrated Trade Systemsin the county	50%	70%	85%	95%	100%	20 million
2.9 Land Information management system (LIMS)	Number tasks perfomed by the system	Integrating land management services	No operational 7 Integrated Trade Systemsin the county	50%	70%	85%	95%	100%	20 million
Sub-Total									520M
Programme 3: Integrated Revenue Management & Surveillance									
Objective (s): To enhance and streamline revenue collection									
Outcome (s):Increase in revenue collected									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Revenue automation and Provision of CCTV surveillance services	% increase in Amount of revenue collected	300% increase in revenue collected	Actual figure	150%	200%	250%	280%	300%	100million

Programme 4: Citizen e-services									
Objective (s): Fast and modern means of serving citizens and information flow									
Outcome (s): Easy information flow and modernized services									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
4.1 E-services	% population using e-service	40%	No county e-services	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	150m
Programme 5: General Administration Planning and Support Services									
Objective (s): Provide planning and support services and County Government Capacity Development									
Outcome (s): Better services, skilled labour and excellent working capacity									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
5.1 Policy Regulation	No. of County Energy & ICT Standards and Policies developed and Implemented	County ICT Standards and Policies developed and implemented	-	2 ICT Standards	3 ICT Standards	4 ICT Standards	5 ICT Standards	-	10m
ICT Total									1.09B

ENERGY SUB-SECTOR									
Programme 1: Grid Electricity									
Objective (s): To enhance electricity connectivity and access in the county									
Outcome (s): Increase electricity connectivity and use									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 Grid Electricity	Number of to the households and Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries connected to grid	80%	-	20	40	60	70	80	800m
Programme 2: Alternative and renewable sources of energy									
Objective (s): To enhance and promote use of low cost, clean, efficient and effective energy									
Outcome (s): Increase in use of Alternative and renewable by 50%									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
2.1 Alternative and renewable energy	% increase in use of Alternative and renewable energy	50%	-	10	20	30	40	50	800m
Programme 3: Reliable & Quality power supply									
Objective (s): To enhance power reliability and quality									
Outcome (s): Availability of Reliable and quality power supply									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
3.1 Reliable & Quality power supply	% of sources of Reliable & Quality power supply	100	0	10	30	80	90	100	500m
Energy Total									2.1B
Sector Total									3.19B

4.4.9 Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector

The overall function of the sector as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule, Constitution of Kenya, 2010 relates to coordinate county planning and development; ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

4.4.9.1 Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Composition

The sector comprises of:

- ◆ Public Administration
- ◆ Finance and Economic Planning.

4.4.9.2 Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector Vision and Mission

- ◆ *Vision: A leading sector of excellence in public administration, financing and planning in Kenya.*
- ◆ *Mission: To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for efficient and quality public service delivery.*

4.4.9.3 Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector Goals

Ensure provision of efficient and effective public service delivery for enhanced governance and accountability

4.4.9.4 Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development needs	Priorities	Strategies
Office space	County, Sub county and ward offices	Construction and equipping of county, sub county and ward offices Allocate adequate resources to run these offices
Service delivery	Public participation Staffing Training & development of staff (capacity building)	Engaging the public and Civic education Recruitment and placement Trainings , Staff re-designation Development and implementation of an Integrated HR development Strategy
Financial management	Public procurements Internal and external audits Compliance to financial regulations	e-procurement regular audits Strict enforcement of financial regulations
Integrated development	County Development plans Budgets Resource mobilization Monitoring and evaluation/ Mid and End Term review Data management	Develop county plans and budget in accordance to the PEM Cycle Engaging development partners Establishment of CIMES Regular data collection and management
Security	Police posts and stations Police officers Security vehicles Housing	In liaison with the national government we seek to achieve the following: ✓ Construction of police posts and stations ✓ Deployment of security of officers ✓ Purchase and maintenance of security surveillance vehicles and equipment. ✓ Construction ,rehabilitation and maintenance of AP staff quarters
Administration of Justice	Magistrate courts Magistrates Prisons	In liaison with the national government we seek to achieve the following: ✓ Construction and equipping of magistrate courts and prisons ✓ Staffing

Table 37: Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector Programmes

Sub-sector: Public Administration									
Programme 1: County Administration									
Objective (s): Effective and efficient management of the county affairs.									
Outcome (s): Quality leadership; Good governance and Accountability in the public service; Productivity and improved welfare of Public servants									
Sub-Programme	Key Performance Indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1.1 County administration	Citizen satisfaction index.	75%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	801M
	Improved level of Governance ¹	65	39	45	50	55	60	65	
	Percentage of contracts awarded to Youths, Women and PWDs	35%	25%	27%	29%	31%	33%	35%	
1.2 Human Resource Development and Management	Optimal Staffing levels	100%	88%	91%	93%	96%	98%	100%	200M
Sub-Total									1.001B
Sub-sector: Finance and Economic planning									
Programme 2: Public finance and resource management									
Objective (s): Ensure prudent financial management									
Outcome (s): Efficient capacity for coordinating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of county plans									
Sub-programme	Key performance indicators	Key outcome	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	

¹ World Governance indicators 2013

2.1 Financial Management	- Increase in proportion of funds allocated to development vis-a-vis recurrent expenditure - Audit	50%	30%	35%	38%	42%	46%	50%	13.9m
2.2 Revenue and resource mobilization	-Level of utilization of allocated funds		-	100	100	100	100	100	10M
2.3 County Statistics Services	Easiness in accessing data for planning	100%	30%	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	50M
2.4 County budgeting and Planning	Completion of the CIDP, ADPs, CBROP, CFSP, Budget, CAMER Report	100%	-	50%				100%	50M
Sub-Total									123.9M
Sector Total									1.125B

4.5 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table 38: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Crop livestock and fisheries	Agriculture	Population health and nutrition	Malnutrition	Capacity building
		Wealth creation	Increase in poverty levels	Increase investment in the agriculture sector
		Environment	Environmental degradation	Climate smart agriculture
		Land Ownership	Factors of production	Fast track land use master and land ownership
Veterinary Services		Public health	Transmission of zoonotic diseases	Meat quality control
Domestic Water Supply	Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	Consultative meeting Land acquisition/Way leave International forums (World water day)	-Increased conflict on way leave issues -Water resources conflicts	-Address way leave issues before launching any project - proper Enforcement of laws governing water utilization
Irrigation and Drainage Services		Consultative meeting Land acquisition/Way leave International forums (World water day)	-Increased conflict on way leave issues -Water resources conflicts	Address way leave issues before launching any project -proper Enforcement of laws governing water utilization
Waste & Wastewater Management		-Consultative meetings -Chiefs Barazas -International and National forums	-Conflict between the stakeholders -Increased in disease outbreak Increased incidences of pollution	-Awareness creation/sensitization campaigns -Launch county cleaning events -Enforce polluter pays principles
Curative and Rehabilitative Health services	Health and Sanitation	-Improved Health status of Tharaka Nithi citizens	-Pollution of environment by biomedical wastes	-Provision of adequate means to treat and dispose wastes generated at all service areas
Preventive and Promotive Health services		-Improved Health status of Tharaka Nithi citizens -Empowered Tharaka Nithi citizens through Health education	-Civil court cases for non-conformers	-Create public sensitizations on the Health requirements, both by policy and legal framework
General administration, planning and support services		-Public Participation	-Slows decision making	-Develop a public participation framework

Youth Training / Vocational Education and Training	Education	Networking, Partnership, Collaboration	Unemployment and underemployment and rural-urban migration	Improve infrastructure for VCTs, Build capacity for VTC staff, Sponsorship of trainees
Culture, sports Arts and Social Services		Networking, partnership, collaboration and cooperation	Gender violence, Female Genital Mutilation,	Build capacity and sensitize communities on gender violence, Enforce legal framework on FGM
industrialization	General economics and commercial affairs	Consultative meeting Land acquisition. Waste management	Increased problems on issues of land compensation Problems on waste management	Address Issues of land compensation Address issues of waste management
Construction of storage facilities for societies		Consultative meeting Land acquisition	Increased problems on issues of land compensation	Address Issues of land compensation
Creation of industrial parks		Consultative meeting Land acquisition	Increased problems on issues of land compensation	Address Issues of land compensation

Roads, Transport and Infrastructure MISSING

Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector missing

County Digitization through Revenue Automation	Administration	Automation of all revenue streams	- Archiving and retrieval of records is manual which has led to missing/loss of records. - It is also tedious and cumbersome to retrieve a document upon request.	- Digitize the records and centralize control to avoid loss of documents. There is also need to develop and implement file classification system for efficient archival and retrieval of files - Need to increase usage of E-payments for remitting money. Fee collectors can also submit the money to the banks in the various collection destinations at the sub-county ward level - Automate cess revenue and improve supervision of cess collection to avoid loss of revenue. This can be done by availing more personnel and mobile vehicles to assist in supervision - Active utilization of communication channels such as USSD, SMS platforms or social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter for

				timely response to queries and ease of communication.
City surveillance and management	Public Works and Infrastructure	CCTV and access controls	Improved security and surveillance	Implement a city surveillance
Health Management Information System	Public Health	- Curative, Preventive and informative health Services - Disease Control - Public Health - Ambulance services; Nursing; Nutrition; - Funeral/ Mortuary services - Medical store/Pharmacies	Improved health services	- Efficient and effective management of county health facilities - Establish linkage of programs and activities to promote overall efficiency and effectiveness and achieve gains in population health - Assess the capacity and skill demands and develop or recruit the workforce needed to support the integration and provision of public healthcare services - Promote the use of electronic health records to improve the quality of public healthcare and generate public health data. This can also be a source of revenue for the County - Engage with local communities to promote health education, access to care and use of clinical preventive services - Avail adequate resources to facilitate efficient delivery of services by use of modern equipment - Provide more resources, tools and equipment to aid in supervision of health care services to the public especially at the ward level - Develop and implement a system to track usage of medicine to avoid wastage
Human Resource Management System	Human Resource	Staff recruitment and Management	Number of unskilled staff	Deployment of Human Resource Management System and Biometric System
County administration	Public administration, finance and Economic	- Drainage systems on road networks - Dissemination of early warns from department	- Destruction of roads, physical facilities and human settlement; - Soil erosion;	- County Managed Disaster Contingency Fund (CMDCF) - Support sector integration of climate change and disaster strategies

	Planning	• of weather forecasting • Policy implementation • Responsive plans	• Loss of lives(human and livestock); • Crop destruction; • Displacement of population; • Drying up of water catchment areas;	• Flexible plans • Integrated planning and support • Adaptation of various sector policies in planning
Public finance and resource management		Reforestation	• Destruction of roads, physical facilities and human settlement; • Soil erosion; • Loss of lives(human and livestock); • Crop destruction; • Displacement of population; • Drying up of water catchment areas;	• Staff training and capacity building on climate change and disaster preparedness • Active rescue teams • Functional fire stations, fire fighters and engines • Mobile clinics for each sub-county • Resettlement of population living in landslides prone areas • Establish green programs through schools and social groups (tree nurseries)

4.6 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Table 39: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

1. Agriculture Sector							
Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Subsidized fertilizer	Countywide	Reduce cost of production	Increased yields	300MT fertilizer	2018-2022	TNCG, NG,	1B
Marketing of green grams(In conjunction with Department of Trade)	Tharaka North & South	Better market prices	Increased household income	300MT per year	2018-2022	TNCG, NG,	750m
Community grain storage facilities	County wide	Reduce post-harvest losses Value addition	10% reduction on post-harvest losses No. Value adding equipment	No. of cereal stores	2018-2022	TNCG, NG,	1B
Mechanization Centre and Agriculture Training Centre	Itungururu	Promote innovative agriculture	Adoption of technology	1 fully equipped mechanization centre	2018-2022	TNCG, NG,	2B
Livestock feed factory	Maara	Reduce the cost of feeds	Increase in milk production	1 animal feed factory	2018-2022	TNCG	600M
Milk processing plant	Meru South	Increase milk production	Increase in milk price	One milk plant	2018-2022	TNCG	600M

AI centre	Chogoria						
Veterinary laboratory	Marimanti	Control pest and disease	Improve on health	1 laboratory	2018-2022	TNCG	5.5m
TANNERY	Chiakariga	Hides and skin value addition	Increased and less fluctuaction hides and skin prices	1	2018-2022	TNCG	200m
Mutonga integrated fish farm	Mutonga primary school	Promote house hold fish production	Improved livelihood	Ten tons	2018-2022	TNCG	100M
Aqua- shop development project	Urban centre	Market infrastructure	Reduced hawking of fish	5 aqua shops	2018-2022	TNCG	400m
Integrated aquaculture irrigation project	Within irrigation schemes	Increase surface area on fish farming	To utilize irrigation water reserves	10 tons	2018-2022	TNCG	300m

2. Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector

Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
High Grand Falls Dam	Tharaka constituency	Increase access to domestic and irrigation water	Increased productivity and income levels	Increase Amount of water access per capita (in litres/day)		GOK/China Government/China Exim Bank	1.5 Billion
Build dams and reservoirs	Nithi river and Ruguti / Tungu	-to tap rainwater -Increase access to domestic and irrigation water	Improve food security; -Increase household income	Two dams constructed	2018-2022	County GOV'T, GOK/China Government/China Exim Bank	1.8 Billion
Construction and	Maara/chogoria	to tap rainwater	Improve food security	1	2017-2021	County GOV'T,	0.6M

completion of dam		-Increase access to domestic and irrigation water	Increase household income			GOK/China Government/China Exim Bank	
Water supply and sanitation project in Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana, Marimanti, town and its environs	Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana, Marimanti town	Provide clean and safe water and improve sanitation	-Improved sewerage systems -Increase households with Piped water from 60% to 80% by 2022		2018-2022	County GOV'T, GOK/African Development Bank, WSTF	1.9 Billion
The Tana Catchment Initiative	Tana River basin	Prevent degradation of water sources	Raised water table		2018-2022	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	100M
Geographical information system Laboratory (GIS)	County head quarters	To embrace information technology in forest management system	Improve on environmental and natural resource study/mapping ,skills and knowledge dissemination	Construct one for the whole county	2018-2022	County GOV'T, GOK/,KFS	

3. Health Sector							
Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Upgrade Chuka Level 4 Hospital to a fully pledged level 5 Hospital (County Referral Hospital)	Chuka sub-county	To increase access to specialized Health care services	Improved utilization of Health care services	County referral Hospital established	2018 – 2022	-County Government -National Government -Development partners	300,000,000
Establish Community Health Units in 50% of all sub-locations	Countywide	To strengthen provision of community based (tier 1) Health services	Reduced incidences of Household level manageable and preventable diseases	-Functional Community Health units established	2018 – 2022	-County Government -Development partners	120,000,000
Standardize Magutuni Level 4 Hospitals	Mwimbi Sub-County	To increase access to basic and some specialized Health care services	Improved utilization of Health care services	-Magutuni Level 4 Hospital standardized	2017 – 2022	-County Government -Development partners	100,000,000

Standardize Marimanti Level 4 Hospitals	Tharaka South Sub-County	To increase access to basic and some specialized Health care services	Improved utilization of Health care services	-Marimanti Level 4 Hospital standardized	2017 – 2022	-County Government -Development partners	100,000,000
Upgrade Gatunga Model Health Center to a Level 4 Hospital	Tharaka North Sub-County	To increase access to basic and some specialized Health care services	Improved utilization of Health care services	-Gatunga Level 4 Hospital established	2017 – 2022	-County Government -Development partners	100,000,000
Construct a Level 4 Hospital at Kathwana (County Head Quarters)	Igambang'ombe Sub-County	To increase access to basic and some specialized Health care services	Improved utilization of Health care services	-Kathwana Level 4 Hospital established	2017 – 2022	-County Government -National Government -Development partners	300,000,000
Establish KMTC at Chuka County Referral Hospital	Chuka Sub-County	To provide training opportunities for Tharaka Nithi residents	Increased availability of qualified Health care personnel	-KMTC established at Chuka Hospital	2018 – 2022	-County Government -National Government -Development partners	300,000,000

4. Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector

Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Teacher's Training College at Kathwana	Kathwana	Capacity building	Increased capacity of teachers	1 TTC	2018-2022	Dept of Educ, Dept of Finance, Department of infrastructure	Kshs 100m
Establishment of cultural centres in 4 sub-counties	Tharaka South, Tharaka North, Maara and Meru South	Promotion, preservation and development of culture for sustainable development	Harnessing and enhancing full potential of the peoples cultural heritage	No. of cultural centres built	2018-2022	Dept of Educ, Dept of Finance, Department of infrastructure	200m
Establishment of county sports academy and	Igamba Ngombe and Meru South	promoting sport talents in Tharaka	Harnessing of sport talent	Sport academy built and	2018-2022	Dept of Educ, Dept of Finance,	220m

construction of county sport stadium		Nithi County		operational		Department of infrastructure	
Building a model vocation training centre in each constituency	Tharaka, Maara and Chuka Igamba Ngombe	Improve quality of education and training in Youth polytechnics	Uplifting of livelihoods	No. of model VTCs built	2018-2022	Dept of Educ, Dept of Finance, Department of infrastructure	250m

5. General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector

Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Development of processing industries	Mukothima, Kathwana, Igambangombe, Chuka/Maara	Value addition	% increase in revenue	4	2018-2022	Trade and industry, physical planning, finance,	1.5B

6. Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector

Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Re-engineer Nithi Bridge	Mitheru and Muthambi ward	Reduce number of deaths	Reduced number of deaths per year	Re-engineered bridge	2018-2022	Department of Roads,Transport and Infrastructure	2B

7. ENERGY AND ICT

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Integrated Revenue Management System	HQ &Sub counties Offices	Revenue collection automation and Provision of CCTV surveillance services	Increased efficiency, improved service delivery and revenue collection Improved security and surveillance	Amount of revenue collected	2018-2022	TNCG ,ICT Authority	100M
Unified Communication	HQ &Sub counties Offices	To improve internal and external communication	Reliable solution for collaboration covering telephone PABX, email, fax and video conferencing ,county communication station	No. of county offices connected	2018-2022	TNCG ,ICT Authority	45M
Connectivity (Internet and WAN)	HQ &Sub counties Offices	To provide a framework for improved service delivery and enhanced communication and information provision	Reliable solution for Internet and WAN services	No. of county offices connected	2018-2022	TNCG ,ICT Authority	20M
Data center & Disaster recovery planning	HQ &Sub counties Offices	Ensure availability of modern ICT infrastructure ,data storage,and plan to recover data	Build a platform to enable sharing of ICT resources within the County and avail moder infrastructure	No. of county Offices with modern infrastructure	2018-2022	TNCG ,ICT Authority	100M
Human Resource Management System	HQ &Sub counties Offices	To facilitate tracking of staff reporting and exit time Eliminates the need for manual calculation of tax returns and other statutory deductions	Ease in report generation for Human Resource function	No. of county offices connected	2018-2022	TNCG ,ICT Authority	40M

Health Management Information System	HQ, Sub counties Offices, Hospitals	Handles all business processes and automates hospital administrative functions.	This ensures smooth running of the hospital or clinic by increasing efficiency and productivity of the staff	No. of county offices connected	2018-2020	TNCG ,ICT Authority	200M
Photovoltaic technology	County wide (Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries ;Markets and urban centres and all other mapped areas)	To enhance and promote use of low cost, clean efficient and effective energy	Increase in use of Alternative and renewable by 50%	PVs system	2018-2022	Energy and ICT	500M
Grid Electricity	County Wide(households, Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries ;trading centres and urban centres)	To enhance electricity connectivity and access in the county	Increase electricity connectivity and use.	Electricity connected	2018-2022	Energy and ICT	800M

8. Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector							
Transformative Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Outputs	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Construciton of confrenence facilities	Chuka, Kathwana, Marimanti, and Chogoria	Establish facilities for conferencing	Increased investment and improved infrastructure in major urban centers	4 conference facilities	2018-2022	Public Service, Infrastructure, Lands	250M
Capacity building reforms programme	County wide	To build the requisite skills for a modern and transformed Public Service	Competencies and Skills Audit done; and recruitment strategy developed	Quality service delivery	2018-2022	CPSB,HR,PUBLIC SERVICE	25M
Real-time performance monitoring system	County wide	to enable online real-time monitoring of performance at all levels and obtain feed-back	An established real-time monitoring system	✓ Efficient performance monitoring ✓ Efficient service delivery	2018-2022	ICT, TNCG	50M

05

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Preamble

The CIDP implementation framework is the strategy, programmes and projects execution which is action-oriented whereby all the actors will be making things happen and involves everyone in the county. For successful implementation of the CIDP that will result to high performance, all the institutions and actors in the county should be fully involved in the implementation of strategies, programmes, projects and initiatives; and effective communication between all stakeholders. Key components that require consideration during CIDP implementation process include county policies, people management, conflict management, institutional structure, systems, culture, resource requirements, mobilization and allocation. This chapter covers two main components, the institutional framework and the resource in terms of requirements, mobilization, allocation, estimated resource gap and measures of addressing it.

5.2 Institutional Framework

The institutional framework represents the organizational structure comprising of the roles of major players and various levels of authority in the county that will be followed in the CIDP implementation. The framework clearly shows the linkages of County Executive and Assembly with other stakeholders such as the National Government, the Civil Society, Development Partners, PBOs and FBOs among others.

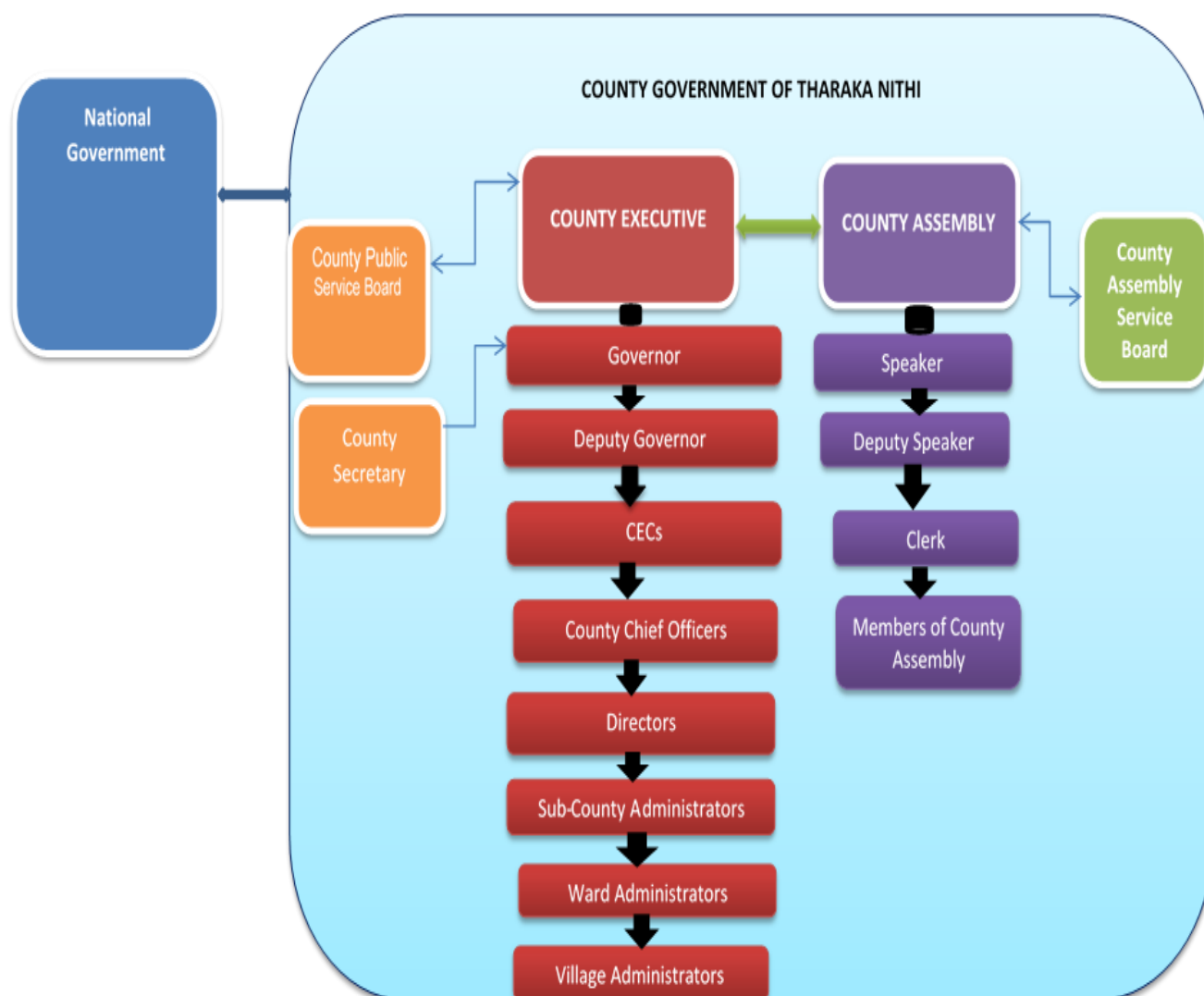
The successful CIDP implementation of the development programmes and projects is heavily dependent on total commitment and inner-drive from all stakeholders at all levels. In the light of this, continuous training and development will be undertaken to equip public

county officers with relevant and suitable skills to effectively address the citizens' needs and expectation.

The County through its Departments will also fast-track and fully embrace best practices, emerging management tools and techniques. As noted in the county's core values, integrity and inclusiveness-approach to service delivery will enhance the culture of quality and efficient service delivery. Stakeholder participation will be inculcated through effective communication and strong inter-personal relations.

The County's organizational structure and information flow is organized in a way to deliver the longevity intent for the county for the planning period 2018-2022 and beyond. The organizational structure is mainly an explicit and implicit institutional rules and policies designed to provide a structure where various work roles and responsibilities are delegated, controlled and coordinated. The development of structures for the County Government of Tharaka Nithi is based on the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 which stipulates a number of conformities, notable among them being: checks and balances; cooperation and linkages; democracy and participation up to the grassroots; and access of services by citizens to the extent possible. These considerations have provided the rationale for developing organization structures for the county. The overall organizational chart is detailed below.

Figure 4: Tharaka Nithi County Organizational Chart



The role played by various stakeholders such as the Citizens, National Government, the Civil Society, Development Partners, PBOs and FBOs among others is stipulated in table 39 below:

Table 40: Role of Stakeholders in CIDP Implementation

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Citizens	◆ Community participation on policy formulation
County Assembly	◆ Approval of CIDP ◆ Oversight of CIDP implementation of programmes and projects ◆ Passing of relevant bills ◆ Political goodwill ◆ Budgetary allocation
National Government	◆ Provides policy direction, financial resources and technical support in the various sectors ◆ Funding ◆ Capacity building ◆ Legislation of laws that safeguard the interest of the County ◆ Policy direction ◆ Secondment of qualified personnel
Judiciary	◆ Enforcement of the law
Other County governments	◆ Collaboration on.....
NGOs and Civil Society	◆ Support government development efforts and assist in provision of resources ◆ Advocacy
Private Sector and Financial Institutions (e.g. Commercial Banks, SACCOs MFIs)	◆ Partner with government to invest and provide capital to drive development in the sector ◆ Corporate Social Responsibility
Development partners (e.g. USAID, Plan International, UNDP, GIZ....)	◆ Liaison in formulation of sector policies ◆ Support sector development programmes and projects ◆ Capacity building ◆ Create linkages with international donors
Education, Governance and Research Institutions	◆ Capacity building ◆ Conducting research
Government Agencies/ State Actor	◆ Mapping of investment opportunities ◆ Capacity building ◆ Product development ◆ Regulation and licensing ◆ Provision of trade and industrial development credit

5.3 Resource Requirements by Sector

5.3.1 Human Resource Requirements

The human resource requirements derived from the sector programmes that will deliver the outcome targets are stipulated below:

Table 41: Summary of Proposed HR Requirements by Sector

	SECTOR NAME	NO. OF STAFF					
		Baseline, 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Agriculture		60	120	139	152	271
2	Environment, Water and Natural Resources	6	14	7	5	4	4
3	Health		892	1004	1116	1228	1330
4	Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services	498					1946
5	General Economics and Commercial Affairs						
6	Roads, Transport and Infrastructure	12	30	30	30	30	30
7	Land Physical Planning & Urban Development						
8	Energy & ICT	5	10	15	20	25	5
9	Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning		410	460	500	560	590
	Total						

5.3.2 Financial Resource Requirements

The financial resource requirements derived from the sector programmes are stipulated below:

Table 42: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector Name		Amount (Ksh.)	As a percentage (%) of the total budget
1	Agriculture	14,820,000,000	17.6
2	Environment, Water and Natural Resources	25,029,000,000	29.7
3	Health	13,287,300,000	15.8
4	Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services	4,420,000,000	5.2
5	General Economics and Commercial Affairs	5,415,000,000	6.4
6	Roads, Transport and Infrastructure	5,659,000,000	6.7
7	Land Physical Planning & Urban Development	9,242,500,000	11
8	Energy & ICT	4,995,000,000	5.9
9	Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning	1,450,000,000	1.7
	Total	84,317,800,000	100

5.4 The Resource Mobilization Framework

With budget projection by sector, TNCG intends to mobilize the required financial resources to cope with the rising demand for development programmes and transformative projects for effective service quality delivery. Rapid population growth is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructure and other services. At the same time, population growth is an opportunity for revenue growth and abundance of human competences to steer the economic growth. This necessitates the county to embark on revenue mobilization strategies as detailed below.

5.4.1 Revenue Raising

The resources expected from own-source, the equitable share of national revenue, expected conditional grants from National Government or Development Partners as well as the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangement are projected below.

Table 43: Revenue Projections

	Average Collections for 2013/14-2017/18 (Estimates)	ANNUAL PROJECTIONS				
Source of Income	2013 to 2017	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
County Own Revenue	342,460,000	120,000,000	126,000,000	132,300,000	138,915,000	145,860,750
National Government Funding						
i) Equitable Share of National Revenue	6,519,570,000	3,607,574,485	3,787,953,209	3,977,350,870	4,176,218,413	4,385,029,334
ii) Loans, Grants and Donations						
ü Compensation for user fees foregone	40,734,594	8,218,119	8,629,025	9,060,476	9,513,500	9,989,175
ü Rehabilitation of Village Polytechnics		39,238,936	41,200,883	43,260,927	45,423,973	47,695,172
ü Road Maintenance Levy Fund		95,901,220	100,696,281	105,731,095	111,017,650	116,568,532
ü Leasing of Medical Equipment		129,787,234	136,276,596	143,090,425	150,244,947	157,757,194
ü Supplement for construction of county headquarters		121,000,000	127,050,000			
ü Loans & Grants	966,711,967	267,888,581	281,283,010	295,347,161	310,114,519	325,620,245
iii) Expected Bank Balance b/f	885,627,271	240,000,000	252,000,000	264,600,000	277,830,000	291,721,500
Total National Government Allocations		4,509,608,575	4,735,089,004	4,971,843,454	5,220,435,627	5,481,457,408
GRAND TOTAL FUNDING	8,714,369,238	4,629,608,575	4,861,089,004	5,104,143,454	5,359,350,627	5,627,318,158

The above projections were obtained from the 2015/16 and 2016/17 C-BROP and evaluations of estimates provided in the annual budgets passed by the County Assembly between 2013/14 and 2017/18.

To achieve the revenue projections, the following internal and external revenue raising strategies will be pursued.

5.4.1.1 Internal Revenue

The county will work towards the following internal revenue strategies:

- a) Automation of Revenue Collection- mainly, the revenue collection systems are manual and thus difficult to know whether the amount being submitted is what has been collected. To address this, the county intend to institute automated revenue collection system and eliminate the manual system. The receipt issued to the Cess payers will be generated from a hand held gadgets. At the end of collection period, the data from hand held gadget will be downloaded into a computer and itemized collection list is generated. This is then reconciled to the actual collection.
- b) Set up a comprehensive, optimal and sustainable structure that covers all areas and revenue centres. In the county, there are inadequate personnel for revenue collection. Where there are collectors, there is poor supervisions and enforcement. The county will determine the optimal staffing level in all facet of revenue collection and ensure enforcement adequately resourced.
- c) Capacity Building - the county will offer training on revenue collection techniques. In addition, provide the staffs with appropriate tools and equipment for efficient service delivery which yield optimal revenue. For instance, the county government will acquire vehicles, motor bikes and bicycle in order to facilitate movement of staff. In computerizing the revenue collection, the staff will be provided with computers and proper stationeries, appropriate office space and general conducive environment to work.
- d) Incentive Programme for Revenue Collection- the county will introduce an incentive program matched by high but achievable target setting to motivate and hold staff accountable. Incentivizing staff accompanied by high but achievable target are known to improve productivity.
- e) Make a comprehensive review of the existing rates with view to adjusting it to a reasonable but sustainable level. The county government in consultation with stakeholders will carry out a comprehensive review of existing rates.

- f) Enhance transparency and accountability mechanism through maintaining registers and records. This will also involve preparation of monthly defaulters list.
- g) Ensure the enactment and enforcement of County laws (e.g. County Finance Bill).
- h) Preparation of County Valuation Roll for all urban areas.
- i) Sensitization of stakeholders to revenue generation.

5.4.1.2 External Revenue Raising Strategies

The county will continue to pursue the following external revenue raising strategies:

a) Commission for Revenue Allocation Equalization Share

The national government funding is capped at population (45per cent), poverty index (20per cent), land area (8per cent) basic equal share (25per cent) and fiscal responsibility (2per cent) of the national revenue released by the auditor general. The allocation is expected to gradually increase as more functions are bundled and transferred to counties from the central Government. The national Government funds are projected to grow by at least 20per cent per annum for the next five years. However this will depend on the criteria that will be adopted by the CRA and the amount that will be allocated to the county governments.

b) County's Branding and Marketing Strategies

The county will enhance brand image and increase awareness of the county development programmes, projects and initiatives through coordinated publicity such as broadcasting media, documentaries and use of digital platforms (e.g. social media, website and e-marketing). More so, the county will enhance the communications and public relations office that institutes internal and external communications mechanism.

c) Public Borrowing/Debt

The county will be able borrow to finance key development projects from investment partners. To attract investments (from local and international investors) the county has to aggressively improve its key infrastructure to ease movement of goods and persons, communication and access to markets outside the county. The investments in infrastructure are expected to increase economic activity in the county, boost trading activities, and exploit the county's enormous agricultural and mineral potential. Cumulatively, these activities will grow the county's revenue base to support the borrowing.

The county borrowing will be maintained at a sustainable level and will regularly be reviewed through the annual County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) and County Debt Management Strategy (CDMS). These strategies will be submitted to the County Assembly for approval every budget cycle. Furthermore, the county government borrowing will be guaranteed by the National Government. This will provide an independent review to assure the debt is maintained at a sustainable level.

d) Development Partners and Public Private Partnership (PPP)

TNCG will continually embark on building strong relations with existing and potential development partners, non-state actors and other government agencies. The county will seek PPP in key strategic sectors especially in agriculture, health, education, water, environment, energy and natural resources. The county is expected to attract new and retain existing non-state actors in form of Aid, Grants and Bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, PBOs, Civil Society and other Development Partners, especially on the semi-arid region of the county. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify development priorities to support programmes, projects and initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development programmes and transformative projects in the medium-term and long-term.

e) Citizens Participation

With citizens' participation mechanism in county planning and budgeting processes already instituted, there is assured programmes and projects validation and ownership. Therefore, the community is keen to see the implementation of the development programmes and thus will provide human resources, pay for relevant county fees and charges in addition to supporting transformative projects undertaken by the county government.

f) Other Devolved Funds

Devolved funds which include NG-CDF, Uwezo funds and Social Protection Funds are the other sources of funds for the county. This will be mostly implemented by the National Government but there is need for liaison and coordination by the relevant departments to avoid duplication.

g) Equalization funds

The Equalisation Fund, created in Article 204 of the Constitution (2010) shall provide for basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalised areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible. The driving principles for the Equalisation Fund that should inform legislative development, administration of the fund at the national, county and local level, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the fund include: (i) linking the determination of marginalised areas to marginalised communities; (ii) participatory project development and implementation; and (iii) hold the fund accountable for local-level tangible benefits. The best way to achieve these goals is to generate a targeted definition of marginalized area that does not depend on county boundaries and to operate the Fund like a grant making programme that responds to proposals from credible local actors. TNCG should follow-up on the implementation of this Fund to benefit the people of Tharaka Nithi

5.4.2 Asset Management

A robust system of Asset management will reduce operating costs, raise cash and improve the efficiency of service delivery, enhance community life, and increase the useful life of available resources. County assets include land and buildings, motor vehicles, plant and machineries and equipment. The county government will compile a list of its assets according to the Public Finance Management Act No. 18 of 2012. New purchases of assets will be procured in accordance to guidelines provided in the new Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015), Public Procurement & Disposal (County Government Regulations) (2013) and Public Procurement and Disposal (Preferences & Reservation) Regulations (2011) to ensure that the county Government gets value for money in acquiring, using or disposing those assets.

As a precaution the county government will carry out a re-evaluation of all county assets and compile relevant registers. The introduction of a Geographical Information System (GIS) will help in the management of the registers thus enhancing accountability. Enough funds will be allocated for regular repair and maintenance of the assets as well as carry out routine audits for verification. The county government will institute prudent asset management systems and processes as detailed below.

5.4.2.1 Strategic County Assets Management Plan

A strategy for asset management covering the development and implementation of plans and programmes for asset creation, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation/replacement, disposal and performance monitoring to ensure that the desired levels of service and other operational objectives are achieved at optimum cost is an imperative for the County.

Developing a strategic asset management plan is an essential part of any organization strategy, as it guides the purchase, use, maintenance, and disposal of every asset and organization needs in order to conduct business. The goal of every asset management plan is to define the use of assets in order to streamline productivity and delivery with minimal loss of capital. An asset management plan will be coordinated with all major departments of the County such as human resources, research and development, logistics, and accounting. Each department will be accountable for the assets it controls.

5.4.2.2 Assets Management Strategies

For efficient assets management the county will adopt the following assets management strategies:

- a) Development of county assets register
- b) Valuation and classification of all county assets
- c) Uniform and consistent reporting formats for financial sustainability performance measures
- d) Adoption of asset management accounting principles such as depreciation
- e) Disposal of obsolete assets as prescribed under the new Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act 2015 or its amendment
- f) Timely and efficient repair and maintenance of assets to reduce wastage and breakages
- g) Purchasing and operating high quality assets that generate value for money to the county
- h) Allocation and application of assets' system based on need and value addition to the realization of integrated development plan
- i) Sharing of assets among various county government departments to reduce on wastage

- j) Safeguarding and protection of assets to ensure maximum security and reduce cases of theft
- k) Development and adoption of county asset management policy and law.

5.4.3 Financial Management Strategies

The success of this plan will largely depend on the financial management systems and process adopted by the county government. The county government will therefore pursue the following strategies-

- a) Adoption of Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) in all county departments
- b) Enhancing budget and expenditure control mechanisms
- c) Adopting prudent debt management policy
- d) Adopting accountability systems through continuous monitoring, reporting and provision of timely financial information in accordance to accounting standards
- e) Adopting modern public accounting systems
- f) Ensuring compliance with public procurement policies systems
- g) Adopting efficient cash management system
- h) Strengthen local internal controls for efficiency and integrity
- i) Ensuring that there is adequate and qualified personnel in accounts and finance department
- j) Enacting necessary county financial management laws
- k) Collecting, processing, maintaining, transmitting, and reporting data
- l) Supporting financial planning/budgeting activities.

5.4.4 Debt Management Strategies

The County Government's borrowing plans remain anchored in the medium term Debt Management Strategy which aims at ensuring public debt sustainability. The strategy envisages possible borrowing from domestic and external sources. While external financing will largely be on concessional terms the county treasury shall continue to diversify financing sources. The County Government will ensure that the level of domestic borrowing does not crowd out the private sector.

In the context of the 2018 MTDS, the County Government is seeking diversification of financing sources through establishing a platform for exploiting the domestic debt market as well as international financial market. Therefore, through this year's DMS the County Government will be able to borrow through concessional agreements and engage in other Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) where debt is a consideration in order to finance development projects.

However, it is important to note that non-concessional external borrowing will be undertaken in a cautious manner and limited to development projects. The Government will continue playing a key role in domestic debt market reforms to ensure the market remains vibrant and continues to deepen as it provides an opportunity for the private sector participation in accelerating the economic activities of the country.

5.4.5 Capital Financing

The capital projects as well as development programmes in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation by the County government. Tharaka Nithi County Government commit at least 30% of all its resources (locally and externally raised resources as well as allocation by CRA from National government) to development to steer holistic growth. Any Private Public Partnership by the county government requires approval from the cabinet secretary in charge of the Parent Ministry. Programmes and projects identification and prioritization in this CIDP have been undertaken within the framework of public participation and best practices globally.

Furthermore, the county will undertake capital financing strategies to include the following:

- a) Asset liquidation and leasing
- b) Asset-based lending
- c) Equity negotiations
- d) Bank financing
- e) Government loans
- f) Identifying long term capital financing instruments
- g) Prioritizing infrastructure to be financed to minimize stalled projects
- h) Establishing and initiating public private partnership infrastructure funding instruments and mechanisms

- i) Accessing affordable loans sourced locally or internationally

5.4.6 Accountability

Accountability is anchored on effective public expenditure management during the CIDP implementation that will be guided by three goals, namely:

- a) Aggregate Fiscal Discipline – the county should not spend more than it can afford.
- b) Allocative Efficiency – Budget deliberations can focus on policy changes and become a powerful instrument for promoting the strategic priorities of the county thus prioritize and spend on the right programmes and projects.
- c) Operational Efficiency - MTEF provides “predictability” of department/sector budgets over the medium term and long term; thus departments are enabled to make and implement plans for the restructuring and improvement of their service delivery systems overcoming a precarious day-to-day perspective

The county government will pursue the following operational financing and accountability strategies-

- a) Utilization of internal revenue to finance operational costs
- b) Maintenance of costs sharing in financing operational costs
- c) Efficient cash flow management to support operational costs and ensuring short term borrowing for cash balance management is applied only when necessary
- d) Minimizing operational costs in service delivery
- e) Compliance with standards of financial reporting and control, and prudent management of risk
- f) Sound processes and information infrastructure
- g) Continuous monitoring of public expenditures vis-à-vis the intended benefits.

5.5 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing It

From the revenue projections against the budget estimates by sector, the resource gap and measures on how to address the gap are detailed below.

Table 44: Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing the Gap

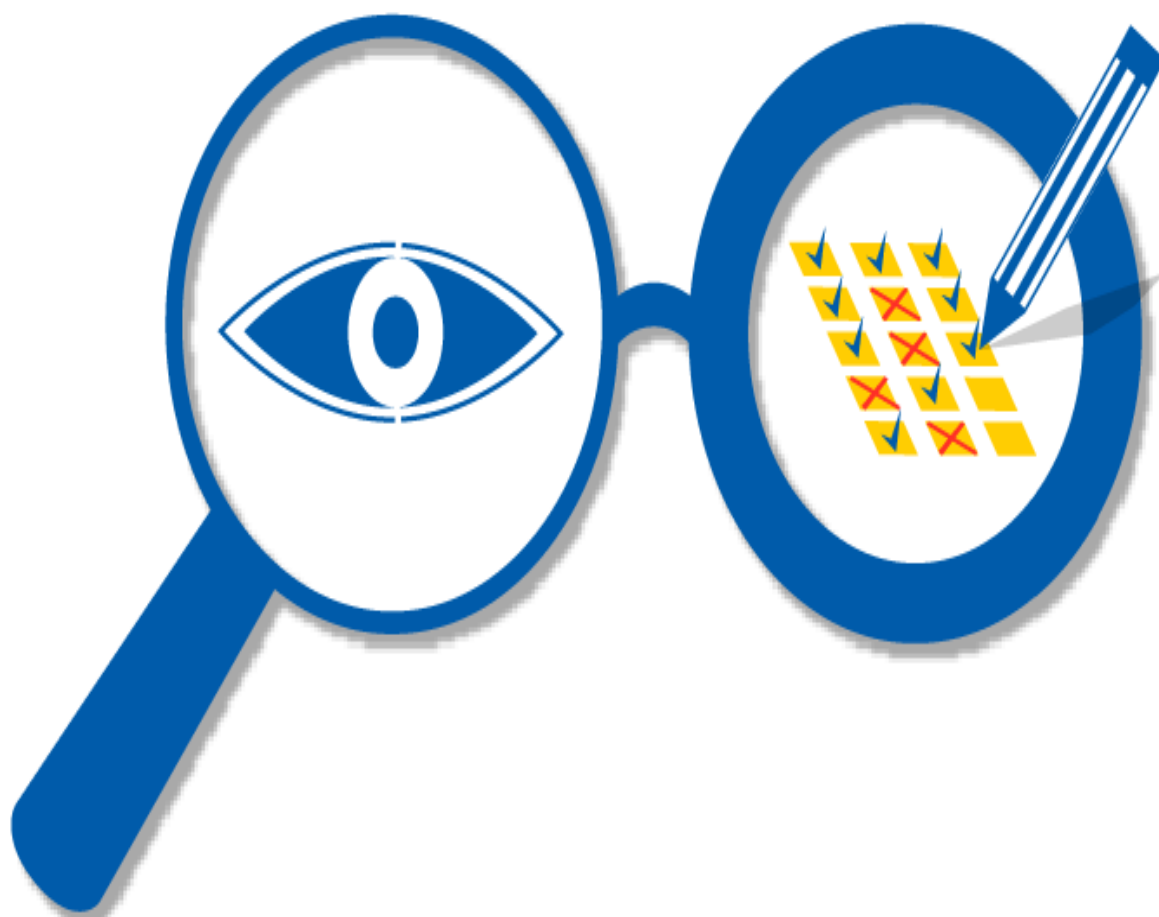
5-Yr Revenue Projections (Ksh.)	5-Yr Budget Estimates (Ksh.) Million	Resource Gap (Ksh.) Million	Measures of Addressing the Resource Gap

Million	Development Budget	Recurrent Budget		
25,581,509,817	84,317,800,000	7,674,452,945	66,410,743,128	Obtaining supplementary budget funding from ◆ Proposals to strategic development partners and affiliated organizations (mostly for transformative projects) ◆ Loans and grants applications ◆ Inter-county development programmes ◆ Automated revenue collection for increases resources

The resource gap represents the total deficit that is expected for all dockets for the CIDP II phase. It is attributed to the increased number of projects that will be launched for capital intensive projects under infrastructure, water, healthcare and education. A substantial amount of the Kshs 4.388 bn shortfall will be addressed through supplementary budget proposals, loans and grants, external investment by neighboring counties, and county revenue which is expected to increase through automated collection systems.

06

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK



6.1 Preamble

The overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is to track inputs, activities, outputs, programmes/ sub-programmes and outcomes that have ultimately impacted the citizens in terms of service delivery during the implementation of the CIDP. It is a process of ensuring that resources are utilized in a prudent, responsible, transparent and cost-effective way as planned within the implementation and resource mobilization frameworks; and that programmes are undertaken as planned within the planned time frames to realize the stated objectives for effective service delivery. Specifically, the county will allocate at least 1% total sector programmes costs to monitoring and evaluation.

The County will strengthen the County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework as outlined in the Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). CIMES seeks to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development strategies, programmes and projects.

The monitoring and evaluation objectives in the CIDP implementation of programmes and projects include:

a) To facilitate Informed Decision-making

Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted for performance improvement hence acting as “decision-oriented” evaluation. This will provide valuable insights into how the programmes and projects are being implemented, the extent to which it is serving the intended beneficiaries, its strengths and weaknesses, its cost effectiveness and potentially productive directions for the future. This evaluation will also provide the information for decision making thus helping to set priorities, guides the allocation of resources, facilitate the modification and refinement of programme structures; and signal the need for additional resources. Finally, it is also intended to determine change of course for programmes.

b) Effect – Impact Assessment

This will be done to take stock of what has been done. It will attempt to show the cause–effect relationships between the programmes and the desirable change that may have occurred. It will also show how well the objectives are being achieved or have been achieved with the intention to feedback its findings into future planning. This will entail measuring and judging the impact of the programmes in relation to the planned outcomes.

c) Accountability

The sector programmes will be proactive by planning for evaluation right from the initial stages. The M&E planning accountability will entail an effort to meet the diverse information interests and expectations of all those who have a stake in the programmes (e.g. beneficiaries/ citizens, Executive, Assembly, development partners, State Actors & Non-state Actors).

d) Learning Process

This will seek to maximize on citizens' participation. This evaluation will be a human-centred assessment of the extent of citizens' participation and what is effect of the programme on the citizens' betterment of their livelihood. This is guided by the notion that to live is to learn, and to neglect lessons from life experience is to waste the life itself!

6.2 Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting

The county will reinforce the M&E institutional structure to monitor the inputs and activities in order to ensure that they are undertaken at the right time and in the most efficient and cost effective way. This will be done by involving all stakeholders in monitoring and set up a quality feedback mechanism. At the community level community project management committees will be set up. Here the committees will be involved in the daily monitoring for all projects in their jurisdiction. The committee will be elected by the community with the aim of mobilization of resources at the grassroots level. They will be responsible for preparing project reports covering management,

finance, implementation, constraints and recommendations which will be used to improve on Community Action Plans (CAPs) and propose further guidelines.

At the sub-county level, Monitoring and Evaluation will be done by the Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC). The CMEC will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the plan and other key stakeholders and will be coordinated at the Constituency Economic Planning Unit (CPU). The committee will monitor, evaluate and make quarterly returns to the Constituency Development Committee (CDCs) for authentication. The report will then be fed into the CIMES. One of the innovative way of evaluating progress in CIDP implementation at sub-county level is the Social Intelligence Reporting (SIR). SIR is conducted by Interfaith Network which is spearheaded by Inter Religious Council of Kenya (IRCK) that provides findings of the progress made in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects aligned to the Social Pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030.

At the County level, Monitoring and Evaluation will be done by the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) hosted under the office of the Governor and the Deputy Governor. The CMEC will be composed of heads of all sectors represented in the County, major NGOs and will be coordinated at the County planning unit (CPU). The committee will monitor, evaluate and make quarterly returns to the County Development Committee (CDC) for authentication. The report will then be fed into the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC) will improve and manage County Information Documentation Centre (CIDC) by periodically updating its information database. It will make an inventory of programmes and projects which will include quantifiable targets to be achieved during the planning period. The County Government will reinforce the Independent Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Audit Department that will closely monitor the progress and compliance for all sector programmes and projects. The monitoring and reporting mechanism is tabulated below.

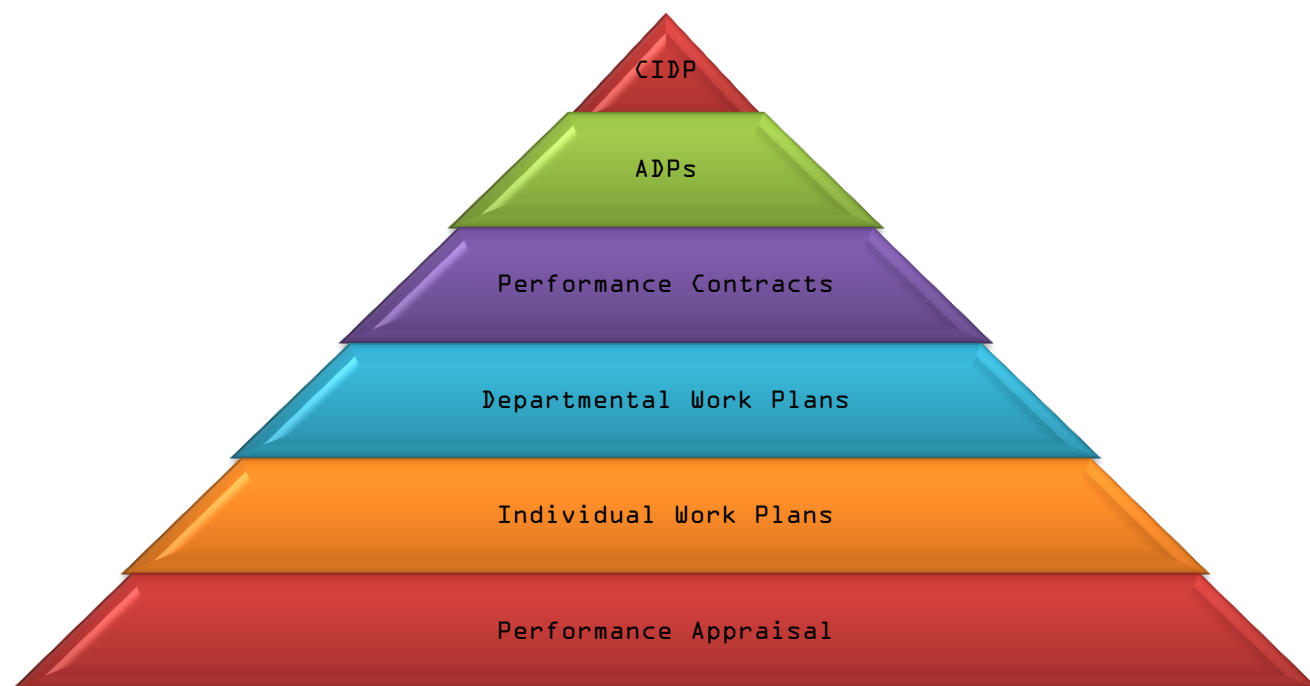
6.2.1 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

Type of Report	Purpose	Frequency	Responsibility	Report to Who
Annual Reports	Detail annual achievements of the Sector programmes vis-à-vis the outcome indicators; outlining the targets met, challenges and recommendations for the subsequent year	Annual	CECs	H.E.Governor
Semi-Annual Reports	Provides mid-year evaluation of the Sector programmes report	Bi-Annual	Chief Officers	CECs
Quarterly Reports	Details sector projects' status with regard to achievement of the targets providing opportunity for amendments	Quarterly	Directors	Chief Officers
Monthly Activities Reports	These will provide information with regard to various Sector programmes' activities undertaken in the month as per the work plan e.g. status reports. It should highlight the timelines met, challenges and possible recommendations	Monthly	County Technical Officers	Directors
Institutional Framework Information	Information on the Sector staff- the competence to deliver the CIDP	Quarterly	CECs	H.E.Governor
Performance Contract Annual Evaluation Report	The annual performance contract report provides the status of achievements attained by the individuals in the Sector annually. This details actual performance against targets contained in the performance contract	Quarterly and Annually	Directors	Chief Officers & CECs

6.2.2 County Performance Management Plan

As required by the County Government Act, 2012, Section 47 (1) the county executive committee shall design a performance management plan to evaluate performance of the county public service and the implementation of county plans. The plan shall provide for objective, measurable and time bound performance indicators; linkage to mandates; annual performance reports; citizen participation in the evaluation of the performance of county government; and public sharing of performance progress reports. In addition, H.E. Governor shall submit the annual performance reports of the county executive committee and public service to the county assembly for consideration.

The CIDP will inform the ADPs which is the basis for execution of the sector programmes and projects. This informs the performance contracting with the County Government. Each department shall thereafter derive their operational guidelines and activities (Departmental Work Plans) as stipulated in the ADP which will then be cascaded downward to individual work plans. Ultimately, the Individual Work Plans will be the basis for performance appraisal. This is depicted in the diagram below:



The basis of choice shall be guided by the strategies, programmes, sub-programmes, objectives, outcomes that the sectors seek to undertake during the CIDP implementation. The Departmental Work Plans shall be used to outline the milestones and deliverables as well as their respective due dates for the activities for which they take lead responsibility. From the milestones, deliverables and due dates, monitoring sheets for each department will be prepared. The monitoring sheets will form the basic tool for M&E of the ADPs.

6.2.3 Midterm and End Term Review

As per the guidelines for mid term and end-term review from MoDP, the county will undertake evaluation in two stages; Midterm Review and End-term Review. By 2020, the county should conduct Midterm Review which is the mid-planning period to assess overall performance over the period against the expected results. The review will

assess the programmes undertaken, achievement of objectives, strategies and target outcomes to inform the adjustment of the CIDP for the 2nd half of the implementation of the plan. The consecutive adjusted plan is not expected to take major deviations after the review. However new priority programmes and projects may be added. Finally, at the end of the period, 2022, the county will undertake end term review to determine the overall success of the CIDP in achievement of the objectives and desired outcomes that have an impact on the citizens; take note of lessons learnt and recommendations to the next planning period. The evaluation of the sector programmes and projects will be guided by the international best practice and criteria comprising of five (5) principles namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and strategic alignment.

6.3 M&E Outcome Indicators

The monitoring and evaluation of outcome indicators by sector shows the results matrix that summarises the programme outcome indicators and targets. This allows the implementers and decision-makers alike to assess progress towards the various county development priorities. Table 44 details the CIDP Results Matrix for all the sector programmes.

Table 45: Summary of M&E Outcome Indicators

Programme	Sub-Programme	Outcome Indicators (KPA)	Baseline	Source of Data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018 (Conduct Survey to Determine)	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
1.1 Crop Production	Cereals & pulses production	No of bags/Ha	5 bags/ ha	County Data, 2017		18	28	County Director, Agriculture
		No. of Ha under crop	25,000ha			25,500Ha	26,000	
		No of Bags/ Ha	15bags/ha			26bags/ha	35bags/ha	
		% decline in post-harvest losses	30%			20%	10%	
		Volumes sold	100mt			200mt	300mt	
	Cash Crop Production	No. Of Ha under Cotton	20ha			100ha	150ha	
		No of Kg/ tree under coffee	2kgs			8kgs	15kgs	
		Ha. Under cashew nut	10ha			50ha	150ha	
		Kg/ tree for macadamia	10kgs per tree			25	35	
	Horticulture Productivity	& Increase horticulture yields						
		Yield/ ha	40T/ha per year					
		% land under irrigation utilized						
	Agro processing	% reduction in post-harvest losses	30% post-harvest loss					
		-% increase in crop yields						
	Resilience and Risk Management	-% increase in agro forestry cover						

1.2 Livestock Development	Livestock output and productivity			County data 2016				County Director, Livestock Development
		No of litres/ doe/day in milk production	1.5			2	4	
		Meat goat carcass weight (kg)	9			12.5	14	
		No of eggs/ bird/ year	60			150	220	
		Carcass weight kg/ bird	1			2.2	3	
		Kgs of honey/ hive/ quarterly	7			11	14	
		Kgs of goat milk/ year	156,000			228,000	300,000	
		% increase in rabbits produced	30854 Rabbits			61,708	92,562	
	Animal feed and nutrition	% increase of area under fodder	1200acres			1400	1800	
		% increase in quantity of fodder conserved	50 tons			53	55	
		% increase in farm incomes	10%			15%	35%	
		% increase in employment in livestock development	5%			8%	10%	
	Market development	% increase in volume of marketed milk	80,000			120,000	160,000	
		% increase in milk sales due to product diversification	160M			192M	210M	
		Kg of honey processed/year	200,00Kg			36,000	60,000	
		% increase in livestock sold and livestock sale income	450,000			517,500	562,500	
	Extension services	% change in number of livestock farmers	57,600			59,700	61250	

		No of staff housed in the office	35			35	80	
		Time taken to respond to farmers' requests	1-5 days			3	1	
	Financial services and investments	-% increase in number of insured enterprises	0.1%			0.6%	1%	
		-% Increase in compensation of in farming-related loss						
		% increase in enterprise financing capacity/ yr.	1%			6%	10%	
1.3 Veterinary Services	Diseases and Pest Control and Surveillance	% disease incidences	5%	County Data, 2017		2.7%	1%	County Director of Veterinary Services
		% tick-borne disease incidences	0.4%			0.21%	1%	
		% Vector-borne disease incidences	0.1%			0.05%	0.01%	
		% tran-boundary disease incidences	0.2%			0.08%	0.02%	
	Livestock upgrading/ Breeding	% Increase in productivity	-10 litres/day/cow -100 kgs carcass weights			39%	60%	
	Veterinary Public Health	% Reduction in zoonotic diseases incidences	0.5%			0.19%	0.01%	
	Leather Development	% reduction of hides and skins rejects	15%			7%	4%	
	Veterinary Extension services	% reduction in economic production losses due to diseases	15%			9%	5%	
	Clinical services	% reduction in livestock deaths	3%			1.7%	1%	
	Financial services and investment	% increase in annual Revenue collection	Ksh. 5,636,925			55%	82%	

Programme	Sub-programme	Outcome Indicators (KPA)	Baseline	Source of Data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018 (Conduct Survey to Determine)	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
1.4 Fish Development	Fish farming production and productivity	%Increase in production from fish farming	96.3Tons	County data 2015	-	100%	150%	County Director of Fisheries
	Recreational and Ornamental fisheries promotion	% of rivers restocked with certified appropriate fingerlings	4 Rivers	County data 2016	-	60	100	
	Fish quality management	%Increased shelf life for fish and fishery products	30% post-harvest loss	County data 2015	-	15	5	
	Fish value addition and marketing	%Increase of income from fish fishery products.	800,000/year	County data 2016	-	150	200	
	Fisheries resource utilization and management	% increase of fisheries resources mapped.	20%	County data 2015		20	20	
	Extension services	%Increase number of fish farmers	1020 farmers	-county data 2016	-	10	10	
	Financial services	%Increase of fish farmers accessing financial services	20 farmers	County data 2016	-	20	20	

2. Environment, Water and Natural Resources Sector

Sub-Sector: Water & Irrigation

Programme	Outcome Indicators (KPI)	Baseline	Source of Data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility	
2.1 Domestic Water Supply	Amount of water access per capita (in liters/day)	5 Ltrs/day			20	30	County Director, Water & Irrigation	
	Proportion of rural population with access to clean and safe water	28%			58	78		
	Increase in surface water storage per capita	150,000m³			1,050,000	1,650,000		
	% increase in per capita water availability)	5 Ltrs/day			58	30		
	% increase in vegetation cover on Riparian land	19.4%			30	30		
2.2 Irrigation and Drainage Services	Increase in surface water storage per capita	150,000m³			1,050,000	1,650,000		
	% change in food insecurity							
	% change in household incomes							
	Increase in hectares of irrigated area/land	2337Ha			11218.5	20,000Ha		
2.3 Waste & Wastewater Management	% of urban population accessing safe/improved sanitation facilities	26%			64%	80%		
Sub-sector: Environment and Natural Resources								
2.4 Forestry	No. of trees planted per ha	20	KFS data (2010)		47	67	County Director, Environment & Natural Resources	
	%increase in tree cover	3%	County transitional		8%	10%		

			implementation plans(TIPs)forestry				
	No of schools involved in school greening	247			907	1343	
	No of Kms covered in Beautification and rehabilitation of highways	1			73	120	
	No. of market /town covered in town greening	4			19	30	
	No of ha covered in hilltop/hillside rehabilitation	52			29,268	47,961	
	No of tree seedlings produced	800,000			10,820,000	17,500,000	
2.5 Solid Waste Disposal and Management	% waste reduction from sources % of waste reduced	40%			60%	100%	
2.6 Climate Change and adaptation							
2.7 Natural resource exploration and exploitation							

3. Health Sector

Programme	Outcome Indicators (KPI)		Baseline (Based on 2016)	Source of Data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018 (Conduct Survey)	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
3.1 Curative and Rehabilitative services	% of population living within 5km of a facility		No Data (Check SARAM)					• CECM-Health and sanitation • CO-Medical services • County Director of Medical Services
	% of facilities providing BEmONC		73%	DHIS2		80%	90%	
	% of facilities providing CEmONC		62.5%	DHIS2		70%	80%	
	Per capita Outpatient utilization rate		1.9	Hospital Medical Records		2.2	2.5	
	% of facilities equipped as per norms		6%	Facility Inventory		30%	60%	
	Facility based maternal deaths		7	DHIS2		1	1	
3.2 Preventive and Promotive health services	Prevalence rate of water-borne and sanitation related diseases	Diarrhoeal	3.85%	DHIS2		2%	1.5%	• CECM-Health and sanitation • CO-Medical services • County Director of Medical Services
		Typhoid		DHIS2				
		Intestinal Worms	10.01%	DHIS2		8%	6%	
		Bilharzia	0.14%	DHIS2				
	% under 5's stunted		22.6%	DHIS2		15%	10%	
	Prevalence rate of vaccine preventable diseases (Measles)		0.035%	DHIS2		0.018%	0.012%	
	% of Population aware of risk factors to health		Survey Required					
	Total Fertility rate		3.4	KDHS 2014		3.2	3	
	Maternal Mortality Ratio		<i>National MMR-362/100000</i>	KDHS 2014				
	Child Mortality rate		9/1000	KDHS 2014		8/1000	7/1000	

	Infant Mortality	36/1000	KDHS 2014		32/1000	30/1000	
3.3 General administration, planning and support services	General Government expenditure on health as % of the total government Expenditure						
	# of Medical health workers per 10,000 population						
	Employee satisfaction Index	Survey (No Data)					
	Client satisfaction Index	Survey (No Data)					
	% of policies/documents developed based on evidence/research findings	0					
	Average Length of stay	7	Hospital Medical Records		5	4	

4. Education, Youth, Culture, Sports and Social Services Sector

Programme	Outcome Indicators (KP1)	Baseline(2016)	Source of Data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
4.1 Basic Education and Technical Training	% Increase in enrolment in YPS	1340			3000	5000	County Director, Education and Technical Training
	Increase no. trainees graduating from YPS	300			1150	1500	
	No. of youth equipped with requisite skills	340			1200	2000	
	No. of trainees acquiring apprenticeship skills from home craft centers	Nil			150	300	
	Teacher: pupil ratio	1:48	Departmental reports, KNBS, Survey		1:33	1:25	
	Class: pupil ratio of	1:48	County Data, 2016	-	1:35	1:25	
	Book: child ratio of	-		-	1:5	1:3	
	NER	60%		-	80%	90%	
	Transition rate	75%		-	90%	95%	
4.2 Sport Development	% Increase in number of youth assessing sport funds	300			60%	100%	
	% Increase in number of youth sponsored for county sports events	300			500%	1000%	
4.3 Culture, Arts and Social Services	% Increase in number of cultural centers in the county	2			60%	100%	
	% Increase in number of people accessing cultural funds from the county	200			60%	100%	
	% Increase in number of children accessing care and protection services	Nil			60%	100%	

5. General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector

Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Situation in 2018 (Conduct Survey to Determine)	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
5.1 Tourism development, diversification and Promotion	Increase in number of tourists arrivals	700			2000	2800	County Director, Tourism
	Increase in number of tourists arrivals	700			2000	2800	
5.2 Promotion of Trade and Marketing	Increase in revenue						County Director, Trade & Industry
	Increased trade profits						
5.3 Growth and development of industries							
5.4 Cooperative development and Marketing	No of cooperatives developed	84			96	100	County Director, Cooperatives
	No of revitalized societies						
	No. of market channels created	10			25	40	

6. Roads, Transport and Infrastructure Sector							
Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Situation in 2018 (Conduct Survey to Determine)	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
6.1 Roads construction, maintenance and rehabilitation	Increase in the number of classified roads in kms	Classified: 600km			692km	1120km	County Director, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure
	% increase in number of roads maintained and expanded						
	No. of roads with low volume seal						
6.2 Improved drainage and access	Number of bridges constructed in inaccessible areas	8		28		45	County Director, Roads, Transport and Infrastructure
	No of drainage and sewerage system established in towns and major markets	4 urban areas					
	No. of culverts built						
6.3 Public Works	Number of flyovers, pedestrian crossings and pathways in all urban centres						County Director, Public Works
	No. of approved buildings and commercial construction sites in the county						
	No. of buildings constructed using approved BQ's						

7. Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development

Programme	Outcome indicators (KPI)	Baseline 2016	Source of data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018 (Conduct survey to determine)	Mid-term targets (2020)	End-term targets (2020)	Reporting responsibility
7.1 Infrastructure	% KMs of roads under murram and tarmac	118.09KM	KURA 2016		40	100	Chief Officer, Land Physical Planning & Urban Development
	% number of posts	30 streets			120	200	
	% human traffic to market sheds and malls	500 people/day			1	1	
	% of streets beautified	0			100	100	
	Number of bus park constructed	2			2	2	
	% bed occupancy per day	0			50	100	
	Number of modern public toilets constructed	3			2	2	
	% recreational parks constructed	0			75	100	
	% stadiums constructed	0			50	100	
7.2 Waste management	% of number of towns where sewerage system is developed	0			50	100	
	% of number of towns where drainage system is developed	1		1	70	100	
7.3 Disaster management	% fire engines/stations	1		1	100	100	
	% lives lost as a result of drought	0		0	100	100	

8. Energy & ICT Sector

Sub-Sector: ICT

Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
8.1 Integrated ICT infrastructure and equipment	% of County offices and sub-counties provided with modern ICT Infrastructure	-	-	-	Data center 80%	100%	County Director, ICT
	Efficient ,fast and easy operations	-	-	-	80%(Avail modern ICT equipment)	100%	
	% of County offices and sub-counties provided with internet/network connectivity and communication	-	-	-	Connectivity and Communication 70%	100%	
	Number of server application and operating systems in place	-	-	-	80%(All server applications in place and operating systems)	100%	
	Time taken to recover from a system downtime	0	ICT 2017	-	Disaster Recovery site 80%	100%	
	ICT literacy level (%)	3.3		-	30%	50%	
	No. of County ICT Applications /Data and Infrastructure Secured	0	ICT 2017	-	75%	100%	
	No. of county offices connected with collaboration covering telephone PABX, email, fax and audio/video conferencing % people served by the digital library and bulk sms digital library	0	ICT 2017	-	70%	100%	
8.2 Integrated Revenue Management &	% increase in amount of revenue collected	-	-	-	250%	300%	

Surveillance							
8.3 Integrated County management systems	Time taken to serve citizens and number of citizens using the systems (SCMS,HRMS,IHMS,IFS,GIG)	No upgraded operational systems in the county	ICT 2017	-	70%	100%	
	Number of solutions successfully implemented	No BIA system	ICT 2017	-	50%	100%	
	Number of customer queries/complaints responded	No CRM system	ICT 2017	-	50%	100%	
	% of county vehicles served by the system	No operational system	ICT 2017	-	100%	100%	
	% of trade services integrated	No operational Integrated Trade Systems in the county	ICT 2017	-	85%	100%	
8.4 Citizen e-Service	% population using e-service	operational up-to-date e-services	ICT 2017	-	20%	40%	
8.5 General ICT Administration Planning and Support Services	No. of County ICT Standards and Policies developed and Implemented	No county ICT policies	ICT 2017	-	4 ICT Standards	5 ICT Standards	

Sub-sector: Energy							
8.6 Grid Electricity	% of to the households and Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries connected to grid	-	-	-	60	80	County Director, Energy
8.7 Alternative and renewable sources of energy	% increase in use of Alternative and renewable energy	-	-	-	30	50	
8.8 Reliable & Quality power supply	% of sources of Reliable & Quality power supply	0	-	-	80	100	

9. Public Administration, Finance and Economic Planning Sector

Programme	Outcome Indicators (KPI)	Baseline	Source of Data (for baseline)	Situation in 2018 (Conduct Survey to Determine)	Mid-term Targets (2020)	End-term Targets (2022)	Reporting Responsibility
County administration	Citizen satisfaction index	50%	Survey		65%	75%	Chief officer Directors
	Improved level of governance	39%	World governance indicators 2013		50%	65%	Chief officer Directors
	Percentage of contracts awarded to Youths, Women and PWDs	25%	Survey		30%	35%	Chief officer Director
	Staffing levels	88%	Human resource audit		95%	100%	Chief officer Directors
Public Finance and resource management	Increase in proportion of funds allocated to development vis-à-vis recurrent expenditure	30%	CBROP		40%	50%	Chief officer Directors

Annexes

Annex 1: Sector Projects Derived from Programmes

A. SECTOR NAME AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Sub-Sector Name: Agriculture

Programme Name: Crop Production

Part I: On-going Projects

Sub-Programme 1: Cereal and Pulses Production

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.) million	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
1.1 Production and marketing of green grams. Tharaka and Igambangombe	Increase in production	Increase production from 5-10 bags(90kgs) per acre	100mt of high quality seeds 3 grain stores 4 one marketing cooperative	Conservation agriculture	208.5	KCEP FAO CARITAS COUNTY	2018-2022	KCEP FAO CARITAS COUNTY
1.2 promotion of high value tradition food crops county wide	Increased access to food at household level	30% increase in yields of cassava, sweet potatoes and pigeon peas.	10 demos per ward per year 200mt assorted seeds 10,000 farmers trained	Drought tolerant value	410	Central government County government NGOS	2018-2022	County government
1.3 sorghum promotion Tharaka and Igambangombe	Increase productivity	- increased yields from 6 bags to 12 bags per acre	2 ware houses 10 threshers 100mt of high quality seeds	Early maturity activities	725	KALRO ICRISAT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT CARITAS EABL	2018-2022	ICRISAT CARITAS COUNTY GOVERNMENT
1.4 construction of community grain storage facility Mukothima, Kanjuki, Tharaka South, Tharaka North & Tharaka	Reduction of post-harvest loses and market linkages	50% of all cereals sorghum, green grams marketed through	5 ware houses 6 200,000mt cereals marketed 7 350,000mt legumes	Roof catchment Solar power Translucent roofing material for	230	KCEP COUNTY GOVERNMENT	2018-2022	KCEP COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Central		warehouse receipting system	marketed	natural lighting				
1.4 Fertilizer subsidy, entire county	Increased production and productivity of crops	70% farmers have access to fertilizer subsidy	100,000mt assorted fertilizer 100,000 farmers beneficiaries	Farmers training Surveillance of river water quality	7500	KCEP CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COUNTY	2018-2022	KCEP COUNTY GOVERNMENT
Sub-Programme 2: Cash Crop Promotion								
2.1 cotton development Tharaka and Igambangombe	Increase production	Increase ha from current 50ha to 3500ha	5000 farmers beneficiaries 1,000mt seed 10,000litres insecticides	Promotion of BT. cotton	250	CODA COUNTY	2018-2022	CODA COUNTY
2.2 Coffee rehabilitation, Chuka, Maara, Muthambi	Increase in yields	Increase yields from 2kgs per tree to 15kgs	1 demo per coffee factory 150000 seedlings distributed	Promote minimal use of pesticide by using appropriate variety	36	Coffee directorate county	2018-2022	Coffee directorate county
2.3 Promotion of macadamia, Chuka Maara Muthambi	Increased yields	Production from 20kgs per tree to 50kgs	5000 farmers trained 8 nurseries supported 9 value addition demo cottages	Promote drought tolerant varieties		County	2018-2022	County
Sub-Programme 3: Horticulture Promotion								
3.1 promotion of greenhouse farming, entire county	Maximize on yield per unit area	Increase horticulture yields by 30%	30 green house demonstration 50000 youth trained	Use of drip irrigation Use of high quality and durable materials	70	COUNTY	2018-2022	COUNTY
3.2 Promotion of bananas, Muthambi, Chuka, Maara	Increased production	Increase production from 40T/ha	3 produce collection centre	Conservation agriculture Use of cove	134	COUNTY	2018-2022	COUNTY

		per year to 60MT.	4 4 tissue culture nurseries 5 10000 farmers trained	crop				
3.3 contract horticulture farming in irrigation schemes	Full utilization of land under irrigation	100% land under irrigation fully utilized	Production plan for each irrigation scheme Marketing contracts 5000 farmers trained	Safe and effective use of pesticides	45	COUNTY FARMERS MARKETING AGENCIES	2018-2022	COUNTY FARMERS MARKETING AGENCIES
Sub-Programme 4: Agro Processing								
4.1 develop cottage industry for fruits processing	Reduce post-harvest losses	Reduce post-harvest losses from 30% to 10%	2 cottage industries for bananas and mangoes	Recycle waste as organic manure	100	PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP COUNY	2018-2022	PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP COUNY
4.2 up-scaling group based agro processing activities	Reduction in post-harvest loss	Reduce post-harvest losses from 30% to 10%	10 medium scale process equipment 11 group based processing facilities	Recycle waste as organic manure	180	COUNTY FARMER GROUP	2018-2022	COUNTY FARMER GROUP
Sub-Programme 5: Resilience and Risk Management								
5.1 promote conservation agriculture	Increase productivity	20% increase in crop yields 10% agro forestry cover	Establish one mechanization centre 10 appropriate farm opening machinery including threshers 50000 farmers trained		200	Central government County government	2018-2022	county

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.) in millions	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
County agriculture marketing hub	Access to local and international markets	One hub at Kathwana	Market information IT services Farmers learning centre Library services		200	County Donor funds	2019-2022	County	Develop proposals for funding

Sub-Sector Name: Livestock Production
Programme Name: Livestock Development

Part I: On-going Projects

Sub-Programme 1: Livestock output and productivity

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Dairy goats upgrading and marketing County wide	To improve on milk production in goats	-800 Grade breeding goat -240 farmers trainings	Purchase breeding stock Build capacity on proper animal and plant husbandry	Involve youth groups Agroforestry with fodder trees	50M	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government Community
Upgrading of meat goat production and marketing county wide	Improve meat production	1200 breeding goats 400 farmers trainings	Purchase breeding stock Build capacity on proper animal and plant husbandry	Reseeding and fodder tree establishment in grazing land	60M	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Upgrading poultry production	Improve poultry production	80,000 chicks	Provide improved chicken Build capacity on proper poultry husbandry	Noise and waste management	30	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Introduction of Lang stroth Kenya Top Bar Hive (KTBH) County-wide	To promote honey production & marketing	300 lang stroth and 300 KTBH, Set up 3 apiaries and carry out 24 farmers trainings	Provision of hives and setting up apiaries; technical training on apiculture	planting of bee forage plants	10	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Dairy goats milk marketing	To improve income from dairy goat milk	4 cooling facilities 10 collection centres	Establish cooling facility Establish milk collection centres	Involve youth especially in milk collection	40	County Government, Development partners,	2018-2022	Community County Government, Development

	marketing		Mobilize farmers groups			National Government		partners, National Government
Promotion of rabbits production and slaughter facilities	To improve on farm incomes and community nutritional value	1000 rabbits 80 trainings 2 slaughter houses	Avail high quality breeding stock; train farmers on rabbit husbandry; Promote marketing channels; establish slaughter house	Hygienic slaughter facilities	30	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Sub-Programme 2: Animal feed and nutrition								
Pasture and fodder establishment and conservation County wide	To promote pasture production as an income generating activity.	100kg pasture/ fodder seeds 300 trainings	Provision of pasture seeds and fodder for planting; Training on pasture& fodder conservation.	Destruction of invasive plants	20	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	Community County Government, Development partners, National Government
Fodder, bulking Conservation and Treatment Training Programme county wide Hay baling and tube silaging County Wide	To increase farm incomes; encourage hay production	100kg pasture/ fodder seeds 300 trainings, 8 demonstration fodder bulking sheds, 20 hay and silage making materials/inputs packages	Train on hay baling& silage making; promote hay baling & marketing groups; Provide seeds for planting; Train farmers on fodder conservation and treatment; demonstrations	Consistent aflatoxin survey	30	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	Community County Government, Development partners, National Government
Sub-Programme 3: Market development								
Milk cooling plants (at Meru South, Maara and Tharaka)	Improve raw milk shelf life	10 cooling plants	Design; Construction; Installation of equipment	Waste disposal	600	County Government, Development partners, National	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National

						Government		Government
On -Farm Small Scale Processing Industries of Milk County wide	To promote value addition in dairy products	Hold 30 farmer group trainings	Training farmers on milk value-adding process at farm level	Waste disposal, Equity in employment	15	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Promote honey processing and marketing	To promote modern bee keeping; improve household incomes	20 sets of honey equipment ;8 farmers trainings	Provision of honey refining equipment; Capacity building to bee keepers	Involve women	10	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Strengthen livestock Marketing Yards (at Tharaka South, Tharaka North and Meru South)	Increase income from livestock and livestock products by 30% by the year 2017. To promote formation of livestock marketing association.	3 livestock yards Hold 15 farmer trainings two auction yards	Construct livestock yards Training livestock keepers on group dynamics; Linking up groups with Kenya Livestock Marketing Council; Establishment of livestock auction yards and the accessories	Develop and enforce standards	50	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government
Sub-Programme 4: Extension services								
Extension services	Build farmers capacity through provision of technical information	Hold 120 farmers field days Hold 240 trainings 240 farm demonstrations	Dissemination of technical information; demonstrations; field days; farm visits & exhibitions	Continuous updating of extension packages	100	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Animal feeds factory at Maara	Improve on farm incomes; Create employment to the youth	One factory	Design; Construction; Installation of equipment	Provision of raw materials	600	County Government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners	Feeds constitute 80% cost of animal production and local feed production can reduce cost
Milk processing plant	Improve on farm incomes; Create employment to the youth	One milk processing plant	Design; Construction; Installation of equipment	Environment assessment Equitable employment	600	County Government, Development partners	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners	County sells about 80,000 liters per day to processors
Office construction – Muthambi/ Igambangome	Improve service delivery	Two office blocks	Design and construction of office	Gendered office space	50	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government	Inadequate and uncomfortable offices affect effective service delivery
Purchase of vehicles/motorcycles	Improve service delivery	24 motor vehicles 60 motorcycles	Procurement of vehicles and motorcycles	Suitable for all terrains	120	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018-2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government	Inadequate and inappropriate transport means affect service delivery including health officers
Livestock insurance	To cover against loses	Three insurance	Partner with insurance	Proper registration of	40	County Government,	2018-2022	County Government,	Mitigating against losses

		firms All dairy farmers	firms Sensitize farmers	providers to avoid commen		Development partners, National Government		Development partners, National Government	ensures producers get back to production immediately after catastrophe
Livestock financial support	Provide capital to farmers	2 Private Partners SACCOs	Subsidized loans PPPs SACCOS	Friendly services	100	County Government, Development partners, National Government	2018- 2022	County Government, Development partners, National Government	Enable non- traditional livestock farmers engage in the enterprises
Upgrading of Local beef breeds (Bull Camps) in Tharaka North/South and Igambang'ombe	Improve beef production	10 Bull camps by 2017; cross up to 60% of cattle population to dual- purpose animals.	Train on beef management; Train keepers on husbandry of the bulls and management of bull camps	Environmental biodegradation	50	County Government, Development partners	2018- 2022	County Government, Development partners	Introduce breeding vigor

Sub-Sector Name: Veterinary
Programme Name: Veterinary Services

Part I: On-going Projects

Sub-Programme 1: Diseases and Pest Control and Surveillance

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Mass Livestock Vaccination- Countywide	-Reduce disease incidences especially zoonotics	-Vaccinate at least 70% livestock/pets twice a year	-Vaccinate Cattle against Anthrax, black-quarter and LSD twice a year, Shoats against Anthrax and black- quarter twice a year in upper region, Goats against CCPP, Sheep and goat pox, cattle against LSD in lower region twice a year, dogs, cats and donkeys against rabies in the whole county twice a year	Proper disposal of consumables e.g. syringes and needles	22.5m	TNCG	Continuous Project	Veterinary Services
Disease and Disease Control	-Reduce disease incidences	-Train livestock owners on disease and disease control -Prompt Livestock treatment	-Train 130,000 livestock owners on disease and disease control -Promptly treat 500,000 Livestock/pets	Proper disposal of consumables e.g. syringes and needles	10m	TNCG	2018-2022	Veterinary Services
Disease Surveillance	-Early detection and control of livestock Diseases	-Livestock markets and Stock-route inspection -Livestock disease survey	-3000 livestock market inspection -6000 Stock route inspection -5 Livestock disease survey	Proper disposal of consumables	25m	TNCG	2018-2022	Veterinary Services
Pest and vector control	-Reduce vector- borne disease incidences and pest	-Train livestock owners on Pest and vector control	-Train 130,000 livestock owners on Pest and vector control	Proper disposal of consumables e.g. empty chemical containers	30m	TNCG	2018-2022	Veterinary Services

	infestation							
Veterinary public health county wide	-Reduce disease incidences especially zoonotic diseases Promote meat hygiene	-Inspect meat and issue Certificate of Transport -License slaughterhouse/slabs	Inspect 20,220 cattle, 61,960 goats, 20,636 sheep and 4,820 pigs carcasses	Use of ingestas/feacal material in construction of bio-digester systems in slaughterhouses	8m	TNCG	2018-2022	Veterinary Services
Hides and skins improvement services	-Reduce on hides and Skin rejects	-Train stakeholders on hides and skin quality	-Train 3000 stakeholders on hides and skins quality -Demonstrate to 300 layers on proper flaying, 1000 livestock owners' on proper branding and hides	Proper drainage systems	10m	TNCG	2018-2022	Veterinary Services
County Veterinary Laboratory	Improve on disease diagnoses and treatment success	An equipped Veterinary Laboratory Block	-A Reception room. -Virology lab -Chemical Analysis/Toxicology Lab -Bacteriology lab -Post-mortum room -	-Rainwater Harvesting -Use of translucent iron sheet for roofing and orientation to harness sunlight and during the day	200m	TNCG	July, 2018 to June, 2020	Public Works and Veterinary Services
Tharaka Nithi County Tannery	Hides and Skins value addition	An equipped County Tannery	Full tannery with all equipment	-Rainwater Harvesting -Use of translucent iron sheet for roofing and orientation to harness sunlight and during the day	-	TNCG		Public Works and Veterinary Services

Purchase of vehicles and motorbikes-Countywide	Improve service delivery	Purchase vehicles and motorbikes	Purchase 7 vehicles and 12 motorbikes		40m	TNCG	2018-2022	Finance and Veterinary Services
Tharaka Nithi County Artificial Insemination Station-Kianjagi	Upgrade Cattle Production	A County A.I. Station equipped	-Semen and liquid nitrogen store room -2offices -Changing room -Toilet and a bathroom -Car-pack	-Rainwater Harvesting -Use of translucent iron sheet for roofing and orientation to harness sunlight and during the day	20m	TNCG	July, 2016 to June, 2019	Public Works and Veterinary Services
Rehabilitation of dipping services-Countywide	Improve on livestock restraint and safety	Rehabilitate dips	Fully furnished 80dips		40m	TNCG	2018-2022	Public Works and Veterinary Services
Slaughter houses/Slab rehabilitation	-Improve Meat Hygiene	Rehabilitate slaughterhouses/slabs	Fully rehabilitated slaughterhouses/slabs at Gatunga, Marimanti, Kathwana, Mukothima, Chiakariga, Magutuni, Chogoria, Mitheru, Marima, Chuka, Kibugua and Ncheera	-Rainwater Harvesting -Use of translucent iron sheet for roofing and orientation to harness sunlight and during the day	40m	TNCG	2018-2022	Public Works and Veterinary Services
Have all the projects per sub-programmes as they appear in the programmes								

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks

County Veterinary Laboratory	Improve on disease diagnoses and treatment success	An equipped Veterinary Laboratory Block	-A Reception room. -Virology lab -Chemical Analysis/Toxicology Lab -Bacteriology lab -Post-mortum room -	-Rainwater Harvesting -Use of translucent iron sheet for roofing and orientation to harness sunlight and during the day	200m	TNCG	July, 2018 to June, 2020	Public Works and Veterinary Services	
Tharaka Nithi County Tannery	Hides and Skins value addition	An equipped County Tannery		-Rainwater Harvesting -Use of translucent iron sheet for roofing and orientation to harness sunlight and during the day		TNCG	2018-2022	Public Works and Veterinary Services	
Rehabilitation of dipping services- Countywide		Rehabilitate dips	Fully furnished 80dips		40m	TNCG	2018-2022	Public Works and Veterinary Services	

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Location	Name/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Rehabilitation of dipping services		Improve Livestock restraint	Reduce livestock injuries during restraint and fasten restraint	Field visits Survey reports	20M	TNCG	2018-2022	CGTN/ MoALF (SVS)	
Categorization of all slaughter houses and slab at Gatunga, Marimanti, Kathwana and Mukothima		Promote Meat hygiene and trade	Increase slaughter figures	Progress reports Field visits	12M	TNCG	2018-2022	DoVS	
Veterinary Laboratory		Improve Livestock Disease diagnosis	Improve Livestock Health	Progress reports	20M	GOK/TNCG	2018-2022	DoVS	
Purchase of vehicles and motorbikes		Improve staff mobility	Improve Veterinary Service Delivery	Log books	20M	TNCG	2018-2022	DoVS	
Establishment of vaccines stores		Improve Livestock Health	Improve readiness to any emergency (disease outbreak)	Progress reports	5M	TNCG/GOK	2018-2022	DoVS	
Rehabilitation of office block at Chuka		Improve staff welfare, office equipments safety	Improve Veterinary Service Delivery	Progress reports	3M	TNCG	2018-2022	DoVS	

Sub-Sector Name: Fisheries
Programme Name: Fisheries Development

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Fish farming County wide	To increase area under fish farming , fish production and household income	1000 ponds, 1000 farmers	Training and demonstration to farmers pond construction; Stocking of ponds with fingerlings Fish feeds productions	Water harvesting, Aquaponic aquaculture	405M		2017-2022	TNCG
Development of cold water fisheries (Trout Development at Kinondoni trout farm)	Complete and expand Kinondoni Trout farm to promote trout fish production, education and	Stock all 12 grow out tanks with trout fingerlings, provide feeds for one	12 tanks with 12000 fish stock, functional office block and fully equipped and operating hatchery	floods management structure, and water harvesting. Re-circulation aquaculture	120M		2017-2022	TNCG

	demonstration	growing season. Train 1000 farmers on cold water fisheries.						
Quality fish feeds county wide	To promote accessibility to affordable and quality fish feeds	600 farmers trained on household feed formulation and production	Provision of 1 pellet extruder, a mill and a mixer	Promotion of high value traditional foodcops	120M		2017-2022	TNCG
Extension services county wide	Improve service delivery; promote fish production	1000 farmers	5 FFS every ward 15 sensitization campaigns and 15 field days	Aquaculture greening	310M		2017-2022	TNCG

Project Name/ Location	Part II: New Project Proposals Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Fish stocking (Fingerling) county wide	To increase stock and accessibility to quality fish seeds	1000 farmers	Stocking fingerlings; Identification and training of farmers.	Pollution prevention	335M		2018-2022	TNCG	Limitation in acquiring quality fish seeds by farmers has hindered fish production
Office blocks in Tharaka, Maara, and Kathwana	To improve on service delivery by 2017	3 office blocks	Design and construction of 3 office blocks	Water harvesting. Landscaping and drainage	45M		2018-2022	TNCG	A need to take services closer to the people

				management					
Line ponds county wide	To improve fish farming in porous soils	600 liners	Construction of 600 lined fish ponds; Train farmers	Soil conservation and waste disposal	400M		2018-2022	TNCG	To adopt the new technology in order to utilize areas with porous soils
Fishing gears county wide	To improve fish harvesting and handling techniques	100 siene nets,	Provide 5 siene nets per ward	Pollution control	50M		2018-2022	TNCG	This will enhance efficiency in fish harvesting and handling
Warm water fish hatchery in Kathwana	To improve on mono- sex fingerling supply to farmers	1 hatchery for mono-mono sex fingerlings production	Design ,construction and equipping 1 warm water fish hatchery	Water harvesting and pollution control	115M		2018-2022	TNCG	An opportunity to exploit the great potential of warm water fish production in the lower zones of the county
Purchase of vehicles	To improve on service delivery	3 vehicles and 3 motor bikes	Procurement of 3 vehicles and 3 motorbikes	Road maintenance	20M		2018-2022	TNCG	To ease movement and enhance farmer-extension contact
Fish post harvest management at Kathwana, Maara and Meru South	To reduce post harvest losses and enhance value addition	Provide 5cooling facilities in 5 sub-counties	Provide 5 deep freezers and 10 cooling boxes.	Hygiene standard and waste management	25M		2018-2022	TNCG	Fish is a very perishable commodity that spoils very fast and occasion big

									losses to farmers
Road connection to Kinondoni Trout farm and hatchery	To improve accessibility to the farm	2 KM	Grading 2KM road connection from KWS gate to the Trout Farm	Proper drainage management	2M		2018-2022	TNCG	The only section that becomes impassable
Fish cooling facility at Tharaka South sub-county H/Q	Improve fish shelf life; reduce post-harvest waste; improve farm incomes	1 centralized cooling facility at Kathwana	Construction and installation of cooling equipment	Waste management	25M		2018-2022	TNCG	A need to prolong the shelf life of fish especially in the warm areas

Part II: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Reason for Stalling
Recreational and Eco -Tourism development. at Kinondoni trout farm	Kinondoni trout farm	20 fish bandas	Construction of 20 fish bandas for fisheries tourism	200M	Transition between county and national government
Ornamental Fish development.	Kinondoni trout farm	10 species of aquarium fish	Aquarium fish species introduced and propagated	30M	Transition between county and national government

B. SECTOR NAME: ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Sub-sector Name: Water & Irrigation

Programme 1.0: Domestic Water Supply

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
KK Mwendwa water project Karingani-Kathigiriri location Chuka/IngambaNgombe	To supply clean and safe drinking water	300 households by 2022	Complete section of the 6" gravity main; Build 3 ground level masonry storage tanks; Lay distribution lines.	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table,	20M	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Mugirirwa Water Project at Mugwe Location Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituency	Provision of clean and safe water	300 households by 2022	Construction of 3 tanks; Laying of secondary mains; installation fittings	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	20M	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Mitunguu- Chiakariga Water Supply in Chiakariga Ward	Supply clean, safe & potable water	13,000 people by the year 2022.	Construction of 9 Km of 4"-3" upvc distribution; Repair of air valves & valve; Chambers along the existing line; Construction of 17 new water kiosks; Rehabilitation of existing water kiosk; Repair of the existing mainline.	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	6.05M	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Construction of Small Dams and Pans - Semi-Arid Zones in Tharaka constituency	Provide water for livestock	3 small dams/pans by 2022	Excavation of reservoir; Construction of Embankment; Construction of draw off system; Construction of cattle trough and cwps; Construction of spillway; Fencing.	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	9M	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	2013-2022	CGTN/NWCPC & TWSB.
GatuaKarimba Water Project	To supply clean,safe and	28,000 people by	Construction of 2 masonry storage tanks	Tree planting along the banks,	10M	CGTN/ GOK/	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF

	potable water	2022	and completion of distribution network.	rise in water table		Community		
Maanyaga Water Project Karingani, Kiang'onde and Ndagani Location In Chuka/Igambang'ombe constituency	Provide clean and safe drinking water	The project will be implemented in 3 phases and will cover 2 locations.	Construction of new intake on River Ruguti; Main line and secondary lines. Masonary ground level storage tanks.	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	16.05M	CGTN/ GOK/ Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Construction of Mutonga-Gituma Water Project	Increase availability of safe, clean and potable water.	15,000 people and 30,000 livestock unit	Construction of masonry storage tank; piping Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system - (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	26.05M	KIDDP	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kamacabi water project -Tharaka constituency	Supply safe and clean water	Supply water to Kamacabi primary school, kamacabi dispensary and police post	Water treatment plant; Piping; Construction of supply tank	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	7.5M	CDTF	2013-2022	CGTN/PROJECT PMC
Kiraro water project	Supply safe and clean water	Supply of water to Kiraro day sec, kiraro pry, nturiri sec ,nturiri pry and over 500 households	Funding phase two	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	3M	CGTN GOK Community	2013-2020	CGTN
Tumbura water Project	Supply safe and clean water	Supply of water to Nkondi market	Piping Construction of supply tank	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	7.5M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF

Thigaa-Kithitu domestic water project at Thigaa sub-location	Supply and water	clean safe	200 households	Treatment plant; Piping; Supply tank	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	10M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kamwene water project at Mitheru and Kariba locations	Supply and water	clean safe	12000 people	Treatment plant; Piping; Supply tank	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	30M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Ndigia water project at C/Igambangombe at Mubukuro and Karingani wards	Supply and water	clean safe	400 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	30M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Iriga –Nthawa water project at C/Igambangombe at Nthawa	Supply and water	clean safe	150 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	30M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kirege water project at C/Igambangombe at Kirege	Supply and water	clean safe	300 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	30M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kanyuru water project at Marimanti ward	Supply and water	clean safe	600 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water	20M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF

			main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	table				
NIWASCO	Supply clean and safe water	60000 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	99M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Supply and install water tanks to schools	Supply clean and safe water	60 schools	Purchase tanks; distribute tanks; connect water	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	10M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kathitha Gatunga water project at Gatue and Mukothima wards	Supply clean and safe water	2000 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	11M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kiumbe Earth dam (Domestic/irrigation)	Supply clean and safe water	1 complete dam	Excavation; construction works; treatment	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	9M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Muthambi 4K water project	Supply clean and safe water	21000 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works;	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	15M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF

			Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)					
Murugimugumango water project at Murugi and Ganga locations	Supply clean and safe water	1500 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	44M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Mwithanga water project at Muthambi ward	Supply clean and safe water	1300 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	55M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kibung'aKakimiki water supply project, Marimanti ward	Increase water availability	20,000 people and 30,000 livestock unit	Piping; storage tank	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	55M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Mutino Community water project	Increase water availability	1200 households	Intake, storage tank and piping	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	300M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Kajuki Water project	Increase water availability	1200 households	Intake, storage tank and piping	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	150M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF
Gitogo-Kamaindi water project	Supply clean and safe water	1300 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main;	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	55M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF

			Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)					
IrumaMagutuni Water project	Increase water availability	1200 households	Intake, storage tank and piping		300M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/MoAWILF
Kathwana Water Supply	Supply clean and safe water	1500 people	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system – (pipelines, storage tanks)	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	44M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2013-2022	CGTN/MoAWILF
Magumoni water Association	Increase water availability	1200 households	Intake, storage tank and piping	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	30M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/MoAWILF
Mwonge range water supply	Supply clean and safe water	6000 people	Construction of storage tanks; piping and treatment works	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	80M	GoK/China Government Exim bank	2018-2022	CGTN/MoAWILF, NIWASCO
Mukothima Parish water project- Mukothima ward	Increase water availability	1200 households	Intake, storage tank and piping	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	50M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/MoAWILF

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location (indicate where the project is being implemented)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Roof water harvesting in schools	Supply clean and safe water	60 schools	Purchase of gutter pipes for rain water harvesting	Tree planting along the banks, rise in water table	Kshs	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018- 2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF	MoAWILF (Governor Proposal)
Development of Water harvesting structures	Increase water storage capacity availability	30 dams and 15 Rock catchments	Design, construction of dams and reservoirs Construction of rock catchments	Tree planting, rise in water table	1.8 Billion	CGTN, GOK, NDMA, Community	2018- 2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF	EDE PROJECT
Groundwater Exploitation in lower zone	Supply clean and safe water	100 boreholes by 2022	Drilling development and equipping BHS;Borehole Rehabilitation and Construction of CWP/Kiosk.		700M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018- 2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF	
Chiakamakama water supply project	Increase water availability	1200 households	Intake, storage tank and piping	Tree planting, rise in water table	300M	CGTN, GOK, Community	2018- 2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF	
Tharaka Nithi bulk supply system, Chuka,Chogoria, Marimanti and Kathwana	Provide sustainable water for the county	Entire county	Undertake feasibility studies; carry out preliminary survey; Carry out	Tree planting, rise in water table	2.0Billion	CGTN, GOK, ADB, Community	2018- 2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF, TWSB	Flagship project

			data collection						
Construction of new water offices and renovation of existing ones.	Improve office space & service delivery	Entire county	Construction of two new offices -renovation of three existing ones		8M	CGTN	2018-2022	MoAWILF	No water offices in Gatunga (Tharaka North subcounty)
Renovation and de-silting of dams	Increase water supply	Three dams every year	De-silting; renovation;	Tree planting, rise in water table	60M	CGTN, GOK, NDMA, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF, TWSB	
The Tana Catchment Initiative	To facilitate WRUAs and CFAs to implement SCMP and PFMP respectively	All 16 WRUAs and 5 CFAs in the county	Conservation, protection and management of water catchment area within the county	Tree planting, rise in water table	100M	CGTN/ GOK/ Community			Flagship project
High Grand falls dam	To provide water for domestic & irrigation purposes	1 dam Distribution systems	Survey, Dam design, construction works and Distribution systems	Tree planting, rise in water table	150Billion	GOK/China Government/China Exim Bank		GOK	Flagship project

Part III: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Reason for Stalling
Nkuthika water supply at C/Igambangombe at Magumoni	Supply clean and safe water	300 households	Construction of intake works; Laying of raw water main; Construction of treatment works; Construction of distribution system -(pipelines, storage tanks)	30M	

Programme 2.0: Waste & Wastewater Management

Part I: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location (indicate where the project is being implemented)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of sewerage systems in all urban centres – Marimanti, Chuka, Chogoria and Kathwana	Improve sanitation and waste disposal	4 sewerage system	Construct a sewerage systems	Waste management and pollution control	1.5Billion	CGTN, GOK, ADB, Community	2018-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF, TWSB	Flagship project
Chogoriasanitation project	Improve sanitation and waste disposal	28,637 people with proper waste disposal and 2000 people with safe drinking water	1 eco-toilet at Chogoria bus stage; piping	Waste management and pollution control	200M	GoK/China Government Exim bank	2018-2022	CGTN/ MoAWILF, NIWASCO	Flagship project
Dumpsite in Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana and Marimanti towns	Improve sanitation; reduce pollution	4 dump sites	Identification of site; construction works; treatment	Lining to control groundwater contamination. Waste management and pollution control	20M	CGTN	2018-2022	CGTN/Town committee	

Programme 2.0: Irrigation and Drainage Services

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
SisikwaSisi Irrigation project- Mukothima ward	To improve households food security and increase income	600 households to benefit with 120hacs by 2022	Complete the 12" gravity main of 2000m; Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to farmers		20M	Catholic Diocese of Meru/CDF Tharaka/ GOK Community	2018-2022	CGTN/ Community
NkioneNkumburu Irrigation project- Mukothima ward	To improve households food security and increase income	250 households to benefit with 50hacs by 2022	Complete the 8" gravity main of 1000m; Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to farmers		5M	Catholic Diocese of Meru/CDF Tharaka/ GOK Community	2018-2022	CGTN/ Community
Muringa Banana phase 3 Irrigation project- Mwimbi ward	To improve households food security and increase income	3000 households to benefit with 600hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 3000 farmers for phase 1,2&3;		500M	GOK(NIB) Community	2018-2022	GOK(NIB) MOA Community
MuthambiGitije Irrigation project- Muthambi ward	To improve households food security and increase income	600 households to benefit with 120hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
kari-nithi Irrigation project- Mariani ward	To improve households food security and increase income	400 households to benefit with 80hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		20M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
Mwienderi Irrigation project- Igambangombe	To improve households food security and increase income	300 households to benefit with 60hacs by	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		80M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community

		2022						
Manyaga Irrigation project- Karingani ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1200 households to benefit with 240hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		120M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
Kirwire Irrigation project- Kiang'ondur location	To improve households food security and increase income	200 households to benefit with 50hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		100M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
MukuuniKinoru irrigation- Magumoni ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 benefit with 100hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		20M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
Magati Irrigation project(Marimamanti ward)	To improve households food security and increase income	350 households to benefit with 70 hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
GaceeNthinkuru Irrigation project/ Marimamanti ward)	To improve households food security and increase income	560 households to benefit with 90 hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		40M	GOk/ CGTN Community GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
Manyirani Irrigation project// Marimamanti ward)	To improve households food security and increase income	560 households to benefit with 110hacs by 2022	Rehabilitate the old intake works&the new mainlie		15M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
Mukui Uri Mbugi/Magumoni-ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 110hacs by 2022	Complete Intake works mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		70M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community

Kabuboni Irrigation project/Magumoni	To improve households food security and increase income	400 households to benefit with 80hacs by 2022	Complete Intake works mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 400 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
Gitareni Irrigation project/Mugwe ward	To improve households food security and increase income	560 households to benefit with 115hacs by 2022	Complete Intake works mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 560 farmers		70M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Communi
NkoronkoNkombore Irrigation pr0ject(Mariani ward	To improve households food security and increase income	300 households to benefit with 120 hacsby 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 300 farmers		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
Kavando Irrigation Project/Igambangombe	To improve households food security and increase income	350households to benefit with 80hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 200 farmers		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
Kamonka Irrigation Project/Igambangombe	To improve households food security and increase income	200households to benefit with 50hacs by 2022	Completeintakeworks, mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 200 farmers		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community
KakimikiKibunga Irrigation Project/Marimanti ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
Kiaga Irrigation project/Nkondi Ward	To improve households food security and increase	1000 households to benefit with 200hacs by	Complete intake works, mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and		120M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community

	income	2022	provide infield to 1000 farmers					
Rukurini Irrigation project/Nkondi Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	850 households to benefit with 170hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 850 farmers		85M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
NkariniKaguuma Irrigation project/Chiakariga Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1600 households to benefit with 320hacs by 2022	Complete intake works& mainline , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1600 farmers		285M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
Thuci range irrigation scheme/	To improve households food security and increase income	450 households to benefit with 90 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works mainline, laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 850 farmers		100M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
MukuiUrimbugi irrigation project/	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works, mainline , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
Ntuneni irrigation Project/mwimbi ward	To improve households food security and increase income	150 households to benefit with 40 hacsby 2022	Augement mainline , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 100 farmers		20M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community
KirumikiaMujari Irrigation project/Ganga ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1400 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		65M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	ADB & Community
Kaare-Mukami(phase 2 Irrigation project/Ganga ward	To improve households food security and increase income	600 households to benefit with 100hacsby	Complete mainlines , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 600		65M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community

	income	2022	farmers					
Kinyingiri irrigation project/Marimanti ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works, mainline , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	EDE project

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location (indicate where the project is being implemented)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Maragwa Irrigation project/Marimanti ward	To improve households food security and increase income	600households to benefit with 120hacs by 2022	Do feasibility studies,Detailed surveys		2M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	At Identification stage
Kaongoni Irrigation MaragwaProject/ Marimanti	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
TunyaiGakurungu Irrigation Project/Chiakariga ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200 hacsby2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Ciakamakama Irrigation water project/Chiakariga Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200 hacsby2022	Do feasibility studies,Detailedsurveys&Designs		2M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	At Identification stage

Katithini Irrigation Project/Mukothim a ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 200 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works ,mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done{The source ieUra river is not reliable)
Gatue-Kathangachini Irrigation Project/Gatue Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500householdsto benefit with 100 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		65M	GOk/ CGTN/plan International Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done funded by plan International({The source ieUra river is not reliable)
Kathagara Irrigation project/Magumoni ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 100 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works, mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		120M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Mandogo irrigation project/Magumoni ward	To improve households food security and increase income	300 households to benefit with 60 hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		56M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Kabuboni irrigation project/Magumoni Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	400 households by to benefit with 80 hacs2022	Complete intake works mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Weru Irrigation project/Mariani ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500householdsto benefit with 100hacs by 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done

Mwonge Irrigation Project/Mugwe ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 100 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works, mainlines laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500farmers		80M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	At identification stage
Kamundi irrigation Project/Mugwe ward	To improve households food security and increase income	200 households to benefit with 60hacs by 2022	Complete intake works, mainlines , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 200 farmers		130M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Kabururu Irrigation project/Magumoni ward	To improve households food security and increase income	400 households to benefit with 80hacs by 2022	Complete intake works, mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 400 farmers		100M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	At identification stage
Kithiru Irrigation project/Chogoria ward	To improve households food security and increase income	180 households benefit with 40 hacs by 2022	Complete intake works mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		30M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
RubateKanthiieri(Ruka) Irrigation project/Magumoni ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1000 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		90M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	At Identification stage
Nadango Irrigation project/Igambang ombe Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Designs Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines		1M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	At Identification stage

			and provide infield to 1000 farmers						
Keithika -Kabui Irrigation project-Chogoria ward	To improve households food security and increase income	150households to benefit with 30hacsby 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1000 farmers		20M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOk/ CGTN Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Kamwangu irrigation water project/Muthambi ward	To improve households food security and increase income	200 households to benefit with 50 hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Design		1M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	At Identification stage
Kamuthiga Irrigation Project/Igambangombe	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Designs Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		1M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	At Identification stage
Makanyanga Irrigation project-Igambangombe ward	To improve households food security and increase income	560 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Designs Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		1M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	At Identification stage
Ntugi irrigation project/Marimanti Ward	To improve households food security and increase income	1500 households to benefit with 300hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Designs Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 1500 farmers		2M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	At Identification stage

Kirangare irrigation project/Marimanti ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Designs Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		2M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	At Identification stage
Kajuki Irrigation project/Igambangombe ward	To improve households food security and increase income	500 households to benefit with 100hacsby 2022	Do the feasibility study &Detailed Designs Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 500 farmers		2M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	At Identification stage
Kiigani –Majwiri irrigation project/Chiakariga ward	To improve households food security and increase income	600 households to benefit with 120hacsby 2022	Complete mainlines , Complete laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 600 farmers		50M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done (EDE PROJECT)
Muyoka irrigation project/Marimanti ward	Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	200 farmers benefiting 40 HA of land irrigated	Complete mainline , laterals , Lay distribution lines and provide infield to 200 farmers		30M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done
Gianchuku Irrigation water project/Chogoria Ward	Ensure food security; Increase household incomes	200 farmers benefiting 40 HA of land irrigated	Do feasibility study &detailed designs Rehabilitate intake works and the Mainline		30M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	Merge Three groups for efficient water supply.
Mutige Irrigation water project/Nkondi Ward	Ensure food security; Increase household	400 farmers benefiting 80 HA of	Complete intake works, mainlines , laterals , Lay distribution lines		60M	GOk/ CGTN Community	2018-2022	GOK MOA Community	Feasibility studies &Preliminary surveys and Designs done{EDE

	incomes	land irrigated	and provide infield to 400 farmers						project)

Sector: Water, Environment and natural resources

Sub-Sector Name: Environment and Natural Resources

Programme Name: 1. Forestry programme

TABLE 17: ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Name /Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities Key Outputs	Green Economy Considerations	Cost (Kshs)	Source Of Funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
‘Plant you age’ Across the county	Increase tree/forest cover Conserve land and soil	-67 trees per ha -1343 schools -30 markets -120 Km -47,961 ha	Tree planting;- Schools/institutions ,farm lands, hilltop/hillside, market areas, highways	Increase carbon sequestration Increase family income from tree products	371,920,00		5 years	County govt GoK NGOs	

TABLE 18: NEW PROJECTS PROPOSAL

Programme Name: 1. Climate Change and Adaptation Programme

Project	Objectives	Targets	Description Of	Green	Cost	Source	Timeframe	Implementing	Remarks

Name /Location			Activities Key Outputs	Economy Considerations	(Kshs)	Of Funding		Agency	
Ending Drought Emergency Across the county	To combat climate change and its impacts	-15 wards twice in a year -1350 farmers	-Training programs and capacity building -Strengthening existing institutions - Intergenerational knowledge transfers -Disseminating early warning reports to farmers and general community	-Minimize effects of climate change emergencies -Increase income and improve living standards -enhance diversification	15,500,000		5 years	County Govt National Govt NGOs	EDE Project

Programme Name: 2 . Solid Waste Disposal and Management Programme

Project Name /Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities Key Outputs	Green Economy Considerations	Cost (Kshs)	Source Of Funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Rethink, reduce ,recycle across all the town /market centre's in the county	promote proper and efficient solid waste management	-1 truck per sub-county -1000 litter bins -1 dumpsite per sub-county	-control ,collection and proper disposal -capacity building on waste management	-Reduces incidences of disease outbreaks -Increase income from the recycled waste -Job creation -Increase county revenue collection	67,000,000		5 years	County govt GoK NGOs	

Programme Name: 3. Natural Resource Exploration and Exploitation

Project Name /Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities Key Outputs	Green Economy Considerations	Cost (Kshs)	Source Of Funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks

Prospecting county natural resources (across the county)	To ensure mapping and quantification of natural resources	-3 constituencies	Exploitation of natural resources Exploration Documentation	-Increase income for the county -Job creation -Increase county revenue collection -Investment from international communities	100,000,000		5 years	County govt GoK NGOs	

C. SECTOR NAME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Sub-sector Name: Health and Sanitation

Programme Name: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of Mortuary in Tharaka L4 Hospital	To increase access to mortuary services	-Construction works -Procurement of equipment	-Building plans have been approved	3.4m	County Government	2015 – 2018	County Government
Construction of Pediatric ward in Chuka level 4 hospital	To increase access and utilization of	-Construction works	-Building plans have been	10m	County Government	2014 – 2018	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
	specialized Health care services	-Procurement of equipment	approved				
Construction of Maternity ward in Chuka L4 Hospital				5.2m		2014 – 2018	
Construction of Female ward at Chuka L4 Hospital				6.1m		2014 – 2018	
Igamutundu Dispensary Maternity unit construction	To increase access to basic Health care services	-Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of skilled Health care workers	-Building plans have been approved	10m	County Government	2014 – 2018	County Government
Mpukoni Health Centre in patient block construction				4.4m		2014 – 2018	
Construction of a kitchen and a placenta pit at Mutindwa dispensary				0.6m		2014 – 2018	
Completion works at Kiamucii dispensary				2.9m		2014 – 2018	
Construction of Maternity wing and completion works at Kithangani dispensary				4.4m		2014 – 2018	
Construction of Maternity unit at Kaanwa dispensary				4.2m		2014 – 2018	
2 Bed Sitters construction at Kajuki Health Centre	To increase the employee satisfaction index	Construction works	-Building plans have been approved	1.9m	County Government	2014 – 2018	County Government
Completion Works at Kamwango dispensary	To increase access to Basic Health care services	-Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of skilled Health care workers	-Building plans have been approved	0.6m	County Government Development partners		County Government Development partners
Construction of One ablution Block and Completion Works at Kamwimbi dispensary				1.1m		2014 – 2018	
Construction of One bed Sitter, Completion Works, Extension Works and an Ablution Block at Gakauni dispensary				0.98m		2014 – 2018	
Construction of one Bed Sitter House, a Dispensary Block, Ablution Block and a Security Fence at Maragwa dispensary				1.7m		2014 – 2018	

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
A Dispensary Block, one Bed Sitter and an ablution construction at Karambani dispensary				1.1m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block, one Bed Sitter and an Ablution construction at Ntoroni dispensary				1.8m		2014 – 2018	
One Male ward and 2 bed roomed staff house construction at chiakariga HC				5.1m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block construction at Kamarandi dispensary				0.76m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block, One Bed Sitter House, an Ablution Block and a Security Fencing construction at Kaarani dispensary				1.2m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block, one Bed Sitter House, one Ablution Block and Security Fencing construction at Rwakinanga dispensary	To increase access to basic Health care services	-Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of skilled Health care providers	-Building plans approved by the relevant authorities	1.2m	County Government	2014 – 2018	County Government
One Bed Sitter, a cold Room, a Kitchennete and a Laundry construction at Nkondi Health Centre				2.6m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block and an Ablution Block construction at Tumbura dispensary				1.2m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block and one Ablution Block construction at Nkomaru dispensary				1.6m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block, one Bedsitter House, an Ablution Block, a Chain-link Fence and a Security Gate construction at Kirangi Dispensary				4.3m		2014 – 2018	
A Dispensary Block and an Ablution Block construction at Kasarani Dispensary				1m		2014 – 2018	

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
1. Upgrading Chuka Level 4 Hospital to a fully pledged level 5 Hospital (County Referral Hospital)							
Construct a Modern OPD block in Chuka hospital	Improve access to specialized Health care services	Modern OPD block constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	100m	County Government	2017 – 2022	County Government
Construct an Oxygen plant in Chuka Hospital	To ensure reliable and cost effective source of Hospital Oxygen	Oxygen plant constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Renovation and equipping laboratory block at Chuka Hospital	Improve access to specialized Health care services	Renovated and equipped Laboratory block	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	15.7m	County Government	2018	-County Government -Development partners (University of Maryland)
Establish a community pharmacy in Chuka Level 4 Hospital	Improve availability of medicines and medical supplies	A Community Pharmacy established at Chuka Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of medicines and medical supplies -Deployment of Health care providers	5m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Establish an amenity block in Chuka Hospital	Improve quality of care	An amenity block established in Chuka Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	10m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Construction of additional wards in	Improve access and quality of	6 Wards constructed in	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities	18m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Chuka Hospital	inpatient services	Chuka Hospital	-Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment				
Establish an ICU unit in Chuka Hospital	To improve access and quality of care	ICU unit established	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	20m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Establish an eye unit in Chuka Hospital		Eye unit established	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Establish psychiatric Unit in Chuka Hospital		Psychiatric Unit established	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a modern kitchen at Chuka Hospital		Modern kitchen constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct an administration block at Chuka Hospital	To increase the employee and client satisfaction index	An administration block constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	15m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct staff Houses at Chuka Hospital		10 Staff units constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	15m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Renovation works for existing infrastructure	To provide a conducive environment for	All existing buildings renovated at	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works	30m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
	Health care services' provision	Chuka Hospital	-Procurement of working tools				
Establish a blood satellite bank in Chuka Hospital	To improve access to blood transfusion services	Blood satellite center established at Chuka Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	15m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
2. Establish Community Health Units in 50% of all sub-locations							
Establish community Health units	Improve community Health services	54 Community Health Units established	-Recruitment and training of Community Health Volunteers -Recruitment and training of Community Health Assistants -Recruitment and training of Community Health Committees -Procurement of community Health kits and other tools	54m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
3. Standardize Magutuni Level 4 Hospitals							
Renovation Works	To provide a conducive environment for Health care services' provision	Magutuni Hospital Renovated	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of working tools	16.85m	County Government	2018	County Government
Construct an OPD block in Magutuni Hospital	Improve access to specialized Health care services	OPD block constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	10m	County Government	2017 – 2022	County Government
Establish a community pharmacy in Magutuni Hospital	Improve availability of medicines and medical supplies	A Community Pharmacy established at Magutuni	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works	2m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
		Hospital	-Procurement of medicines and medical supplies -Deployment of Health care providers				
Establish an amenity block in Magutuni Hospital	Improve quality of care	An amenity block established in Magutuni Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	5m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Construction of additional wards in Magutuni Hospital	Improve access and quality of inpatient services	4 Wards constructed in Magutuni Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	8m	County Government	2018 – 2022	
Construct an administration block at Magutuni Hospital	To increase the employee and client satisfaction index	An administration block constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct staff Houses at Magutuni Hospital		5 Staff units constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	7.5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a Laundry in Magutuni Hospital	To improve quality of care	A Laundry constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a kitchen at Magutuni Hospital	To improve access and quality of care	Modern kitchen constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Establish an X-Ray unit in Magutuni	To improve access and	X-Ray unit established	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Hospital	quality of care		-Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment				
Expansion of the existing Mortuary at Magutuni Hospital	To improve access and quality of care	Mortuary expanded	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
4. Standardize Marimanti Level 4 Hospitals							
Renovation Works at Marimanti Hospital	To provide a conducive environment for Health care services' provision	Marimanti Hospital renovated	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of working tools	26.6m	County Government	2018	County Government
Establish a community pharmacy at Marimanti Hospital	Improve availability of medicines and medical supplies	A Community Pharmacy established at Marimanti Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of medicines and medical supplies -Deployment of Health care providers	2m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Establish an amenity block at Marimanti Hospital	Improve quality of care	An amenity block established at Marimanti Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	5m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Construction of additional wards at Marimanti Hospital	Improve access and quality of inpatient services	4 Wards constructed at Marimanti Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	8m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct staff Houses at		5 Staff units constructed at	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities	7.5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Marimanti Hospital		Marimanti Hospital	-Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment				
Construct a Laundry at Marimanti Hospital	To improve quality of care	A Laundry constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a kitchen at Marimanti Hospital	To improve access and quality of care	Modern kitchen constructed at Marimanti Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a Drug store at Marimanti Hospital	To increase access to medicines and medical supplies	Drug store constructed at Marimanti Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works	3m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
5. Upgrade Gatunga Model Health Center to a Level 4 Hospital							
Renovation Works at Gatunga Model Health Center	To provide a conducive environment for Health care services' provision	Gatunga MHC renovated	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of working tools	3.1M	County Government	2018	County Government
Establish a community pharmacy at Gatunga Model Health Center	Improve availability of medicines and medical supplies	A Community Pharmacy established at Gatunga Model Health Center	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of medicines and medical supplies -Deployment of Health care providers	2m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government
Establish an amenity block at Gatunga Model Health Center	Improve quality of care	An amenity block established at Gatunga Model Health Center	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works	5m	County Government	2018 – 2020	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
			-Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers				
Construction of additional wards at Gatunga Model Health Center	Improve access and quality of inpatient services	4 Wards constructed at Gatunga Model Health Center	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	8m	County Government	2018 – 2022	
Construct an OPD block in Gatunga Model Health Center	Improve access to specialized Health care services	OPD block constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	10m	County Government	2017 – 2022	County Government
Construct staff Houses at Gatunga Model Health Center		5 Staff units constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	7.5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a Laundry at Gatunga Model Health Center	To improve quality of care	A Laundry constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a kitchen at Gatunga Model Health Center	To improve access and quality of care	Modern kitchen constructed	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Establish an X-Ray unit at Gatunga Model Health Center	To improve access and quality of care	X-Ray unit established	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Establish a Mortuary unit at Gatunga Model	To improve access and quality of care	Mortuary Constructed at Gatunga Model	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders	5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Health Center		Health Center	-Construction works -Procurement of equipment				
Construct a kitchen at Gatunga Model Health Center	To improve access and quality of care	Modern kitchen constructed at Gatunga Model Health Center	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	5m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Construct a Drug store at Gatunga Model Health Center	To increase access to medicines and medical supplies	Drug store constructed at Gatunga Model Health Center	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works	3m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
6. Standardize Kibunga Level 4 Hospital							
Establish a Major Theatre at Kibunga Hospital	To improve access and quality of care	A major Theatre established at Kibunga Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
Establish an X-Ray unit at Kibunga Hospital	To improve access and quality of care	X-Ray unit established	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	10m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
7. Establish KMTC at Chuka County Referral Hospital							
Construct administration block, skills laboratory and class rooms	To provide training opportunities for Tharaka Nithi residents	KMTC campus established at Chuka Hospital	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of equipment	300m	-County Government -National Government	2017 – 2022	-County Government -National Government
8. Construct a Level 4 Hospital at Kathwana (County Head Quarters)							
Construction Works	To increase access to primary and basic specialized	Level 4 Hospital constructed at Kathwana	-Develop architectural design -Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works	300m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Operationalization of the newly constructed Level 4 Hospital	Health care services	Level 4 Hospital operationalized	-Procurement and installing of medical equipment -Deployment of Health care providers	200m	County Government	2022	County Government
9. Standardize Existing Health Centres							
Renovation Works, including construction of missing essential units in all Health Centres	To provide a conducive environment for Health care services' provision	14 existing Health centres renovated	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of working tools -Procurement of medical equipment	168m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
10. Standardize Existing Dispensaries							
Renovation Works, including construction of maternity units in Dispensaries lacking maternity	To provide a conducive environment for Health care services' provision	50 existing Dispensaries renovated	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of working tools -Procurement of medical equipment	300m	County Government	2018 – 2022	County Government
11. Other Projects							
Procurement of Motor bikes	Strengthen Public Health and Community Health extension services	30 Motorbikes procured	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Supply of motorcycles	3.6m	County Government		County Government
Procurement of Utility vehicles	Strengthen support supervisions	12 Utility vehicles procured	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Supply of utility vehicles	100m	County Government		County Government
Procurement of Ambulances	Strengthen County referral system	10 Ambulances procured	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Supply of ambulances	70m	County Government		County Government
Recruitment of health care providers	Improve health worker population ratio	1000 Health care providers recruited	-Carry out needs assessment -Advertise for positions to be filled -Conduct interviews	800m	County Government		County Government

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
			-Hire qualified Health care professionals -Conduct induction training for hired professionals				

Note: MHC = Model Health Centre, HIS = Health Information System

Part III: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Reason for Stalling
Biomedical engineering Department at Chuka Level 5 Hospital	Chuka Sub-County	Biomedical engineering unit	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of working tools -Procurement of medical equipment	4m	Inadequate funds
Laundry and ward Kibugua Health centre	Chuka Sub-County	Laundry and Ward constructed	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of medical equipment	3m	Inadequate funds
Kiamuchii Staff House	Igambang'ombe sub-county	Staff House constructed	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of medical equipment	1m	Inadequate funds
Laundry, Fencing, Ward and Septic tank at Mpukoni Health Centre	Chuka	Laundry, Fencing, Ward and Septic tank constructed	-Develop bills of quantities -Advertise and award tenders -Construction works -Procurement of medical equipment	5m	Inadequate funds

D. SECTOR NAME: EDUCATION, YOUTH, CULTURE, SPORTS AND SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

Sub-Sector Name: ECDE & Vocational Training

Programme Name: Basic Education and Technical Training

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
School Feeding Countywide	Improve retention and completion rates in Tharaka Nithi County	20,000 children in 432 public learning centres	Procure cereals, utensils Recruitment of cooks	Capacity build on proper ways of waste disposal such as deep pit latrines	150m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG, GoK,
Improvement of ECDE facilities	Ensure proper learning conditions for ECDE going children	- Construction of 200 permanent classrooms - Construction and equipping of the 30 laboratories	Construction works Purchase of learning materials and equipment	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	500m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG

		Construction of 15 computer laboratories and equip them						
Primary School Action on Better Health(in the whole county)	To improve health education and sanitation in schools	De-worm 30,000 children in schools Administer vitamin A to 10,000 children of up to 5 yrs Construction of 35 VIP toilets in 35 primary schools	Purchase of materials and tendering	Support and promotion of institutional biogas projects	50m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG, GoK, other partners
School Infrastructure Improvement Programme in primary schools and adult education centre's (in the whole county)	To enhance access, quality and equity.	Construction and equipping of 400 ECDE classes by 2017	classrooms construction	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	120m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG, GoK, other partners
Construction of classrooms by GOK/OPEC(in Tharaka North & South sub-counties	To improve quality, access of basic education		Over 40,000 children to be de-wormed 10,000 to be given Vitamin A	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	30m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG, GoK, other partners

			100 VIP Toilets to be constructed					
Hiring of more teachers (In the whole county)	To improve quality, access of basic education	Trainings 600 head teachers	Head teachers to be trained	To build their capacities to be champions of climate change	240m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Constituency and county Bursary funds (CBF) (In the whole county)	Improve retention and completion rates	Construction of 300 additional classrooms in primary schools and adult education centres	classrooms to be constructed	-	20m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG,NGCDF
Upgrading of four secondary schools to national status All the sub-counties)	To improve quality, access of basic education	Construction of classrooms in 6 Primary schools	Construction of classrooms in 4 schools	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	100m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK
Strengthening of ECDE (in the whole county)	Increase enrollment in ECDE	448 centres managed by trained ECDE teachers	Employment of fully trained ECDE teachers; Sensitizing the community on the importance of ECDE; Lobby for establishment of private colleges for ECDE teaching Development of standard curriculum		40m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG

Free Primary education (in the whole county)	Improve access, retention and completion rates	80%	Bursary to be doubled Identification of beneficiaries	-	700m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK
Subsidized secondary education (in the whole county)	Improve access, retention and completion rates	ALL Secondary	All secondary	-	200m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK
Technical training institute – Tharaka South sub-county	Improve quality of technical training	1 TTC constructed	Construction of TTC	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	40m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK
Community Learning Resource Centre's in every Ward	To establish community learning resource centres	To establish 15 resource centre's in the county	Construction of resource centre	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	30m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Purchase of Motor – cycles and vehicle County wide	To improve work efficiency; To reach far located literacy centres	motorcycles; 1 vehicle	Procurement of motor cycles and vehicles	to reduce usage of old vehicles that contribute to the air pollution	70m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG,GoK
Employ ECDE teachers	To improve quality, access of basic education	800 teachers hired in five years	Recruitment and posting	To build their capacities to be champions of climate change	500m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Support needy children in pre-primary schools	To improve quality, access, retention and completion of basic education.	All public pre-primary schools	Identification of beneficiaries	Creating awareness programs on Climate change and resilience	10m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG

Expand special education schools	Enhance inclusion and access to education for PWD	Six centre's in the county	Construction, refurbishment equipping	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	15m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK,-MoE
ECDE and adult teacher training centre	Build capacity for ECD and adult teachers	One centre in the county	Construction of TTC	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	10m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Construction of new youth polytechnics in every sub-county	Develop skilled labour force in the county	4 new polytechnics	Construction of YP	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	200m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Expansion of Youth Polytechnics	Develop skilled labour force in the county	Expand 18 existing youth polytechnics; Equip one for special education for PWD	Construction and Expansion	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	100m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Class one laptop project	Build capacity in ICT for school going children	One laptop for every class one pupil	Procurement of Laptops and disbursement to schools	Creating awareness programs on Climate change and resilience	2m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK
Public library	Provide community resource facility	1 library in every sub county	Construction and equipping of the library	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	40m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG

Build and fully equip six new secondary schools (In all sub-counties)	Improve infrastructure and access to quality education	6 new secondary schools	Construction and equipping	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	250m	TNCG	2018-2022	GoK
Computer supply program to schools (In all sub-counties)	Promote computer literacy	All secondary schools	Procurement and distribution of computers	Creating awareness programs on Climate change and resilience	15m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG, GoK, other partners
Build and equip 3 adult non-formal classes	Promote adult literacy	3 new adult non formal classes	Construction and equipping of non-formal classes Identification of them site	Utilization of solar power to promote clean energy Roof top rain water harvesting	12m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG, GoK, other partners

Sub-sector Name: Sports & Culture

Programme Name: Sport Development and Promotion

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location (indicate where the project is being implemented)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Sports Stadiums in every sub-county	Promotes sports	6 stadiums	Construction/ rehabilitation of Stadiums	Roof and flood water harvesting	200M	Tnc	2018-2022	TNCG,GoK
Annual county marathon	Revenue generation and	21 kilometers	500 participants	Floods and disease epidemics	50M	Tnc and sponsors	2018-2022	TNCG

	promoting athletes	marathon						
Land acquisition at kirubia stadium	Facilities expansion	4 acres purchased	Facilities expanded to the 4 acres	Landslides and flooding	200M	TNC /GoK	2018-2022	Stadium committee
Talent Academy for county	Nurture talents to create employment & income	4 talent shows	Talent spotting countywide Establishment of county academy for sport	Environmental clubs and training	1B G.o.K	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Registration of cultural groups and practitioners	Regulate & improve service delivery	All cultural groups in the county	Identification and registration of Culture Groups	School environmental clubs and training	3m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Provision of public entertainment and public amenities	Promote social development & source of income	Perform in all public forums	Documented cultural practices; collected traditional artifacts and symbols; showcasing traditional entertainment	Environmental clubs and training	30m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Capacity building the department	Improve service delivery	All staff in the department	Training and purchasing of equipment	Environmental clubs and training	10m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
County cultural centre	Promote culture and tourism Nurture talents in creative art	Construction of 3 cultural centre	Construction of cultural centers	Roof and flood water harvesting	40m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Annual exhibitions	Promote culture and tourism	5 annual exhibitions	Documented cultural practices; collected traditional artifacts and symbols; showcasing	School environmental clubs and training	10m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG

			traditional entertainment					
Promotion of cultural tourism (villages & rural homes)	Attract tourism and increase household incomes	100 cultural households	Organize Music festivals	School environmental clubs and training	5m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG
Home craft centre in Muthambi, Chuka town, Gatunga	Create employment opportunities and household income	3 home craft centers	Conduct study on Home craft centres Development of home craft centres curriculum with relevant agencies	Roof and flood water harvesting	5m	TNCG	2018-2022	TNCG

E. SECTOR NAME: GENERAL ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

Sub-sector: Tourism

Programme 1: Tourism development and diversification

Programme 2: Tourism promotion and Marketing

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Tembea Talii stronghold – Countywide	Increase tourist visitation to the county	2800 visitors	Establishment and development of cultural centres ,tourism markets and heritage sites - countywide	Disability friendly structures Integrated solid waste management Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	50M	TNCG Developmen t partners	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism
	To provide requisite information and accessibility to sites	Mapping and profiling of all sites Signages erection	Mapping and profiling of all tourism attractions and facilities and erection of signages- County wide	The signages to display information on HIV/AIDs	50M	TNCG	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism
	To market county tourism	One county representative	Miss Tourism Kenya/Tharaka Nithi	The boot camp will have lessons on HIV/AIDs, climate change, gender issues, DRM and EDE	25M	TNCG	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism
	To improve on county marketing	Documentaries	Design and production of documentaries	The documentaries will have messages on	5M	TNCG Developmen t partners	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism

				HIV/AIDS, climate change, gender issues, DRM and EDE				
	To improve on county marketing	Hold 2 exhibitions annually	Participate in local ASK Shows and trade exhibitions	Encourage youths and PWDs to participate at the exhibitions	10M	TNCG	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Tembea Talii stronghold – Countywide	Improve accessibility to tourist sites	3 waterfalls	Construction and branding of the tourism facilities along the waterfalls	Disability friendly structures	10M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	To increase satellite attraction sites in the county
	To diversify tourism	1 agro tourism centre	Establishment of agro tourism centres	Disability friendly structures Integrated solid waste management Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	10M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	To diversify tourism in the county
	To diversify tourism	1 cycling route	Establishment of Mt. Kenya cycling route	Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	50M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	To utilize Mt Kenya resource

	To diversify tourism	1 conference facility	Establishment of county conference centre for promotion of MICE tourism	Disability friendly structures	50M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	To promote business tourism
	To increase bed nights in the county	Construction of 5 cottages	Kinondoni Lodge Upgrade	Integrated solid waste management Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	50M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	To improve the hospitality industry
	To market the county as a tourist destination	Marketing of the 4 subcounties	Marketing of tourism attractions and facilities in all the sub-counties	Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	5M	TNCG	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	To attract tourists
	To improve on county marketing	1 county tourism guide	Development of Tharaka Nithi County Tourism Guide	Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	5M	TNCG	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	For dissemination of county information
			Establishment and management of County Tourism Information Centres in all sub-counties	Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	10M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	For dissemination of county information
	To promote eco- tourism among	1 conservancy	Establishment of a conservancy at Kanjoro	Disability friendly structures	100M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG-department of tourism	Promote ecotourism and for

	communities living with wildlife			Integrated solid waste management Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs		STATE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM			Curbing human wildlife conflict
	To diversify tourist products in the county	5 tree houses boardwalks	Tourism facility at Gaketha Ecosystem- an area with the largest elephant maternity in Mt. Kenya	Disability friendly structures Integrated solid waste management Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	50M	TNCG Development partners State department of tourism	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism KWS	Diversify tourism
	To diversify tourist products in the county	5 Zip lines established	Establishment of ziplines	Environmental conservation	50M	TNCG Development partners State department of tourism	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism KWS	Diversify tourism
	To diversify tourist products in the county	10 Cable cars	Introduction of cable cars	Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	50M	TNCG Development partners State department of tourism	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism KWS	Diversify tourism
	To diversify tourist	Rafting introduced	Introduction of water sports . i.e. Rafting	Environmental conservation	10M	TNCG Development partners	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism	Diversify

	products in the county					State department of tourism		KWS	tourism
	To diversify tourist products in the county	1 horse ranch	Establishment of a horse ranch	Environmental conservation Availability of information pertaining HIV/ AIDs	10M	TNCG Development partners State department of tourism	5 years	TNCG- department of tourism KWS	Diversify tourism

Sub-sector: Cooperatives

Programme: Cooperative development and Marketing

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Revitalization of the cooperative sector	To increase members income	20 societies	Diversification value addition Sensitization Developing strategic plans for co-op societies			TNCG	5YEARS	TNCG
Bulking of cereals	To provide market channels for members produce	10 marketing societies	construction of co-operative cereals stores at 1. Kathwana 2. Marimanti 3. Gatunga 4. Magutuni 5. Kajuki Construction/purchasing of co-operative cereals driers for all the stores			TNCG	5YEARS	TNCG

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considera tions	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Purchase of cereals – county wide	To protect members from middlemen	10 societies	Strengthening multipurpose societies Registration of new ones			TNCG	5 YEARS	TNCG	To widen cereal market
Society storage facility	Provision for storage facilities for societies	10 stores	Construction of stores			TNCG	5 YEARS	TNCG	Provision of cereal storage

Sub-sector: Trade

Programme: Promotion of trade and marketing

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Mkopo biashara (county wide)	Provide subsidized credit for Small, Micro & Medium Enterprises	100M credit fund. 5000(10 00 annually) benefici aries	Identification and vetting of loanees. Training of beneficiaries Disburse loans Loan recovery	Give preference to group loaning for risk sharing. County wide sensitization of the county potentials in terms of farm produce, livestock in terms of accurate data bank, market rates information		TNCG Developm ent partners	2018 - 2022	TNCG Development partners

				dissemination				
Upgrading of market infrastructure(county wide)	Provide good environment for traders to operate. Improve accessibility and improve trade volume and trade turn over.	6 (one in each sub county)	Construct overhead market sheds Construct perimeter fence and ablution block Cementing the market floors. Markets lighting.	Improve on drainage. Harvest rain water. Construct ablution blocks Use of transparent iron sheet to improve on lighting during the day and solar lighting at night.		TNCG Development partners	2018 - 2022	TNCG Development partners
Business advisory, Counseling & Training service (county wide)	Improve in trade turnover Improve in revenue collection	Training 5000 traders 1 trade fair and exhibition	Profile the training needs of traders Identify the trainees Carry out the training Follow up and document the impact. Hold trade fairs and exhibitions.			TNCG Development partners	2018 - 2022	TNCG Development partners
Procurement of standards Calibration of working standards, Re-verification of traders equipment and inspections	Consumer protection Reduce losses in terms of weighing Improve on trade turnover Increase revenue	All working standards	Taking them to the national laboratory for comparison. Visiting all the trading centers' and markets Partnering with the repairing companies Working together with county administration for dissemination of			TNCG Development partners	2018 - 2022	TNCG Development partners

(county wide)			information. Carrying out actual stamping Radom sampling.					
County and sub county service centres(offices)	Reduce time and distance to access service.	6(one in each sub county)	Site identification Establishing the offices	Ablution blocks Water harvesting		TNCG Developm ent partners	2018 - 2022	TNCG Development partners

Sub-sector: Trade and industry

Programme: Growth and development of industries

Part I: On-going Projects

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Costs (Ksh)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Industrial parks	Improve the Jua Kali sector	6 (one in each sub county)	Feasibility study Identification and adjudication of sites Construction of industrial parks and jua Kali sheds	Improve on drainage. Harvest rain water. Construct ablution blocks Use of transparent iron sheet to improve on lighting during the day and solar lighting at night.	50M	TNCG Development partners	2018 – 2022	TNCG Development partners

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of processing factories	Value addition Taping the un used resources Increase revenue Export trade	4 (banana, steel, cooper and waste management industries)	Feasibility study Identification of sites and adjudication. Construction.	Waste management Recycling of water Sustainable use of energy resources	2B	TNCG Development partners	2018 – 2022	TNCG Development partners	Prospect of minerals in the county
The Kathwana mall	Improve trade turn over Increase volume of trade Increase revenue Encourage inter county trade	1	Feasibility study Adjudication of sites	Waste management Water harvesting Sustainable use of energy resources	1B	TNCG Development partners	2018 – 2022	TNCG Development partners	Open up the county HQ
Wholesale and retail hubs	Increase volume of trade Improve trade turn over Increase revenue	6 (one in each sub county)	Identification and adjudication of sites Construction	Waste management Water harvesting Sustainable use of energy resources	200M	TNCG Development partners	2018 – 2022	TNCG Development partners	Promote trade and entrepreneurship across the county
Feasibility studies and market surveys	Inform on viability of project Create data base for references	5 feasibility studies 10 market surveys	Feasibility study Data collection Data banking	Tree planting	50M	TNCG Development partners	2018 - 2022	TNCG Development partners	Embark on only viable projects Data banking

Part III: Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Reason for Stalling

Business solution centre's	Chuka, Marimanti and Chogoria	Creation of jobs Training of new entrepreneurs	Identification of site Training of entrepreneurs Advisory	3M	Un reliable funding

F. ROADS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Sub-sector Name: Roads

Programme Name: Roads, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation

Part I: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Gitogoto- Kiracha-Kigogo Road	Boost communication and trade	13km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 9.1m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Minugu – Gaketha-Kigui- Kiabiu Road	Boost communication and trade	18km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 12.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Ciakanyinga- Kanyambo- Kamaara Road	Boost communication and trade	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Mukothima- Thiitu Bridge- Kirundi Junction – Makupa Junction	Boost communication and trade	13km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 9.1	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Nthaara – Tunyai Road	Boost communication and trade	20km	and Tarmacking	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Ngunga – Karambari-Kiarithia Road	Boost communication and trade	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 4.9m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance of Nyaga kairu Ngwego Road	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance of Gatunga – Karethani Road	Boost communication and trade	3km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.1m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance Mpukoni-Kathiguni Road	Boost communication and trade	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance of Mukothima Kirigicha Road	Boost communication and trade	15km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and	Kshs 10.5m	County Government funding,	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure

			(Awarded)	landscaping		RMFL, KERRA, KURA		and donor agencies
Maintenance of Mururi Ikindu Road	Boost communication and trade	3km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.1m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance of Kithitu Magutuni Road	Boost communication and trade	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance Mitheru Kaanwa Road	Boost communication and trade	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kithitu – Kambandi bypass	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Tungu – Ntunini road Phase II	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Mungoni-Tungu Bridge-Ruguta Secondary Road	Boost communication and trade	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Karima Keega – Miigi Road	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
PCEA Ikuu-Kathiru – Nkwego	Boost communication and trade	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 4.2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kangutu – Mwanjati D472 Road	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Ikuu Cheera	Boost communication and trade	3km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.1m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Ishiara - Itugururu – Magenka – Kibugua	Boost communication and trade	16km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 11.4m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance of Ikuu Boys – Ndiruni – Salama Boarding – Irigu Factory Road	Boost communication and trade	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kaare - Kanthanje – Kajiampau Road	Boost communication and trade	11km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Mpukoni-Maabi Road	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kathwana Market Roads Maintenance	Boost communication and trade	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Mbogori – Munore Road	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding,	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure

			(Awarded)	landscaping		RMFL, KERRA, KURA		and donor agencies
Baragu – Mwiria Road	Boost communication and trade	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 4.9m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
PCEA Gituntu Church – Gituntu Secondary loop	Boost communication and trade	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Mugona – Ikame – Karinga Gankoru incline Kathwana to Kiine Primary School	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kiini- Kamaronda Road	Boost communication and trade	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Ciakanyinga – Maara Road	Boost communication and trade	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Maintenance of Lake Elsa Road	Boost communication and trade	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Ndumbini – Igangara Road	Boost communication and trade	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 4.2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Chiakanyinga – Mbironi road	Boost communication and trade	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kathiru – A&B Roads	Boost communication and trade	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Nguruki – Nduka	Boost communication and trade	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 4.2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Iruma – Magutuni Road	Boost communication and trade	12km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 8.4m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Muthade Roads	Boost communication and trade	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kabui – Makutano – Magutuni – Kirauni Roads	Boost communication and trade	12km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 8.4m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Gatuuru Brigde Phase II	Boost communication and trade	1	Construction (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Karocho – Gakurungu Phase 2	Boost communication and trade	12km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 8.4m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kibunga Hospital Junction –	Boost communication and trade	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding,	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure

Mugwi Primary Road			(Awarded)	landscaping		RMFL, KERRA, KURA		and donor agencies
Mukothima Box Culvert	Boost communication and trade	1km	Construction (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Gatunga – Gacugini Road	Boost communication and trade	25km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
C92 Kanauni – Junction – Kiriria River – Kithino Market	Boost communication and trade	12km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 8.4m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
EAPC Keembasi –Maranatha road	Boost communication and trade	10	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Kanthatu Footbridge	Boost communication and trade	1	Construction (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping		County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Munyari Drift	Boost communication and trade	1	Construction (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2 m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Muthitwa – Ruungu – Tunyai Road	Boost communication and trade	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Nkarini-Ciekamba Box Culvert	Boost communication and trade	1	Construction (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Munthangacwe Drift	Boost communication and trade	1	Construction (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Maintenance of all ward roads – 15 wards	Boost communication and trade	500km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled (Awarded)	Tree planting programmes, solar street lighting and landscaping	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies

Equipment maintenance	Boost communication and trade	Various	Pending	Not applicable	Kshs 5m	County Government	2018-2022	Department of Roads, Transport, and Infrastructure and donor agencies
Gakuru Bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Bridge constructed	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 20m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads
Chuka – Kareni	Boost trade and connectivity	32km	Tarmac	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 2b	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2016-2020	Department of roads
Chiakariga – Marimanti – Gatunga	Boost trade and connectivity	29km	Tarmac	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 1.9b	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2017-2022	Department of roads
Kirubia-Kambandi – Kaireni	Boost trade and connectivity	20km	Tarmac	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 1.5b	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2017-2022	Department of roads
Marima-Iriga – Chogoria	Boost trade and connectivity	20km	Tarmac	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 1.5b	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA,	2018-2022	Department of roads

						KURA		
Ruguti – Bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	n/a	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 60m	KERRA	2018-2022	Department of roads

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Mitheru-Ndumbini-kaanwa	Boost trade and accessibility	Tarmac 7.5KM	7.5 KM	Tree planting programmes	260M	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Maara – Mitheru Ward
Purchase of tractors and heavy duty machines	For roads maintance and boost trade	4	Number of machines purchased	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 100m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility county Wide
Construction of Igangara bridge	Boost trade and accessibility	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 15m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Connecting Mitheru and Muthambi
Chogoria town roads	Opening and tarmacking to boost trade and economic activities	5km	Number of tarmacked KM	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 350m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility in Chogoria
Construction of Kiamujoro bridge	Boost trade and accessibility	1	1	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 15m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Linking two primary schools in Chogoria
Muragara bridge	Construction to boost trade	1	1	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 15m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility in Maara Mwimbi

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Katharaka- Kirumi – Ikumbo - Kanoro	Tarmac to boost trade	17km	No of km tarmacked	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 900m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chogoria
Baragu - Chiakanyinga –Mukui - Mumbuni roads	Tarmac to boost trade	15km	No of km tarmacked	Tree planting programmes		County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Ganga
Nkanya-Kibuni Kabua	Construction of bridge and culverts	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 20m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mithuru ward
William road- Karumandi-Giankanja	Re-opening, widening and maintenance	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 10m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Muthambi ward
Kieganguru-kamira- irindi –kiraro nturiri road	Boost trade and connectivity	4Km	Number of KM maintained	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chogoria
Gakobo –Sairani – Itharwe	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of KM maintained	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Muthambi
Karocho/Gakurungu bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 20m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Footbridge at Thingithu river at Kariguni	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Marmanti
Keria- Magutuni – Makutano – Kathwana	Boost trade and communication	34km	No of KM tarmacked	Tree planting	Kshs 1.4b	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads (National	Increase accessibility

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
				programmes		KERRA, KURA		Government)	– Mwimbi – Igambang’o mbe
Kiamuchairu-kiraro road	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chogoria
Kaururu- polepole road	Boost trade and connectivity	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 4.9m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chogoria
Majira- Mpiani road	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chogoria
Chogoria – Kiriti road and bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 12m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chogoria
Kamara–Karaa- Makuri	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chogoria
Gantamathina- Maara- Mugijo road	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 4.2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chogoria
Center 4- Ginchi- Maara- Chief mbogori- Kimathi- Mwithanga road	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5.6m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chogoria
Kirigi- Nkiriambu	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chogoria

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			gravelled						
Majira Primary – Makuri TBC	Boost trade and connectivity	3km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 2.1m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chogoria
Igakiramba – Kajiankari-Kaare (BAT road)	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mwimbi
Police station – Rukombo road	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mwimbi
Kirima – Karandini – Nkobo	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mwimbi
Sewage – Kandi- Mwindau – Makengi	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mwimbi
Mike – Kathareni – Mciara – Mathare – Thigaa	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mwimbi
Mautini – Nkobo	Boost trade and connectivity	2km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 1.4m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mwimbi
Kajiankari – Munyamwe –Kagiti Primary – Ngaani – Mikui	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mwimbi

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kaare market – Iriani – Bridge – Kirogo	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mwimbi
Kaare – Mikui – Kajiampao	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mwimbi
Joas – Kianjuki pry – Nkio	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mwimbi
Open up Kaarani Irarani-Makomango road	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 20.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Kamaguu-Ntugi road	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Marimanti
Kiiji-Gakinduni road	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Karocho-Nkunguthiku- Rugucwa road	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Mpuku-Ruungu road	Boost trade and connectivity	40km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 140m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Kasarani-Kaanyaga Road	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers	Tree planting	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			graded and gravelled	programmes		KERRA, KURA			- Marimanti
Muturi - Kagembe- Kamaindi-Itugururu road	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Igambang'o mbe
Kang'enyoni-Nyagari- Murinda B road	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Kibuuka(Gituo) - Mankunguru- Kithamburu – Mang'aru road	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 24.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Muthitwa- Maireni- Kiamuthare	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Matagatani - Mugaa Rutanka - Majarani	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Gakurungu-Muthitwa- Murinda –Gituo	Boost trade and connectivity	13km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 45.5	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Kathigu- Mwerera- Kaagu road	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Ndagoni roads to Nthigiriri	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility -

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			gravelled						Igambang'o mbe
Kwa ng'ombe - Miomponi - Turima Tweru - Nkondi - Marimanti Junction	Boost trade and connectivity	25km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 87.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Nkondi
Gatunga - Gachogini - Matakiri - Keep corner	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi
Keep corner - Karwamba - Turima Tweru	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi
Turima Tweru - Mwanyani - Gakuru Bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	7Km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 24.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi
Nkondi - Kibung'a	Boost trade and connectivity	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 24.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi
Rukurini - Nkondi - Kibung'a	Boost trade and connectivity	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 24.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi
Miomponi - Quarry	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi
Kamarandi - Gakuyu	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers	Tree planting	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads	Nkondi

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			graded and gravelled	programmes		KERRA, KURA			
Kibuka – Kathweni – Kithanya-Makomango	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility Chiakariga
Tunyai –Nthaara	Boost trade and connectivity	19km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 20m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga / Marimanti
Mukothima – Kirigicha	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Ksh 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mukothima
Makutano – Kathangachini – Usweni	Boost trade and connectivity	36fkm	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 105m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility Gatunga
Kaanwa – Weru – Kwa Mati	Boost trade and connectivity	15km	Number of kilometres tarmacked	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mariani
Kambandi – Cheera - Itugururu	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe / Magumoni
Itugururu – Ishiara	Boost trade and connectivity	13km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Igambang'o mbe

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kibugua – Mukuuni – Itugururu – Kaboruru – Murigi	Boost trade and connectivity	34km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Ksh 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Magumoni / Igambang'o mbe
Kangoro – Ikuu – Rubate	Boost trade and connectivity	8.5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 29.75m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility Magumoni
Kajuki – Makanyanga – Kabururu - Kiaritha	Boost trade and connectivity	20km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Igambang'o mbe
Marima – Mumbuni -- Makutano	Boost trade and connectivity	20km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Muthambi
Kiereni – Mugwe – Irigu (Chuka Igambang'ombe)	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mugwe
Kirege – Forest road	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mugwe
Kirubia-Mumbukuro- Kanoro	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Kambandi – Nthima – Nkuthika	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 10.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mugwe

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
			gravelled						
Tukorweni – Kiunguni	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Kwa Ndami – Kathathani – Nturia – Kianjogu	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Mugwe
Kwa Mati – Matuntu – Kamuguongo- Kianjogu	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Nyaga Kairu –Nkwego	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Gitwa – aka – Kalorini	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 4.2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Kiereni – Kaloloni – Chuka	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 2.8m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Chera – Kaarani – Mburini	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 3.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Mugwe
Chiakariga – Kaunguni-Kamanyaki	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kithaga – Matiri – Kamarandi – Kamanyaki	Boost trade and connectivity	30km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility –Chiakariga
Nkethe – Nturiri – Nkang’a – Kathandeni	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility –Chiakariga
Kabobua ka mbuiru- - Mbachacha – Kawangare – Kombo	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility –Chiakariga
Matiri – Kombo – Chiakariga	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility -Chiakariga
Karithini – Gakame – Kiungu	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility –Chiakariga
Kithaga – Kamarandi – Kamanyaki – Kibuka	Boost trade and connectivity	30km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 105m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	National Government	Increase accessibility –Chiakariga
Maigani – Kierera – Nduruku – Kamarandi	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Magumoni
Mitungoro- Ganchabi -	Boost trade and connectivity	4km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 14m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Magumoni
Kigogo – Kiracha - Gitogoto through	Boost trade and	8km	Number of kilometers	Tree planting	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads	Magumoni

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Kiamuriuki	connectivity		graded and gravelled	programmes		KERRA, KURA			
Ithiriga – Ndiruni – Irigu Factory	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Magumoni
Chiakariga – Kombo – Matiri	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 4.2m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility Chiakariga
Muriomburaga- Kibuka – Kamanyaki	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 7m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Marimanti
Matiri Girls junction – Kaare – Magutuni	Boost trade and connectivity	15km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 10.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Kaare – Magutuni	Boost trade and connectivity	17km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 10.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
All ward roads	Routine maintenance and murraming to boost trade	150km	Gravelling and grading	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 105m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	County Wide
Upgrading all feeder roads within the county.	Boost trade and connectivity	750km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 350m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility
Construction of foot bridges.	Boost trade and connectivity	5	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 25m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Mukothima, Marimanti and Gatunga town roads	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 370m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility
Murowa Muugu – Kibunga – Kiagu – Mugwi	Boost trade and connectivity	12km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 42m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Kibunga – Kathuura – Kithuururuka	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Maranatha (Kaguma) – Soko Mjinga	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Kangutu – Ngonya (Public) – Kibung’a	Boost trade and connectivity	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 24.5	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Kaarani – Kamugogo – Kangoko- Kamukeria	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Gachaine – Rwakarai road	Boost trade and connectivity	6km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 21m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Muramba wa mbuu – Gitubu – Gatunguru – Kiariraka	Boost trade and connectivity	20 Km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Rwatha – Gachiongo – Kaara ga Nkuru –	Boost trade and	15km	Number of kilometers	Tree planting	Kshs 52.5m	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
GakauniManoroni	connectivity		graded and gravelled	programmes		KERRA, KURA			- Gatunga
Ndioni – Gacereni – Nthwa – Kiamurukima	Boost trade and connectivity	15km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 52.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Usweni – Kagungani – Gatagani – Nkiruni – Kiamiramba	Boost trade and connectivity	20km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Manduru –Gitugu – Gathithi Kambwe	Boost trade and connectivity	20 km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Shauri – Kamacabi – Gaceoni – Kathangacini	Boost trade and connectivity	30 km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 105m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Gaceoni – Kimairamba – Makena	Boost trade and connectivity	10km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Kiamurukima – Iruma – Kirimbu – Usweni	Boost trade and connectivity	18km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 63m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Gatunga
Kithaga – Gaceeraka – Kithinu	Boost trade and connectivity	13km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 45.5	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Nkarini – Maranatha Road	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Gatithini – Makutano	Boost trade and connectivity	10 km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Kirundi – Kirigicha – Rurie	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Gatithini – Njoguni -	Boost trade and connectivity	11km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 38.5	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Kwa Njohana – Thanantu – Nkondi	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Mariango – Thangatha Brigde	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Mukothima – Gachiongo	Boost trade and connectivity	10 km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 35m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Nkarini – Gacheraka	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Kamuyua – Ubarine	Boost trade and connectivity	5km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 17.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Chiakariga – Marimanti	Boost trade and	20km	Number of kilometers -	Tree planting	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads	Ongoing – National

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	connectivity		tarmacking	programmes		KERRA, KURA			Government
Kirukuma – Kirugua road	Boost trade and connectivity	8km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 28m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Chiakariga
Makanyanga - Rlankui – Igambang’ombe	Boost trade and connectivity	7km	Number of kilometers graded and gravelled	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 24m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Igambang’ombe
Programme 2 : Improved drainage and access									
Construction of bridges	Boost trade and connectivity	15	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 75m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility
Kathengeca – Marimanti footbridge (River Kathita)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase access - Marimanti
Kanoa – Kathita Footbridge (Thingithu river)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase access - Marimanti
Nkomaru-Gakoromoni footbridge (Thanantu footbridge)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase access - Gatunga (boundary)

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Nineve footbridge (Thingithu river)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Gakurungu drift	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Majoka Drift	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 20m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility - Marimanti
Kiraka drift, Karuri drift	Boost trade and connectivity	2	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 2.5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Marimanti
Muruma drift (Nkarini)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Ginchini – Nthoroni Bridge (Thangatha River)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Nkondi
Gakuru Bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Nkondi

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Muthangacwe drift	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Kwa Mwambia drift	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Mutwairige drift	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Karoge drift	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Karocho –Ganchugu bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Kanthatu bridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Chiakariga
Kiigani footridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL,	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility –

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
						KERRA, KURA			Chiakariga
Riankui Bridge (River Ruguti)	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Igambang'o mbe
Gakuyuni footbridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Igambang'o mbe
Kiguango footbridge	Boost trade and connectivity	1	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 5m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility – Igambang'o mbe
Establishment of drainage and sewerage system	Boost trade and connectivity	4 urban areas	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 1b	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility
Construction of culverts,	Boost trade and connectivity	100km	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 15b	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility
Construction of flyovers, bus parks, pedestrian crossings and PLWD access paths	Boost trade and connectivity	Various	Construction	Tree planting programmes	Kshs 150ms	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Increase accessibility
Purchase of roller compactors	Maintenance and	3	Purchase of equipment	Not applicable	Ksh 70m	County Government	2018-2022	Department of roads	Cut down county road

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
	construction					funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA			maintenance costs
Purchase of 20 tons tippers	Maintenance and construction	3	Purchase of equipment	Not applicable	Kshs 70m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Cut down county road maintenance costs
Purchase of motor graders	Maintenance and construction	2	Purchase of equipment	Not applicable	Kshs 46m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Cut down county road maintenance costs
Purchase of water dozer	Maintenance and construction	1	Purchase of equipment	Not applicable	Kshs 23m	County Government funding, RMFL, KERRA, KURA	2018-2022	Department of roads	Cut down county road maintenance costs
Expansion of airstrip at Chuka University	Expansion, rehabilitation and construction	1	Construction and land acquisition	Tree planting programs	Kshs 100m	Kenya Airports Authority, County Government	2018-2022	Department of Roads	Acquire land, plan expansion of airstrip in Chuka Igambang'o mbe
Construction of an airstrip	Expansion, rehabilitation and construction	1	Construction and land acquisition	Tree planting programs	Kshs 100m	Kenya Airports Authority, County Government	2018-2022	Department of Roads	Acquire land, plan expansion of airstrip in (Itugururu)

G. Land Physical Planning & Urban Development Sector

Sub sector: Lands

Programme 1: Preparation of Spatial Plans

Part I: On-going projects

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Development of the County Spatial plan	To have an elaborate county spatial framework	1	Complete spatial plan	Renewable energy solutions	150M	County Government funding	2018-2022	County Government / National Government
Revision of Kathwana Development Plan	Improve orderly urban growth and development	1	Complete development plan	Renewable energy	8M	County Government funding	2018-2022	County Government / National Government
Revision of Chogoria Development Plan	Improve orderly urban growth and development	1	Complete development plan	Renewable energy	10M	County Government funding	2018-2022	County Government / National Government
Revision of Chuka Development Plan	Improve orderly urban growth and development	1	Complete development plan	Renewable energy	15M	County Government funding	2018-2022	County Government / National Government
Implementation of Kathwana Local Physical Development – Mutino Ward		1	Complete development plan	Renewable energy	8M	County Government funding	2018-2022	County Government

Part II: New project proposals

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Preparation of spatial plans	To have an elaborate	Various		Promotion of renewable	7.5M	County Government		County Government /

for market and trading centers	market and trading center plans			energy plans		funding	2018-2022	National Government
Construction of a lands (Ardhi house) office	To improve service delivery	1 unit	Construction of works, fittings and equipment	Renweable energy installations	80M	National Government in collaboration of County Government	2018-2022	County Government / National Government
Identification and beaconing of all public land in the county	To protect public land	All public land	Survey and gazettelement	Promotion of renewable energy initiatives (tree planting)	Not applicable	National Government in collaboration of County Government	2018-2022	County Government / National Government
Purchase of survey equipment	Improve service delivery	1 total station 1 dycline printing machine, 3 handlehld GPS machnies 1 precise GPS	Purchase, training and distribution of equipment	Solar and electricity - powered equipment	Ksh 500,000	County Government	2018-2022	County Government / National Government

Programme 2: Land Registration and Adjudication

Part I: On-going projects

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Completion of ongoing adjudication sections (Kajuki/Kamutiria, Lower east Magutuni,	Ensure security of tenure	6	Meetings and forums in	Tree planting	5M	County Government funding / National Government	2018-2022	County Government / National Government

Kamwimbi “A”, Makanyanga, Ciakariga, Gatunga								
Hearing of appeal to minister cases in: Kathwana, Marembo/Rianthiga, Kamwimbi A, Kajuki/Kamutiria, Lower Kandungu,Ntunene, Lower/East Magutuni, Chiakariga A, Gatunga, Irunduni, Kanyuru	Ensure security of tenure	653	Meetings and forums in		2M	County Government funding / National Government	2018-2022	County Government / National Government

Part II: New project proposals

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source funding of	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Establish new adjudication sections and finalize demarcation and survey (Ntoorini, Mukuririni, Thiiti, Kanyuru, Kathangahini, Kathuura	Ensure security of tenure	6		Tree planting	15M	County Government funding / National Government	2018-2022	County Government / National Government

Sub-sector: Urban development
Programme: Infrastructure

Part I: On-going projects

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Street lighting	To have secure and conducive environment for doing business	All urban areas to be lit	Install 200 electric post in Chuka, Chogoria, Kathwana and Marimanti	Light slum areas to enable disaster responses	400M	TNCG Kenya power	4yrs	Town boards Public works
Construction of market sheds/stalls	To ease mode of doing business	Complete Kathwana, Marimanti and Chuka market sheds	Construct concrete selling and storage facility for every trader in Kathwana, Marimanti and Chuka	-Leave lee ways to enable movement of PWD -Create receptacles for waste management	400M	TNCG	4yrs	Town boards Public works
Beautification and landscaping	To improve appearance and increase property value	All streets to be beautified	-Plant grass, flowers and trees in Chogoria and Chuka streets and installations -Plant drought resistance trees and flowers in Marimanti and Kathwana streets and installations	To use grass, flowers and trees that prevent environmental degradation	80M	TNCG	2yrs	Town boards
Opening, grading	To make all	236KMS of	-Tarmac all	Tree planting	4.1B	TNCG	5yrs	County engineer

and murraming and tarmacking of roads	corners of urban areas accessible	road to be tarmacked and murramed	urban areas streets -Murrall all streets linking town streets	advocacy		KURA		KURA Town board
Construction of bus park	To decongest and the towns	4 urban areas to be in cabro	-Construct bus park in Marimanti and Kathwana -Improve Chuka and Chogoria bus parks	-Set aside waiting and boarding bay for people with disability	120M	TNCG	2yrs	Town Boards Public works
Construction of modern public toilets	To have serene towns	5 modern toilets to be constructed	one modern toilet constructed in Marimanti, Chogoria, Chuka and two at Kathwana	Construct special units for PWD	40M	TNCG	4yrs	Town Boards Public works

Part II: New project proposals

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Construction of guest houses	To raise the county revenue	4 Storey buildings	Every storey building to have 100 bed capacity	Allow room for aeration Allow room for PWD	400M	TNCG	5yrs	Town Boards Public works
Construction of recreational parks	To decongest and improve urban areas appearance	4 recreational parks	Each town to have a recreational park	Tree planting and renewable energy initiatives (solar lighting)	80M	TNCG	4yrs	Town Boards Public works
construction of stadia	To grow and nurture talents	4 stadia	Each town to have a stadium	Create sport facility for PWD	400M	TNCG	5yrs	Town Boards Public works

Sub-sector: Urban development
Programme: Waste management

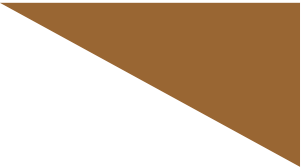
Part I: New project proposals

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Development of sewerage system	To have healthy and clean environment	4 urban areas to have sewerage systems	Involve consultants	Climate change	4B	Donor	5yrs	Town Boards Public works
Development of drainage system	To make our urban areas free of waste damages and floods.	4 urban areas to have drainage systems	Involve consultants	Climate change	600M	Donor	5yrs	Town Boards Public works

Sub-sector: Urban development
Programme: Disaster management

Part I: New project proposals

Project name/location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities(key outputs)	Green economy considerations	Cost (kshs)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing agency
Fire management	To be responsive and well preparedness	County wide	Have established and fully equipped fire stations	EDE Disaster risk management Climate change preparedness	30M	TNCG Donor	3yrs	Procurement Fire/disaster officer
Drought management	To be a sustainable and food secured county	County wide	Established and trained county drought management	EDE Disaster risk management Climate change preparedness	500M	Donor	5yrs	NDMA Disaster management officers



A. SECTOR ;ENERGY AND ICT

Programme:

Part I: On-going projects

Programme name: Integrated Revenue Management & Surveillance									
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Automated revenue collection & Surveillance	Improve in revenue collection	Automated revenue points	-Map all revenue collection points -Procure Revenue automated systems	Plant trees and encourage use of solar energy and renewable sources of energy	100M	County Government	2018-2022	ICT department Trade Finance	Developing system will by done by ICT with advice of trade, and the system will be used by department of trade in all points they collect the revenue.
Integrated ICT infrastructure and equipment									
ICT Network and Internet Infrastructure	To enhance County connectivity and enable easy and fast flow of information.	ICT Connected county	Procure and set up modern network and internet infrastructure	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	20M	County Government GoK	2018-2022	ICT department	
Programme name: Integrated County Management Systems									

Integrated Health Management System(IHMS)	automating health services to ensure smooth running of health facilities	All county health facilities	- Procure IHMS with EMR	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	200M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	

Sub-sector Name: ICT

Part II: New Project Proposals

Programme name: Integrated ICT infrastructure and equipment									
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Data centres and disaster recovery planning	To provide modern ICT infrastructure and recovery plan.	ICT- Enabled and Networked county	-Set a modern server room - Disaster recovery planning(1 at HQ and another at an agreed site for backup and recovery)	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	100M	County Government GoK	2018-2022	ICT department	Fibre optic will be extended to all offices with help and partnership of the GoK
Modern ICT Equipment	To provide modern ICT equipments for quality services	Modern ICT Equipments in all County HQ and subcounty offices	Procure Modern ICT Equipment	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	20M	County Government GoK	2018-2022	ICT department	
Server applications and operating systems	To support server services and enable servicocomputer-run programs	Genuine OS and Modern server services	Procure and maintain Server applications and operating systems	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	20M	County Government GoK	2018-2022	ICT department	

ICT Hub	To enhance ICT literacy, skills and talents	Informed and ICT literate county	-Build and equip ICT Hub in every sub county	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	80M	County Government	2018-2022	ICT department	Aims at improving and nurturing ICT talents and skills
ICT Security Solutions	To enhance ICT infrastructure security	Secure County ICT applications and infrastructure	-Procure security applications/software	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	25M	County Government	2018-2022	ICT department	
Unified Communication	Put in place a modern and reliable Communication.	Easy, modern and effective communication	-Procure and set up Communication systems	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	40M	County Government	2018-2022	ICT department	
County communication Station	To enhance communication and information flow	Fast and convenient means of communication	-Set up the the community communication station	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	5M	County Government	2018-2022	ICT department	
Programme Name : Integrated County Management Systems									
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Supply Chain Management (SCM)	Automate all procurement services	Automated County procurement services	Procure and install SCM System	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	40M	County Government	2018-2020	ICT department	

Geographical Information System	manage spatial data to support planning and service delivery	ERP System.	- Procure and install GIS	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	30MM	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	
Human Resource Management System(HRM)	Ease execution and management of Human Resource function(Staff information & service)	Human resource department	- Procure HRM System	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	40 M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	
Integrated Farmers Services(IFS)	Enhance easy sale of farm produce and storage.	All farmers	Procure and fix a integrated system to enhance farming services and sale of products	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	40M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	
Citizen Relationship Management (CRM) (HQ&Sub counties Offices)	To manage interactions with citizens and provide the County single view of citizens and to track feedback and complaints.	All citizen in decision making and views	- Procure CRM System	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	100M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	
Business Intelligent & Analytics(BIA) (HQ&Sub counties Offices)	Better analytical solution and reporting to support decision making	solution analytics and Better decision making	- Procure BIA System	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	150M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	

Electronic Records & Document management and workflow (HQ&Sub counties Offices)	• Provide a solution for digitization of records and document management for all the citizen centric applications and internal processes • Document and records archiving • Provide workflow functionality for managing internal processes and approvals	Document and workflow management	-Procure Electronic Record & workflow management System	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	100M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department All other relevant departments	
Fuel and Fleet management system(County HQ-Kathwana)	% of county vehicles served by the system	All county Vehicles	-procure Fuel and Fleet management system	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	10M	County Government	2018-2019	ICT department	
Integrated Trade Systems(ITS) (HQ&Sub counties trade Offices)	% of trade services integrated	Trade services in the county (Available commodities, prices, locations etc.)	-procure Integrated Trade Systems	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	20M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT department Department of Trade	
Land Information management system	Number tasks performed by the system	Land management services	-procure Fuel Land management system	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of	20M	County Government GOK Partner	2018-2022	ICT department Department of Lands	

				clean energy		s			
Programme Name :Citizen e-services									
Huduma Mkononi	Enhance/promote Fast and modern means of serving citizens and information flow	HQ and sub-counties	-E-extension services -E-learning systems -E-services	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	150M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT	
Programme Name : General ICT Administration Planning and Support Services									
County ICT Policy Regulation	Development of Policies and standards to govern the sectors activities	HQ	Develop County ICT Policies and standards	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	10M	County Government Partners	2018-2022	ICT	

ENERGY SUB-SECTOR

Programme Name : General ICT Administration Planning and Support Services									
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy consideration s	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Agency	Remarks

Programme : Grid Electricity									
Stima kwa Wote		Households, public facilities and trading centres	Survey and connect households, trading centres, and Public facilities such as schools, health facilities and industries to grid	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	800M	County Government GOK	2018-2022	ENERGY & ICT Sector	
Programme : Alternative and renewable energy									
2.1 Alternative and renewable energy		Households and public facilities	Civic education to citizens Educate them on different sources of energy Promote and find Alternative and renewable sources of energy.	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	800M	County Government GOK	2018-2022	ENERGY & ICT Sector	
Programme : Reliable & Quality power supply									
3.1 Reliable & Quality power supply		Power sub station	Conduct a survey and set up a power substation	Encourage use of solar energy and other sources of clean energy	500M	County Government GOK	2018-2022	ENERGY & ICT Sector	

B. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING SECTOR

Sub-sector Name: Economic Planning

Part I: On-going Projects

Programme: VISION 2030

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Second generation CIDP	A well-coordinated planning and development process; Improve fiscal discipline	One CIDP for a five year cycle	A complete printed CIDP document		5M	County government USAID-AHADI	Complete by December 2017	County treasury Department of economic planning

Part II: New Project Proposals

Programme: County Budgeting

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
County annual budget cycle	Effective and efficient budgeting and expenditure management process	A complete annual budget process	5 annual budgets 5 CBROP 5 ADP 5 CFSP		20 million	County government	Five years financial cycle	County Treasury Department of economic planning	Comply to PFM Act and PEM
County equalization fund	To reduce economic disparities in the county	Operational equalization kitty	Legislation of a bill to operationalize the fund	HIV/AIDS PWD Gender and youth DRM EDE	900 million	County government	2018-2022	Office of the governor County assembly County treasury	To increase source of livelihoods of ward residents

Part I: On-going Projects

Programme: Statistics								
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Baseline survey and annual statistical abstract	Accurate Information gathered for decision making during planning processes	One baseline survey by 2020 Annual statistical abstract	Data bank established A complete documented and disseminated analyzed data		200 million	County government National government	2018-2022	Department of economic planning

Sub-sector Name: Public Administration**Part I: On-going Projects**

Programme: Office Space								
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
County H/Q Kathwana	Effective service delivery	One multipurpose office block	Five storey building	• Tapping solar energy • Wheel chair stair case for people with disabilities		• 30 %County government • 70%National government	Three year financial cycles	County government National government

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Sub county Administration offices	Effective service delivery	Six complete blocks	Complete and equipped Office blocks(one in each sub county)	Wheel chair stair case for people with disabilitie s	30 million	County government	Three year financial cycles	Department of roads, public works and transport Office of county secretary	Currently the sub counties have no administrative offices for staff
Ward administration offices	Effective service delivery	15 complete administrative blocks	Complete and equipped Office blocks(one in each ward	Wheel chair stair case for people with disabilitie s	45 million	County government	Five year financial cycles	Department of roads, public works and transport Office of county secretary	Currently the wards have no administrative offices for staff

Sub-sector Name: Interior and Coordination of National Government

Part I: On-going Projects

Programme: Security								
Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of police post at kiamiramba	To improve security in the bandit prone area	A complete and equipped police post	An office block, armory	Tree planting	2m	County government	By 2018	County government Office of county police commandant
Purchase of surveillance vehicle	To improve security surveillance	30 vehicle by 2022 (2 in every ward)	30 operating and serviceable vehicles	Tree planting	150million	National government	By 2022	Ministry of interior and coordination of national government

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Establishment of an AP camp at Kathwana	To improve service delivery on security	1 police station	One functional police station	PWD	3M	National government	By 2022	Ministry of interior and coordination of national government	
Establish police post at Gakirwe/Kibuuka in Tharaka South	To improve security	1 police post	One functional police post	Tree planting	2M	National government	By 2022	Ministry of interior and coronation of national government	
Construction of Gatunga Police division HQ	Provide office space; Improved working conditions	A full operational police divisional HQ	1 office block; 1 residential unit	Tree planting	4M	National government	By 2022	Ministry of interior and coronation of national government	

Part I: On-going Projects

Programme: Judicial Services

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of law courts at Marimanti	To Improve access to judicial services	1 law court;	One functional law court	Tree planting	15M	National government	By 2022	Judiciary

Sub-sector Name: Public Service

Part I: On-going Projects**Programme: County Staffing**

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Recruitment & deployment	To improve staffing levels	Optimal staffing by 2022	Recruit and deploy qualified staff to fill the gaps in the public service	Gender Youth Disabled	10M	National government County government	2018-2022	H/R CPSB Public service

Part II: New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Capacity Building	To improve on skills and competences of county public service	Increase in diversionary skills	Trained personnel	Gender Youth Disabled	78M	National government County government	2018-2022	H/R CPSB Public service	Improve on efficiency and effectiveness service delivery

ANNEX 2: REPORT ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE CIDP PREPARATION PROCESS

With the promulgation of the Constitution 2010, Kenya embarked on a highly ambitious decentralization that seeks to fundamentally change the relationship between government and citizens. The Constitution seeks to shift government from centralized to decentralized, and from 'top-down' to 'bottom-up'. Strengthening public participation is a core element in Kenya's development agenda to accelerate growth and address long-standing inequalities in economic opportunities, investment, and service delivery in different parts of the country. Citizen participation in governance and public service delivery is increasingly pursued in a bid to improve the performance of governments. Indeed, improving delivery of public services continues to be a key objective that has occupied the agenda of public administrators. Decentralization has involved 'the transfer of administrative, fiscal and political powers and functions of the national government to county governments. Kenya has a good foundation to strengthen participation in both national and county governments. The space for citizen-state interaction continues to expand; the county governments have gained significant experience deploying participatory tools and approaches.

Critical determinants of devolution's success are how well counties develop systems that ensure they are responsive and accountable to the needs of members of the public. It is in the light of this Tharaka Nithi County undertook citizen participation during the preparation of the 2nd generation CIDP 2018-2022 in order to get their views on the programmes, projects and initiatives (PPIs) to be included in the CIDP. Public participation was held at the ward levels to collect views on programmes projects and initiatives to be included in the 2nd generation CIDP 2018-2022. This was conducted as from 23rd October 2017 to 25th October 2017 in the 15 wards of Tharaka Nithi County. This was done at a central place in each ward. The participants were invited through the media both local and national. Since it was an open forum, all residents were invited. All those who turned up for the exercise were from different geographical regional and were gender balanced.

During the public participation a number of programmes and projects were identified by the citizens. A standard tool that had been prepared by the Technical Working Group was used to get the information and inputs from the public. All the proposals from the 15 wards were compiled together to form a public participation report which was the source of programmes and projects in the 2018-2022 CIDP.

The decisions on the priorities were through consensus. The public agreed on what priorities to be considered in the CIDP. Some of these priorities include:

- Value addition and certified fruit tree seedlings
- Street lighting at Tungu factory
- ECDE classes need to be constructed in schools where they were not.
- Water drainage system
- Irrigation water and domestic water is needed.
- The Town needs proper planning
- Open air market for livestock
- Increase security officers
- More Boda boda sheds needed
- Veterinary services should be brought closer to the citizens and be affordable
- Proper Disposal of solid and liquid waste
- SMEs substructure to be upgraded
- Revolving fund for youths, PLWDs and entrepreneurs
- No stage and no parking lot and no place for artistries
- Most roads have not been graded – they need to be tarmacked, and graded
- Increase the fertilizer distribution points
- Poor management of the coffee sector-production and crops – Postharvest management is needed
- The county needs a Sewerage system and also the major towns
- Need for enough medicines in hospitals
- Feeder roads need to be maintained and improved

- The demand for water is high therefore there is need to build dams, boreholes and irrigation schemes. Zoning can be done for dam construction within the next 5 years.
- The County Needs A Water Harvesting Program To Support Construction Of Water Pans, Tanks.
- The county needs a public participation venue beside the stage and bus parks within the town – Conference facilities are needed
- Training and capacity building on water harvesting and management.