

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023–2027

*Continued
Transformation*





VISION

A leading County in sustainable Socio-Economic Development providing opportunities for all



MISSION

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





COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023–2027

*Accelerated Sustainable and all Inclusive
Socio-economic Transformation*

JUNE 2023

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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



KEMSA	-	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KHDP	-	Kenya Horticultural Development Programme
KHE	-	Kenya Horticultural Exporters
KMTC	-	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	-	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KURRA	-	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	-	Maternal Child Health
MNCH	-	Maternal Neonatal Child Health
MSME	-	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
NAVCI	-	Nandi Agricultural Value Chain Incubator
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Authority
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NHIF	-	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NLC	-	National Lands Commission
NOREB	-	North Rift Economic Bloc
PBB	-	Programme Based Budget
PFM	-	Public Finance Management
PMC	-	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
SACCOS	-	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	-	Small Medium Enterprises
TVET	-	Technical Vocational Education and Training Institutions
VC	-	Value Chain
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VTC	-	Vocational Training Centre

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Activities:	Actions taken or work performed during which inputs are used to produce outputs.
Baseline:	An analysis describing the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.
Beneficiaries:	A group among the stakeholders, who will directly or indirectly benefit from the Project.
Capital Projects:	A long term, capital-intensive investment with a purpose to add or improve a capital asset.
Demographic Dividend:	The demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population.
Development Issue:	The key constraint/emerging issue concerning a sector that needs to be addressed or tapped into through various interventions and programmes.
Evaluation:	Planned and periodic assessment of programme or project to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impacts it has had on the intended population.
Flagship/Transformative Projects:	These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation, etc.
Green Economy:	An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities as well as enhancing sustainable development without degrading the environment.
Impacts:	The long-term consequences of the programme or project, may be positive or negative.
Indicators:	A measure that can be used to monitor or evaluate an intervention. Indicators can be quantitative (derived from measurements associated with the intervention) or qualitative (entailing verbal feedback from beneficiaries).
Inputs:	All the financial, human and material resources used for the development intervention.
Integrated Development Planning:	The process of co-ordinating the efforts of national and devolved levels of government and other relevant stakeholders to bring together economic, social,



environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development so as to produce a plan that meets the needs and sets the targets for the benefit of local communities.

Monitoring:

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

Objectives:

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

Outcome Indicators:

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

Outcomes:

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

Output:

Products, services or immediate results, tangible or intangible resulting directly from the implementation of activities or applying inputs.

Performance Indicator:

A measurement that evaluate the success of an organisation or of a particular activity (such as projects, programmes, products and other initiatives) in which it engages.

Programme:

A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a sector or Department with scope cost and focus to achieve a specific objective.

Project:

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

Sectors:

For the purposes of planning, the CIDP and CADP sectors shall be equivalent of the county departments.

Stakeholders:

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

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

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



FOREWORD



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

Considering our past and expected challenges, we have put forth strategies for development in response to changing needs and aspirations of our people, which are in line with our campaign promises. The development of this CIDP

adhered to the tenets of Integrated Development Planning, involvement and consultation of all key stakeholders. The process took cognizance of other county, national and international development plans such as the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans, Sectoral Plans, Urban Plans, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework of Action and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union, among others by providing linkages to the Nandi County continued transformation agenda. This approach facilitated comprehensive integration of all socio-economic, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development in the Plan.

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

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



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

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



Stephen K. Araap Sang
Governor, Nandi County.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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

First and foremost, I acknowledge the valuable leadership and support of H.E The Governor Stephen K. Sang, EGH, H.E. the Deputy Governor Dr. Yulita Cheruiyot, PhD and Honorable Members of the Nandi County Assembly led by the Speaker Hon. Philemon Meli. Your guidance and general goodwill in the preparation of this document is highly appreciated. Many thanks go to the County Secretary Dr. Francis K. Sang, MBS, all CEC Members, Chief Officers and Directors for their overall co-ordination of all departments and support throughout the Plan preparation process.

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

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

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

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

Thank you and May God bless Nandi County.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'H. Serem', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Hillary K. Serem
CECM -Finance and Economic Planning



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

Organisation of this CIDP Document

This Plan is organised into Six Chapters and Annexes.

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

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

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

Chapter Four details key County development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by the various County stakeholders during the CIDP consultative forums. It presents the

sector missions, visions and subsector goals. Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and cross-sector linkages are also discussed here.

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

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

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

The Annexes enumerates the project classifications and proposed projects per sector. It also contains the County fact sheet that shows both the County and national statistics for various indicators.



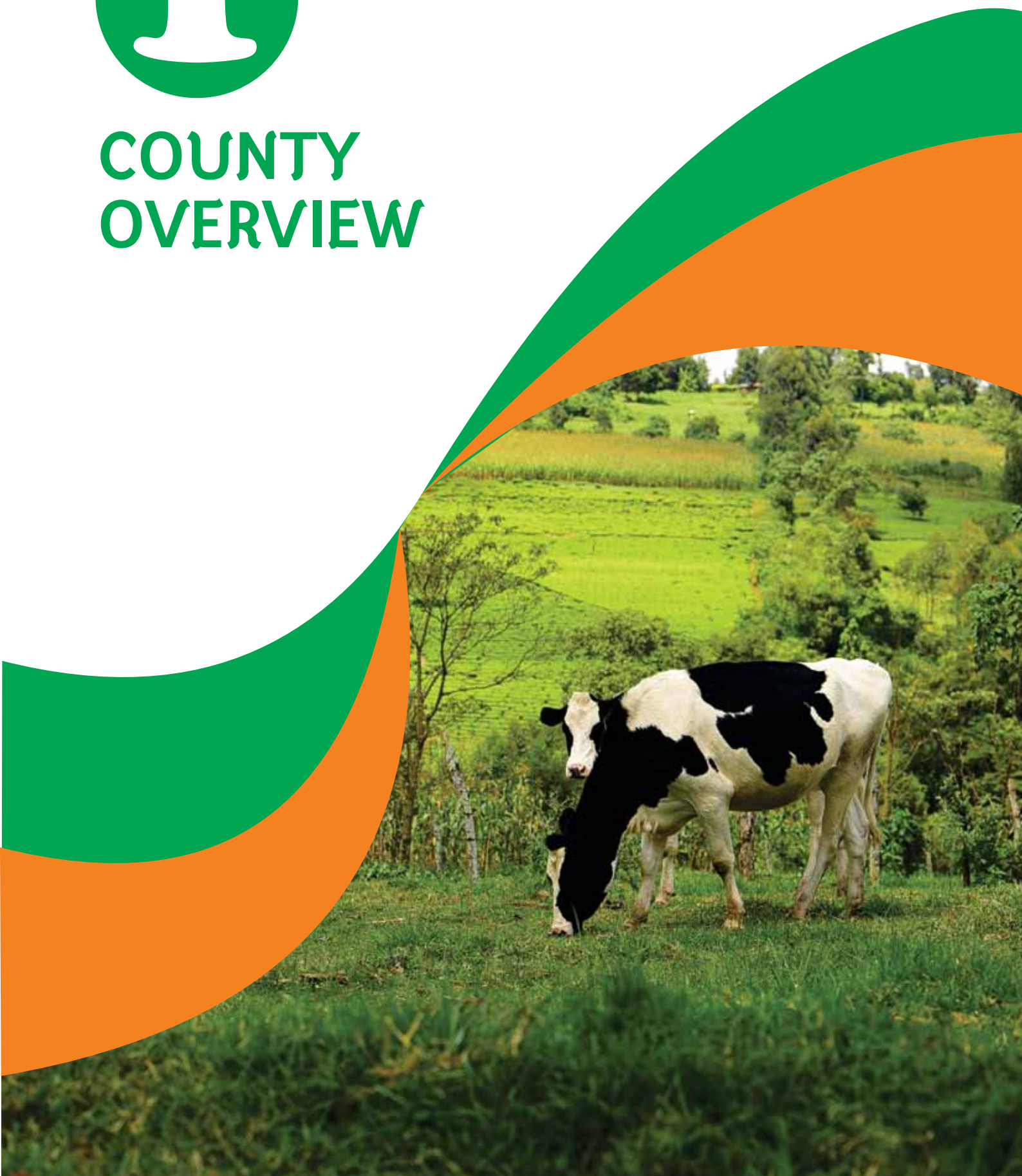


Installation of
milk processing
machines at
Nandi Coopera-
tive Creamaries
in Kabiye, Mosop
Sub-County.

CHAPTER



COUNTY OVERVIEW



1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Position and Size

Nandi County is located in the North Rift region of Kenya and covers an area of 2,849 square kilometres as per the Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2019. It borders the following counties; Kakamega to the West, Uasin Gishu to the North East, Kericho to the South East, Kisumu to the South and Vihiga to the South West.

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

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

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

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions

The Northern parts of the County receive rainfall ranging from 1,300mm to 1,600mm per annum; while the Southern half which is affected by the Lake Basin atmospheric conditions receives rainfall as high as 2,000mm per annum. The County receives an average rainfall ranging from 1,200mm to 2,000mm per annum. The lowest rainfall is experienced in the Eastern and North eastern parts of the county, while the highest is recorded in the Kobujoi-Tindinyo area in Aldai Sub-County. Across Nandi, the highest rains are experienced in Kaptumo in Nandi South, Nandi Hills, Kapsabet and Kobujoi. The long rains start in early March and continue up to end of June; while the short rains start in mid-September and end in November. The dry spell is usually experienced from end of December to mid-March.

The rainfall distribution and intensity have a direct bearing on the economic activities in the County. Those areas that receive 1,500mm and above (LH1 and UM1), are under tea cultivation. The relatively drier areas to the East and Northeast, which receive an average rainfall of 1,200mm per annum, mainly grow maize, sugarcane and coffee. The reliability of rainfall across the County implies that it has high potential for growing a wide range of agricultural crops. Table 1.1 presents the types of food and cash crops grown by sub-county.

Table 1.1: Distribution of cash and food crops by sub-county

Sub County	Food Crops		Cash Crops
Mosop	Maize Beans Irish potatoes Bananas Black nightshade	Pumpkin Spider plant Amaranth Kales Cabbages	Tea Coffee Sugarcane Avocado
Emgwen	Maize Beans Irish potatoes Sweet potatoes Finger millet Sorghum Tomatoes Onions	Kales Cabbage Black nightshade Pumpkin Spider plant French beans Amaranth	Tea Coffee

Sub County	Food Crops		Cash Crops
Chesumei	Maize Beans Irish Potatoes Bananas Cassava	Sweet potatoes Kales Cabbages Blacknight shade	Tea Coffee Sugar Cane Avocado Passion Fruits
Aldai	Maize Beans Irish potatoes Cassava	Sweet potatoes Finger Millet Sorghum Arrow Roots	Tea Coffee Sugar Cane
Nandi Hills	Maize Irish potatoes Beans Kales	French beans Cabbages Peas Tomatoes	Tea Coffee Sugarcane Avocados
Tindiret	Maize Beans Banana Irish potatoes Cassava Sweet potatoes Finger millet Sorghum Arrow roots Ground nuts Tomatoes Onions	Kales Cabbages Spinach Capsicum Black nightshade Pumpkin Spider plant Amaranth Cow peas Garden peas Amaranth	Tea Coffee Sugarcane Avocado Passion fruits Mangoes French beans Macadamia Pawpaw

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

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions

Agricultural activity in the County depends on rainfall and altitude amongst other factors. 12 per cent of its total land area comprises forests. They include Tinderet, Serengonik, Kapchorua Nandi South, Kimondi and Nandi North forest which is an extension of the tropical Kakamega Forest. The total area covered by forests is estimated to be 61,316.9 Ha. It is characterised by high rainfall and diverse species of trees.

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

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Units

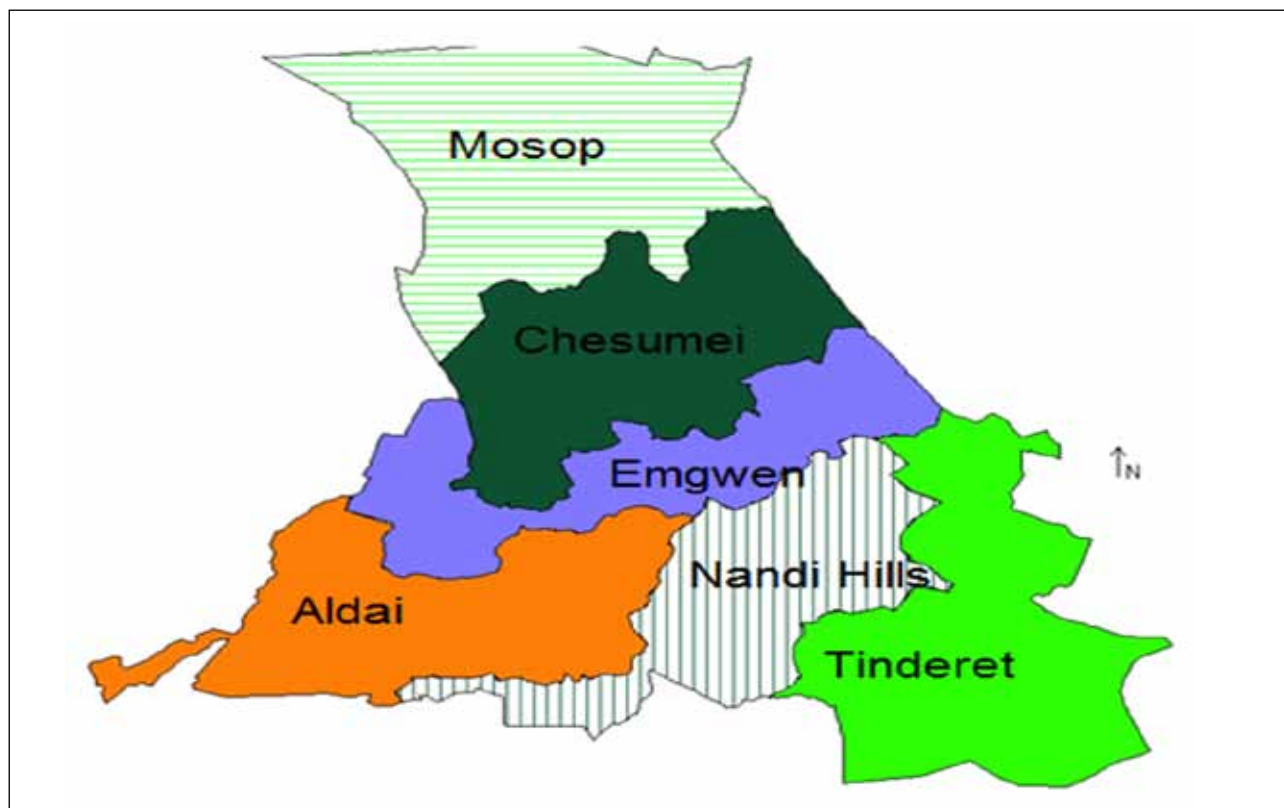


Fig. 1.2: County Administrative and Political Units

The County is divided into six sub counties, 14 divisions, 104 locations, 294 sub-locations and covers an area of 2,849 square kilometres. The six sub-Counties are namely; Emgwen, Chesumei, Mosop, Nandi Hills, Aldai and Tinderet. The largest Sub-County is Mosop with 4 divisions, 23 locations, 58 sub locations and covers 21.2 per cent of the total area while the smallest sub-County is Emgwen with 3 divisions, 14 locations and 38 sub locations covering 12.7 per cent of the total area. Table 1.2 presents the sub county administrative units and size while Table 1.3 presents the administrative wards.

Table 1.2: Area (km²) by Sub County

Sub County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of sub locations	Area (Km ²)
Emgwen	3	14	38	362
Chesumei	2	14	36	475
Mosop	4	23	58	606
Nandi Hills	2	21	63	392
Aldai	2	15	48	457
Tinderet	1	17	51	557
Total	14	104	294	2,849

Source: KNBS

1.4.2 County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency

Table 1.3: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub County	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
Emgwen	4	257
Chesumei	5	304
Mosop	7	402
Nandi Hills	4	374
Tinderet	4	480
Aldai	6	416
Total	30	2,233

Source: KNBS, IEBC

1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Table 1.4: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

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

Source: IEBC

According to Table 1.4, Nandi constitutes six constituencies namely; Emgwen, Mosop, Chesumei, Nandi hills, Tinderet and Aldai. Emgwen, situated in the central part of Nandi County, has four wards of which two (Kapsabet and Kilibwoni) are within Kapsabet Municipality which is a cosmopolitan area. Chesumei Constituency has five wards of which two (Chemundu/Kapng'etuny and Kosirai) are within Kapsabet Municipality. Chesumei borders Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies with its headquarters in Chemundu.

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



1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

In development planning, demographic characteristics are an important aspect in providing basis for allocation of scarce resources. In addition, they help in determining the labour force size and the expected utilisation of social amenities. The county's inter-censual growth rate is 1.6 per cent compared to the national growth rate of 2.3 per cent. Figure 1.3 shows Nandi County Population pyramid structure.

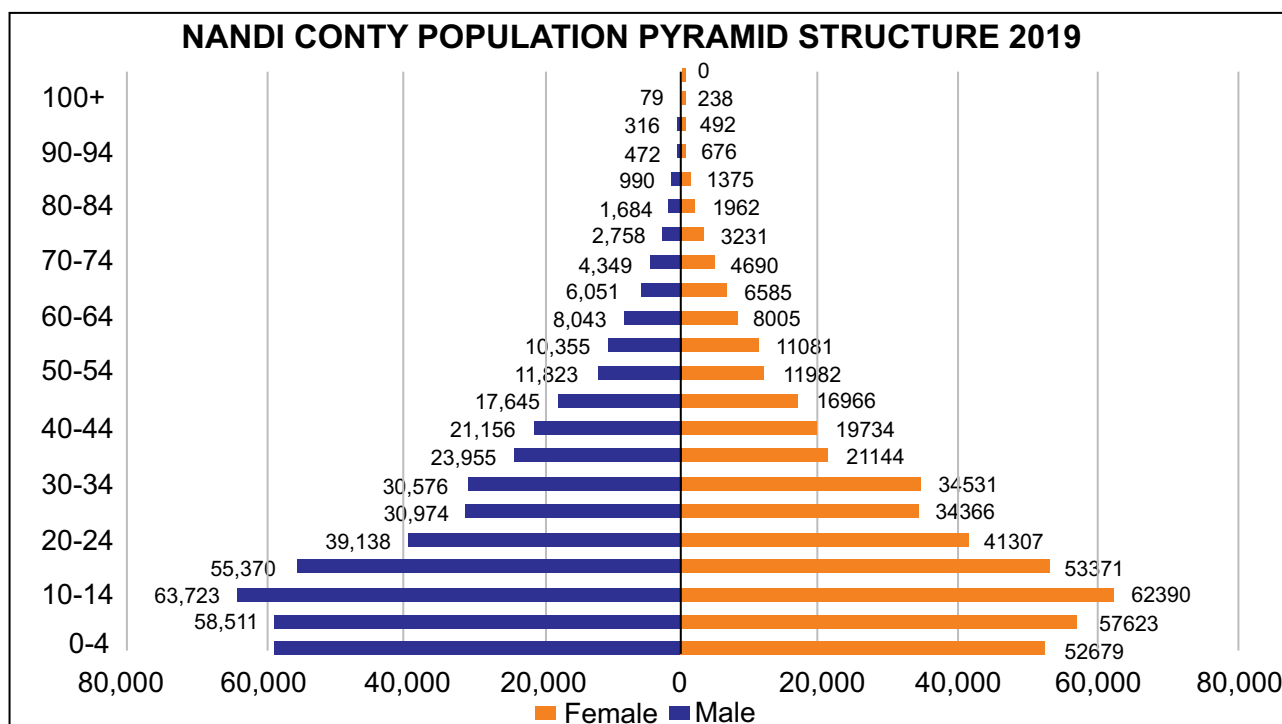


Fig. 1.3: Nandi County Population Pyramid

Table 1.5: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

Subcounty	Census (2019)			2022 (Projection)			Projection (2025)			Projection (2027)		
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T
Emgwen	73,291	74,255	7	147,553	76,319	79,645	79,829	83,772	163,601	82,063	86,353	168,417
Chesumei	80,949	83,180	4	164,133	84,293	89,218	88,170	93,841	182,011	90,638	96,733	187,371
Mosop	82,512	83,656	3	166,171	85,921	89,729	89,872	94,378	184,251	92,388	97,286	189,674
Nandi Hills	59,899	59,271	3	119,173	62,374	63,574	65,242	66,868	132,110	67,069	68,928	135,997
Aldai	85,718	87,029	3	172,750	89,260	93,347	93,364	98,184	191,548	95,978	101,209	197,187
Tinderet	58,890	57,039	2	115,931	61,323	61,180	64,143	64,350	128,493	65,939	66,332	132,271
Nandi County	441,259	444,430	22	885,711	459,490	476,693	480,621	501,393	982,014	494,075	516,841	1,010,916

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) 2019, the population of Nandi County was 885,711 constituting 441,259 males, 444,430 females and 22 intersex persons in 2019. It was projected that the population would grow to 936,183 consisting of 459,490 males and 476,693 females. Aldai is the most populous constituency with a population of 182,606 consisting 89,260 males and 93,347 females followed by Mosop constituency with a total population of 175,650 by 2022. Tinderet is projected to have the least population of 122,503 persons 61,323 being males and 61,180 being females.

At the end of the plan period in 2027, the total population of Nandi is expected to have risen to 1,010,916 people from 885,711 in 2022.





Table 1.6: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)			Inter-sex			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	53,291	52,679	105,970	54,970	54,898	109,868	55,429	53,902	109,331	54,906	53,385	108,291	54,906	53,385	108,291
5-9	58,511	57,623	116,134	53,484	54,805	108,289	53,792	55,633	109,425	54,107	54,968	109,075	54,107	54,968	109,075
10-14	63,723	62,390	126,113	52,319	53,665	105,984	52,566	53,753	106,319	52,782	54,312	107,094	52,782	54,312	107,094
15-19	55,370	53,371	108,741	50,912	52,395	103,307	51,039	53,111	104,150	51,221	53,179	104,400	51,221	53,179	104,400
20-24	39,138	41,307	80,445	48,340	49,799	98,139	49,826	51,162	100,988	49,925	51,647	101,572	49,925	51,647	101,572
25-29	30,974	34,366	65,340	44,208	46,194	90,402	45,963	48,004	93,967	46,957	48,916	95,873	46,957	48,916	95,873
30-34	30,576	34,531	65,107	36,988	38,352	75,340	41,621	44,312	85,933	42,780	45,521	88,301	42,780	45,521	88,301
35-39	23,955	21,144	45,099	30,397	31,324	61,721	32,869	33,511	66,380	35,894	37,408	73,302	35,894	37,408	73,302
40-44	21,156	19,734	40,890	24,275	24,947	49,222	27,742	28,884	56,626	29,364	30,316	59,680	29,364	30,316	59,680
45-49	17,645	16,966	34,611	17,871	18,866	36,737	20,942	21,397	42,339	23,176	23,936	47,112	23,176	23,936	47,112
50-54	11,823	11,982	23,805	12,910	14,396	27,306	14,755	16,252	31,007	16,691	17,867	34,557	16,691	17,867	34,557
55-59	10,355	11,081	21,436	9,297	10,630	19,927	10,535	12,328	22,863	11,686	13,507	25,193	11,686	13,507	25,193
60-64	8,043	8,005	16,048	6,923	7,595	14,518	7,337	8,842	16,179	8,081	9,909	17,990	8,081	9,909	17,990
65-69	6,051	6,585	12,636	5,177	5,549	10,726	5,384	6,240	11,624	5,641	7,009	12,649	5,641	7,009	12,649
70-74	4,349	4,690	9,039	4,190	4,630	8,820	3,726	4,615	8,341	3,868	5,036	8,904	3,868	5,036	8,904
75-79	2,758	3,231	5,989	3,001	3,540	6,541	2,973	4,057	7,030	2,806	4,049	6,855	2,806	4,049	6,855
80 +	3,541	4,743	8,284	4,228	5,108	9,336	4,123	5,390	9,513	4,192	5,876	10,068	4,192	5,876	10,068
All Ages	441,259	444,428	885,687	459,490	476,693	936,183	480,621	501,393	982,015	494,075	516,841	1,010,916	494,075	516,841	1,010,916

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

Table 1.6 shows population projections for the years 2022, 2025 and 2027 based on age cohorts. The total population of Nandi is projected to grow by 4.9% and 2.9% in 2025 and 2027 respectively.

The most populous age cohort is the dependent age of less than 15 years which accounts for 34.6% of the total projected population in 2022 and is expected to drop slightly to 32.1% by end of 2027. Population above 65 years' accounts for 3.78% and 3.81% of the projected population in 2022 and 2027 respectively. The workforce (19-54 years) is projected to increase from 576,619 in 2022, 620,432 in 2025 and 647,981 in 2027. The projected increase is, however, relatively low in the year 2027 compared to that of 2025. Population projections are useful tools for programme planning and policy dialogue. There is need for the County to make deliberate efforts to take care of this special cohorts in the sector of health, employment, education and social protection.

Table 1.7: Population Projections by Urban Areas

Urban Area	Census (2019)					2022 (Projection)					Projection (2025)					Projection (2027)				
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T
Kapsabet	21,000	20,995	2	41,997	22,199	22,194	2	44,395	23,466	23,461	3	46,930	24,806	24,800	3	49,609	24,806	24,800	3	49,609
Nandi Hills	3,982	4,050	-	8,032	4,209	4,281	-	8,490	4,449	4,525	-	8,974	4,703	4,783	-	9,486	4,703	4,783	-	9,486
Mosoriot	2,364	2,552	-	4,916	2,499	2,697	-	5,196	2,641	2,851	-	5,492	2,791	3,013	-	5,804	2,791	3,013	-	5,804
Baraton	996	1,047	-	2,043	1,052	1,106	-	2,158	1,112	1,169	-	2,281	1,175	1,235	-	2,410	1,175	1,235	-	2,410

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

Kapsabet town, the County's largest urban centre and the County's headquarters, has a population of 44,395 persons. Of this, 22,201 are male while 22,194 are female. Kapsabet population is projected to grow to 49,609 by the year 2027. Nandi Hills, Mosoriot and Baraton are highly growing urban centres in Nandi expected to grow to 8,974, 5,492 and 2,281 persons respectively (see Table 1.7).

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 1.8: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density
Chesumei	475	164,133	345	475	173,512	365.6	475	182,011	384	475	187,371	394.0
Nandi Central	363	147,553	406	363	155,965	429.8	363	163,601	451	363	168,417	464.1
Nandi East	398	119,173	299	398	125,948	316.8	398	132,110	332	398	135,997	342.0
Nandi North	606	166,171	274	606	175,650	289.7	606	184,251	304	606	189,674	312.8
Nandi South	457	172,750	377	457	182,606	399.2	457	191,548	419	457	197,187	431.1
Tindiret	557	115,931	208	557	122,503	219.9	557	128,493	231	557	132,271	237.4
Nandi County	2,855.8	885,711	310	2,855.8	936,183	327.0	2,855.8	982,014	343.86652	2,855.8	1,010,916	353.99

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

Population density in the County was 310 persons per square kilometre in 2019. It is projected that the County density will be 353 persons per square kilometre in the year 2027. Nandi Central is the most densely populated sub county with 429 persons per square kilometre in 2022 and is expected to grow to 464 in 2027. Tindiret Sub County is the least densely populated with 219 people per square kilometre in 2022. The population projection by ward is presented in Table 1.9.





Table 1.9: Population Projection by ward

WARD	2019 CENSUS			2022			2025			2027		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
KABISAGA	11,192	11,586	22,778	11830	12246	24076	12409	12846	25255	12774	13224	25998
CHEPTERWAI WARD	11229	11345	22,574	11869	11991	23860	12450	12579	25028	12816	12949	25765
KURGUNG SURUNGAI WARD	11105	11184	22,289	11738	11821	23559	12312	12400	24712	12675	12765	25440
KIPKAREN WARD	12,286	12,335	24,621	12986	13038	26024	13622	13676	27298	14023	14079	28101
KABIYET WARD	12,353	12,612	24,965	13057	13331	26388	13696	13983	27679	14099	14395	28494
NDALAT	11,390	11,551	22,941	12039	12209	24248	12628	12807	25435	13000	13184	26184
SANGALO KEBULONIK	12,844	12,932	25,776	13576	13669	27245	14241	14338	28579	14660	14760	29420
KABWARENG WARD	12,068	12,473	24,541	12756	13184	25939	13380	13829	27209	13774	14236	28010
KOBUJOI WARD	15,356	15,667	31,023	16231	16560	32791	17026	17370	34396	17527	17882	35408
TERIK WARD	11507	11731	23,238	12163	12399	24562	12758	13007	25765	13134	13389	26523
KEMELOI MARABA	20095	20536	40,631	21240	21706	42946	22280	22769	45049	22936	23439	46375
NDURIO KOYO	10223	10103	20,326	10806	10679	21484	11335	11201	22536	11668	11531	23199
KAPTUMO KABOI	16469	16519	32,988	17407	17460	34868	18260	18315	36575	18797	18854	37651
KAPSABET WARD	19,689	19,107	38,796	20811	20196	41007	21830	21185	43014	22472	21808	44280
KAPKANGANI WARD	12,855	13,665	26,520	13588	14444	28031	14253	15151	29404	14672	15597	30269
CHEPKUMIA WARD	11,509	11,991	23,500	12165	12674	24839	12760	13295	26055	13136	13686	26822
KILIBWONI WARD	29,230	29,483	58,713	30896	31163	62059	32408	32689	65097	33362	33651	67013
TINDIRET WARD	14,830	14,786	29,616	15675	15629	31304	16442	16394	32836	16926	16876	33803
SONGHOR SOBA WARD	23,998	23,288	47,286	25366	24615	49981	26607	25820	52427	27390	26580	53970
KAPSIMATWO WARD	10,659	10,140	20,799	11266	10718	21984	11818	11243	23060	12166	11573	23739
CHEMELIL CHEMASE WARD	9382	8805	18,187	9917	9307	19223	10402	9762	20164	10708	10050	20758
CHEMUNDU KAPNGE-TUNY WARD	18,250	18,708	36,958	19290	19774	39064	20234	20742	40976	20830	21353	42182
KIPTUIYA WARD	13,415	14,327	27,742	14179	15143	29323	14874	15885	30758	15311	16352	31664
KOSIRAI WARD	14,844	15,037	29,881	15690	15894	31584	16458	16672	33130	16942	17163	34105

WARD	2019 CENSUS				2022				2025				2027			
	M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T	
KAPTEL KAMOYWO	19,507	19,783	39,290		20619	20910	41529		21628	21934	43562		22265	22580	44844	
LELMOKWO/NGECHKEK WARD	14,933	15,325	30,258		15784	16198	31982		16557	16991	33548		17044	17491	34535	
OLLESSOS WARD	11,435	11,417	22,852		12087	12068	24154		12678	12658	25337		13051	13031	26082	
KAPCHORUA WARD	9,173	8,812	17,985		9696	9314	19010		10170	9770	19941		10470	10058	20527	
NANDI HILLS WARD	18,479	18,541	37,020		19532	19598	39130		20488	20557	41045		21091	21162	42253	
CHEPKUNYUK	20,812	20,501	41,313		21998	21669	43667		23075	22730	45805		23754	23399	47153	
TINDERET FOREST	21	20	41		22	21	43		23	22	45		24	23	47	
NANDI NORTH FOREST	113	111	224		119	117	237		125	123	248		129	127	256	
NANDI SOUTH FOREST	8	9	17		8	10	18		9	10	19		9	10	19	
Intersex			22				23				25				26	
TOTALS	441,259	444,430	885,711		466,403	469,756	936,183		489,237	492,753	982,014		503,635	507,255	1,010,916	

Table 1.10: Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
I<1 year	9,988	9,702	19,690	10215	10,598	20,813	10,685	11,147	21,831	10,984	11,490	22,474
<5 years	53,291	52,679	105,970	54,970	54,898	109,868	55,429	53,902	109,331	54,906	53,385	108,291
Pre-School (3-5)	33,491	33,021	66,512	34,506	35,798	70,304	36,093	37,653	73,746	37,103	38,813	75,916
Primary school (6-13 yrs)	98,522	96,941	195,463	101,405	105,202	206,607	106,068	110,653	216,721	109,038	114,062	223,100
Secondary School (14-19 yrs)	67,853	65,559	133,412	69,213	71,805	141,018	72,396	75,525	147,921	74,423	77,852	152,275
Youth (15 – 29 Years)	125,482	129,044	254,526	143,460	148,388	291,848	146,828	152,277	299,105	148,103	153,742	301,845
Women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs)		221,419			261,877			280,381			290,923	
Economically Active Population (15-64)	249,035	252,487	501,522	282,121	294,498	576,619	302,629	317,803	620,432	315,775	332,206	647,981
Aged (65+)	16,699	19,251	35,950	16,596	18,827	35,423	16,206	20,302	36,508	16,507	21,970	38,477

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)



Population Under Five

The under five years population projection shows a fluctuating growth with a population of 105,970 in 2019, 109,331 in 2025 and 108,291 in 2027 representing 11.96% of the entire population. The trend could be attributed to the declining fertility rate (Table 1.10).

Age Group 15-29 (Youth)

This group consists of 291,848 persons of the total population in the County in 2022 and is expected to reach 301,845 persons by 2027. This group requires a lot of skills through training to enable them to participate in the labour market. This calls for proper planning of vocational training centres and colleges to impart the necessary skills to this population (Table 1.10).

Labour Force 15-64

This special age group population represents 61.6 per cent of the total population in 2022 and is projected to increase by 2.5 per cent by the year 2027 accounting for 64.1 per cent of the total population. The key to a successful labour force in Nandi County is to focus on economic policies, interventions in Agriculture sectors, encourage small and medium enterprises and create more job opportunities to curb unemployment (Table 1.10).

Women of Reproductive Age (15-49) Years

This age cohort constitutes of 25% of the total population in the County with a population of 221,419 as at 2019 census and is projected to be 261,877 by 2022. In 2027 the projected population is expected to be 280,381 which is 6.6% increase from 2022. There is need to plan for more health facilities and equip the existing facilities to meet the needs of this group. There is also a need for increased advocacy on sexual and reproductive health (Table 1.10).

Age 65+

This is a dependent group of the population and it accounts for 4.06 % of the population and was 35,948 in 2019 and projected to decrease to 35,423 in 2022 and subsequently rise to 36,509 and 38,477 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The increase in projection has an impact on the county resources saving & investment. There is need to have a social protection plan for the elderly population (Table 1.10).

Table 1.11 shows the distribution of the various natures of disabilities in the County by sex.

Table 1.11: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

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

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

1.6 Demographic Dividend Potential

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

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

Table 1.12 shows the key demographic indicators for Nandi County. In 2023 the population is projected to be 951,460 people up from 885,711 people in 2019. This figure is projected to reach 966,737 and 982,014 people in 2024 and 2025 respectively, assuming that the county fertility rate will continue declining over the years to reach 2.9 children per woman of child bearing age by the year 2027. By mid of the CIDP III period, the fertility is expected to decline to three from an average of 3.2 in 2019, before declining further to 2.9 in 2027. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 39.31% in 2019 to about 34.1% in 2023 and 33.1% in 2025, and to about 32.1% in 2027. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages of 15-64 years from 56.62% in 2019 to 62.14% in 2023, 62.67% in 2024, 63.18% in 2025 and 64.1% in 2027. The proportion of older persons above 64 years will change by 4.06 % in 2019, 3.76% in 2023, 3.72% in 2025, 3.76 % in 2026 and 3.81% in 2027.

Table 1.12: Demographic Dividend Potential

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

Source: KNBS, (KPHC 2019)

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

Health

- Increase investments in the health sector targeting reproductive health services including family planning services to increase and access of these services
- Intensify programmes to address myths and misconceptions on certain methods of family planning



- (iii) Create and strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the provision of accessible and affordable health services
- (iv) Intensify campaigns (public awareness) to encourage couples to adopt small family norms to reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Education

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

Economy

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

Governance

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

1.7 Poverty Analysis

According to the Kenya Poverty Report, 2021, the overall poverty headcount rate in Nandi was 35.7% compared to the national poverty rate of 38.6% implying that 325,000 individuals in the County lived in overall poverty.

Moreover, the County food poverty headcount rate for individuals in 2021 was 31.3 per cent as compared to the National rate of 30.5 per cent, implying that 285,000 individuals did not meet the food poverty line threshold.

At the same time, the hardcore poverty headcount rate for individuals in the County was 13.1 per cent as compared to the National rate of 5.8 per cent in 2021, implying that 119,000 individuals lived in conditions of abject poverty and were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket, even if they allocated all their expenditure on food alone.

When disaggregated by age groups, the County poverty headcount rates for individuals aged 0-17 years was 37.2 per cent as compared to the national rate of 40.3 per cent. From 36 years, the county poverty headcount rate increased with age, with individuals aged 70 years and above having the highest poverty headcount ratio of 54.8 per cent.

Among children aged 0-17, 35.2 per cent were poor. Prevalence of poverty for children aged 0-5 years was estimated at 28.1 per cent which increased to 37.0 percent for primary school age children (6–13-year-olds) then to 41.2 per cent for children aged 14-17 years. Nationally, children in households in urban areas had lower poverty headcount rates than those in the rural areas except for age group 14-17 years.

CHAPTER

2

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD





2.0 Overview

This chapter presents a review on implementation of CIDP II (2018-2022). It presents an analysis of County performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the Plan over the period 2018-2022 across the various sectors/departments.

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

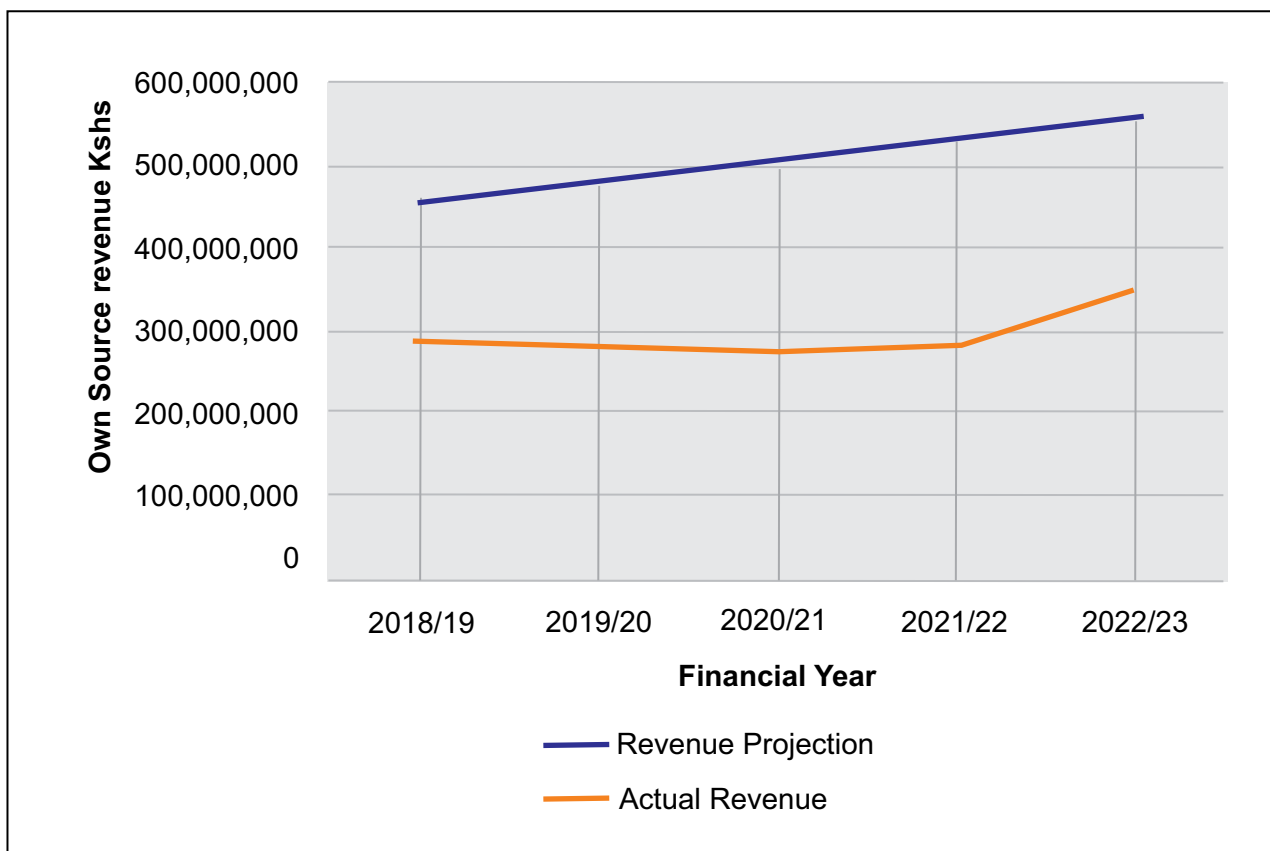
This section presents annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review. The information is as presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. million)					Actual Revenue (Ksh.)				
	F/Y 2018-2019	F/Y 2019-2020	F/Y 2020-2021	F/Y 2021-2022	F/Y 2022-2023	F/Y 2018-2019	F/Y 2019-2020	F/Y 2020-2021	F/Y 2021-2022	F/Y 2022-2023
a) Equitable Share	5,369	5,637	5,919	6,215	6,526	6,486,007,945	4,888,848,900	5,808,851,100	6,990,869,041	6,990,869,041
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	197	203	206	0	0	177,409,091	328,626,656	206,371,773		
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners}	605	935	605	598	554	360,532,666	541,960,088	646,420,129	245,129,184	396,386,680
d) Own Source Revenue	459	482	506	531	558	286,235,013	283,187,354	274,361,101	287,403,322	349,940,923
e) Other Sources (Unspent fund)	1,533	1,604	1,014	989	595	442,420,503	630,218,098	206,329,914	656,059,666	586,681,809
Total	8,163	8,861	8,250	8,333	8,233	7,752,605,218	6,672,841,096	7,142,334,017	8,179,461,213	8,323,878,453

Source: County Treasury

As indicated in Table 2.1, the actual equitable share in the second and third years was slightly below the projections but in the first, fourth and fifth years the targets were surpassed. Notably, the own source revenue projections were not met despite the own source revenue showing a growth trend as shown in Figure 2.1.



Source: County Treasury

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



2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

Table 2.2 presents County expenditure analysis. It shows an analysis of budget allocation and actual expenditure by sector.

Table 2.2: County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation						Total Actual Expenditure				Variance	Absorption rate (%)
	F/Y 2018-2019	F/Y 2019-2020	F/Y 2020-2021	F/Y 2021-2022	F/Y 2022-2023		F/Y 2018-2019	F/Y 2019-2020	F/Y 2020-2021	F/Y 2021-2022	F/Y 2022-2023	
Executive	512,330,239	608,183,235	362,983,927	739,732,130	558,026,460		414,267,864	430,516,537	355,668,195	547,890,939	523,836,116	81.70
Finance	1,104,035,576	483,062,829	417,381,387	565,178,378	630,613,151		940,507,125	483,062,829	408,461,969	545,988,411	614,620,620	93.51
Administration	473,196,137	976,092,012	665,818,298	277,797,421	212,169,928		471,196,137	614,504,140	512,511,987	275,894,792	181,906,967	78.92
Health	2,181,664,466	2,947,698,758	2,770,628,538	3,296,124,147	3,333,841,796		2,104,336,418	2,064,962,498	2,770,628,538	3,195,096,664	3,304,124,046	92.49
Agriculture	753,408,947	1,052,055,183	808,779,187	968,178,691	801,450,880		593,797,944	594,282,295	777,372,679	521,910,340	626,352,501	71.03
Tourism	113,437,880	74,608,489	65,472,072	88,143,940	71,688,653		110,771,278	27,473,066	65,012,706	45,957,963	61,941,365	75.28
Sports	181,884,332	127,567,206	160,327,113	253,557,305	206,712,054		159,526,731	41,662,672	47,127,894	131,570,496	135,948,420	55.46
Education	611,658,423	522,383,453	409,962,994	577,911,197	661,066,618		611,658,423	520,097,687	341,095,369	509,338,860	611,702,303	93.21
Lands	479,928,195	369,841,382	491,626,023	482,417,286	551,260,826		236,939,124	114,725,595	377,629,502	273,950,134	530,460,826	64.58
Roads	917,243,214	548,471,843	529,087,571	790,424,834	497,551,682		983,543,917	520,187,621	523,566,728	433,674,074	497,436,353	90.12
Trade	170,101,779	135,678,075	143,345,517	109,210,014	147,691,729		124,938,253	135,678,075	140,231,456	100,924,513	89,863,961	83.80
Public Service	33,287,204	24,799,559	26,344,189	42,421,494	59,055,154		28,100,677	12,786,038	25,007,602	37,367,960	34,673,430	74.20
C.A	894,678,919	850,010,252	749,760,252	774,452,972	769,452,972		726,570,909	674,665,357	662,476,444	696,003,318	755,456,802	87.04
	8,426,855,311	8,720,452,276	7,601,517,068	8,965,549,809	8,500,581,903		7,506,154,800	6,234,604,409	7,006,791,069	7,315,568,464	7,968,323,709	85.35

Source: County Treasury

Table 2.2 shows that the average absorption rate excluding the last financial year was 83.24 per cent occasioned by unrealised own source revenue which affected implementation of projects. The highest absorption rate was recorded in the Education sector followed by health, finance and economic planning sectors. The lowest absorption rates were recorded in sports and environment sectors.

2.3 Sector Programmes Performance Review

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

The second-generation Nandi CIDP (2018-2022) was implemented by the following County sectors/departments: Finance and Economic Planning; Administration, Public Service and e-Government; Health and Sanitation; Agriculture and Co-operative Development. Others include, Tourism Culture and Social welfare; Sports Youth Affairs and Arts; Education and Vocational Training; Lands Environment and Natural Resources; Transport and Infrastructure; Trade, Investments and Industrialisation and the County Assembly.

2.3.1 Finance and Economic Planning

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

To strengthen planning services, the sector established and operationalised the County Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation(M&E) units, developed a County data desk platform, prepared CIDP II indicator Handbook and a County M&E policy. Further, the sector prepared and publicised statutory documents and reports such as the Annual Development Plans (ADPs), the End Term review Report for the CIDP 2018-2022, County Annual Progress Reports (CAPR) and M&E Reports.

2.3.2 Administration, Public Service and E-Government Sector

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



Kapsabet Town Tarmacking

To improve urban areas, the sector tarmacked 5.3 km of roads, installed 11 street light points and seven high masts, extended the sewer line by 0.67km, constructed one Jua kali market shade and fabricated 40 market stalls. In addition, the sector prepared the Kapsabet Municipality charter, submitted the Kapsabet Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDEP) and its Strategic Plan to the County Assembly for approval. Further, the sector improved resilience and capacity to prevent and mitigate disasters through establishment of a toll-free call centre, public sensitisation, mapping of disaster-prone areas for early warning as well as the creation of a disaster management unit with fire engines and emergency response equipment.

To enhance communication and provision of e-government services, the sector established a toll-free call centre, acquired more communication equipment, deployed information systems in the departments of Health and Sanitation, Finance and Economic Planning. Further the sector established an ICT center, a data centre and extended the fibre optic network to all County Government offices within the headquarters and the County referral hospital.

2.3.3 Health and Sanitation

During the review period, maternal mortality reduced from 510/100,000 births to 264/100,000 births against a target of 250/100,000 births in comparison to the national rate of 355/100,000. Neonatal mortality reduced from 32.7/1000 to 2.6/1000 against a target of 16/1000 in comparison to the national rate of 9.3/1000. Table 2.3 shows the distribution of health facilities in the County

Table 2.3: Distribution of Health Facilities in the County

Sub County	Hospitals				Health Centres				Dispensaries				Clin-ics	Grand Total
Sub County	GOK	FBO	Pri-vate	Sub Total	GOK	FBO	Pri-vate	Sub Total	GOK	FBO	Pri-vate	Sub Total		
Aldai	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	5	33	3	0	36	9	51
Chesumei	1	2	4	7	1	1	0	2	24	1	1	26	5	40
Emgwen	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	20	3	1	24	13	40
Mosop	2	0	0	2	2	4	0	6	24	1	0	25	3	36
Nandi Hills	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	12	1	22	35	11	50
Tindiret	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	20	2	1	23	2	29
Total	7	2	5	14	14	6	0	20	133	11	25	169	43	246

Source: County Department of Health and Sanitation

In terms of access, the average distance to a health facility reduced from the 10km to 6km while the proportion of mothers delivering in health facilities increased from 37.8% to 71%. Proportion of facilities offering skilled delivery services increased from 37.8% to 68% due to scaled up maternity services across the County. In addition, the Government continuously conducted outreach services and provided incentives to expectant mothers delivering in health facilities through Linda Mama medical cover and Mama packs.



ICU at KCRH

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



Chepterwai Hospital Complex under construction

To improve access to preventive and promotive healthcare, the number of referral cases from primary care units increased from 764 to 3,824 while out of the County referral cases reduced from 300 to 200. This is attributed to recruitment and training of over 400 health care workers, establishment of theatres, special regular clinics, acquisition of 10 more ambulances, establishment of an ICU unit and oncology centre at KCRH with an operational oxygen plant and an isolation Centre at Nandi Hills Sub County hospital. In addition, the number of people screened for Tuberculosis rose from 6000 to 107,984 due to increased advocacy. Installation and implementation of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) at KCRH led to collection of approximately Ksh 85 million and efficient delivery of health services. Life expectancy of males/females has also improved from 59/63 to 60/70.4 compared to the national life expectancy of 60.6/66.5 and this is attributed to increased advocacy forums on nutrition and preventive health practices. To reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure by her residents, the County increased the number of households enrolled to National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) /Universal Health Care Cover from 5,000 to 22,000. This was achieved through a collaboration between NHIF, County and National Government.



Above: Metetei Sub County Maternity Wing in Songhor-Soba Ward Tindiret Sub County. Below: Kaboi Dispensary in Kaptumo-Kaboi Ward, Aldai Sub County.

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

At the same time, there are major ongoing projects that once completed will totally change the face of health care and referral services within the County. These projects include the ongoing construction of KCRH's Mother and Child Hospital complex, Kobujoi, Meteitei and Chepterwai hospital complexes.

2.3.4 Agriculture and Co-operative Development

During the review period, this sector realised increased crop production in a range of crops. Specifically, sugarcane production increased from 442,300 tonnes to 584,000 tonnes against a target of 489,200 tonnes, coffee production improved from 1,080 tonnes to 1,750 tonnes against a target of 1,826 tonnes while tea production increased from 275,300 tonnes to 277,200 tonnes against a target of 277,400 tonnes. This was attributed to increased land under cash crops, provision of inputs including 58,000 coffee seedlings, distribution of 200kg coffee seeds and eight coffee pulping machines to farmers and purchase of 8 farm tractors and assorted implements for enhanced Agricultural Mechanisation Services (AMS). Other notable innervations include the construction to completion of a coffee milling plant in Tinderet and adoption of good agricultural practices through farmer sensitisation programmes and extension services.

Milk Production in the County increased from 471,850 litres to 600,000 litres per day against a target of 500,000 litres per day. The sector completed the construction of 25 milk cooling plants across the County with an additional 16 milk cooling plants constructed by farmers' organisations leading to improved collection and bulking of milk. Further, the Nandi Co-operative Creameries processing plant in Kabiyeet, with a capacity of processing 100,000kg of milk per day, was at advanced stage of completion and equipping.

The distribution of one day old chicks to Self Interest Groups (SIG) increased chicken production for commercial services. To this end, the County Government constructed and equipped a chicken Slaughter house, with a capacity to process 500 birds per hour.

Additionally, avocado production increased from 1,387.5 tonnes to 4,263 tonnes against a target of 7,265.5 tonnes. The sector prioritised value addition along the Avocado value chain by establishing an aggregation centre in Lolduga.



Nandi County Creameries at Kabiyeet, Mosop Sub-County.

The prevalence of livestock disease decreased from 40% to 25% against a target of 15% as a result of procurement of 740,000 doses of assorted vaccines, vaccination of 343,000 livestock against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), 166,500 against black Quarter Anthrax and 230,000 against lumpy skins and other emerging cases. The sector rehabilitated 58 cattle dips and constructed eight new cattle dips. In addition, there was Improved livestock breed as it was attributed to a total of 77,000 successful inseminations that were achieved against a target of 40,000 through Artificial Insemination (AI) programmes.

Enhanced Co-operative development was realised through the promotion and revival of 68 co-operatives societies against a target of 50 cooperatives. A total of 275 active co-operative Societies complied to sector statutory regulations and subsequently qualified to access affordable credit

facilities. This was achieved as a result of improved co-operate governance, capacity building and co-operative sensitisation.

2.3.5 Tourism Culture and Social Welfare

During the review period, the number of tourist arrivals increased from 2,000 to 8,500 against a target of 12,000 while the amount of revenue generated from tourist sites increased from Ksh. 200,000 to Kshs.1,054,550. This was mainly due to an increase in sports tourism branding of Nandi County as a tourism destination, improvement of Chepkiit tourism site and automation of revenue systems. In addition, hotel bed occupancy increased from 300 to 547 following an increase in investment in the hospitality industry.

To enhance Culture and Natural Heritage Preservation, five cultural festivals were organized against a target of 12. Six out of the envisaged eight cultural exchange programmes with other counties involving music dance and exhibitions were undertaken. Jean Marrie Seroney Mausoleum within the Jean Marrie Leadership centre in Kolelach, Tinderet sub-county was constructed in honour of the late legend Jean Marrie Seroney. The annual Commemoration of Koitalel Samoei on 19th October provided a platform for other Nandi Heroes and Heroines to be celebrated and remembered.

A Nandi culture and heritage policy and the accompanying relevant bill which were instrumental in regulation of cultural activities and practices were developed to strengthen the policy and legal framework.

Further, to empower the vulnerable members of the society, 2,300 people living with disabilities were facilitated with various assistive devices, provided 247 groups with tools of trade (85 salon kits and 162 sewing machines). They were also provided with food stuff and kitchen garden pack (assorted seeds and fertilizers). In addition, the sector constructed an empowerment centre in Chemundu for People Living with Disabilities.



Empowerment Centre for PLWDs at Chemundu, Chesumei Sub-County



Distribution of Mobility cars at Kapsabet County Referral Hospital.

2.3.6 Sports, Youth Affairs and Arts

During the period under review, the sector nurtured talents through organising sports competitions, issuing sports equipment, training of coaches/referees and developing training camps and stadia. The Eliud Kipchoge Modern Athletic Training Camp was constructed to 90% completion level and equipping is in progress. In addition, the Kipchoge Annex and Kaptumo Sports Ground were 90% complete and operational.

In a collaboration with key stakeholders, the sector hosted a number of major national events including Kenya Volleyball Leagues and Tournaments, Kenya Youth Inter-County Sports, the Koitalel Samoei Half Marathon, Ndalat Gaa Cross Country, Tinderet Mountain Run, among others. This led to an increase in the number of athletes participating at national level from 50 to 1,005, while those participating in international events increased from 50 to 120 athletes.

To enhance sports trainings and competitions, the sector acquired and distributed 2,500 Sports Equipment that included 400 volley balls, 452 volley ball nets, 1,500 footballs, 48 sets of uniforms and 100 whistles. Further, eight community fields and two sports grounds were completed and operationalised during the period. Additionally, the number of talents scouted and assisted during competitions increased from 32 to 90.

To promote participation of youth in development and empowerment, the sector recruited 723 service

men to Nandi County Youth Service (NCYS) who benefited with casual employment opportunities and trainings to enhance life skills. In addition, Welding Machines as tools of trade were issued to 100 youth groups across the County.



Eliud Kipchoge Modern Athletics Training Camp in Kapsabet



Nandi County Youth Service

2.3.7 Education and Vocational Training Sector

During the review period, the gross enrolment rate in Early Childhood Education across the County improved from 60% to 85% against a target of 80%. Towards this, the sector constructed 240 ECDE classrooms of which 206 were operationalised. In partnership with the Kenya Literature Bureau, teaching and learning materials were supplied to a number of ECDE Centres. At the same time, the County Government of Nandi recruited 450 ECD caregivers resulting to a caregiver pupil ratio of 1:30 against a target of 1:25. At the same time, the pre-primary to primary transition rate improved from a 57 % to 95% against a target of 100% as a result of the enforcement of the 100% transition education policy and free primary education in the Country.



Kipshorori ECDE centre in Chemundu/Kapng'etuny Ward

Enrollment to Vocational Training Centres improved from 35% to 59%. This was attributed to completion of 11 new classrooms in existing Vocational Training Centres and recruitment of 17 Vocational Training Instructors. Student capitation funds to needy students increased from a KShs.26M to KShs.84M.

The total amount of bursary disbursed was worth Ksh300 million with the number of students on bursary increasing from 6,434 to 13,108 during the period.

2.3.8 Land Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Sector

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



Commissioning of a borehole at Koyo Secondary School in Koyo-Ndurio ward



Drilling of a borehole at Tamo Primary in Sitet, Songhor-Soba ward

The forest cover improved from 21% to 26.2 % against a target of 45% with more than three million trees being planted. Further, the number of wetlands mapped and digitised increased from 10 to 14. The proportion of survey services offered increased from 20% to 40% resulting to an increased number of title and parcel issued from 300 to 6,000.

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

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

2.3.9 Transport and Infrastructure

This sector strived to improve the road network across the County by increasing the number of graded, gravelled and tarmacked roads, while at the same time opening up new roads and connecting villages.

To facilitate these works, the sector acquired 29 road works equipment, including tipping lorries, backhoe loaders, drum rollers, excavators and a low bed truck/lorry loader. The sector also established a fuel pump station with two storage capacity of 60,000 litres which ensured prudent consumption of fuel.

By so doing, the sector increased tarmacked roads from 2.9 km to 4.4 km against a target of 6 km. Additionally, graded roads increased from 1,500 km to 4,500 km against a target of 2,500 km while gravelled roads increased from 1,214 km to 2,414 km against a target of 1,920 km.

To enhance rural accessibility, 12 bridges and four footbridges, that is Ndalat, Eisero, Sokyot and Magoi were constructed, while 13 box culverts and 3,000 metres of pipe culverts were installed.

At the same time, the sector, designed and supervised 589 buildings located at various sites within the county.



Sokyot Footbridge in Kipkaren Ward

2.3.10 Trade Investment and Industrialisation

During the review period, the cumulative amount of revenue collected from business permits increased from KShs.29 million to KShs.152.6 million against a target of KShs.135 million, while a total of 20,893 trade permits were issued against a target of 24,000. This is attributed to automation of the revenue collection system, establishment and operationalization of 11 fresh-produce and open-air markets, installation of 70 modern market stalls and construction of nine market sanitation facilities.

The construction of the Nandi Textile and Apparel unit in Mosoriot was completed with ongoing equipping and external works. Further, the sector facilitated the establishment of 22 new industries, 10 cottage industries, constructed five Jua kali worksites and a business incubation centre in Kapsabet.

The County is a member of both the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) and North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB) with an aim of leveraging on economies of scale for business opportunity and wealth creation in the region. The platform provided a competitive and comparative advantage to the products and services for her citizenry.

Advanced technology in legal metrology led to the adoption of efficient and affordable digital weighing instruments and scales. A total of 2,500 weighing scales were verified and calibrated against a target of 2,300 exceeding the target by 9%.



The Nandi Textile and Apparel Unit at Mosoriot, Lelmokwo-Ngechek ward



Kobujoi Fresh Produce Market in Kobujoi ward

2.4 Overall Challenges, Emerging Issues and Lessons Learnt

2.4.1 Emerging Issues

The following are the emerging issues that affected the implementation of the plan:

- (i) The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected implementation of projects as resources were diverted to deal with the pandemic, while the related regulations/restrictions affected physical participation and movement;

- (ii) The presidential directive to prioritize payment of pending bills in budget execution affected the implementation of planned projects and programmes;
- (iii) Emergence of disruptive agriculture technologies; and
- (iv) Emerging strains of livestock diseases and other types of pests.

2.4.2 Challenges

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

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

2.4.3 Lessons Learnt

- (i) Good co-ordination among various stakeholders is a critical element for successful implementation of a sector projects.
- (ii) Appropriate legal and policy framework is key in smooth operationalisation of programmes including Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- (iii) Collaboration with the national government, development partners and other stakeholders in resource mobilisation is key to achieving meaningful development.
- (iv) Multi-sectoral approach is critical for successful implementation of policies, programmes and projects.
- (v) Strong cross - sectoral linkages facilitate comprehensive and sustainable development.

2.5 Natural Resource Assessment

Table 2.4 presents a summary of the major natural resources found within Nandi County.

Table 2.4: Natural Resource Assessment

Natural Resource	Dependent Sector	Status, Level of utilization; scenario for the future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing sustainable management strategies
Rivers (Mokong, Ainapngetuny, Kundos, Kimondi, Sirwa-Yala, Ainapsetan and Kipkaren)	Agriculture Fisheries Tourism Environment, water and natural resources	High sediment load leading to increased turbidity due to soil erosion. High degradation of water catchment areas Eutrophication due to excessive use of inorganic fertilisers Uncontrolled abstraction leading to decline in volumes	Ecotourism Hydro- electric power waste treatment facilities Adoption of modern irrigation systems. Improvement of water distribution networks.	High turbidity rates. Increased contamination. Limited financial resources	Protection of riparian Institute mechanisms to reduce soil erosion, e.g., river bank rehabilitation. Monitor water quality regularly. Catchment management and conservation
Forests (6 gazetted forests Kapchorua, Serenonik, South Nandi, Kimondi, North Nandi and Tinderet forests)	Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Agriculture, Lands, Housing, and Tourism	The county's all the six forests have been seriously encroached	Forests are water towers in the County. Mainly utilized for water sources and wood fuel. improve Tourism by marketing and infrastructural developments	Deforestation is a big challenge to sustainable use	Measures to protect the catchment areas including reforestation of degraded forest areas. Promotion of agro-forestry to increase tree cover.
Minerals-Gold Mining in Chemase, sand harvesting, murram and hardstone quarrying, carbonated water in Kiplolok and Keben springs	Mining Industry Infrastructure	Unsustainable gold mining in Chemase and Kapsaos Rampant sand and hardstone quarrying	Industrialisation docket headed by a chief officer under the Trade and Industrialization department Mechanisation of hardstone quarrying and crushing	Insufficient data on quantities and qualities of gold minerals Uncontrolled sand harvesting Inexistence of enabling policy	Undertake feasibility study on the available minerals Develop enabling policy and legal framework on harnessing the Available minerals

Natural Resource	Dependent Sector	Status, Level of utilization; scenario for the future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing sustainable management strategies
Swamps Kingwal, Kibirong, Mutwot, Chepkunyuk, Kamatargui, Birei and Kapkong'ony	Eco-tourism Environment Fisheries Agriculture	Encroachment for settlements, overgrazing and extensive farming activities. Illegal logging and Charcoal burning Unsustainable harvesting of aquatic plants and reeds Brick making and sand harvesting Extensive planting of eucalyptus	Wetland mapping and demarcation Repossession of encroached swamps Adoption of bamboo as an alternative to eucalyptus. Impending Gazettement of the swamps as water towers	High rates of degradation Land use conflicts with neighbouring communities Weak legal and policy framework Strengthen community forest associations (CFA) Slow implementation of existing policies and legal frameworks due to inadequate resource allocation	Undertake community sensitisation and awareness Formulate enabling policy and legal framework Impose total ban to wetland cultivation and grazing Gazette the swamps as water towers to attract investment Increased community involvement in managements of forests Intiate extensive resource mobilisation

2.6 Development Issues

Table 2.5 presents key sector development issues and their causes as identified in the performance review and stakeholder participation.

Table 2.5: Sector Development Issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Agriculture and Co-operative Development	Low agricultural crop production/ productivity	Inadequate extension services Inadequate access to quality farm inputs Traditional farming practices/Subsistence farming Climate change impacts High prevalence of crops, pests and diseases Inadequate market access	Inadequate Capital Population pressure Inadequate extension personnel Unstructured market. Land fragmentation	Climate smart agriculture technologies Availability of fertilizer Subsidy programme. Favourable climate Existing arable land Membership to LREB, NOREB

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Low livestock production	<p>Inadequate access to livestock feeds</p> <p>Poor quality livestock breeds</p> <p>Livestock pests and diseases</p> <p>Inadequate value addition infrastructure and marketing</p> <p>Inadequate extension services</p>	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Inadequate technical capacity</p> <p>Low adoption of breeding technologies</p>	<p>Climate smart livestock farming technologies</p> <p>Scaling up of Breeding stock and Multiplication Centres.</p> <p>Subsidised breeding services (AI).</p>
	Low fish production	<p>Inadequate access to quality inputs</p> <p>Inadequate fish marketing infrastructure</p>	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Inadequate technical capacity</p>	<p>Availability of resources (water and land)</p> <p>Increasing demand for fish and fish products</p>
	Co-operative management and governance	<p>Weak Co-operatives governance</p> <p>Inadequate co-operative extension services</p> <p>Inadequate access to affordable financing/credit</p>	<p>Cooperative functions not fully devolved</p> <p>Insufficient management capacity</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Implementation of the existing policies and legal frameworks has been slow due to inadequate allocation of both financial and technical human resources</p>	<p>Existence of co-operative institutions for training</p> <p>Established cooperative development fund</p> <p>Availability of agricultural produce</p> <p>Initiate extensive resource mobilization</p>
Education and Vocational Training	Inadequate access to quality ECDE	<p>Inadequate infrastructure in ECDE</p> <p>Inadequate human resource capacity</p> <p>Inadequate capacity building of ECDE personnel.</p> <p>Inadequate teaching and learning resources</p> <p>Low monitoring and supervision in the department.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding.</p> <p>Inadequate caregivers.</p> <p>High cost of living</p>	<p>Existing ECD infrastructure.</p> <p>Qualified potential caregivers.</p> <p>Political goodwill and parents' support</p> <p>Good working relation between the National and County government in implementation of education programs</p>

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Inadequate access to quality vocational training	inadequate VTC infrastructure Inadequate instructors (High trainer trainee ratio)	Inadequate funding Inadequate technical capacity	Existing VTC infrastructure. Qualified and well-trained potential instructors
Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture and Heritage	Inadequate sports development	Inadequate sports infrastructure Inadequate human resource for sports Weak frameworks for talent development	Inadequate financial resources Inadequate technical capacity	Existing sports gymnasium Available pool of youth with potential for sports
	Inadequate access to empowerment opportunities for the youth	Inadequate skills Inadequate access to affordable credit	Inadequate financial and human resources Drugs and substance abuse	Existence of NCYS programme
	Inadequate preservation of culture and heritage	Inadequate infrastructure for preservation of culture Low appreciation of value of culture and heritage Inadequate capacity to harness the potential of cultural heritage	Inadequate funding Encroachment of public land, cultural sites and spaces Inadequate technical personnel Inadequate policy framework	Existing cultural sites Rich Nandi history, Cultural practitioners and artefacts Good will from cultural stakeholders i.e., higher learning institutions, UNESCO, scholars
	Inadequate access to social protection	Inadequate requisite infrastructure Inadequate access to social services	socio-cultural beliefs Inadequate policy framework	Affirmative action and AGPO Partnerships with non-governmental organisation
Health and Sanitation	Inadequate access to Curative and rehabilitative health services	Inadequate rehabilitative health services Inadequate specialised health services Weak emergency and referral services	Limited financial resources Delay in Gazettement of FIF bill	Public Private Partnership Health insurance Liaison with equipment dealers/ manufacturers for placements. Facility Improvement Fund (FIF)

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Inadequate access to preventive and promotive health care	Low immunisation coverage Low uptake of RMNCAH services Inadequate nutrition services Inadequate health and sanitation services Insufficient mental health care services Weak community health services Weak school health programmes High prevalence of vector borne diseases Inadequate screening services (cancer, TB, Diabetes, HIV)	Inadequate health financing Inadequate appropriate legislation for community health services	Health insurance Collaboration with sector stakeholders Existence of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)
	Inadequate Health support and administrative services	Low universal health coverage Inadequate Human resource capacity Inadequate health infrastructure Weak health governance Inadequate health products and essential supplies	Inadequate funding	MOU with MTRH and on job training
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change	Inadequate access to portable water Coverage.	Inadequate water supply schemes infrastructure Inadequate water reservoirs. Weak water governance Weak regulatory framework	Inadequate funding. Inadequate technical capacity Transboundary water resource conflicts Invasive tree species on water catchment areas	Existence of clean water sources Favourable terrain for water reticulation by gravity. Last mile connectivity. Support from National Government. Partners

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Environmental Degradation	<p>Forest degradation</p> <p>Encroachment on fragile ecosystems.</p> <p>Deforestation.</p> <p>Degazettement of forest land for human settlement.</p> <p>Weak regulatory framework</p>	<p>Inadequate community and technical capacity</p> <p>Demand for arable land</p> <p>Dependency on national Government on forest patrols or surveillance</p>	<p>Existence of partners protect and conserve existing forest.</p> <p>Environmental Management and Conservation Act 1999 (EMCA) and Wetland, Management and conservation Act. 2021.</p> <p>National Policy on 10% forest club</p> <p>Institutional environmental clubs.</p>
	Insecure land tenure.	<p>Succession issues.</p> <p>Court cases / Land disputes.</p> <p>Irregular allocation of land.</p> <p>No approved development plans.</p> <p>Intergovernmental conflicts on ownership of land.</p> <p>Historical Land injustices.</p>	<p>Court orders.</p> <p>Squatter problem.</p> <p>Absentee landlords</p> <p>Long land leases.</p> <p>Unclear property boundaries.</p> <p>Limited capacity.</p> <p>Multiple allocation of land</p>	<p>Existing institutional structure; Directorate of Survey and Mapping; Directorate of Physical Planning; Land Registry; National Land Commission County Co-ordinating Office</p> <p>Existence of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR) and Land and Environment Court in the County.</p> <p>Land Act, 2012.</p> <p>Availability of lands records.</p>
	Uncontrolled Development.	<p>Sub- Division of land into smaller fragments.</p> <p>Informal settlements.</p> <p>Urban sprawl.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding.</p> <p>Inadequate policy framework</p> <p>Limited technical capacity</p> <p>Lack of framework for spatial development</p>	<p>Physical and Land Use Planning Act (PLUPA) 2019.</p> <p>Functional Geospatial Information System Laboratory (GIS).</p> <p>National Policy on Land Use.</p> <p>Ardhi Sasa Platform</p>



Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Inadequate / Inefficient water service provision in Kapsabet, Nandi Hills and other towns	<p>Inadequate water production to meet the demand of water in Kapsabet town and its environs</p> <p>Old distribution networks characterized by frequent bursts and leakages</p> <p>Intermittent supply due to 100% reliance on electricity for pumping</p> <p>High non-revenue water at approx. 40%</p> <p>Frequent siltation of Kabutie intake weir</p> <p>Inefficient IT systems and lack of automaton</p> <p>Inadequate computer hardware, inefficient internet and networking</p> <p>Low water service coverage and connectivity</p> <p>Limitations from Administrative aspects</p> <p>Slow response to bursts due to inadequate Transport and mobility of staff & tools/equipment</p>	<p>Kapsabet treatment plant is operating at Optimum design capacity</p> <p>Inadequate funds for rehabilitation using quality pipes</p> <p>Lack of standby generator.</p> <p>No solar integration done</p> <p>Aged water meters (inaccurate and gets stuck often); inadequate zonal meters for monitoring of NRW;</p> <p>Rigorous farming activities upstream</p> <p>Finance, Procurement, HR Payroll and Customer care software not in place;</p> <p>Old computer hardware and printers; internet networking and GIS system not in place.</p> <p>Lack of booster storage tanks</p> <p>Old office buildings</p>	<p>Proposed Keben Gravity Water Project</p> <p>Existence of Development partners</p> <p>Proposals for funding to CGN, MoWS, WSTF etc.</p> <p>Options for expansion of the weir</p>
		<p>Inadequate security of company premises.</p> <p>Inefficient pumps at the treatment plant</p>	<p>Old motorbikes and vehicles</p> <p>Lack of permanent fence of the company headquarters</p>	

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Inadequate water treatment equipment and storage facilities Inadequate water tracking	Aged pumps; 24/7 running of pumps Unavailability of booster storage tanks Inadequate water bowsers for water tracking	
Waste water treatment	Frequent leakages of raw sewer, inadequate treatment; Absence of a laboratory for monitoring of treated effluent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old sewer lines - Limited coverage of the sewer system - Sludged waste water treatment ponds - Inadequate stabilization ponds - Aging waste handling equipment e.g. Lorries - Inadequate staff 	Inadequate financial resources to rehabilitate the old lines	<p>Presence of a new design for a new waste water system for Kapsabet</p> <p>Willing development partners to support sanitation programmes.</p>
Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development	Poor road network and connectivity	<p>Inadequate road maintenance</p> <p>Lack of road equipment and safety measures</p> <p>Lack of regulations and standards</p>	<p>Limited funding Bad weather/ Heavy rains Terrain issues</p> <p>Inadequate resources both technical and financial</p>	Partnering with sectoral stakeholders such as KRB, KenHA, KeRRA, KURRA, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
	Inadequate management of public buildings	Weak quality control (Non compliance to design standards and regulations)	Inadequate technical capacity	Modern design technology
Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development	Inadequate tourism development	<p>Inadequate marketing</p> <p>Unclear land demarcation and encroachment in tourism sites.</p> <p>Inadequate tourism infrastructure</p>	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Lack of awareness on potential of tourist and hospitality industry in the County</p> <p>Most tourism sites are in private land</p>	<p>Existing tourist sites and products</p> <p>Good will from stakeholders</p> <p>Automated revenue collection system</p> <p>Good weather condition for sports (sports tourism)</p> <p>Tourism policy and Act</p>



Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
		Noncompliance of industry standards. Low quality service in hospitality industry	Low uptake of technology in the tourism sector especially for hotel bookings	Strategic geographical location of the county (closeness to Eldoret and Kisumu airports and within the Western tourism circuit) Membership to LREB and NOREB
	Inadequate trade development	Inadequate market infrastructure. Lack of entrepreneurial skills Weak trading regulations and control mechanism High cost of financial credit and access Inadequate information and knowledge on business and investment opportunities Limited number of designated worksites for MSEs Unfair trade practices and Proliferation of Counterfeit goods Limited market access.	Lack of physical planning Inadequate resource allocation Lengthy processes of setting up a business Inadequate access to business and market information. Lack of collateral to secure borrowing. Poor road network for market accessibility.	Availability of agricultural produce for trade. Untapped Investment opportunities Growing urban centres. Growing regional market. E-commerce and digital economy. Partners
	Low industrial production	Weak cottage industry High establishment cost Low uptake of industrial technology Inadequate skills and innovation	Inadequate Policy and legal framework Inadequate and unreliable power supply Insufficient water supply for industrial use.	Availability of raw material for value addition Availability of human resource and land Proximity to major commercial hubs (Kisumu, Eldoret) Investment partners

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Finance and Economic Planning	Public Finance management	Lack of regular Capacity building to staff on regular amendments and gazette notices on procurement processes	Regular amendments and gazette notices on Public Procurement processes	
		Inadequate financial support to carry out sensitisation of special groups on the requirements for compliance	Lack of departmental risk management personnel Lack of automation for internal audit processes	
	Asset Management	Inadequate centralised storage spaces to cater for delivery of bulk goods	Late approval of appropriation bill and revenue sharing formula by the National Assembly and Senate	Automation of internal audit processes
		Weak Internal Control Systems to enhance Financial discipline	Late exchequer releases	Continuous capacity building
		Lack of automation of Internal Audit Services		Adherence to contract completion period
		Inadequate training of Risk Management and Audit Committees		
		Pending bills		
		Lack of a coordinated system in Asset Management		
		Absence of a legal framework for asset management	To prepare the	
		Manual management of fuel		
		Absence of a Fixed Asset Register	Lack of a structured way of updating the asset register	
		Valuation roll not conducted	Financial resources	
		Asset management Legal framework		



Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
	Low own source revenue	<p>Inadequate operationalisation of revenue collection and enforcement framework</p> <p>Intermittent down times in Revenue Collection and Management System</p> <p>Insufficient training of revenue staff/ collectors</p> <p>Unapproved valuation roll</p>	<p>Non-deployment of enforcement and compliance officers</p> <p>Technological issues– Network, Hardware and Software failures</p> <p>Inadequate resources to carry out comprehensive Public participation for all the stakeholders</p> <p>Ownership of assets which are yet to be fully transitioned to the County</p>	<p>Full operationalisation of revenue collection and enforcement framework</p> <p>Expansion of revenue streams</p> <p>Enactment of supporting revenue administration laws</p> <p>Procurement of a robust and stable Revenue Collection and Management System</p>
	Policy formulation, co-ordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation	<p>Inadequate technical and human capacity</p> <p>Inadequate participatory public policy making process that is transparent and accountable</p> <p>Weak linkages and feedback mechanisms</p> <p>Inadequate data for planning</p> <p>Weak monitoring and evaluation structures</p>	<p>Inadequate resources</p> <p>Inadequate training</p>	<p>Inexistence of statistical system in the County</p> <p>Draft ME policy</p> <p>Statistical Act</p> <p>CIMES guidelines</p> <p>National ME policy</p>
		<p>Limited mobility due to unavailability of departmental vehicle</p> <p>Inadequate access to M&E information to support evidence-based decision making</p> <p>Change of priorities in budget making process and emerging issues</p>		

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Administration, Public Service and ICT	Inadequate access to public service delivery	<p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure and information systems</p> <p>Low citizen engagement and participation</p> <p>Low level of disaster preparedness and management</p> <p>Inadequate emergency response machinery, tools and relief items</p> <p>Inadequate emergency response machinery, tools and relief items</p> <p>Inadequate Human resource management and development systems</p> <p>Inadequate access to justice by the residents</p> <p>Inadequate access to government services</p> <p>Inadequate sanitation and waste management measures</p>	<p>Vast area of coverage</p> <p>Inadequate funding, Policy, guidelines and contingency plans not in place</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Lack of disaster Early Warning system</p> <p>Inadequate awareness and civic education</p> <p>Inadequate ICT training facilities</p> <p>Low uptake of e-government services and level of ICT skills</p>	<p>Availability of other Internet Service providers</p> <p>Availability ICT trainers, Vocational training Centres</p> <p>Public participation and Civic Act</p> <p>Partnership with donors</p> <p>Draft policies at different stages of approval in place</p>
	Poor co-ordination and urban planning	<p>Urban sprawl</p> <p>Rural-urban area migration</p> <p>Inadequate security in urban centres and municipality</p> <p>Inadequate access to affordable housing</p>	<p>Under-developed road infrastructure</p> <p>Low connectivity to sewer lines</p> <p>Limited land space</p> <p>Lack of policies and plans</p> <p>No approved spatial plan</p>	<p>Existence of Development partners</p> <p>Development plans in place (Draft IDeP and Strategic plan)</p> <p>Approved Municipal Charter available</p> <p>Preparation of County spatial plan ongoing GIS lab in place</p>



Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)	Opportunities
Kapsabet Municipality	Poor co-ordination and planning in Kapsabet municipality	<p>Urban sprawl Rural-urban migration</p> <p>Inadequate security in Kapsabet municipality</p> <p>Uncontrolled development</p> <p>Inadequate ICT infrastructure and information systems</p> <p>Low level of disaster preparedness and management</p> <p>Inadequate access to Municipality services</p> <p>Inadequate sanitation and waste management measures</p> <p>Inadequate market spaces</p> <p>Inadequate sports infrastructure and untapped talents</p>	<p>Lack of a designated land for the dumpsite</p> <p>Lack of a designated land for the cemetery</p> <p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Relevant Policies, guidelines and contingency plans not in place</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Inadequate emergency response machinery, tools and relief items</p>	<p>Existence of Development partners</p> <p>Development plans in place (Draft IDeP and Strategic plan)</p> <p>Approved Municipal Charter available</p> <p>Existence of GIS lab</p> <p>Availability of other Internet Service providers</p>



**View of Nandi Cooperative Creameries
as you approach Kabiyeet township in
Mosop Sub County.**



**Ongoing completion works
at the new Governor's office in
Kapsabet town, Emgwen Sub-County.**



A view of Kapsabet town.

CHAPTER

3

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



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

3.1 Spatial Development Framework

The mapping of existing sector resources and assets has been done and strategies to solve the challenges facing them proposed. The existing County Spatial Structure has been developed.

3.1.1 Framework for Development of Resource Potential Growth Areas

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

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

Table 3.1: Nandi County Spatial Zones

Area (Urban Growth Centres)	Potential	Interventions
Zone A Kapsabet, Chepsonoi, Baraton, Mosoriot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County administrative hub Urbanisation Urban agriculture Processing; textile industry, Chebut tea factory and milk cooling plants Conservation; Iruru, Kimondi, Kaptobogen forests Education; ATC Kaimosi, MTC, Teacher training college, Universities Sporting; Stadium, Training camp Apiculture Hydro power generation (Tindinyo falls, Chepkiit falls)	Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable urban land use and growth Densification of built-up areas Land use policy Development of key physical and social infrastructure Balanced growth Environmental conservation Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure balanced development through land use planning Develop and rehabilitate key infrastructure in underserved locations Delineate urban limits Provide services to under-served populations Protect and conserve environment Land acquisition for development of infrastructure
Zone B Lessos, Nandi Hills, Himaki,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea Farming; multinational companies Dairy farming Tea processing 	Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced agricultural production and value addition Investment in social and physical infrastructure

Area (Urban Growth Centres)	Potential	Interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education; Koitalel Samoei University, Lessos Technical Training Institute • Culture and tourism- Koitalel Mosoriot scenery • Trade and commerce • Processing; Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC), Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO) sub station • Sporting; Golf club • Conservation • Sub county administrative hub 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental conservation • Intensive land use • Tourism promotion • Balanced growth <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide infrastructure to support value addition initiatives and human settlement • Control developments through proper land use planning • Develop small and medium urban Centres • Conserve water resources • Develop rural areas through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities • Conserve wildlife and forest resources • Promote tourism • Densify built-up areas • Land acquisition for development of infrastructure
<p>Zone C Kaiboi, Kabiyet, Kipkaren Salient, Ndalat, Kabiemit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy farming • Crop farming (maize, sugarcane, coffee) • Trade and commerce • Education; Kaiboi and Emsos technical institutes • Sub county administrative hub (Kabiyet) • Conservation; Teresia and North Nandi forests • Bauxite mining • Apiculture • Processing; Nandi County Creameries factory, Sangalo tea factory 	<p>Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced agricultural production and value addition • Investment in social and physical infrastructure • Environmental conservation • Intensive land use • Rural development • Small and medium urban Centres development • Land use planning to control developments <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop rural areas through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities • Control developments through proper land use planning • Develop Small and medium urban Centres • Conserve water resources • Conserve wildlife and forest resources • Land acquisition for development of infrastructure



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

Fig. 3.1 shows the spatial development zones in the County.

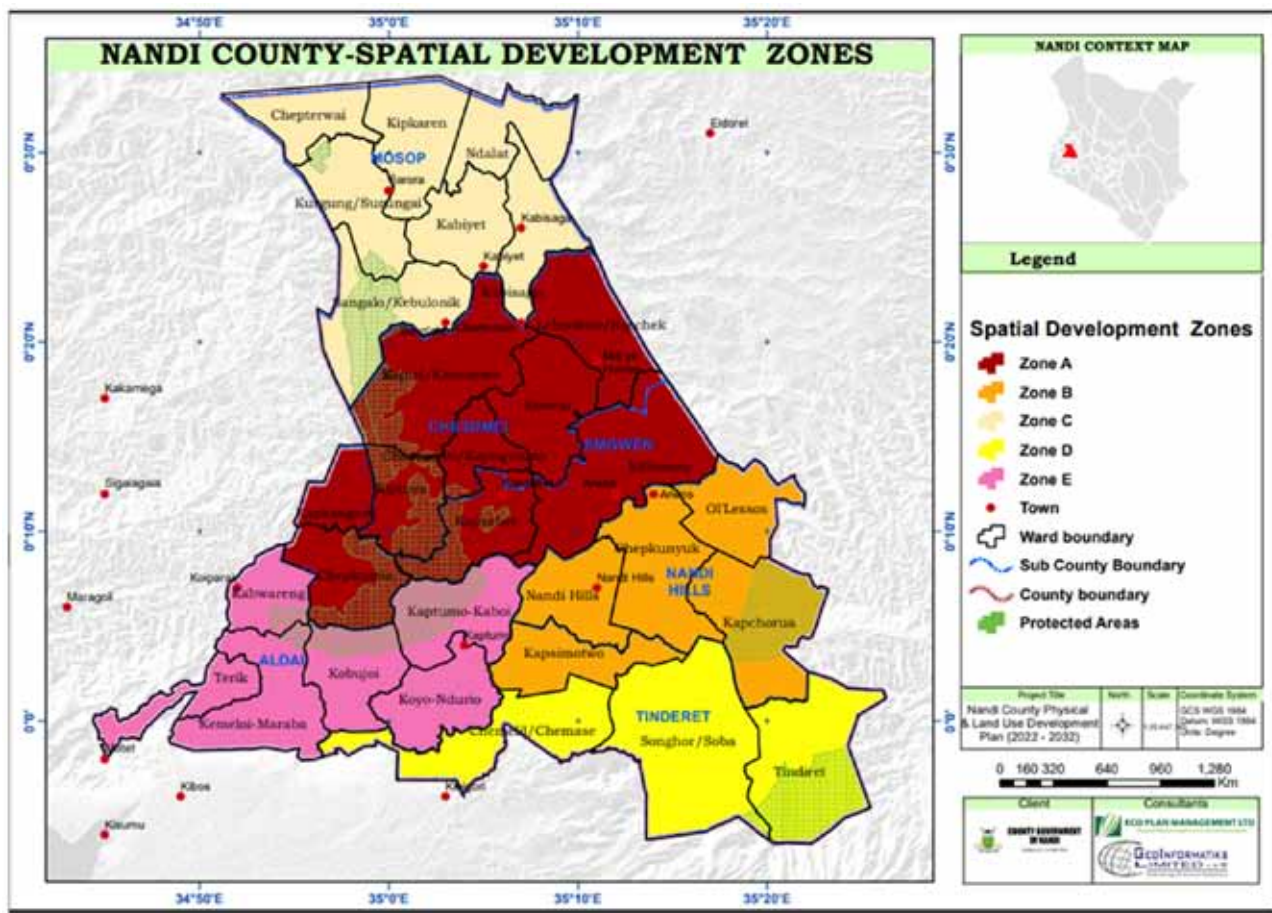


Figure 3.1: Nandi County Spatial Development Zones

3.1.2 Enhancing County Competitiveness

Nandi county stands unique in a number of ways which give her a development competitive edge.

(a) Strengths and Opportunities

Agricultural productivity: The County experience a rainfall ranging from 800mm-2,400mm (Figure 3.3) favourable for growth of variety of crops and rearing of livestock. Clay and loam soils are found in most parts of the County. These soils are rich for agricultural production (Figure 3.2). These factors favour the County in production of variety of crops and animal products.

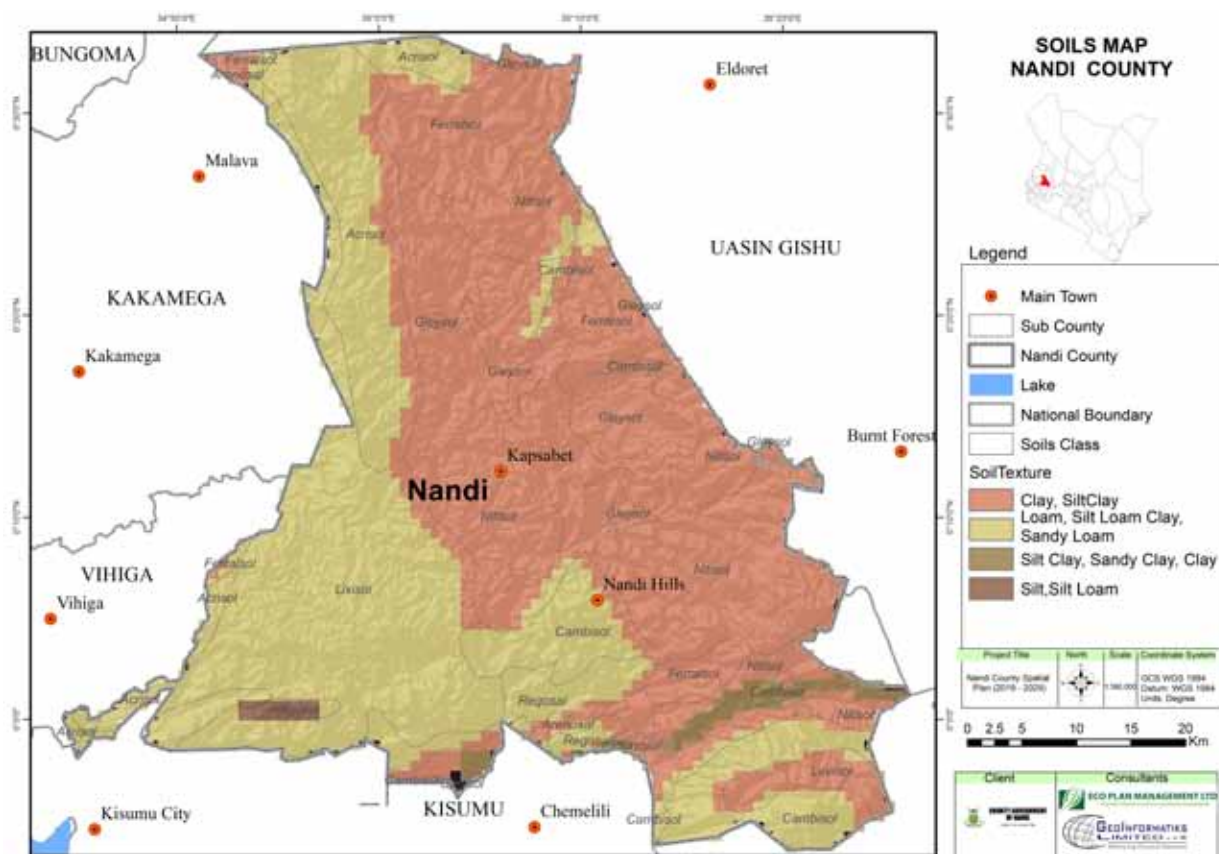


Fig. 3.2: Nandi County soil map

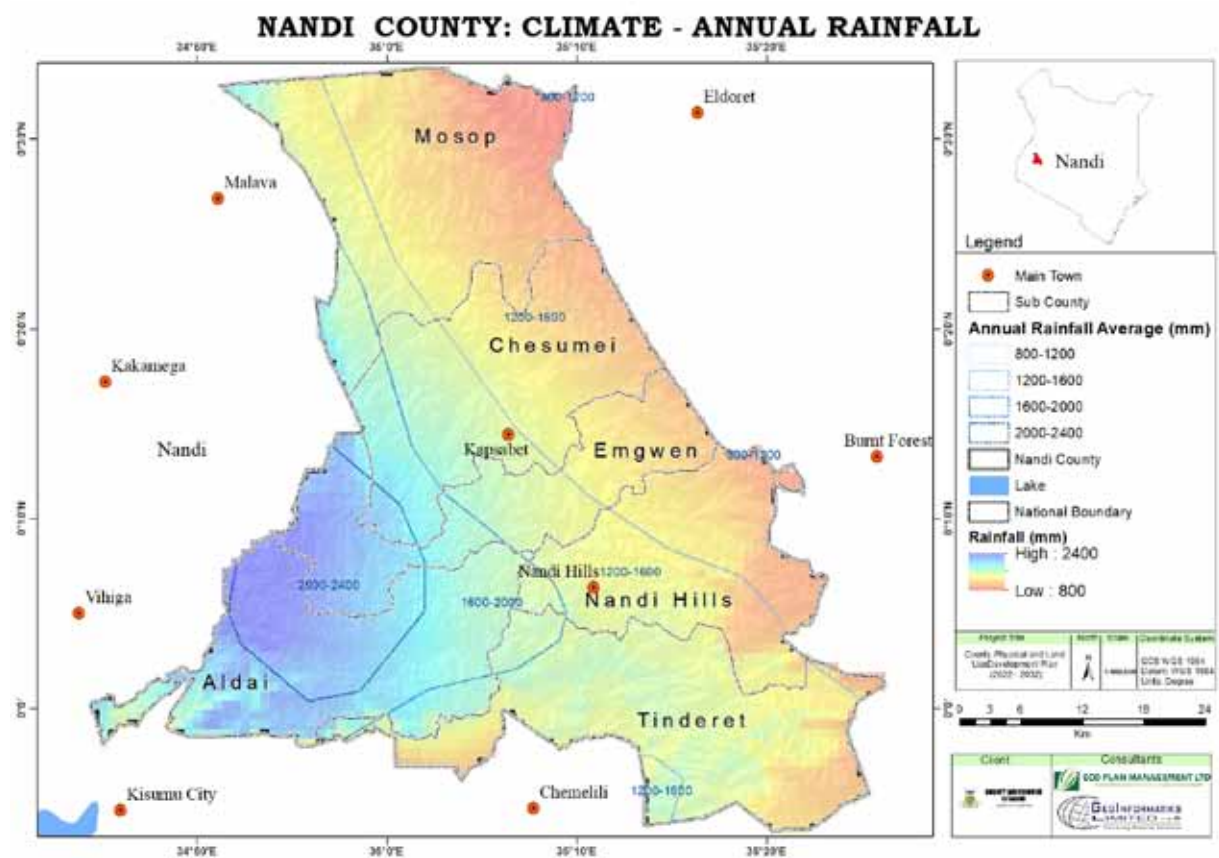


Fig. 3.3: Nandi County Rainfall Map

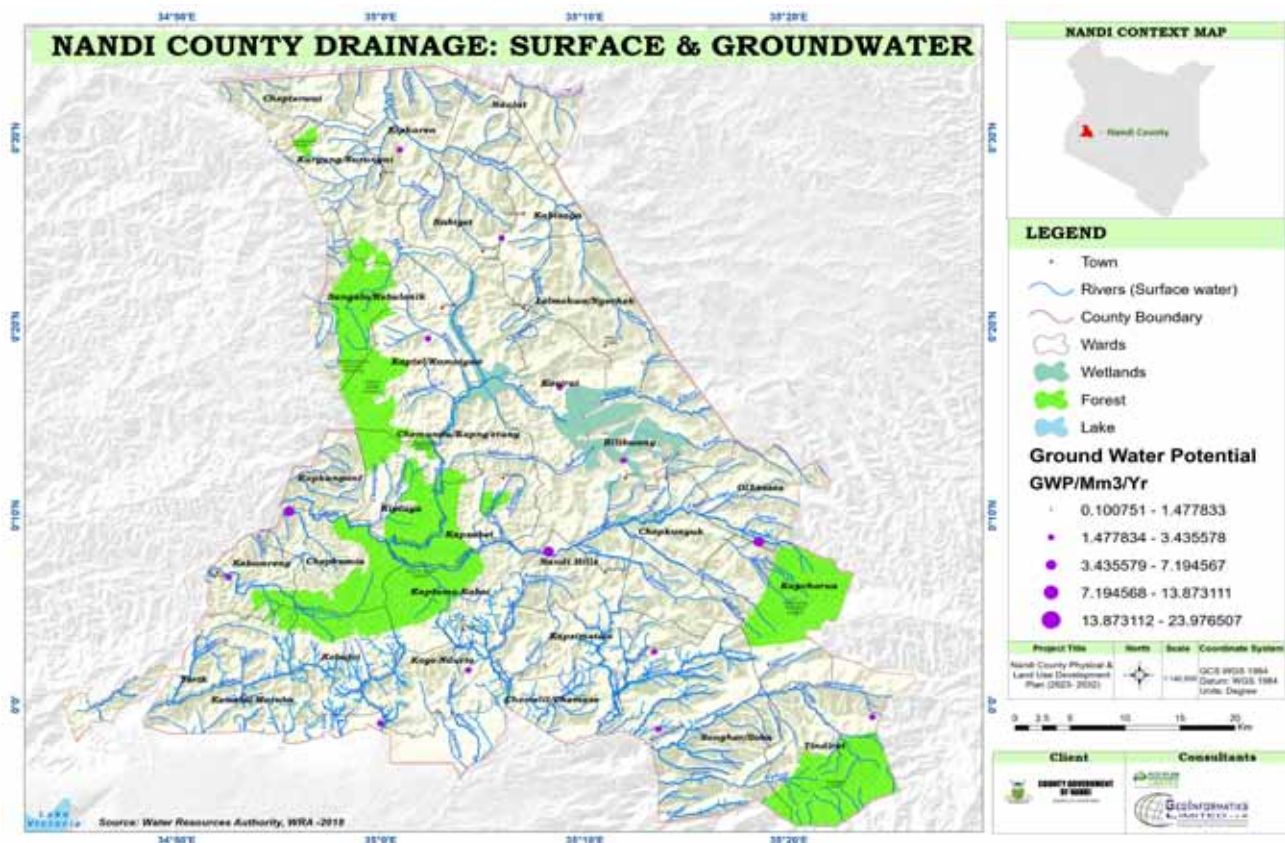


Fig. 3.4: Drainage Surface

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

Minerals: The County is rich in various minerals which have not been fully exploited. Figure 3.5 presents the distribution of minerals in the County.

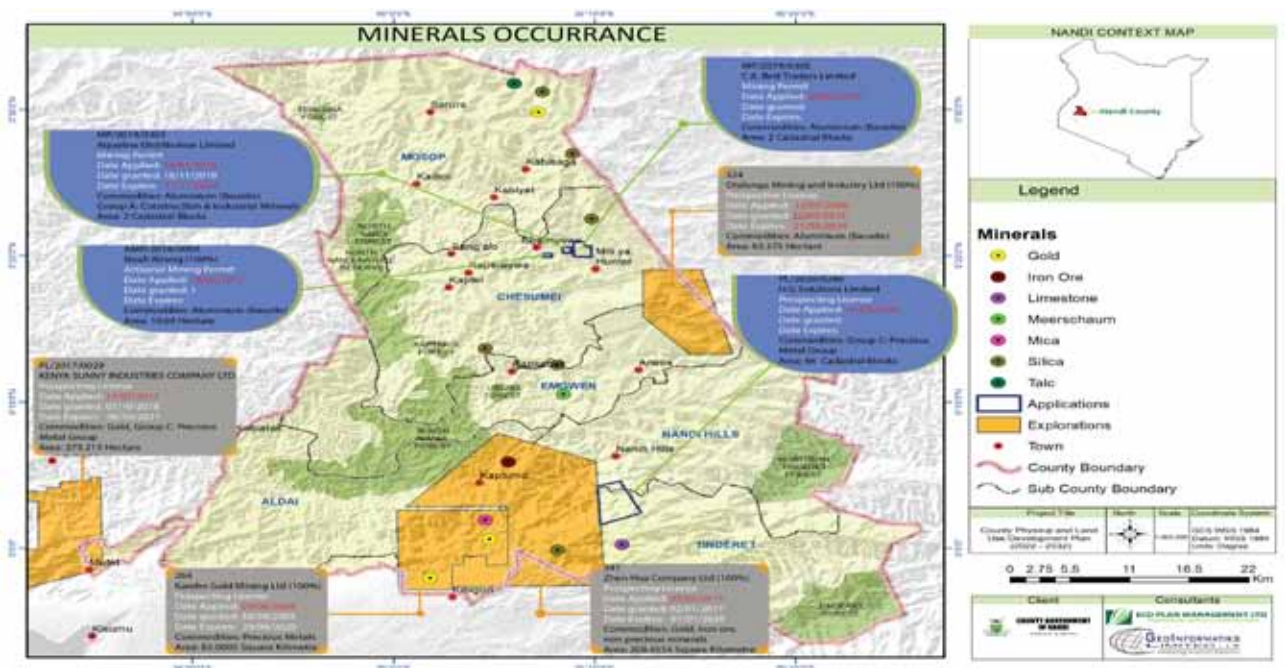


Fig. 3.5: Mineral Occurrence in Nandi County

(b) Strategic Geographical Location

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

The Nairobi-Kisumu and Nairobi-Eldoret railway is within a close proximity which support transportation of agricultural products. This network can be extended to cover parts of Nandi County. The County is located at a highland and is a catchment tower for Lake Victoria. Some of the rivers feeding Lake Victoria such as River Yala emanates from the County. The locational factor provides for conservation and resource management opportunities.

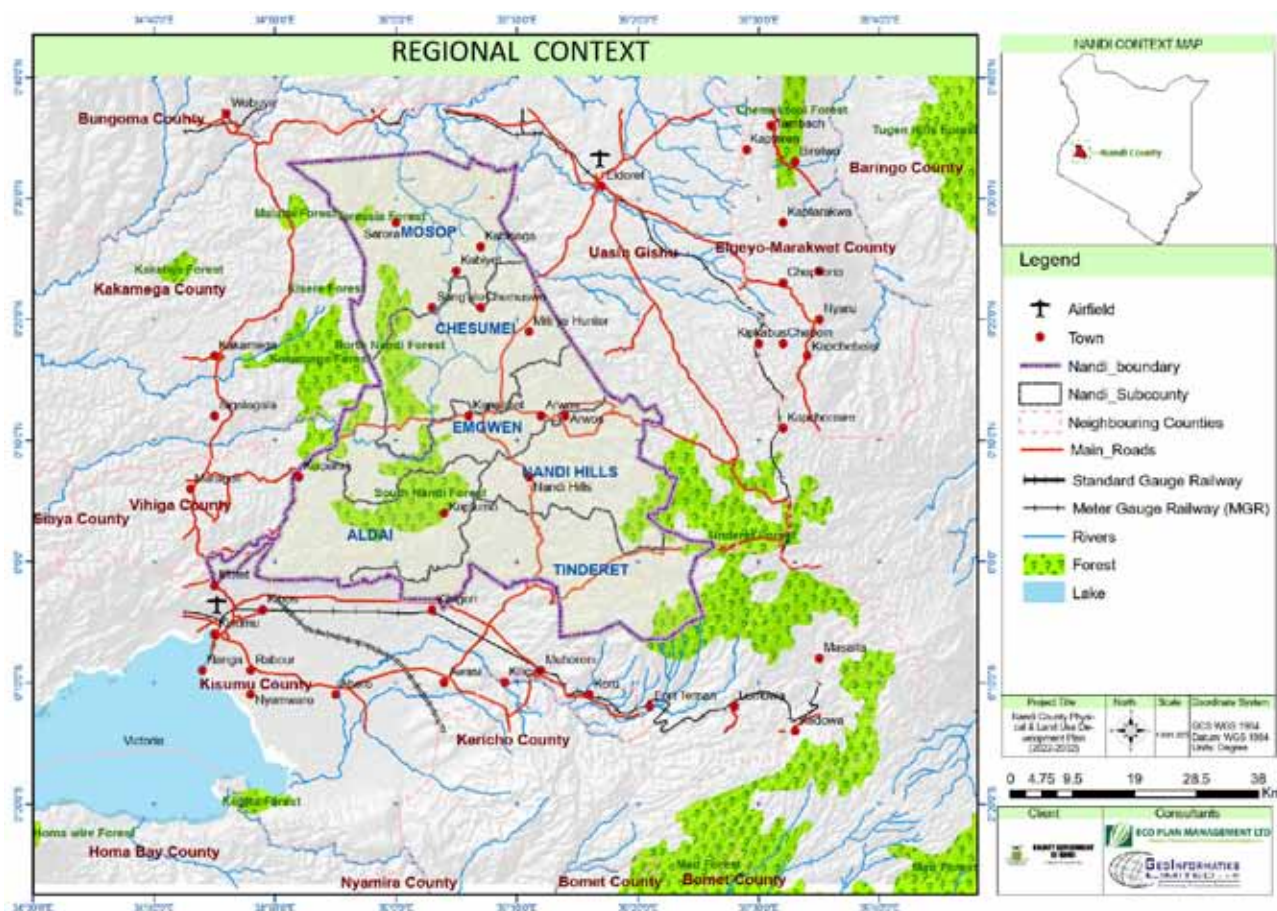


Fig. 3.6: Geographical Location of Nandi County

(c) Existing Natural Resources

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

(d) Existing and proposed infrastructure projects

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

(e) Emerging technologies in ICT

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

3.1.3 Modernising Agriculture

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

The main challenges affecting agricultural development in the County include steady reduction of agricultural land, low agricultural production and productivity, poor marketing, market uncertainties and low value additions to agricultural products. Others are post-harvest losses, unfavourable taxation and tax regimes, ineffective and inefficient inter-sectoral linkages, high cost of credit for investment in agriculture, poor governance in farmer organisations and farmer co-operatives. At the same time-fewer adherences to demand driven research for agricultural development, ineffective research-extension farmer linkages, inadequate insurance facilities to cushion farmers and fisher folk from production uncertainties, have also been identified as key challenges.

However, the agricultural sector has major potentials and opportunities in the form of agroecological zones that afford the County an opportunity to diversify agriculture. They include irrigation and fishing potential, existing agricultural production practices that can be built upon, agricultural technology and innovation being adopted. Additionally, research institutions, extension services and local knowledge can be leveraged upon to improve the sector. Local and international markets are also available for agricultural products.

Agricultural potential areas

The diverse agro-ecological zones within the County have provided for opportunities to grow various types of crops and rear animals. Humid areas around Kapsabet, Nandi Hills and parts of Aldai are best for tea, coffee, pyrethrum, midland sugarcane, sheep and dairy production. The sub humid zone part of Chesumei and Tinderet sub counties can promote production of wheat, maize, barley, pyrethrum, dairy and beef. The semi humid zone mostly within Mosop Sub County is best for maize, sugarcane, coffee and beef production. However, these zones also accommodate several crops and animals including goats, bee keeping, avocado, vegetables, chicken, pigs and fish. Figure 3.6 shows the agriculture potential areas.

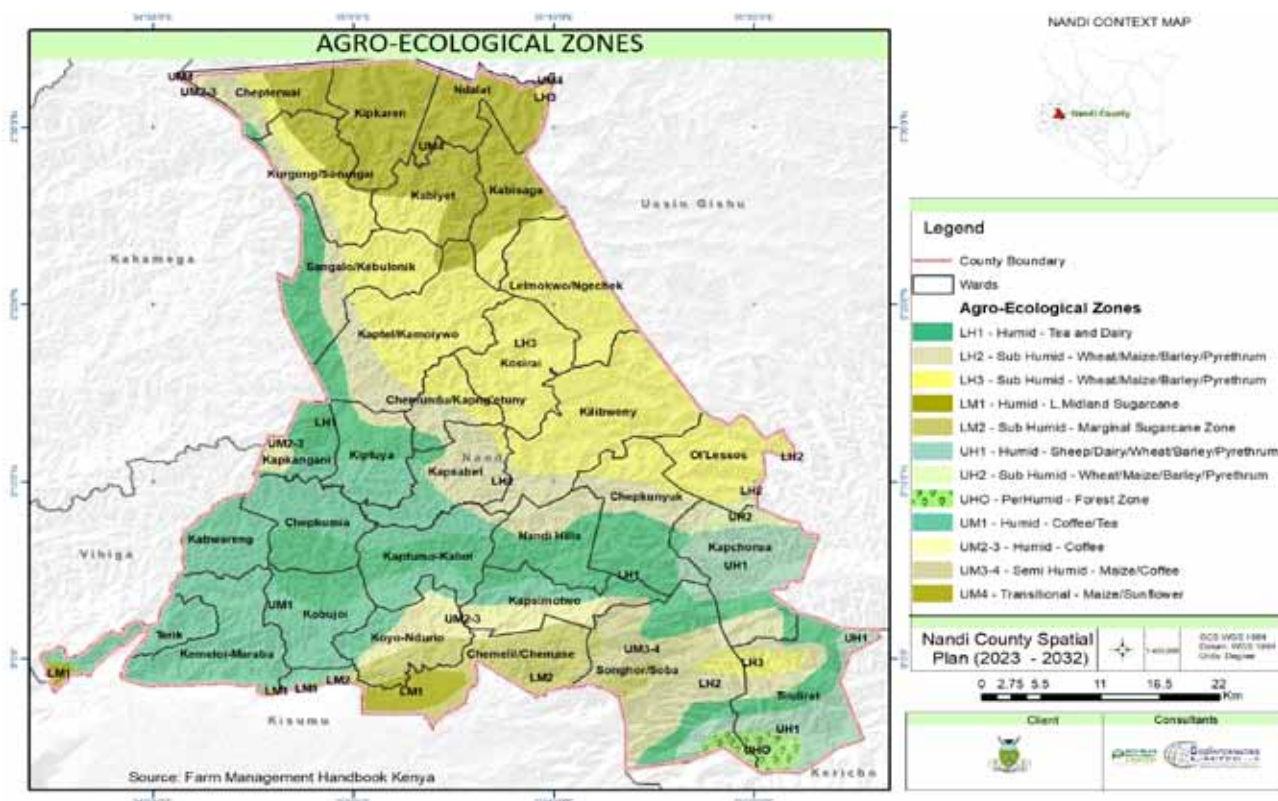


Fig. 3.7: Agricultural Potential of Nandi County

Policy Thrust

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

The spatial framework support the adoption of modern methods of production and technology, enhance value addition, improve infrastructural facilities that links production to market centres, improving production and packaging standards to international standards. It will also reduce the cost of production by making farm inputs cheaper, producing in bulk, provide on and off farm storage facilities and improve co-ordination by establishing cross sectoral frameworks. Further, it will create favourable credit regimes to subsidise farmers, strengthen the farmer organisations and co-operatives, improve extension services and provide insurance facilities to cushion farmers.

Policy Statements

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

Measures

- Urban spatial development plans prepared in respect of urban areas in the identified zones shall set urban growth limits.

- (ii) High potential agricultural land falling between urban areas in the identified zones shall be designated for agriculture production purposes.
- (iii) Subdivision of land within the agricultural zones shall be strictly regulated.
- (iv) New urban developments shall be encouraged to be located in low potential and less urbanised areas.

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

Measures

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

3.1.4 Diversifying Tourism

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

Policy Thrust

The spatial framework proposes a tourism development strategy that shall increase contribution of tourism to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) earnings. The existing diverse potential must be developed and leveraged to give visitors a rich tourism experience, increase the number of tourists, expand bed and tourist-facility capacities in the County.

It further aims at promoting niche products to increase earnings per capita, prioritise meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) products and promote the whole County as a tourist destination. This can be done through the different circuits that offer unique characteristics, expansion of land and chartered air transportation networks.

In addition, the framework promotes creative packaging and branding of tourist products. It also aims at increasing community participation in the form of distinctive local customs, songs, dance, cuisine, history, art and handicrafts, among others, conservation and sustainable exploitation of the rich natural resource diversity.

Policy Statements

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

Measures

The local tourism circuit shall be planned and developed to offer ecotourism, ecology/study tourism, sports and cultural tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, MICE, cultural, heritage and agro-tourism.

Appropriate Infrastructure shall be provided and facilities upgraded

Measures

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

Tourist attraction areas and sites shall be conserved and protected

Measures

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

3.1.5 Managing Human Settlement

Urban areas are centres of innovation while rural areas play the role of residential, agricultural production of food and raw materials as well as providing market for manufactured goods from the urban areas. Other activities that take place in rural areas include production of energy, mining and tourism, among others.

A big population of the County is rural with Urban agglomeration gradually being experienced in Kapsabet, Nandi Hills, Lessos, Kaiboi, Kaptumo and Baraton towns. The increasing population against infrastructure provision by authorities has challenged the efficiency of these urban areas. On the other hand, underutilisation of existing rural service provision facilities due to declining rural population due to rural-urban migration leaves an ageing population in the rural areas hence declining the supply of labour. This will result into oversupply in urban areas leading to shortage of gainful employment. In addition, imbalanced distribution of human settlements, dispersed and unregulated metamorphosis of rural settlements have compromised on the ability of government to provide infrastructure and other services to the population. Figure 3.7 and Figure 3.8 shows the human settlement clusters.

The above challenges, coupled with governance and management issues of institutional incapacities, gentrification, weak and unco-ordinated development control and enforcement systems negatively affect the quality of human settlements in the County. Other concerns are inadequate human resource in specialised areas of housing, settlement management, land management, infrastructure, construction, energy and disaster planning.

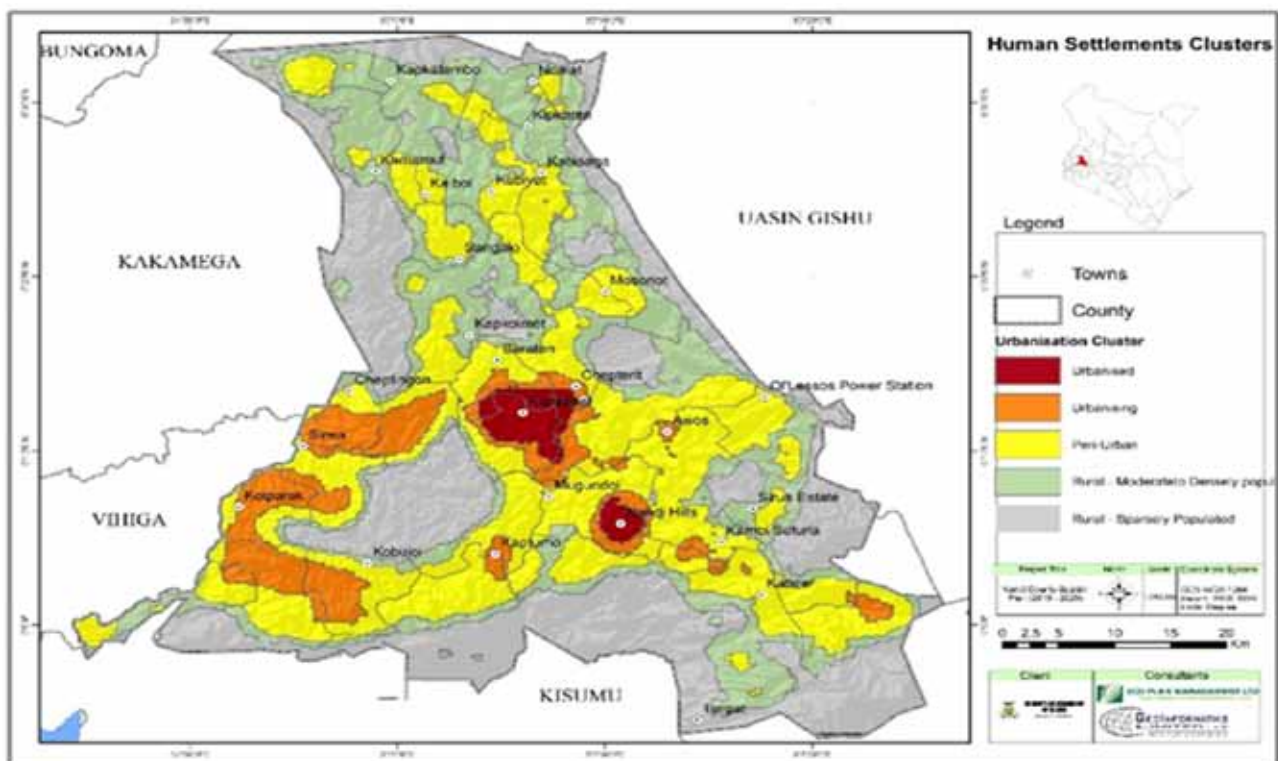


Fig 3.8: Nandi County Human Settlement Cluster

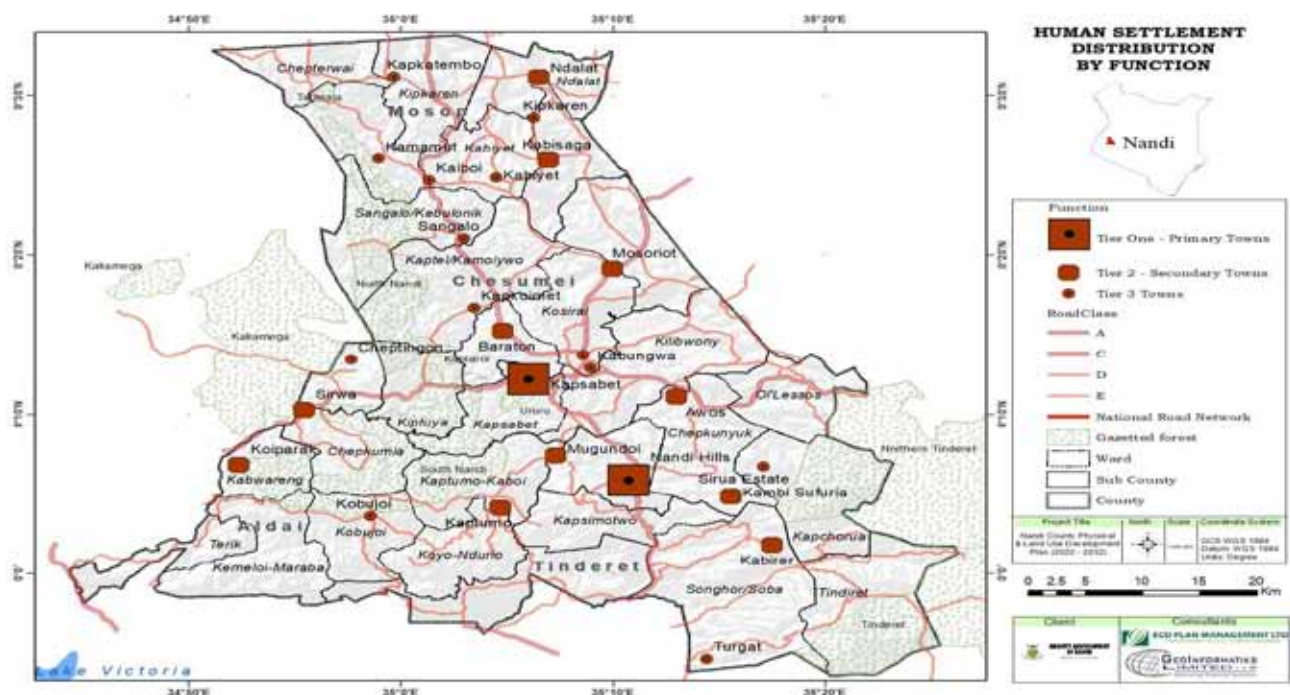


Fig. 3.9: Nandi County Human Settlement by Function

Policy Thrust

The spatial framework is driven by the need to strengthen the major conurbations to attract investment and cushion the County from globalisation impacts. There is a need to improve the living standards of the population, rationale and sustainable use of land, spread the benefits of development more evenly and restructure the economy towards industrial development.

Policy Statements

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

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

The management and governance of human settlements particularly the urban areas shall be improved

Measures

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

3.1.6 Conserving the Natural Environment

Nandi County is endowed with rich environmental assets namely forests, wetlands, rivers, streams, hills and escarpments. These are challenged by overwhelming pressure from competing land uses like agriculture, industry, human settlement and development of infrastructure, extraction of forest products, illegal logging, cutting trees for fuel wood and charcoal. Grazing of livestock has also contributed to degradation of forests. These competing land uses have adverse environmental effects on long-term sustainability of forest ecosystems. Large scale loss of forests would lead to catastrophic, permanent change in the County's ecology with consequent loss of agricultural productivity, industrial potential development, living conditions and aggravated natural disasters such as floods and drought (see Figure 3.9).

The wetlands ecosystems face numerous threats from human population pressure and land use changes. Some of them have been converted for agricultural use, settlements and commercial developments. Other threats include pollution, sedimentation and over-exploitation of wetland resources, introduction of alien species, encroachment of riparian reserves and adverse effects of

climate variability. These have caused extensive degradation, reduction in water quality and quantity, loss of freshwater, wetland's ecosystem goods and services.

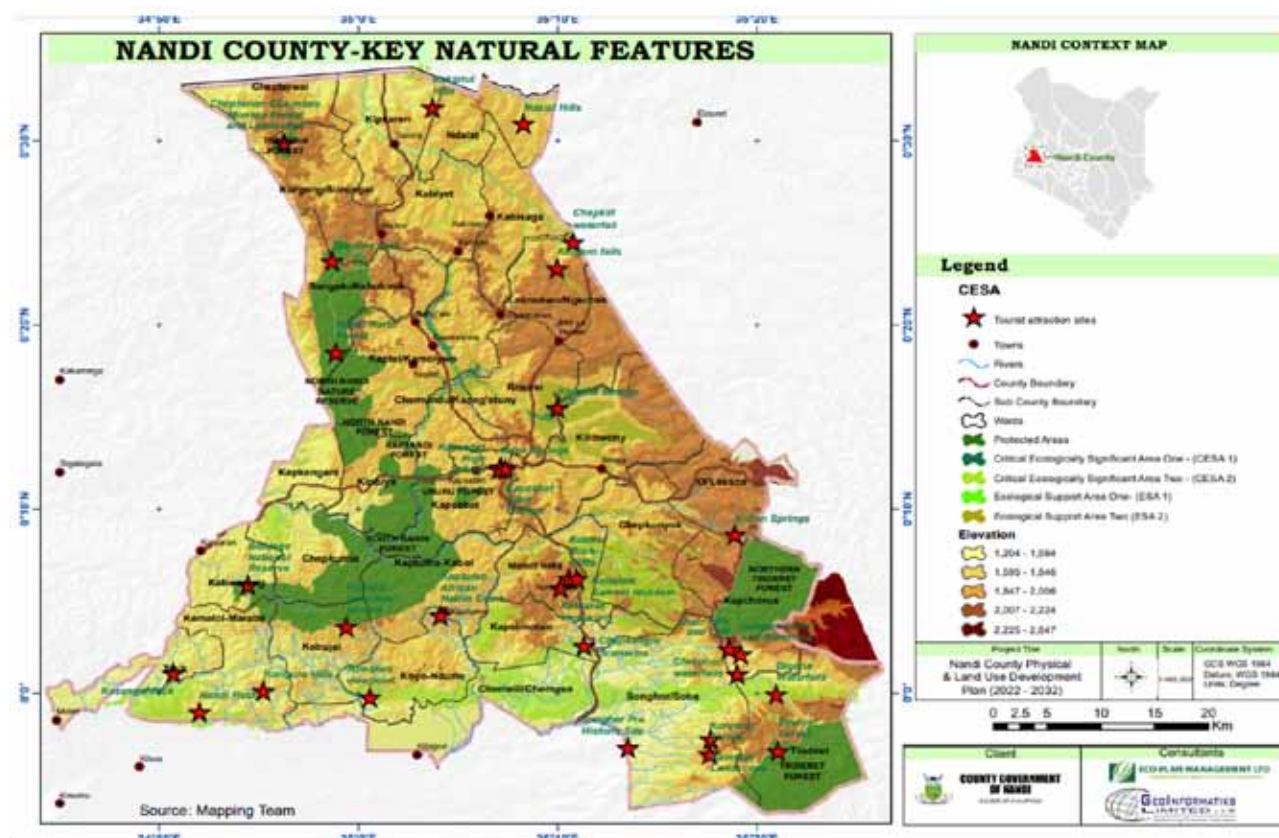


Fig. 3.10: Nandi County key natural features map

Policy Thrust

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

Policy Statements

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

Measures for Wetlands

- Prepare integrated wetland resource management plans to promote sustainable use of freshwater and wetland resources.

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

Measures for Forest Ecosystems

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

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

Mainstream climate change into the national and County planning processes

Measures

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

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

Measures

Strengthen Environmental Governance and harmonise sectoral policies, legislation and regulations.

3.1.7 Transportation Network

The spatial framework acknowledges the importance of an integrated transport network in actualising

the development agenda and improving the overall economy of the County. The sector is challenged by an imbalanced transport infrastructural development with most rural areas having poor transport infrastructure. The other challenges include poor quality of transport services that is characterised by high costs for passengers and low levels of investment. Further, there is encroachment and illegal land allocation along transport corridors which constrains the use of the network and expansion thus reducing the capacity of the networks and environmental pollution.

The transport sector is to be enhanced through efficient and sustainable links and connections. The County is connected as shown in Figure 3.11 and Figure 3.12.

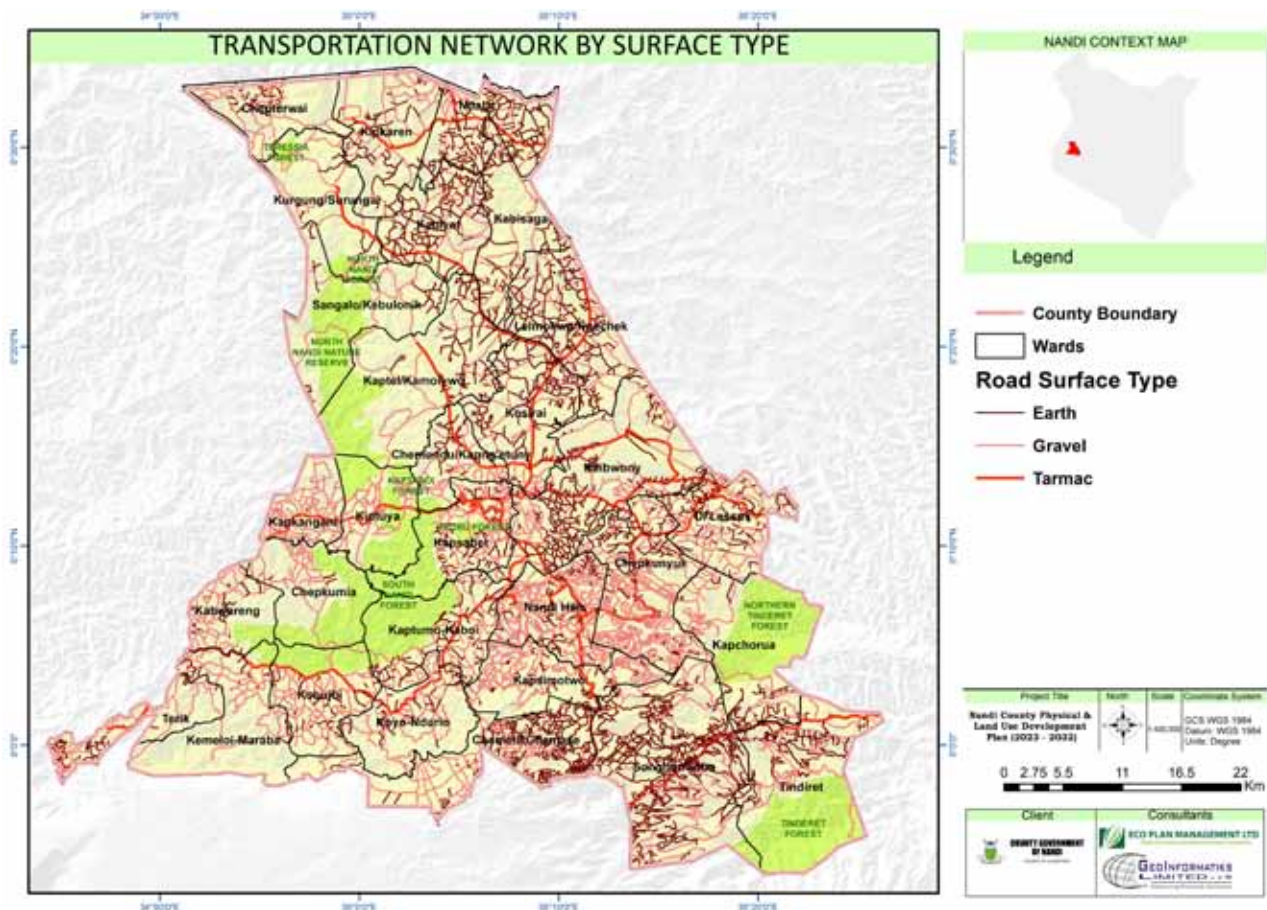


Fig. 3.11: Nandi County Transport network by surface type

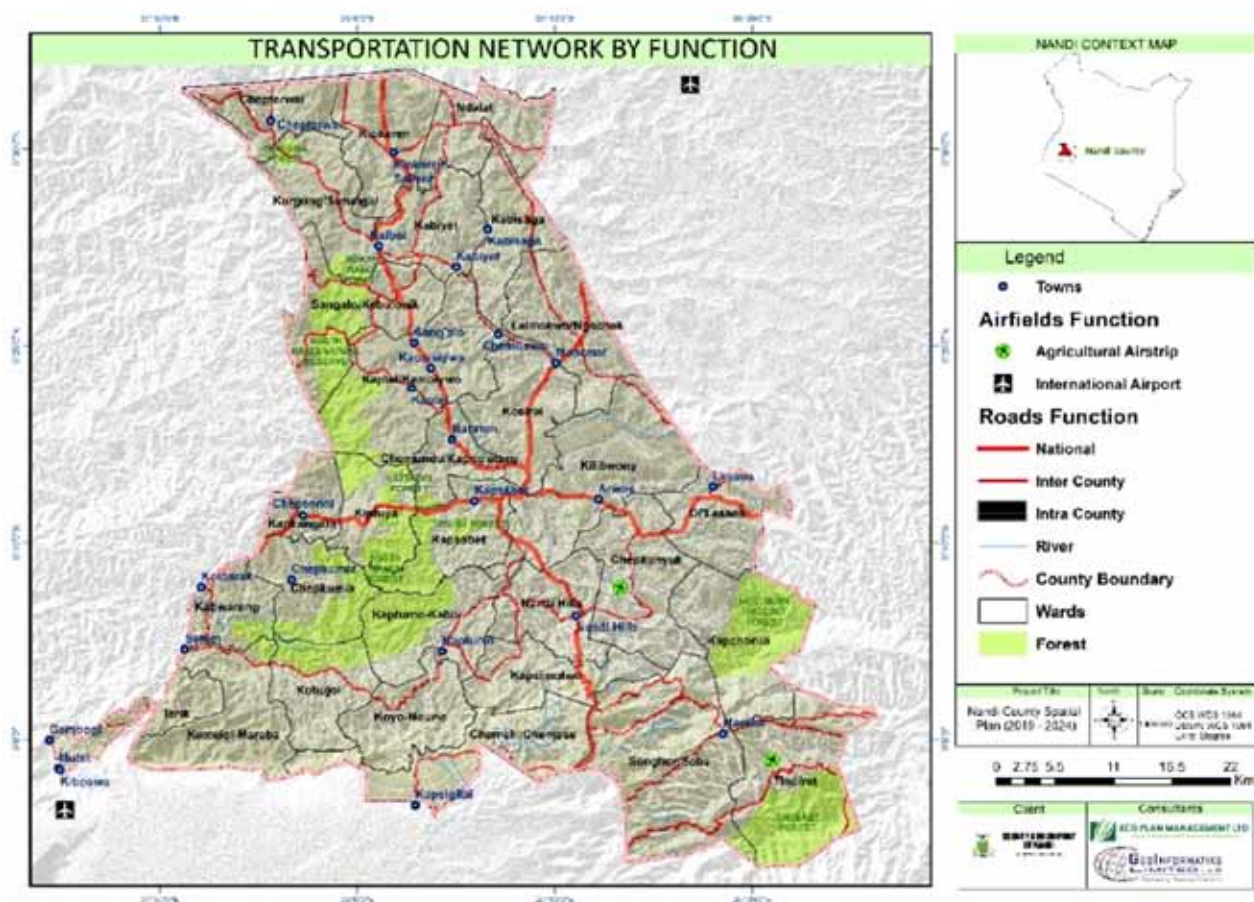


Fig. 3.12: Nandi County Transport network by function

Policy Thrust

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

Policy Statements

An integration of transport and land use planning shall be adopted

Measures

- (i) A hierarchy of transportation systems to link all major economic production areas in the county shall be established.
- (ii) Needs of persons with disability shall be factored in all the planning, development and construction and management of the transport network.
- (iii) All illegally acquired land for transport infrastructure shall be repossessed.
- (iv) Transport investments shall be guided by land use patterns to reduce travel time, increase regional accessibility, encourage Non-Motorised and Intermediate Means of Transport (NMIMT) travel and encourage social cohesion.

- (v) All land use changes need to aim to have traffic impact studies carried out as part of development control within a broader framework of environmental impact assessment as a tool of land use planning and control of development in urban and rural areas. This will be useful in fostering best practices of integrating transport and land use planning.

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

Measures

- (i) A public transport policy shall be developed to regulate planning and management of public transport.
- (ii) Policies to limit use of private transport and maximise on public transport shall be developed
- (iii) A main public transport termini shall be developed in all major urban areas and County headquarters to cater for all the various transport modes, including NMIMTs (Non-Motorised and Intermediate Means of Transport) to enhance efficiency and connectivity between transport modes.
- (iv) Entry of private vehicles into the CBDs (Central Business District) of major urban areas shall be restricted.
- (v) The designated terminal facilities in the periphery of the urban areas shall be planned, constructed and managed to accommodate parking spaces for the private vehicles and interchange to the public transport system.
- (vi) Satellite towns shall be planned and developed to complement and decongest major urban areas.
- (vii) All County and urban plans development plans shall incorporate an integrated transport network.
- (viii) Identify, designate, close and regulate roads to be used by hawkers to display their wares on chosen days and times to decongest the CBDs.

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

Measures

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

3.1.8 Providing appropriate Infrastructure

The spatial framework desires the County to be firmly serviced through a network of water, energy, ICT, health, education, sanitation facilities and telecommunications. However, this sector is challenged by skewed distribution and inaccessibility of infrastructural facilities, high rate of urbanisation and population growth and loss of land for infrastructural development. Further, there is high cost of infrastructural services, mismanagement of infrastructure facilities and over reliance on hydroelectric power. Other challenges include destruction and encroachment of water sources, underexploited

energy and water potentials, poor ICT infrastructure, poor waste management, frequent water shortages and unaccounted water loss.

Policy Thrust

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

Policy Statements

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

- (i) Encourage universities to invest in research, technology and innovation.
- (ii) Expand access and equity, improve quality and relevance, invest in human resource by enhancing institutionalisation of excellence and increasing the level of research funding.
- (iii) Mainstream ICT in higher education and training to provide online content to increase access.
- (iv) Develop physical infrastructure in all higher education institutions to increase their capacity.

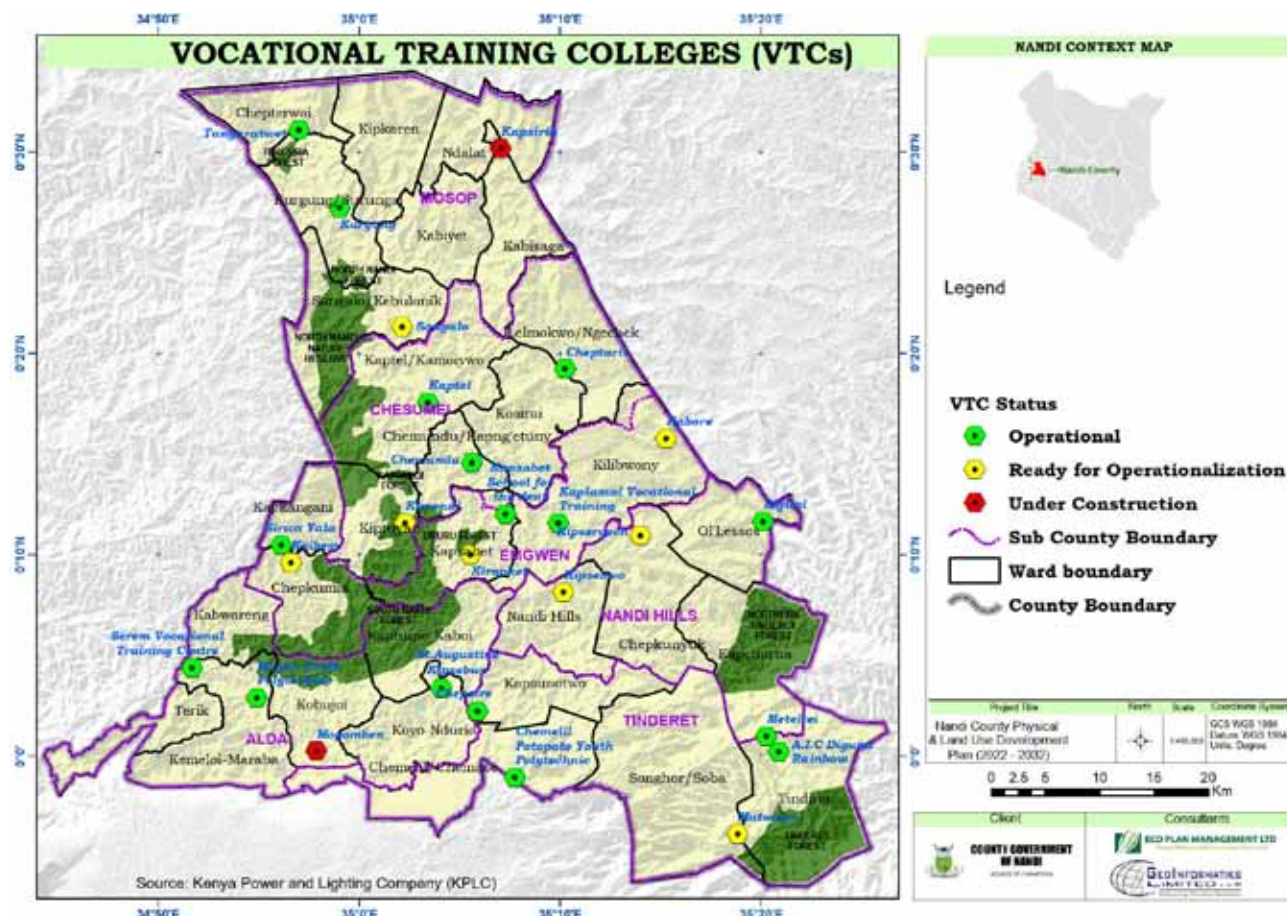


Fig. 3.13: Nandi County VTCs

Competitive, accessible and affordable educational facilities shall be promoted

Measures

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

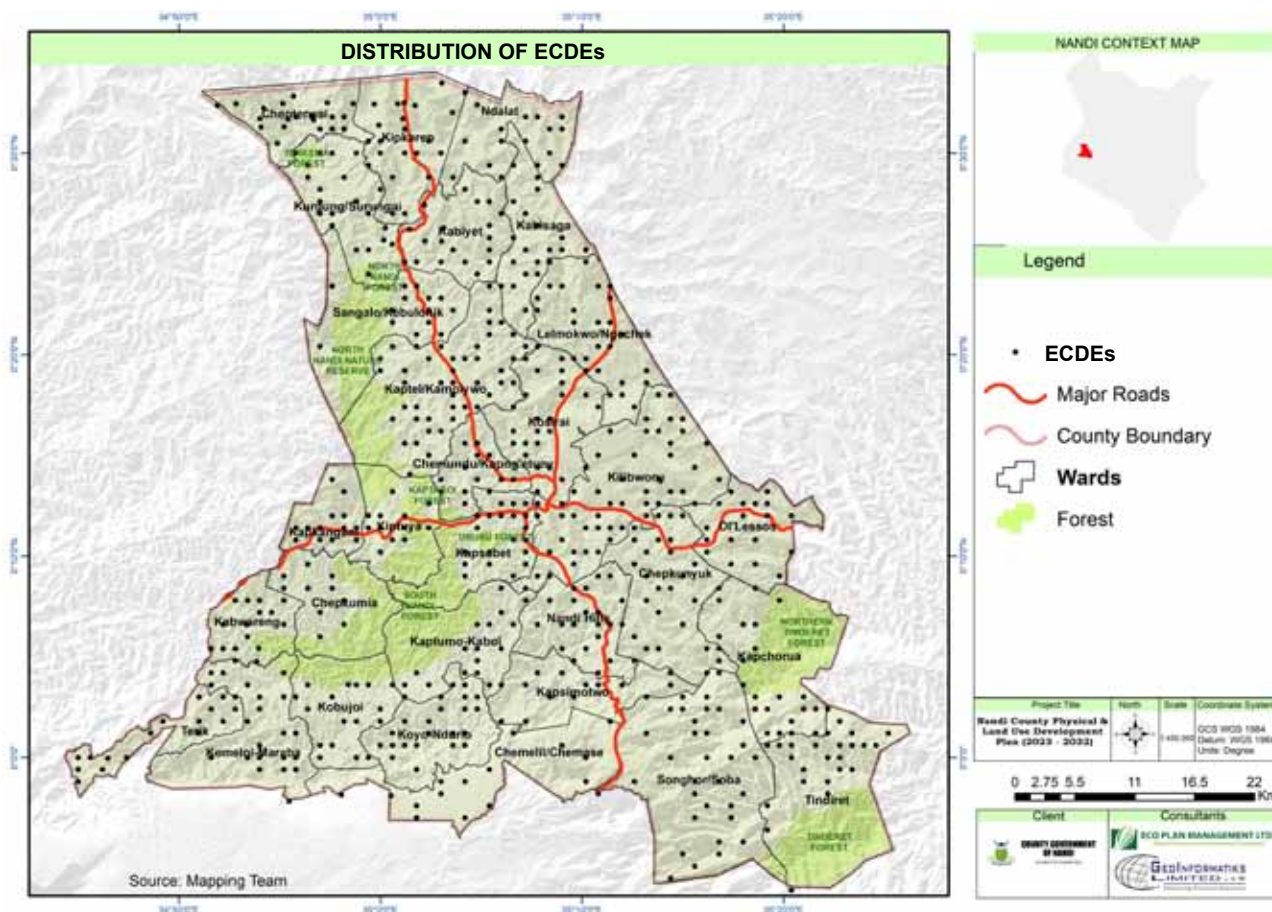


Fig. 3.14: Nandi County ECDEs

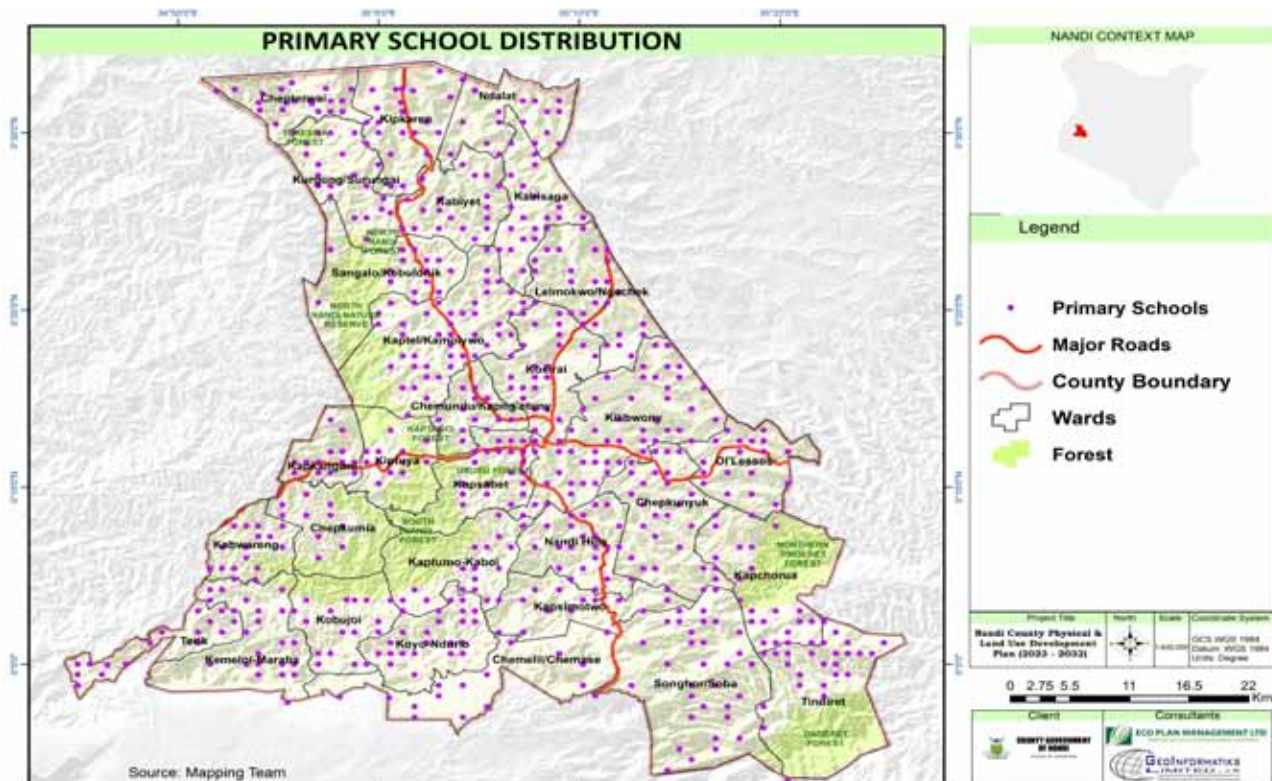


Fig. 3.15: Map of Nandi County Primary Schools

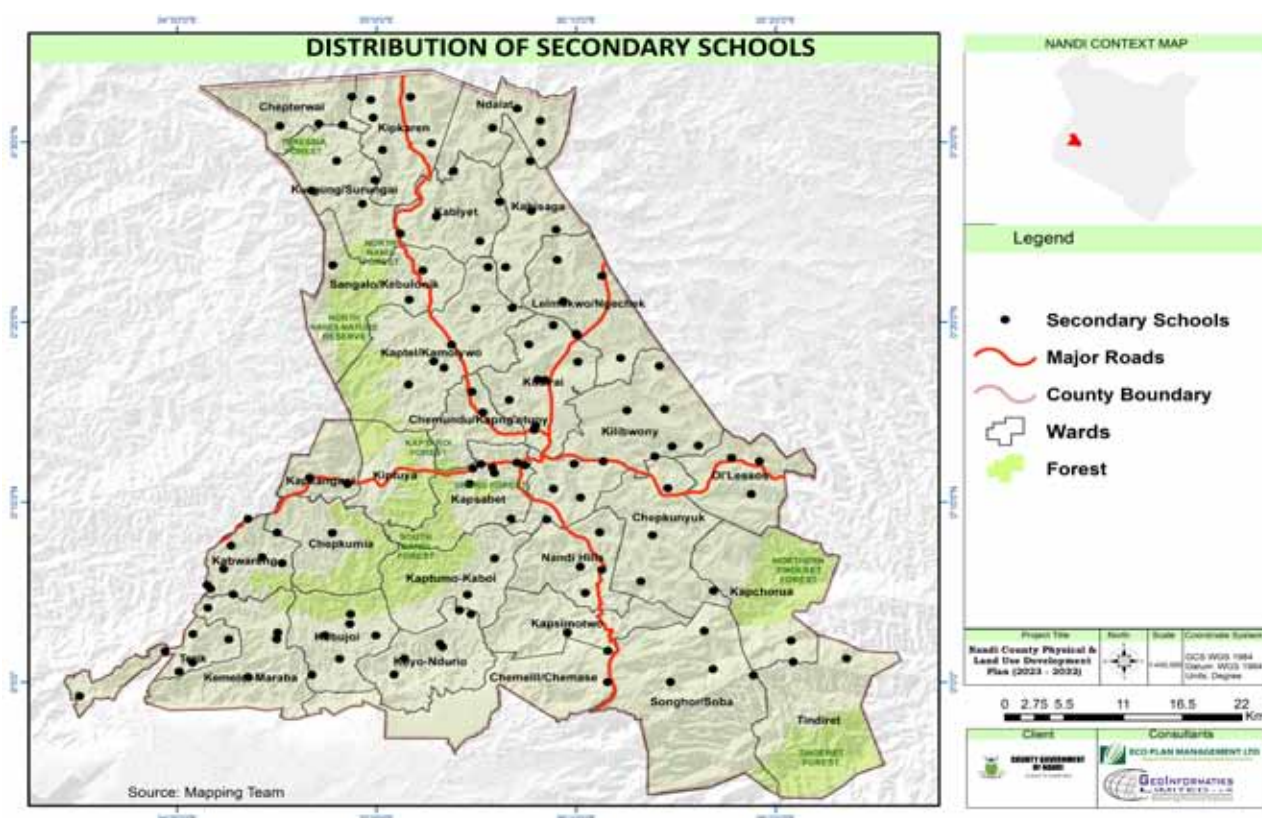


Fig. 3.16: Map of Nandi County Secondary Schools

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

Measures

- Integrate e-youth ICT platforms by establishing a youth portal to enhance information access to the youth.
- Upgrade ICT Infrastructure.
- ICT infrastructure shall be extended to cover all the rural and local growth centres.
- Mainstream use of ICT in all levels of government and the private sector (e-government).

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

Measures

- Provide centralised sewerage treatment system and solid waste disposal facilities in major urban settlements.
- Extend sewerage system to cover the whole of Kapsabet Municipality.
- Informal settlements need to be provided with basic infrastructure services in order to improve quality of life for low-income urban residents.
- Appropriate technology solutions to sewerage treatment to be applied in rural and low-density housing areas
- All spatial plans to make provision for development of sewer systems, treatment works and solid waste disposal sites.

- (vi) Expansion of urban boundaries to be guided by investment in infrastructural services.
- (vii) Enactment of laws at County level to incorporate private public partnerships in infrastructure investments.
- (viii) Adopt appropriate technology to facilitate reduction, recycle and reuse of waste (3Rs).
- (ix) Undertake rehabilitation of storm water drainage systems in all urban areas.

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

- (i) Increase utilisation of health services at lower levels and reduce self-referral to higher levels of care.
- (ii) Develop service providers' capacity to offer services and appropriately refer at each level of healthcare system.
- (iii) Improve the system's ability to transfer clients and specimens between different levels of the health care system.
- (iv) Improve reverse referral and feedback information systems.
- (v) Improve preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters.
- (vi) Strengthen outreach systems for provision of health services to marginalized and vulnerable population.
- (vii) Provision of quality emergency health services at the point of need.
- (viii) Establish fully fledged low – cost diagnostic centres, provide adequate screening and treatment facilities for persons with chronic or terminal conditions, including cancer, diabetes and kidney failure at Kapsabet.

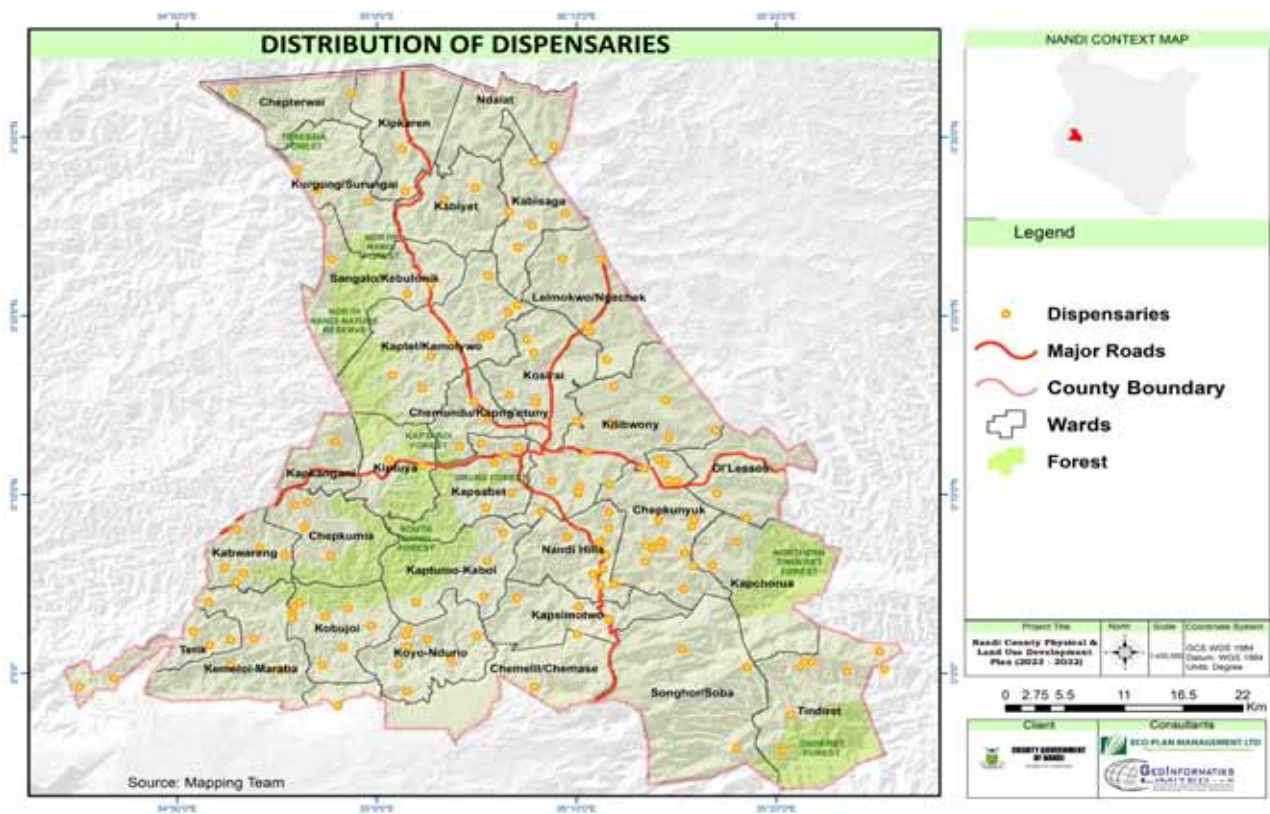


Fig. 3.17: Nandi County Dispensaries

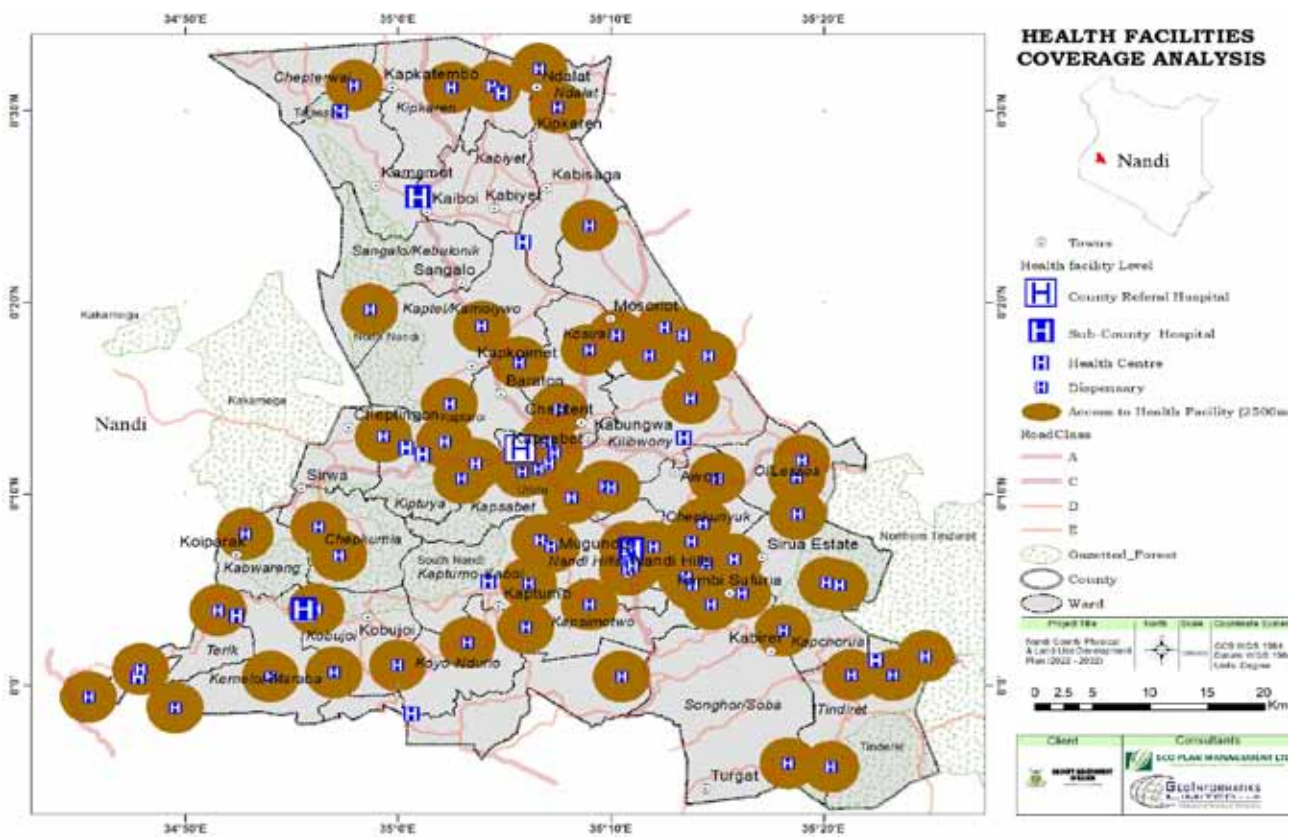


Fig. 3.18: Nandi County Health Facilities Coverage

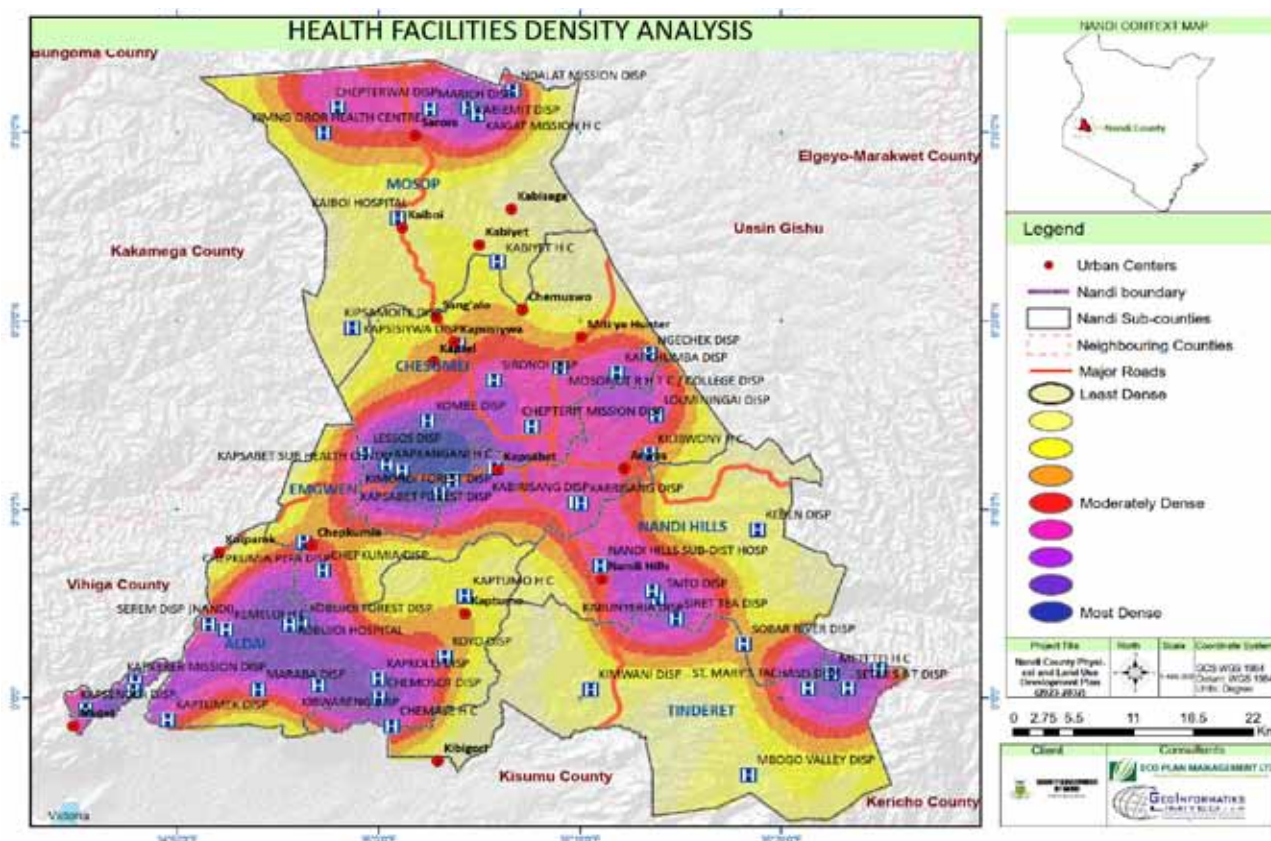


Fig. 3.19: Nandi County Health facilities Density Analysis

3.1.9 Industrialisation

The industrial sector is a potential growth driver and enjoys strong forward and backward linkages with other important economic sectors such as agriculture and services. This sector offers high prospects for employment creation especially in labour-intensive industries, acts as a catalyst for technology transfer and attraction of Foreign Direct Investments. It also offers high prospects for deepening County's drive to integrate further into the regional and national economy while at the same time providing significant foreign exchange earnings to the Kenya Economy. The spatial framework aspires to spur economic growth of the County through industrialisation.

Policy Thrust

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

Policy Statements

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

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

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

Measures

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

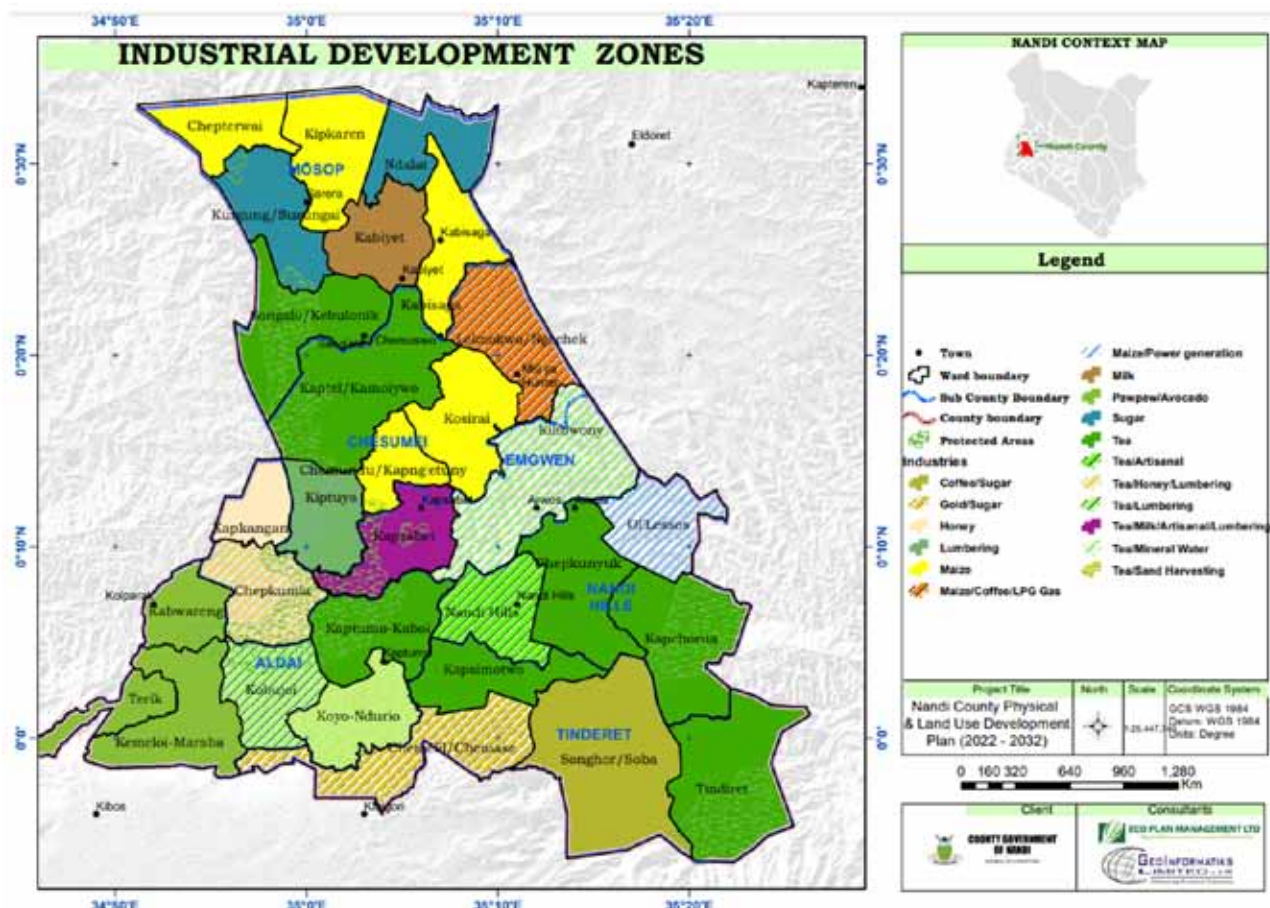


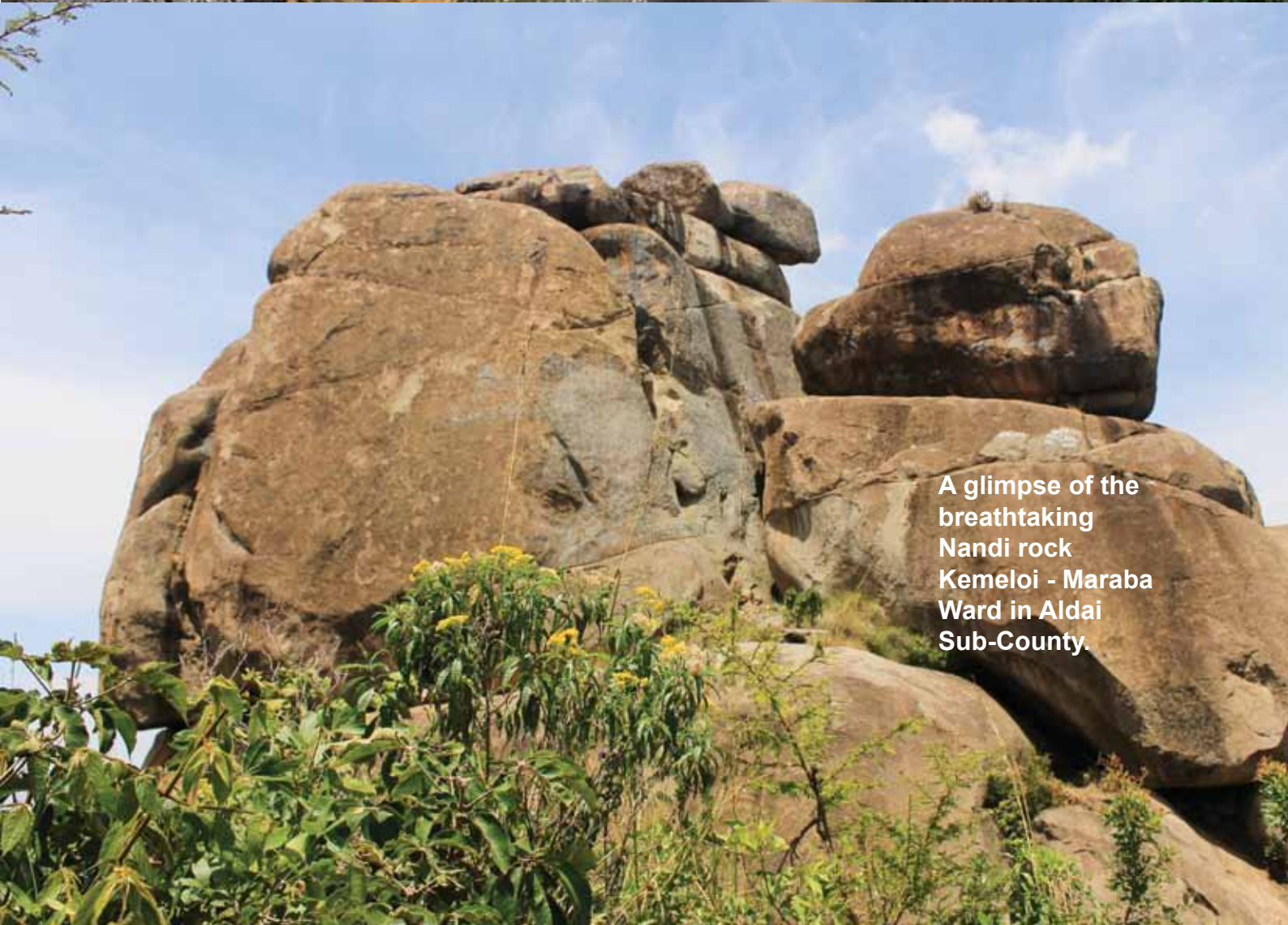
Fig. 3.20: Nandi County Industrial Development Zones

Disaster management

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



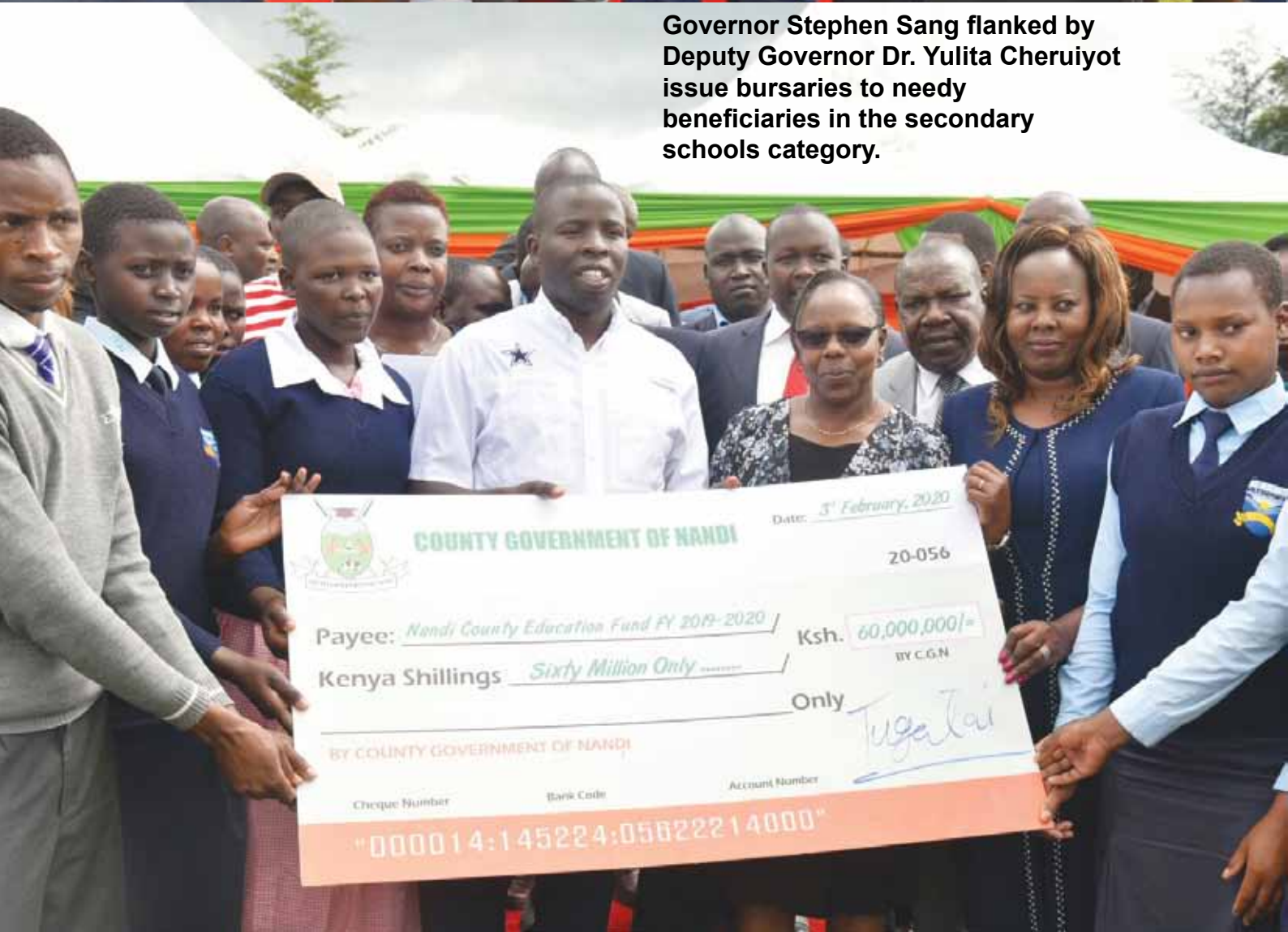
Scenic view of
Chepkiit water-
falls in Lelmokwo-
Ngechek Ward,
Chesumei Sub-
County.



A glimpse of the
breathtaking
Nandi rock
Kemeloi - Maraba
Ward in Aldai
Sub-County.



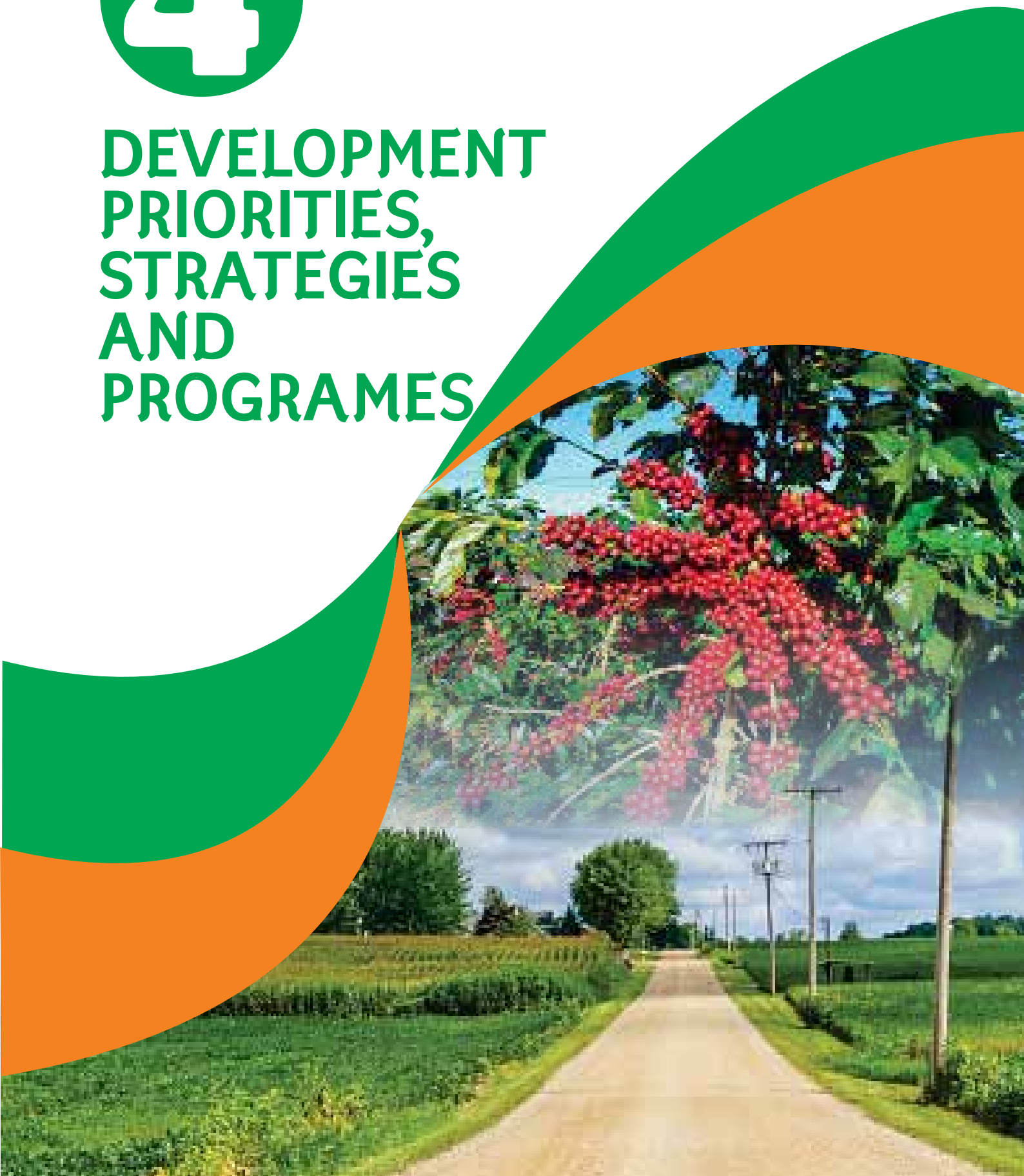
Governor Stephen Sang flanked by Deputy Governor Dr. Yulita Cheruiyot issue bursaries to needy beneficiaries in the secondary schools category.



CHAPTER

4

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMES



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

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.1.1 Administration, Public Service and ICT Sector

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

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

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

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

Sector Priorities and Strategies

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

Table 4.1: Administration, Public Service and ICT Sector Priorities and Strategies

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

Administration, Public Service and ICT Sector Programmes

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

Table 4.2: Administration, Public Service and ICT Sector programmes

Sector:															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Programme 1: Public Service Delivery															
Programme Objective: To improve Public Service Delivery															
Programme Outcome: Improved Public Service Delivery															
Infrastructure Development	Offices Constructed/ Renovated and equipped (Ward and Sub-county)	No. of offices constructed/renovated and equipped	Goal 8.8	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	6	30	30	150
	Vehicles acquired	No. of operational vehicles acquired		1	7	1	7	2	14	1	7	2	14	49	
	Solid waste trucks/ equipment acquired	No. solid waste trucks/equipment acquired	Goal 11.6	1	15	2	30	2	30	1	15	0	0	90	
	Sewer lines constructed (KM)	Length of sewer lines constructed (KM)	Goal 6.2	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50	
	Waste water sewer treatment plants constructed/ upgraded	No. of waste water sewer treatment plants constructed/ Upgraded	Goal 6.2	1	5			2	50					55	
	Town/Urban area plans and policies developed	No. of Town/urban areas plans and policies developed	Goal 11.3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	



Sector:																	
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)												Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
ICT connectivity	LAN, WAN, VPN and WI-FI created	No of LAN, WAN, VPN and WI-FI created	Goal 9.C; 17.8	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
	ICT centres Established	No. of ICT centres established	Goal 4. 4.1	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40	
	Upgraded data centre	No. of servers installed	Goal 9.C	1	10											10	
		No. of workstations established	Goal 9.C	1	10											10	
Public participation and civic education	Communication equipment acquired	No. of communication equipment acquired	Goal 9.C Goal 17.8			10	10									10	
	Media centre constructed and equipped	Operational media centres	Goal 9.C									1	20			20	
	Outdoor screens installed	No. of outdoor screens installed	Goal 9.C			1	10	1	10					1	10	30	
	Civic education and public participation forums conducted	No. of civic education and public participation conducted	Goal 16.7 Goal 16.6	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25	
	Citizen Resource Centre Constructed and equipped	Operational Citizen Resource Centre	Goal 16.7 16.6			1	10									10	

Sector:																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Disaster management	Public Participation and Civic Education Act regulations developed	Regulations developed	Goal 16.7 Goal 16.6			1	2							2		
	Disaster management units established	No. of disaster management units established	Goal 11. b Goal 11.5	2	10			1	5			1	5	20		
	Fire engine and rapid intervention vehicles (RIV) acquired	A fire engine	Goal 11. b Goal 11.5			1	15	1	15			1	60	60		
	Disaster management policy developed	disaster management policy	Goal 11. b Goal 11.5	1	2									2		
	Fire station constructed and equipped	Number of fire stations constructed and equipped	Goal 11. b Goal 11.5	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		
Public Service Management	Staff trained	No. of staff trained	Goal 8	450	8	450	8	450	8	450	8	450	8	40		
	HR automated System acquired	No. HR System components automated	Goal 8	1	5	2	10							15		
	HRD policies developed	No. of HRD policies developed	Goal 8.5, 8.8	2	4	3	6	3	6	1	2	1	2	20		



Sector:																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Target	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Town planning and Management	Internship opportunities offered	No. of Internship opportunities offered	Goal 8	100	10	250	22.5	250	22.5	250	22.5	250	22.5	250	22.5	100
	Industrial Relations cases addressed	No of Industrial Relations cases addressed	Goal 8	150	6	120	4.8	100	4	80	3.2	50	2	20		20
	Programme 2: Urban Coordination and Planning															
	Programme Objective: To Improve Urban Co-ordination and Planning															
	Programme Outcome: Improved Urban Co-ordination and Planning															
	Street light points installed	No. of street light points installed	Goal 11.2	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	50
High masts erected	No. of high masts erected	Goal 11.2	1	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	36	
Ablution blocks constructed	No. of Ablution blocks constructed	Goal 11.6	1	3	2	6	2	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	27	
Solid waste management plant constructed	No. of solid waste management plants constructed	Goal 11.6			1	350	1	1	250	1	200				800	
Effluent Exhauster vehicle acquired	No. of effluent exhauster vehicles acquired	Goal 6.2	1	15			1	1	15	1	15				45	
Parks/ gardens rehabilitated	No. of parks/ gardens rehabilitated	Goal 11.7			1	6	1	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	24	
Cemetery land space acquired	Acres of cemetery land space acquired	Goal 11	0	0	5	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	

Sector:															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Urban socio-economic infrastructure	Towns upgraded to municipality status	No. of Towns upgraded to municipality status	Goal 11.3	0	0	1	30	1	30	1	30	0	0	90	
	Bus parks / Parking bays constructed	No. of Bus parks/ Parking bays constructed	Goal 11.3	0	0	1	20	1	20	1	20	0	0	60	
	Social Halls constructed and equipped	No. of Social Halls constructed and equipped	Goal 11.3			1	30	0	0	1	30	1	30	90	



Administration, Public Service and ICT Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

Table 4.3: Administration, Public Service and ICT Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Public Service Delivery	All sectors	Effective participation of the people Promotion of equity, fairness and best governance practices	Longer time in approval of policies Inadequate resources	Timely enactment and approval of policies Full implementation of Nandi County Public Participation Act
Urban co-ordination and Planning	All sectors	Efficiency in co-ordination across all sectors	Political interference Inadequate development plans	Promote political goodwill from all players Develop and implement development plans

4.1.2 Agriculture and Co-operative Development Sector

The agriculture and co-operative development sector is composed of five subsectors namely; crop production, livestock production, veterinary services, fisheries and co-operative development.

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

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

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

Sector Priorities and Strategies

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

Table 4.4: Agriculture and Co-operative Development Sector Priorities and Strategies

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



Agriculture and Co-operative Development Sector Programmes

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

Table 4.5: Agriculture and Co-operative Development Sector programmes

Sector: Agriculture and Cooperative Development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1: Crop production														
Programme Objective: To increase crop production														
Programme Outcome: Increased crop production														
Agricultural Extension services (field days, demonstrations and exhibitions/ agricultural shows, trainings)	Extension services provided	No. of farmers reached	SDG 2.3	30,000	40	30,000	40	30,000	40	30,000	40	30,000	40	200
	Field extension mobility fund established	No. of motor bikes extension loaned to officers	SDG 2.3	-	-	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
	Farmers service providers trained	No. of service providers trained	SDG 2.3	90	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	90	1	5
	Farmers trained on climate smart technologies at Kaimosi ATC	No. of men farmers trained	SDG 2.3	1,800	9	1,800	9	1,800	9	1,800	9	1,800	9	45
		No. of women and youth farmers trained	SDG 2.3	1,200	6	1,200	6	1,200	6	1,200	6	1,200	6	30
	Kaimosi ATC Modernised and commercialised	No of buildings modernised	SDG 2.a	6	8.5	2	8	1	3	1	3			22.5
	No of nurseries established		SDG 2.a		5	10		0	0	0	0	0	10	
	No. of water projects established		SDG 2.a	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	

Sector: Agriculture and Cooperative Development																	
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5					
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
		No. of model farms supported	SDG 2.a	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
Crop pests and diseases control	Farmers supplied with pesticides	No. of farmers covered	SDG 2.3	4,000	5	4,500	5.5	5,000	6	5,500	6.5	6,000	7			30	
Farm inputs subsidy	Irrigated Agrinutrition micro-projects for vulnerable farmer groups implemented	No. of vulnerable and marginalised farmer groups supported	SDG 2.1	120	12	120	12	120	12	120	12	120	12			60	
	Subsidised soil testing service	No of farmers accessing subsidised soil testing services	SDG 2.4	15,000	7.5	15,000	7.5	15,000	7.5	15,000	7.5	15,000	7.5			37.5	
High value crops seedlings (coffee, avocado, macadamia, TC banana, pyrethrum) purchased and distributed		No. of coffee seedlings	SDG 2.5 SDG 2.3	500,000	20	500,000	20	500,000	20	500,000	20	500,000	20			100	
		No. of Avocado seedlings	SDG 2.5 SDG 2.3	16,000	4.5	16,000	4.5	16,000	4.5	16,000	4.5	16,000	4.5			22.5	
		No. of Macadamia seedlings	SDG 2.5 SDG 2.3	10,000	4	10,000	4	10,000	4	10,000	4	10,000	4			20	
		No. of TC banana seedlings	SDG 2.5 SDG 2.3	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2	10,000	2			10	
		Kg for coffee seeds	SDG 2.5 SDG 2.3	1,300	10	1,300	10	1,300	10	1,300	10	1,300	10			50	
		No. of Pyrethrum seedlings	SDG 2.5 SDG 2.3	25,000	10	25,000	10	25,000	10	25,000	10	25,000	10			50	



Sector: Agriculture and Cooperative Development																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Agriculture Mechanisation	Subsidised Agricultural mechanisation service	No. of farm implements purchased	SDG 2.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	
Irrigation schemes establishment	Irrigation schemes established	No. of irrigation schemes established	SDG 2.4	4	12	8	24	8	24	8	24	2	6	90		
Crops value addition	crop aggregation centers established	No. of centres established	SDG 2.3	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	50		
	Coffee pulping machines procured	No. of coffee pulping machines procured	SDG 2.3	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	100		
	Coffee processing factories operationalised	No. of coffee factories operationalised	SDG 2.3	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		
	County fresh produce pack-house established	Operational fresh produce Pack-houses	SDG 2.3	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50		
	Processing factories established	No. of coffee factories	SDG 2.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25		
		No. of tea factories	SDG 2.3	2	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	250		
		No. of sugarcane factories	SDG 2.3	2	300	0	300	0	300	0	300	0	0	1,200		
		No. of maize factories	SDG 2.3	1	300	0	300	0	300	0	300	0	0	1,200		
		No. of maize factories	SDG 2.3	0	0	1	100	1	100	0	0	0	0	200		

Sector: Agriculture and Cooperative Development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Animal disease control and management	Leather development centres established	No. of leather centres established	SDG 2.4	0	0	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	30
	Animals Vaccinated	No. of animals vaccinated	SDG 2.4	480,000	40	480,000	40	480,000	40	480,000	40	480,000	40	200
	Cattle dips rehabilitated	No. of cattle dips rehabilitated	SDG 2.4	60	21	60	21	60	21	60	21	60	21	105
	Acaracides provided	Litres of acaracides provided	SDG 2.4	7,500	20	7,500	20	7,500	20	7,500	20	7,500	20	100
Breeding services	County veterinary laboratory established	No. of veterinary laboratories established	SDG 2.4	0	0	1	20	1	10	1	10	0	0	40
	Subsidised A.I services	No. of animals inseminated	SDG 2.5	25,000	50	25,000	50	25,000	50	25,000	50	25,000	50	250
	Animal genetics resource centre established	Animal genetics resource centre	SDG 2.5			1	40	1	15	1	25			80
	Dopper sheep multiplication centre established	Dopper sheep multiplication centre	SDG 2.5	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No. of dopper sheep multiplied	SDG 2.5	300	20	300	15	300	10	300	10	300	10	65
	Chicken hatchery established	No. of chicken hatcheries established	SDG 2.5	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	30

Sector: Agriculture and Cooperative Development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 3: Fish production														
Programme Objective: To increase fish production														
Programme Outcome: Increased fish production														
Fish Inputs	Fingerlings hatchery established	Number of fingerlings hatcheries established	SDG 2.5	1,000,000	5	500,000	5	500,000	5	900,000	10	1,000,000	10	35
		Number of fingerlings hatched	SDG 2.5	500,000	5	500,000	6	600,000	7.5	800,000	10	1,000,00		28.5
	Fish value addition and marketing	Fish outlets developed	No. of fish outlets developed	SDG 2.5	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0
Fish farmers trained		No. of farmers trained	SDG 2.3	0	0	1,000	5	1,200	6	1,200	6	1,500	7.5	24.5
Simple fish processing facilities established		No. of simple fish processing facilities established	SDG 2.4	6	1.6									1.6
Programme 4: Co-operative management														
Programme Objective: To strengthen Co-operative management														
Programme Outcome: Strengthened Co-operative management														
Co-operative governance	Co-operative governance training conducted	No. of management committee members trained	SDG 2.3 SDG 2.c	300	5	1,200	10	1,200	8	1,200	5	300	3	31
		No of service providers trained	SDG 2.3	60	1.5	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3	13.5



Sector: Agriculture and Cooperative Development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Co-operative societies Audited	No. of co-operatives audited	SDG 2.c	60	1.5	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3	13.5
	Co-operatives policy developed	Co-operatives policy	SDG 2.c	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Co-operatives bill developed	Co-operatives bill	SDG 2.c	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Strengthen Co-operatives Financing	Co-operative Revolving fund established	No. of co-operatives funded	SDG 2.3	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	4	40	200
		No. of Agri SACCOs capitalised	SDG 2.3	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	90

Agriculture and Cooperative Development Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

Table 4.6: Agriculture and Co-operative Development Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse Impact	
Crop development	Environment and Health	Crop and livestock pest/disease management	Chemical hazards (Pollution, poisoning, etc)	Capacity building of users (farmers, traders, etc) on safe use
	Land and Environment	Land use management	Soil erosion, deforestation, build up Green House Gases (GHGs)	Promotion of climate smart agriculture/ Sustainable land management practices at farm level
			Land fragmentation	Develop land use policy limiting land fragmentation
	Health and sanitation	Agri-nutrition	Malnutrition/stunting	Capacity building targeting vulnerable groups and school feeding programme
		Antimicrobial resistance management	Drug resistance	Capacity building of farmers and consumers
	Social Protection and Empowerment	Affirmative empowerment of special interest groups	Increased dependence	Mainstream special interest groups in programmes
	Roads and Infrastructure	Improved access to market and input service	Post-harvest losses, low incomes, poverty	Regular maintenance of access/feeder roads
	Trade	Market access	Lack of market, post-harvest losses	Support market infrastructure and e-commerce
	ICT	Provision of e-extension services		Create partnerships with ICT solution providers
	Water, Health and Environment	Improved nutrition standard and quality of water	Human and animal disease incidents environmental and water pollution	Good agricultural practices
Livestock development				



Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse Impact	
	Infrastructure	Improved market access to inputs and outputs	Increased wastage	Improved road conditions
	Social protection and empowerment	Deliberate targeting and empowerment of vulnerable groups	Increased dependency	Mainstream special groups in programmes
	Governance and Administration	Generation of revenue	Reduced farmer earnings	Develop business friendly revenue rates
Fisheries development	Water, Health and Environment	Improved nutrition standard and quality of water	Human and animal disease incidents	Good agricultural practices
			Environmental and water pollution	
	Infrastructure	Improved market access to inputs and outputs	Increased wastage	Improved road conditions
Co-operative development	Governance and Administration	Better managed co-operative organisations	Dormant Co-operative organisations and loss of revenue	Improve Co-operative governance structures
		Improved market access to inputs and outputs	Increased wastage	Improved road conditions
	Trade	Market access	Lack of market, post-harvest losses	Support market infrastructure and e-commerce



4.1.3 Education and Vocational Training

The sector comprises two sub sectors namely Pre-primary Education and Vocational Training and education.

Vision: A provider of quality Education and Training to the people of Nandi that makes learners creative and innovative.

Mission: To create learning environment that will equip learners with desired values, attitudes, knowledge, skills and competencies in technology, innovation and entrepreneurship and embrace research.

Sector Goal

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

Sector Priorities and Strategies

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

Table 4.7: Education and Vocational Training Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve access to quality ECDE	Improvement of infrastructure. Enhance human resource capacity Provision of enough CBC teaching and learning materials. Enhance quality assurance. Integration of ICT in ECDE
Improve access to quality vocational training	Develop and equip VTC infrastructure Enhance human resource capacity Increasing capitation and bursary funds.

Education and Vocational Training Sector Programmes

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

Table 4.8: Education and Vocational Training Sector programmes

Sector:															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Target
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme 1: Early Childhood Development Education															
Programme Objective: To improve access to quality education															
Programme Outcome: Improved access to quality education															
ECDE infrastructure development	ECDE centre constructed/renovated/equipped	No. of ECDE centres constructed	SDG 4.1	60	150	60	150	60	150	30	75	30	75	600	
		No. of classrooms renovated	SDG 4.1	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	60	30	150	
		No. of classrooms equipped	SDG 4.1	120	26	120	26	120	26	120	26	120	26	130	
		No. of ongoing ECDE centres completed	SDG 4.1	32	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	
Learning Support	Teaching and learning materials supplied	No. of ECDE centres supplied with materials	SDG 4.1	908	10	908	10	908	10	908	10	908	10	50	
Human resource capacity	ECDE caregivers recruited	No. of ECDE caregivers recruited	SDG 4.1	100	18	100	18	100	18	100	18	100	9	81	
	ECDE caregivers trained and assessed	No. of ECDE caregivers trained and assessed	SDG 4.1	-	-	1,500	5	-	-	1,500	5	-	-	10	

Sector:																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)												Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Digital learning	ECDE centres digitised	No. of ECDE centers digitized	SDG 4.1	10,000	12	10,000	18	10,000	24	10,000	30	10,000	30	5,000	30	114
Programme 2: Vocational Training																
Programme Objective: To improve access to quality vocational training																
Programme Outcome: Improved access to quality vocational training																
Infrastructure Development	VTC workshops constructed	No. of workshops constructed	SDG 4.1	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25
	Ablution blocks constructed.	No. of ablution blocks constructed.	SDG 6.2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	15
	VTC centres elevated to centres of excellence	No of VTC centres elevated	SDG 4,6	1	20	1	20	2	40	1	20	1	20	1	20	120
	Operationalisation and equipping of VTC	No. of VTC centres operationalised	SDG4.1	7	15	8	16.5	10	12.5	4	6	2	3	2	3	53
Human resource development	VTC instructors recruited and trained	No. of VTC instructors recruited and trained	SDG 4,9	20	7.5	20	7.5	20	7.5	20	7.5	20	7.5	20	7.5	37.5
Vocational capitation grants	VTC students benefited from capitation grants	Number of VTC students benefited	SDG4.1	2,000	30	2,000	30	2,000	30	2,000	30	2,000	30	2,000	30	150
County bursary scheme	Students benefited from County bursary	Number of beneficiaries	SDG 4.1 SDG 10.4	10,000	120	10,000	120	10,000	120	10,000	120	10,000	120	10,000	120	600



4.1.4 Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Sports; Culture and Heritage; Youth Affairs; Gender and Social Welfare.

Vision: A provider of heritage conservation, community empowerment and sports and youth development.

Mission: To nurture sports talents, preserve and promote cultural heritage and community empowerment.

Sector Goals

- (i) Exploit sports talents to the full potential among sports persons, empower youth to be self-reliance and tap the rich and varied talents among the artists.
- (ii) Preserve and promote cultural heritage for sustainable development.
- (iii) Socio-economic empowerment to the vulnerable groups.

Sector Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the sector priorities and strategies is presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare Sector Priorities

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Enhance sports development	Sports infrastructure development Enhance human resource for sports Enhance talent development
Enhance youth empowerment opportunities	Upscale Nandi County Youth Service (NCYS) programme to offer tailor made skills at the VTCs Enhance skills development
Enhance culture and heritage preservation	Strengthen infrastructure development Promote culture and heritage Strengthen capacity Strengthen policy framework
Enhance access to social protection	Develop social infrastructure Enhance access to social services Strengthen policy framework

Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period is presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare Sector programmes

Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Programme 1: Sports Development													
Programme Objective: To Enhance sports development													
Programme Outcome: Enhanced sports development													
Sports infrastructure development	Hostel Rooms and standard Olympic size swimming pool constructed	No. of Hostel Rooms constructed and equipped	SDG 11.7a SDG 1.4	30	21.6	30	21.6	24	17.28	-			60.48
		Operational Swimming pool	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4							1	40		40
	Gymnasium, cafeteria and physiotherapy Equipped	Equipped gymnasium, cafeteria and physiotherapy		50									50
	Kipchoge Stadium operationalised	Level of completion of the works (%)	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4			30	200	60	200	80	100	100	600
	Standard community fields constructed	No. of community fields constructed	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4	7	11	7	11	7	11	6	6	6	45
	Standard fields and stadia maintained	No. of sports facilities maintained	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	25	
	Talent academy constructed and equipped	No. of talent academies constructed and equipped	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	



Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Human resource for sports	Sports equipment supplied to all stadia and teams	No of stadia equipped	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4	2	3										3
		No of stadia equipped	No of stadia equipped	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3	120	3		15
	Sports Bus purchased	No. of sport bus acquired	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4	1	10										10
	Coaches and referees trained sporting disciplines	No of coaches trained	SDG11.7a, SDG1.4	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5		2.5
		No of referees trained	SDG 4.4	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5	120	0.5		2.5
Sports talent development	Technical staff recruited	No. of staff recruited	SDG 4.4	4	3	6	4.5	5	3.75						11.25
	Inclusive tournaments and championships organised	No. of tournaments/ championships organised	SDG10.2 SDG10.3	18	30	18	30	18	30	30	18	30	18	30	150
		Talent scouted and assisted	No. of sports persons scouted and assisted	SDG1.4	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	5
	Mentorship and sensitisation programs held	No. of sports men mentored	SDG1.4	900	1	1,000	1	2,000	1.5	2,200	1.5	3,000	2	7	
		No. of sports women mentored	SDG1.4	600	1	800	1.2	900	1.5	1,000	2	1,100	2.1	7.8	
		No. of sports men/women sensitised on Anti-doping issue	SDG3.4 SDG3.5	1500	0.2	2,000	0.3	2,500	0.4	3,000	0.5	4,000	0.6	2	



Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 2: Youth Development														
Programme Objective: To enhance youth empowerment														
Programme Outcome: Enhanced youth empowerment														
Nandi County Youth Service	Youths engaged in the service	No of youths engaged	SDG8.6 SDG1.1 SDG 4.4	1,000	100	1,150	115	1,300	130					345
Youth Skills Development	Youths sensitised on drugs and substance abuse	No. of Youths sensitised	SDG3.5 SDG3.4	3,000	1.5	4,000	2	5,000	3	6,000	4	7,000	5	15.5
	Youths offered internship opportunities	No of Youths offered internship	SDG8.6 SDG1.1	50	12	50	12	50	12	50	12	501	12	60
	Youth groups facilitated with tools of trade	Number of youth groups facilitated with tools of trade	SDG8.6 SDG1.4	100	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	80	10	50
Programme 3: Culture and Heritage														
Programme Objective: To enhance preservation of cultural and heritage														
Programme Outcome: Enhanced preservation of cultural and heritage														
Infrastructure Development	Art and Cultural centres developed	No. of art and Cultural centres developed	SDG 4.7 SDG 12.8.b SDG 9.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25
	Museum constructed	No. of museums constructed	SDG 11.4 SDG 8.9	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
	cultural sites and monuments preserved	No. of cultural sites and monuments preserved	SDG 8.9 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.4.1	50	2.5	60	3.75	60	3.75	60	3.75	40	3.75	17.5



Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Culture and Heritage promotion	Libraries constructed and equipped	No. of libraries constructed and equipped	SDG 4.7	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100
	Mausoleums renovated and equipped	No. of mausoleums renovated and equipped	SDG 9 SDG 11.4			1	5	1	5					10
	Hall of Fame established	Hall of fame	SDG 11.4			1	5	1	5					10
	Cultural festivals and exhibitions held	No. of cultural festivals and exhibitions held	SDG 4.7 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.4.1	6	15	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10	55
Capacity building	Talent search programmes conducted	No. of talent search programmes conducted	SDG 9	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15
	Cultural exchange programmes undertaken	No. of cultural exchange programmes undertaken	SDG 16 SDG 4.7	5	15	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	40
	Cultural elements researched, inscribed and documented	No. of cultural elements researched, inscribed and documented	SDG 11.4.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
Capacity building	Cultural practitioners trained	No. of cultural practitioners trained	SDG 11.4 SDG 11.4.1	50	3	100	3	150	3	200	3	300	3	15
	Traditional medicine practitioners identified and profiled	No. of traditional medicine practitioners profiled	SDG 3 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.4.1	50	1	150	1	250	1	350	1	450	1	5



Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Year 5		Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Target	Cost			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost					
Policy framework	Culture and heritage policy developed	Culture and heritage policy	SDG 8.9 5, 10 & 11	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	1.25
Programme 4: Social Protection																
Programme Objective: To improve access to social protection services																
Programme Outcome: Improved access to social protection services																
Infrastructure development	PWDs empowerment centres constructed and equipped	No of centres constructed and equipped	10.2, 1.3, 8.5, 4.7	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	100
	Rehabilitation centres constructed and established	No. of rehabilitation centres constructed	SDG 3.5.1			1	20			1	20			1	20	60
	Rescue centres constructed and established	No. of safe spaces/ rescue centres established	SDG 5.1 5, 1.3, 8.5, 4.5, 4.7	1	50			1	50			1	50			150
	Special schools constructed	Number of special schools constructed	5, 1.3, 8.5, 4.5, 4.7			1	50	1	50			1	50			150
	Social hall constructed and equipped	No. of social halls	16, 3.5.1			1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	20
	Social Hall Renovated and equipped	Level (%) of completion of work		50	5			100	5							10
	Startup kits distributed	No. of startup kits distributed	10.2, 1.3	100	5	150	7.5	200	10	250	12.5	300	15		50	
Social services enhancement																



Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	PWDs provided with assistive devices	No. of assistive devices distributed	10, 8.b.1	1,000	10	1,500	15	2,000	20	2,500	25	3,000	30	100	
	Basic sign language trainings conducted	No. of trainings on basic sign language conducted	SDG 5.1 10	5	3	10	6	12	7.2	15	9	20	12	37.2	
	PWD Database developed and updated	Operational PWD database Updated PWD Database	SDG 10.2.1 SDG 10.2.1	1 -	5 -									5 8	
	Gender desks established	No. of Gender desks established	5.1, 5.5, 5.4, 5.6.a, 8.5	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	
	Girl to women transition programmes	No. of programmes held	5.3, 5.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 6.2	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15	
	Boys to men transition programmes	No. of programmes held		6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15	
	Women empowered	No. of capacity building fora held	5, 1.3, 5.6.a, 8.5	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	15	
			No. of assorted tools of trade distributed	5, 1.3, 5.6, 8.5, 10.2	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	500	5	25
		Policy framework	No. of policies developed	5.4, 8.5, 8.7, 10.4, 1.b, 5.c & 6.2	6	1.5	2	0.5	1	0.25	1	0.25	1	0.25	2.75



Education, Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.11 presents the summary for the Education sector.

Table 4.11: Education, Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare Sector Cross-Sectoral Impacts

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

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	NG-CDF board	In collaboration with the NG-CDF, the department will manage to sponsor a big number of students in the County		
Sports development	Transport and infrastructure	Joint design and management of projects	Substandard projects and delay in project completion	Public works to design, compile bills of quantities, approve construction sites and offer monitoring and evaluation services
	Finance and economic planning	Planning and financing of project works	Lack of funding	Proper planning and timely financing of projects
	Health and sanitation	Training and awareness creation on doping	Increased doping cases Poor nutrition	Increased awareness on dangers of doping Proper nutrition
	Tourism culture and social services	Technical support on sports, tourism and welfare of sports persons	Low publicity	Increased publicity, marketing and branding Nandi County as a sports destination of choice Develop a liaison committee to market sports elites
	Lands, environment and natural resources	Provision of land for sports infrastructure	Lack of land	Proper planning of the available land
Youth development programmes	Education and vocational training	Offer youth trainings and sponsorships in TVE Offer sports scholarships both locally and internationally	Low enrolment in TVETS	Provide bursaries to needy students
	Government institutions	Policy regulation	Increased Corruption cases	Regulations of policies
	Administration, public service and e-governance	Job opportunities for youth	Increased unemployment rate	Provide internship and volunteer programmes to the youth
	Agriculture and co-operatives	Implementation of youth programmes in agriculture Job opportunities	Increased unemployment rate	Provide internship, youth trainings on agricultural courses
	County assembly	Oversight and legislation Approval of budget and expenditure	No approval of budgets	Oversight and drafting of legislation policies
	Sports, youth affairs and arts	Implementation of projects and programme involving the sector	No service delivery	Full implementation of projects and programmes
	Finance and economic planning	Planning and financing of programmes	Lack of funding	Proper planning and timely financing of programmes

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	Lands, environment and natural resources	Implementation of environment friendly programmes	Environment degradation	Proper planning and implementation of programmes
Culture Heritage Development, Promotion and Preservation	Transport and infrastructure	Project design Improve road access	Encroachment and destruction of cultural/historical sites	Liaise with the sector in identification and demarcation of the cultural sites Undertake socio-cultural impact assessment of project sites
	Environment and water	Protection of natural heritage	Destruction of biodiversity Destruction of sacred areas	Utilisation of indigenous knowledge system on environmental conservation Undertake sensitisation on protection of cultural shrines
	Agriculture	Food security	Loss of traditional foods	Promotion of indigenous food production
	Health	Complementary healthcare provision through alternative medicine	Prevalence of disease resistance Poor nutrition Decreased life expectancy	Promotion of traditional medicine Proper nutrition Enforcement of the public health Act
	Finance and Economic planning	Facilitation of project close monitoring and supervision of projects	Substandard project works Inadequate fund project allocation	Liaise with public works on costing and standard of materials used in construction
	Trade and tourism	Promotion of cultural tourism and creative industry	Cultural erosion Increased piracy	Sensitisation on cultural protection and copyright/patenting
	Education	Promotion and protection of indigenous languages	Erosion of cultural heritage	Implementation of mother tongue curriculum
	National government department	Promotion of cultural infrastructure	Lack of cultural preservation and exploitation for economic gains	Provision of policy guidelines Protection of cultural sites and monuments Promotion of cultural creative industries
Social Protection	Health	Assessment of PWDs Restoration of Dignity of GBV survivors Psychosocial support for SGBV survivors	Mental instability Stigma Mobility challenges	Sensitisation on sexual offenses Act and Human rights Act Provision of medical cover for the vulnerable members of the society
	Education	Access to basic Education to all	Inequality in access to education	Incorporate integrated Learning to all public schools Bursary allocation for the vulnerable



Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	Public works	Ensure all facilities are PWD friendly	Limited access to services due to Mobility hindrances	Ensure compliance of disability Act in construction
	Trade and tourism	Provision of licenses to business people Access to opportunities through AGPO	Lack of equity in access to opportunities	Civic education on access to opportunities Lowering of tax rates for the youth, women and PWDs Provision of affordable loans
	Agriculture	Food security Nutrition security	Malnutrition among children	Promotion of kitchen gardens Provision of subsidised farm inputs Provision of agricultural extension services Introduction of school feeding programmes
	National government Departments	Improve uptake of government services Enforcement of relevant laws and regulations Improve response on SGBV cases	Mental instability Increased insecurity Breakdown in the moral fabric	Streamline all cash transfer programmes Promote registration of PWDs Co-ordinate and supervise stakeholders providing the child protection service. Establishment of a policare centre with NPS.

4.1.5 Health and Sanitation Sector

The sector is composed of three sub sectors namely; Curative and rehabilitative health services, Preventive and promotive health services and Health administrative services. The sector mandate is to provide essential and comprehensive quality health services through provision of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the residents of the County.

Vision: A globally competitive, healthy and productive population.

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

Sector Goals

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

Sector Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the health sector priorities and related strategies is presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Health and Sanitation Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance access to curative and rehabilitative health services	Enhance rehabilitative services Enhance specialised services Strengthen emergency and referral services Strengthen health screening services
To enhance access to preventive and promotive health services	Increase immunisation coverage Enhance Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services Enhance Nutrition Services Enhance sanitation and hygiene services Strengthen school health programmes Strengthen community health services Enhance disease surveillance and Control Enhance environmental health, water and sanitation
To strengthen health support and administrative services	Increase universal health coverage Strengthen human resource capacity Expand and develop health infrastructure Strengthen health governance Increase essential health products and technology supplies



Health and Sanitation Sector Programmes

Table 4.13 presents the sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period.

Table 4.13: Health and Sanitation Sector Programmes

Sector: Health and Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services														
Programme Objective: To enhance access to curative and rehabilitative health services														
Programme Outcome: Enhanced access to curative and rehabilitative health services														
Rehabilitation Services	Mental health rehabilitation centre equipped and operationalised	Operational rehabilitation centre	SDG 3.4			1	20						20	
	Comprehensive rehabilitative unit established and equipped	No. of comprehensive units established	SDG 3.4	1	50							1	50	100
	Integrated rehabilitation assessment outreaches conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	SDG 3.4	8	0.15	8	0.15	8	0.15	8	0.15	8	0.15	0.75
	(Existing) rehabilitation units equipped	No. of rehabilitation units equipped	SDG 3.4	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5	1	5	40
Specialised Services	Radiology departments equipped	No. of facilities equipped	SDG 3.8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	40
	Comprehensive oncology centres established and equipped	No. of comprehensive oncology centres equipped	SDG 3.8			1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40

Sector: Health and Sanitation													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)									
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
	Establish and equip NCD clinics at level 4 and 5 hospitals	Number of NCD clinics established	SDG 3			1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
	Wellness clinics established	No. of established wellness clinics	SDG 3			1	2	1	2	1	2		
	Youth friendly services established at 6 Sub County hospitals	No. of functional youth friendly services centres established	SDG 3			2	2	2	2	2	2		
Emergency and referral systems	Ambulances acquired and managed	No. of ambulances acquired	SDG 3.d.1	1	10		10	1	10	1	10	0	40
Strengthen health screening services	Facilities offering laboratory services increased	No. of facilities offering laboratory services	SDG3	88	15	98	15	108	15	118	15	128	75
	Facilities offering blood transfusion services established	No. of facilities offering blood transfusion services	SDG 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Programme 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services													
Programme Objective: To enhance access to preventive and promotive health services													
Programme Outcome: Enhanced access to Preventive and promotive health services													
Immunisation Services	Immunisation outreaches conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	SDG 3.8	182	1.1	192	1.1	202	1.2	212	1.3	230	6.1
	Children under 1 year immunised	No. of children under one year immunised	SDG 3.8	24,918	1.1	31,397	1.5	37,876	1.7	44,355	2	50,834	8.6



Sector: Health and Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Pregnant mothers vaccinated against tetanus diphtheria	No. of pregnant mothers vaccinated	SDG 3.8	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	27,000	7.5	37.5
	Health workers trained on immunisation services	No. of health workers trained on KEPI and eLMIS	SDG 3.8	120	3.6	90	2.8	30	1.1	60	2.1	75	3.4	13
	Vaccine storage equipment procured	No. of cold chain equipment procured	SDG 3.8	1,022	34.7	80	0.2	390	24.8	616	0.6	390	11.8	72.1
	Covid vaccines administered	No. of persons vaccinated	SDG 3.8	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	90,000	5.4	27
	Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination increased	No. of girls vaccinated against HPV	SDG 3.8	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	13,000	5.4	27
	Meningococcal and pneumococcal vaccines administered	No. of persons vaccinated	Sdg 3.8	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	15
Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health (RMNCH) Services	Pregnant mothers attend at least 8-12 Anti Natal Care (ANC) visits	No. of Expectant mothers attending at least 8-12 ANC visits.	SDG 3.2	27,000	6	27,000	6	27,000	6	27,000	6	27,000	6	30
	Facilities offering ANC and Family planning (FP) services	No. of health facilities offering ANC and FP services	SDG 3.2	30	0.4	60	0.6	90	0.8	100	1.8	120	1.8	5.4



Sector: Health and Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Youth Friendly (YF) services offered	No. of health facilities offering YF services	SDG 3.2	2	1	4	2	6	3	8	4	10	5	15
	Skilled birth attendance improved	% of facilities offering skilled birth attendance	SDG 3.2	73	4	76	4	79	4	82	4	85	4	20
	Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance Response (MPDSR) conducted	No. of facilities conducting MPDSR	SDG 3.2	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	2.5	30	3.5	13.5
	Teenage advocacy conducted	No. of schools covered	SDG 3.2	180	2.8	180	2.9	180	2.9	180	3.0	180	3.0	14.6
Nutrition services	Pregnant women attending ANC supplemented with IFAS	No. of Pregnant women supplemented	SDG 3.1	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	27,000	16.2	81
	HCW's trained on nutrition services	No. of HCW trained	SDG 3.1	200	3	200	3	200	3	200	3	200	3	15
	Children under five ECDs done nutrition assessment	No. of children under five assessed	SDG 3.1	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	20,000	3	15
	Sport nutrition strengthened	No. of athletes reached	SDG 3.1	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	50	0.5	2.5
	Facilities provided with nutrition assessment equipment	No. of health facilities covered	SDG 3.1	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	15



Sector: Health and Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Health Promotion Services	Mass media sessions on key health messages conducted	No of sessions conducted	SDG 3.1	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
	Reduced maternal and child mortality rate	Poverty index Maternal mortality rate Child mortality rate	SDG 1.3			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
Community health services	Additional Community health units (CHU) established	No. of CHUs established	SDG 3.1	30	9		9	30	9	30	9	30	9	45
	Community health workers (CHWs) trained	No of CHWs trained	SDG 3.1	300	5.4	300	5.4	300	5.4	300	5.4	300	5.4	27
	Strengthened community health units	No. CHUs supported	SDG 3.1	65	25	65	25	65	25	65	25	66	25	125
	Community health bill drafted	Community health bill	SDG 3.1	1	5									5
	CHVs equipped with e-CHIS tools	No of CHVs provided with tablets	SDG 3.1	153	3.5									3.5
	CHV kits procured	No. of CHVs kits procured	SDG 3.1	306	9.81	306	9.81	306	9.81	306	9.81	306	9.81	49.05
TB Services	Trainings on TB conducted	No. of trainings conducted	SDG 3.3	48	1.2	48	1.2	48	1.2	48	1.2	48	1.2	6
	Assorted Equipment procured	No. of TB equipment procured	SDG 3.3	72	90			72	90			72	90	270



Sector: Health and Sanitation																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
HIV services	Drug resistant TB isolation ward constructed	No. of TB isolation wards constructed	SDG 3.3	1	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	6	8	24		
	HIV outreaches conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	SDG 3.3	93	0.7	137	0.9	165	1.1	185	1.3	220	1.5	5.5		
	HCWs trained on new HIV/AIDS management	No. of HCWs trained	SDG 3.3	250	2.2	330	2.9	400	3.6	485	4.3	500	4.5	17.5		
	Anti-Retroviral (ART) Therapy centres established	No. of centres established	SDG 3.3	38	0.5	40	0.5	45	1	47	1	50	0.7	3.7		
Infection prevention control (IPC)	Youth friendly (YF) centres established	No. of YF centres established	SDG 3.7.2	2	7.5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	10.5		
	Health care workers (HCW) trained on IPC	No. of HCWs trained	SDG 3.3	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	5		
	Health facilities provided with hand hygiene commodities	No. of health facilities covered	SDG 3.3	30	2	60	2	90	2	120	2	150	2	10		
	Medical waste management improved in health facilities	No. of facilities with coded bins/linen	SDG 3.3	90	10	90	10	90	10	90	10	90	10	50		
Disease surveillance and control	Staff trained on integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR)	No. of facilities with trolleys	SDG 3.3	24	1	30	1.2	40	1.6	40	1.6	40	1.6	7		
		No. of staff trained on IDSR	SDG 3.3	450	4.5	450	4.5	450	4.5	450	4.5	450	4.5	22.5		

Sector: Health and Sanitation														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	CHVs Sensitised on Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) surveillance	No. of CHVs Sensitised on VPDs	SDG 3.3	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	12.5
	Waste management improved.	No. of incinerators constructed	SDG 3.9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		No. of burning chambers constructed	SDG 3.9	25	6.3	20	5	25	6.3	21	5.2	20	5	27.8
	Refuse pits pegged and dug	No. of refuse pits pegged and dug	SDG 3.9	25	0.4	25	0.4	25	0.4	25	0.4	25	0.4	2
	Septic tanks constructed	No. of septic tanks constructed	SDG 3.9	4	3.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	4	3.2	16
	CHVs sensitisation on community waste forums conducted	No. of forums conducted	SDG 3.9	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	25	0.1	0.5
	Asbestos removed	No. of facilities for asbestos removal (and user-friendly iron sheets used)	SDG 3.9	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	150
	Fire safety trainings conducted	No. of schools covered	SDG 3.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	30	0.3	1.5
	Schools fumigated against mosquitoes	No. of schools covered	SDG 3.3	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	200	0.2	1



Sector: Health and Sanitation															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4				Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			Target	Cost
	Reproductive and integrated health education sessions held in schools	No. of schools covered	SDG 3.3	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	1	
	Weekly iron supplementation in schools conducted	No. of schools covered	SDG 3.3	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	1	
	Schools given deworming commodities	No. of schools given deworming commodities	SDG 3.3	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	180	0.2	1	
Programme 3: Health support and administrative services															
Programme Objective: To strengthen Health support and administrative services															
Programme Outcome: Strengthened Health support and administrative services															
Health Information Research M&E	Facilities connectivity increased	No. of facilities connected with internet	SDG 3.3	6	1.5	15	3.8	41	4.1	40	4	40	4	17.4	
		No. of facilities connected with HMIS	SDG 3.3	6	12	15	16	41	18	40	19	40	20	85	
	NHIF services automated	No. of facilities making online claims	SDG 3.3	14	5.6	34	6.75	34	6.75	34	6.75	34	6.75	32.6	
Human Resources for health	Health care workers (HCWs) recruited	No. of HCWs recruited	SDG 3c	2,030	2,800	2,130	2,884	2,230	2,968	2,330	3,052	2,430	3,136	14,840	
	Health care workers trained	No. of HCWs trained	SDG 3c	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	20	
	Health care workers trained in various disciplines / on mentorship	No. of HCWs on OJT and Mentorship	SDG 3c	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	400	4	20	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Partner Staff transitioned	No. of partner staff transitioned	SDG 3c	10	8.2	10	8.2	10	8.2	10	8.2	5	5	37.8
	CHVs recruited and supported	No. of CHVs supported	SDG 3c	1,530	55	1,630	58.7	1730	62.3	1,830	66	1,930	69.5	311.5
	Universal Health Coverage Improved	No. of households provided with insurance cover	SDG 3c	8,000	5	8,000	5	8,000	5	8,000	5	8,000	5	25
Health Infrastructure and equipment	Kapsabet Mother and Child Hospital Complex completed and equipped	Completed and equipped Kapsabet Mother and child Hospital Complex	SDG 3.3	1	100	0	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	500
	Health facilities upgraded	No. of Level 5 facilities upgraded	SDG 3.3	1	100									100
		No. of Level 4 facilities upgraded	SDG 3.3	3	100	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
		No. of Level 3 facilities upgraded	SDG 3.3	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	25
	Plant and medical equipment acquired	No. of plant and medical equipment acquired	SDG 3.3	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	250
	No. of health facilities	SDG 3.3	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	20	
Health facilities equipped	No. of equipment under service contract	SDG 3.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	



Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Availability/ connectivity of utilities in health facilities improved	No. of facilities connected to electricity	SDG 3.3	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	10	
Facilities connected to clean water	No. of facilities with clean water	SDG 3.3	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	5	30	25		
Monitoring and evaluation enhanced	No. of facilities supported on M&E	SDG 3.3	230	8.2	230	8.2	230	8.2	230	8.2	230	41		
	New projects initiated	No. of new projects initiated	SDG 3.3	50	200	50	200	50	200	50	200	224	1,024	
	Ongoing health facilities completed	No. of ongoing health facilities completed	SDG 3.3	31	194.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194.5	
	Health facilities operationalised	No. of health facilities operationalised	SDG 3.3	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100	112	512	
	Level 4 facilities equipped (Kobujoi, Chepterwai, Kabiyet, Nandi Hills and Kapsengere)	No. of level 4 facilities equipped	SDG 3.3	2	100	1	150	2	250	0	0	0	500	
	support supervision Enhanced	No. of facilities covered	SDG 3.3	230	2.8	230	2.8	230	2.8	230	2.8	2.8	14	
	Routine data quality audit conducted	No. of facilities covered	SDG 3.3	230	1.4	230	1.4	230	1.4	230	1.4	1.4	7	

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Leadership and governance	Facilities supported with documentation and reporting tools	No. of facilities supported	SDG 3.3	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	200	4	20
	Health Management Committees and boards Operationalized	No. of management committee	SDG 3.3	155	2		2		2		2		2	10
	Health Management Committees and boards	No. of management boards	SDG 3.3	7		7		7		7		7		0
	Operationalized health facilities accredited	No. of facilities accredited	SDG 3.3	2	3	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	9
Health products and Technologies	County health, strategic and investment plan developed	county health, strategic and investment plan	SDG 3.3	1	20									20
	Supervision mobility improved	No. of vehicles procured	SDG 3.3	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	35
	Health products and technologies procured and distributed	% of stockouts	SDG 3.3	70	300	40	360	35	390	30	420	35	600	2,070



Health and Sanitation Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.14 presents the summary for the Health and Sanitation sector.

Table 4.14: Health and Sanitation Sector-Cross Sectoral Linkages

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Preventive and Promotive health services	Agriculture	Improved nutrition practices, access to safe food	Injuries at workplace,	Partner with Agriculture in nutrition advocacy
	Education	School health programmes	HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancies and dropouts	Sex education, screening, de-worming
	Culture and Social Services	Alcoholic drinks control Safe spaces	Alcoholism, drunkard driving leading to accidents,	Rehabilitation services and improved legislation
	Water	Safe and clean water supply	Waterborne diseases- cholera	Sector collaboration to ensure adequate safe water supply
	Security	Safety of staff and equipment	Insecurity and uncertainty of staff safety	Sector collaboration to improve security
	Forestry	Healthy Environment	Air pollution during deforestation, and injuries at workplace	Collaborate with sector to implement work place safety and reduce deforestation
Curative and rehabilitative services	Roads	Good roads Improve referral service from peripheral facilities	Road accidents and injuries	Observe road traffic rules. Liaise with roads department to prioritise roads to health facilities
Health support and administrative services	County Public Service board	Selection and recruitment of staff	Health workers industrial actions	Partner to implement HR policies and guidelines. Implementation of CBAs and proper remuneration of health workers. Constant consultation to improve morale

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
	Public Works	Developing and approving building plans	Injuries at work-place	Collaborate to fast track infrastructural development needs Reduce injuries at workplace through legislation
	Finance	Procurement	Delayed procurement of medical supplies	Collaborate to implement procurement plans and ensure timely supply of medical commodities

4.1.6 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

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

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

Mission: To ensure equitable and sustainable utilisation of the County's natural resources and promote maintenance of a healthy environment for the current and future generations.

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

Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development issues are presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To increase access to portable water	Strengthen regulatory framework Conserve and protect water sources. Develop water infrastructures. Strengthen water governance.
To enhance environmental conservation and management.	Strengthen regulatory framework Enhance environmental conservation Afforestation and reforestation. Promote the use of green energy
To enhance land tenure and management.	Strengthen regulatory framework Regularise land allocation Digitalise land records.
To enhance physical and land use planning	Strengthen legal and policy framework Enhance development control
Enhance access to affordable housing	Strengthen legal and policy framework Develop affordable housing schemes Strengthen public housing management
Improve water service provision in Kapsabet town and its environs and Nandi Hills town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Revenue Water Reduction and Management • Increase Water Supply Coverage • Install Power back-up generator at the treatment plant • Intake expansion • Expansion of Water treatment plant (Pumping) • Installation of solar panels at Kabutie WTP • Enhance water quality assurance (laboratory equipment) • Enhance storage of water • Identify appropriate land for office space • Construct adequate office and perimeter wall. • ICT Integration and automation; internet connectivity and networking • Purchase of Computer Hardware • Transport and water tracking • GIS Mapping of Water infrastructure • Human resource enhancement
Management of waste water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of waste water management from the Municipality to KANAWASCO • Rehabilitate the existing sewerage system in Kapsabet • Construction of a new sewerage system in Kapsabet • Construction of a new sewerage system in Nandi Hills

Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

A summary of the programmes and projects to be implemented during the Plan period is presented in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Sector programmes

Sector: Lands, Physical planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural resources and climate change															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme 1: Portable Water Supply															
Programme Objective: To increase and sustain access to portable water															
Programme Outcome: Increased access to portable water															
Regulatory framework	Water policy and bill developed	Water policy	6.1	1	3									3	
	Water sources and reservoirs secured	No. of water sources and reservoirs secured	6.1	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	30	150	
Water infrastructure	New water supply schemes developed	No. of new water supply schemes developed	6.1	30	120	30	120	30	120	30	120	30	120	600	
	Pipeline extended	Km of pipeline extended	6.1	180	60	180	60	180	60	180	60	180	60	300	
	Boreholes drilled and equipped	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped	6.1	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	250	
	Old water supply schemes rehabilitated	No. of schemes rehabilitated	6.1	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	20	40	200	
	Kapsabet Water supply expanded	Km extended	6.1	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	50	
	Construction of Keben dam Water Supply	Keben dam constructed	6.1 p-0			1	7,100							7,100	



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Year 5			Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Target	Cost
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	Construction of Kabiye/ Kaiboi Water Supply	Kabiye/ Kaiboi constructed	6.1			1	1,200									1,200
	Construction of Kesses- Mosoriot Water Project	Kesses- Mosoriot constructed	6.1			1	884									884
	Construction of Nandi Hills Water Supply	Nandi Hills Water Supply Constructed	6.1	1	500											500
	Construction of Kapsabet Sewerage system	Kapsabet Sewerage system constructed	6.2			1	2,400									2,400
	Construction of Nandi Hills Sewerage system	Nandi Hills Sewerage system constructed	6.2			1	500									500
Water governance	Water supply schemes solarised	No. of water supply schemes solarised	6.1	30	45	15	22	15	22	15	22	15	22			133
	Capacity building on Project Management Committee	No of staff trained	6.1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	1			5
		No. of community water management committees trained	6.1	300	3	300	3	100	1							7
	Maji house constructed and equipped	Operational Maji house	6.1	1	10	1	10	1	10							30



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Establishment of Nandi Rural Water and Sanitation Company	Company registered and operationalised	6.1	1	20	1	20							40
Programme 2: Environmental conservation and management														
Programme Objective: To sustainably manage and conserve environment and natural resources														
Programme Outcome: Well managed and conserved environment														
Regulatory framework	Natural Resource Management Policy developed	No. of Natural Resources policy	13	1	3									3
	Bills (Mining, forestry, wildlife and energy) developed	No. of bills developed	13	4	6									6
	Solid Waste Management Strategy developed	Solid Waste Management Strategy	13	1	3									3
Environmental conservation	Environmental fragile ecosystems secured	No. of fragile ecosystems secured	13	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	100
Afforestation and reforestation	Tree seedlings planted	No. of tree seedlings planted	13	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	1M	100	500
Green energy promotion	Solar energy promoted	No. of facilities solarized	7.13	2	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	60
	Establishment of automatic weather station	Operational weather station		1	100									100



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4				Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Programme 3: Land Administration															
Programme Objective: To enhance land administration through surveying and mapping															
Programme Outcome: Secured land tenure															
Regulatory framework	Land policy developed	Land policy	11	1	3									3	
	Regularisation of Land allocation	Irregularly allocated land identified	No. of parcels of land identified	11	100	3.5	150	3.75	200	4	100	3.5	100	3.5	18.25
		Land parcels regularised	No. of land parcels regularized	11	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	90
		Disputes arbitrated using Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADR)	No. of disputes arbitrated using ADR mechanism	11	50	1.2	50	1.2	50	1.2	50	1.2	50	1.2	6
Land records Digitalisation	Land record digitised	No of parcels digitised	11	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	
Programme 4: Physical and Land Use Planning															
Programme Objective: To strengthen Physical and Land Use Planning															
Programme Outcome: Strengthened physical and land use planning															
Legal and policy framework	County land use policy developed	County land use policy	11	1	3									3	
	County Development Control Manual developed	County Development Control Manual	11	1	3									3	



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Development Control	County Spatial Plan finalised	County Spatial Plan	11	1	60									60
	Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans prepared	No. of local physical land use plans prepared	11	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	3	30	150
	Development applications processed	No. of development applications processed	11	500	1	500	1	500	1	500	1	500	1	5
	Operationalise the Physical and Land Use Planning Liaison Committee and Consultative forum	No. of meetings conducted No. of land use conflicts resolved	11	8	2.5	8	2.5	8	2.5	8	2.5	8	2.5	12.5
Create awareness on land use matters	Land use clinics conducted	No. of land clinics conducted	11	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10
Programme 5: Affordable Housing														
Programme Objective: To enhance access to affordable housing														
Programme Outcome: Increased access to affordable housing														
Legal and policy framework	Housing policy developed	Housing policy	9	1	3									3
	Housing bill developed	Housing bill	9	1	3									3
Public Housing management	Housing Directorate established and operationalised	Operational Housing Directorate	9	1	20									20



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)				
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Housing schemes	Land identified and acquired	No. of acres of land identified	9	20	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5		
	Renovation of existing Government houses	No. of government houses renovated	9	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	100		
	Construction of affordable housing units	No. of housing units built	9	500	1,620	500	1,620	500	1,620	500	1,620	500	1,620	8,100		
Programme 6: Kapsabet Nandi Water and Sanitation Co. Ltd																
Objective: To Improve water service provision in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills town																
Outcome: Improved water service provision in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills town																
Non-Revenue Water Reduction and Management	Purchase of 6,000 No. smart meters	No. of smart meters installed	Goal 6.4	2000	8	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	1000	4	24		
	Purchase of 20 No. assorted zonal meters and fittings	No. of Zonal Meters installed	Goal 6.4	10	3	5	1.5	5	1.5	0	0	0	0	6		
	Purchase of assorted pipes and fittings (HDPE, PPR rolls) for repairs – 40 km;	Length of pipeline rehabilitated	Goal 6.1	20	5	10	2.5	10	2.5	0	0	0	0	10		
	Purchase of 2 No portable ultra-sonic flow meters and; 2 No. insertion flow meters	No. of ultra-sonic flow meters acquired	Goal 6.4	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
		No. of insertion flow meters acquired		1	0.25	1	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5		

Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change													
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost
Programme 6: Kapsabet Nandi Water and Sanitation Co. Ltd													
Objective: To Improve water service provision in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills town													
Outcome: Improved water service provision in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills town													
Water Supply Coverage	Purchase of 1 No. double cabin vehicle and; 4 No. motorcycles for field work	No. of double cabins acquired No. of motorcycles acquired	Goal 6.1 Goal 6.1	1 4	7 2.5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 2.5
	New main line and Distribution network for Kabongwa Centre, Baraton, Chepterit and environs – 50km include Nandi Hills	Length of pipeline laid	Goal 6.1	20	25	10	5	10	5	0	0	0	35
	Rehabilitation of Old Lines and extension of new lines – 70 km.	Length of pipeline rehabilitated and new lines extended	Goal 6.1	50	20	10	5	10	5	0	0	0	30
Power Back up at the treatment plant	Purchase of 2 No. standby generator (Kapsabet and Mokong WTP)	No. of back-up generators installed	Goal 6.1	1	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Solar integration at Kapsabet and Mokong treatment plants	Solar systems installed	Goal 7.2	1	25	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	50



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Expansion of the weir	Expansion of 1 No. intake weir at Kabutie	Completion of intake expansion (%)	Goal 6.1	100	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Expansion of Kabutie water treatment plant (Pumping)	Purchase of 4 No. assorted pumps sets (pumps and motors) to supplement old pumps that experience frequent breakdowns.	No. of Pumps and motors installed	Goal 6.3	2	7.5	2	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Enhancement of water treatment and quality assurance	Purchase of assorted lab equipment	No. of assorted lab equipment acquired (100%)	Goal 6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2	0	0	0	2
Enhance storage of water	Construction of 2 No. 200m3 RC water tanks for Kabongwa, and Kapng'etuny	No of RC water tanks constructed	Goal 6.1	1	8	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Construction 2 No 100m³ elevated tanks for Kamobo and Singorwa.	No. of elevated water tanks constructed	Goal 6.1	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Rehabilitation of 1 No. Kapsabet Boys elevated tank	No. of elevated water tanks rehabilitated	Goal 6.1	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Enhancement of Administrative services	Construction of 1 No. Office Block with Board rooms and associated furniture	No of Office complex and Boardrooms constructed	Goal 6.4	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
	Construction of 1 No. modern store.	No. of modern stores constructed	Goal 6.4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
	Construction of perimeter wall and gate	Length of Perimeter constructed (%)	Goal 6.4	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
	Installation of paving blocks from gate to offices	Area Covered with paving blocks (%)	Goal 6.4	100	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5		
	Construction of 1 No car park.	No. of car parks constructed	Goal 6.4	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5		
	CCTV installation in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills offices and treatment plant	CCTV Coverage achieved (%)	Goal 6.4	100	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5		
ICT	Purchase of 1 No. integrated software for finance, procurement, HR payroll and customer care sections;	No of Integrated software installed	Goal 6.4	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Target	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Computer Hardware	Provision of office internet and networking, office desk phones	Office internet infrastructure supplied and desk phones acquired (%)	Goal 6.1	0	0	0	0	100	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
	Purchase of 10 No. desktop computers	No. of desktops acquired	Goal 6.1	0	0	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Purchase of 2 No. printers,	No of printers acquired	Goal 6.1	0	0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Purchase of 20 No meter reading smart phones	No of meter reading smart phones purchased	Goal 6.1	10	0.5	0	0	10	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transport and water tracking	Purchase of 10 No. laptops	No of laptops purchased	Goal 6.1	0	0	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Purchase of 1 No server and rack.	No. of servers & racks acquired	Goal 6.1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
	Purchase of 2 No. pick up	No. of pick-ups purchased	Goal 6.1	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Purchase of 1 No. double cabin	No. of double cabins purchased	Goal 6.1	1	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Purchase of 8 No. motorbikes	No of motorbikes purchased	Goal 6.1	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Purchase of 2 No. 10m3 water bowers	No. of water bowers purchased	Goal 6.1	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	20



Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
GIS Mapping of Water infrastructure	Purchase of 10 No. GPS Machine and GIS software for mapping of pipelines, meters and other infrastructure.	No. of GPS Machine and GIS software acquired	Goal 6.1	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Totals					189.25		90.75		30.8		16		4	279.8



Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change

Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.17 presents the summary for the Lands sector.

Table 4.17: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Portable water supply	Agriculture Health Trade Education	Enhanced irrigation programmes Promotes livestock and crop production Enhanced good health Enhances industrial processes	Deforestation-case of dams Water conflicts Water pollution Soil erosion and degradation	Organise awareness programs Enforce water policy, regulations and Acts Mapping possible Dam areas Creation of water user's association to handle the irrigated zones Conservation of water catchment areas. Collaborating with national water authority on guidelines regarding irrigation water use
Environmental conservation and management	Agriculture Trade Health Roads	Cheap and sustainable sources of energy Improves human health Increased water quality and quantity Improved food and nutrition security Proper Waste disposal Good farming practices	Controlled unfriendly activities in fragile ecosystems Boundary conflicts majorly when protecting wetlands Human-wildlife-conflicts	Encourage alternative livelihoods friendly to ecosystem Organise sensitisation and awareness programs Comply and enforce NEMA Guidelines Encouraging agro-forestry in private lands Collaboration with NGOs, CBOs Encouraging the use of green energy; solar, wind and biogas energy Formulation and implementation of other relevant environment policies
Land administration	All sectors	Secure land tenure Effective land management systems	Land speculation Unavailability of land for public facilities Land grabbing	Prepare land information system Prepare valuation roll Manage land in line with the approved Physical development Plans

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Physical and land use planning	All sectors	Compatible land uses Balance of urbanization and food production Regulated land subdivision Safe, resilient, inclusive and sustainable towns	Conflict in land uses Urban sprawl Informal settlements Lack of land for infrastructure and service provision Food insecurity due to rampant subdivision of rich agricultural land	Strengthen development control and enforcement Conduct land clinics to sensitize the public on physical planning matters Undertake physical planning of all urban centres Implementation of planning laws and regulations
Affordable housing	Housing Transport and Infrastructure Physical Planning National Land Commission Surveying	Access to affordable housing Gentrification of urban housing estates Employment opportunities Release of land for farming activities	Demand for social amenities High cost of maintaining infrastructure	Prepare master plans for all housing projects Embrace private partnerships on provision of housing and infrastructure Undertake feasibility studies before undertaking the housing projects
Kapsabet Nandi Water & Sanitation Co. Ltd	All sectors	Efficiency in coordination across all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate development Reduced revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote political goodwill from all players Develop and implement development plans collaboration with various stakeholders/ partners

4.1.7 Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise Development

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

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

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

Sector Goal

To promote and facilitate trade, tourism, investment and industrial development in the County.

Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development issues are presented in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise Development Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve Trade development	Development of market infrastructure Enhance Trade promotion Enhance Investment promotion Strengthen regulatory framework Enhance Financial access
Improve industrial development	Promote industrial development Strengthen regulatory framework
Tourism development and promotion	Development of niche tourism sites and products Tourism promotion

Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise Development Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and projects to be implemented during the Plan period is presented in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise Development Sector programmes

Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1: Trade Development and Promotion														
Programme Objective: To Enhance Development and Promotion of Domestic Trade														
Programme Outcome: Improved trading environment														
Development of Market infrastructure	Modern markets established	No. of modern markets established	SDG 9.1	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	
	Livestock sale yards establishment	No. of livestock sale yard	SDG 9.1	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	9	
	Operationalisation, Improvement and maintenance of existing markets	No of improved markets	SDG 9.4 SDG6.3 SDG6.a	12	14.5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	34.5	
	Market sanitation facilities established	No. of market sanitation facilities established	SDG9.1 SDG12.5 SDG6.1 SDG6.b SDG6.2	3	6	6	12	8	16	4	8	4	50	
Strengthen regulatory framework	One stop-shop County business licensing centre	Single County business licensing centre established	SDG 9.3	1	6	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	16	
	Policy formulation	No. of trade policies formulated	SDG 9 SDG2.b SDG2.c SDG17.13	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	



Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise development															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Weights and measures inspection and compliance	Number of weights and measures instruments calibrated and verified	SDG10.3	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	1000	1.5	7.5	
	Weights and measures workshop constructed and equipped	No. of workshop constructed and equipped.	SDG10.3	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	Training of technical staff	No. of technical staff trained	SDG9.3 SDG 8.2 SDG 17.9	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	
	Establish drug and substance Rehabilitation programme	No. of persons rehabilitations and centres established	SDG17.10	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	15	
	Prevalence of alcohol consumption reduced	No. of Advocacy, Public education conducted		3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	10	
Trade Promotion	E-commerce	No. of Established e-commerce marketing platforms	SDG 8.3	1	7	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	3	24	
	Trade fairs and exhibitions	No. of exhibition and trade fairs held	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	25	



Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Establishment of formal MSMEs worksites	Number of MSME worksites established	SDG9.1 SDG9.3 SDG11.a SDG8.8, 8.3	20	15	5	10	5	15	5	15	5	10	65
	County Biashara exhibition centre established	No. of county Biashara exhibition centres established	SDG9.3 SDG9.5	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	40
	Financial access	Establish County Biashara enterprise fund	Amount of funds allocated	1	20	0	40	0	40	0	50	0	50	200
Programme 2: Industrial Development														
Programme Objective: To improve industrial development														
Programme Outcome: Improved industrial development														
Industrial development	Agro-processing industries established	No. of Agro-processing industries established	SDG1.4 SDG8.2 SDG9.3	1	5	2	10	2	10	1	5	0	0	30
		Cottage industries established	SDG9.2 SDG8.3 SDG9.3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	15
	Equipping and operationalisation of constructed County <i>Jua kali</i> work sites	Number of equipped and operationalized jua kali work sites		8	15	2	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	25
		Operationalisation of textile and apparel unit	Number of textile and apparel units operationalised	SDG9.2 SDG8.3	1	20	1	30	1	34	0	0	0	0



Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Industrial park established	industrial park	SDG9.2	1	500	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	620
Programme 3: Tourism Development and Promotion														
Programme Objective: To tap and exploit tourism potential														
Programme Outcome: Tourism potential exploited														
Tourism promotion	Tourism sites developed	No. of sites developed	SDG 8.9	2	5	4	10	4	10	4	10	0	0	35
	Niche products developed	No. of niche products developed	SDG 8	3	5	3	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	15
	County tourism magazines and brochures produced	No. of e-magazines and brochures produced	SDG 8.9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Kapsabet animal rescue centre (animal orphanage) established	Operational Kapsabet animal rescue centre		1	10	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	30



Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise development

Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.20 presents the summary for the trade sector.

Table 4.20: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise development
Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Trade development and promotion	Agriculture	Production of agricultural produce for value addition processing	Market functioning below capacity due to low agricultural produce	Enhance agricultural produce
	Lands, environment and natural resources	Efficient and effective site identification Availability of land to set up housing units Proper Physical planning Water service provision	Land disputes	Carry out extensive physical planning and survey Provision of water for markets.
	Transport and Infrastructure	Paving of access roads to markets	Adverse weather condition impacting negatively on the road network	Routine maintenance of roads
	Social welfare	Creation of job opportunities. Encouragement of entrepreneurial skills	Excessive alcohol consumption and drug abuse	Intensive enforcement. Carrying out public awareness campaigns on effects of alcohol and drug abuse Carrying out rehabilitation programmes
	Education	Existence of technical and vocational training institutions that provide skillfull labour	Unemployment due to limited opportunities	Creation of incubation centres to narture self-employment techniques
	Youth	Establishment of enterprise fund	High unemployment	Training on other self-sustaining ventures
	Administration	Proper Waste disposal		
Industrial development	Transport and Infrastructure	Paving of access roads to industrial parks	Adverse weather conditions	Routine road maintenance
	Agriculture	Availability of agricultural produce	Environmental Pollution	Environmental impact assesment and control of industrial pollution



Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
		Development of infrastructure and public utilities	Population explosion in the special economic zones	Carry out physical planning to provide for public utilities
	Lands, environment and natural resources	Availability of public land, rivers and natural resources	Floods	Provision of water and exploitation of natural resources
	Education	Existence of Technical and vocational training institutions that provide skilled labour for the industries	Unemployment due to limited opportunities	Provision of technical training institutions
Tourism development and promotion	Lands, environment and natural resources	Efficient and effective site identification Proper Physical planning	Land disputes	Carry out extensive physical planning and survey
	Transport and Infrastructure	Paving of access roads to tourist sites	Adverse weather condition impacting negatively on the road network	Routine maintenance of roads

4.1.8 Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development

The sector comprises Public Works, Roads and Transport Sub-sectors.

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

Vision: An efficient and reliable transport and infrastructural development.

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

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

Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development issues are presented in Table 4.21.

**Table 4.21: Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development
Sector Priorities and Strategies**

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve road network and connectivity	Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra) Rehabilitation of existing roads Opening up of new access roads Construction of bridges and culverts
Enhance management of public buildings	Strengthen quality control

Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and projects to be implemented during the Plan period is presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development Sector Programmes

Sector: Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme 1: Road and Transport														
Programme Objective: To improve accessibility within the County														
Programme Outcome: Improved accessibility within the County														
Road construction and maintenance	Roads upgraded to Bitumen standards	KM of tarmacked roads	SDG 9.1	1	66	11.52	636	10	600	7.5	450	7.5	450	2,202
	Acquisition of road machinery	No. of machines acquired	SDG 9.1	2	70	7	100	3	105	0	0	0	0	275
	Roads done by County machinery	KM done by County machinery	SDG 9.1	600	80	600	80	600	80	600	80	600	80	400
	Newly opened roads	KM of newly opened roads	SDG 9.1	10	30	20	60	20	60	20	60	10	30	240
	Roads gravelled/Rehabilitated	KM of gravelled roads	SDG 9.1	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180	150	180	900
	footbridges constructed	No. of footbridges constructed	SDG 9.1	3	18	4	24	4	24	2	24	3	18	108
	Box culverts constructed	No. of Box culverts constructed	SDG 9.1	4	32	6	48	6	48	4	32	4	32	192
	Pipe culverts installed	Metres of pipe culverts installed	SDG 9.1	1,500	37	1,500	37	1,500	37	1,500	37	1,500	37	185
Construction and equipping of Mechanical workshop	No. of workshops constructed	SDG 9.1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

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

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.23 presents the summary for the Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development sector.

Table 4.23: Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Road and Transport	All sectors	Access to government institutions, schools, Business and agricultural Centres/ Markets and tourist sites.	Losses to farmers Accidents/Loss of life Air and water pollution Landslides/ disasters Health complications due to dust	Soil erosion control measure on drains Grass and tree planting on landslide areas and filling up gravel pits. Stone pitching. Construction Watering to limit dust/Use of protective gear
Public works	All sectors	Designing and project management	Structures not well designed and supervised leading to collapse, loss of life and property	Strict supervision of projects to specifications Promote appropriate technology during design

4.1.9 Finance and Economic Planning

The sector comprises of the following sub-sector; revenue financial reporting and accounting, supply chain management, internal audit, budget, Economic Planning and M&E.

Vision: A leading sector in public finance management, economic policy formulation and development co-ordination.

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

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

Finance and Economic Planning Sector Priorities and Strategies

The strategies to achieve sector priorities in relation to the root causes of the development issues are presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Finance and Economic Planning Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To strengthen financial management and reporting	Increase own source revenue Strengthen financial management processes Strengthen audit management systems strengthen human resource capacity on PFM
Policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation	Strengthen county economic planning Strengthen County M&E systems Strengthen County statistical systems



Finance and Economic Planning Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and sub programmes to be implemented during the Plan period is presented in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25: Finance and Economic Planning Sector Programmes

Sector:																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Target	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Programme 1: Financial Management and Reporting																
Programme Objective: To Strengthen Financial Management and Reporting																
Programme Outcome: Strengthened Financial Management and Reporting																
Own Source Revenue	Revenue sources automated	Percentage of revenue streams automated	SDG 8.3	75	20	85	20	95	20	100	20	100	20	100	20	100
	Valuation roll updated	Valuation roll reports	SDG 8.3	1	40		40									80
	Stakeholder engagement forums conducted	No. of stakeholder forums conducted	SDG 8.3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	25
	Revenue vehicles acquired	No. of revenue vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3	2	14	1	7									21
Financial management and reporting	Financial management systems automated	Proportion of IFMIS modules activated (%)	SDG 8.3	70	8	80	4	85	4	95	2	100	2	20		
	Supplier register Updated	Updated supplier register	SDG 8.3	1	5			1	5					10		
	Audit management system installed	Operational audit management system	SDG 8.3	1	15									15		
	Audit vehicles acquired	No. of Audit vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3	1	8									8		



Sector:																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	Resource mobilisation unit established	Operational resource mobilisation unit	SDG 8.3													
	Asset management unit established	Appointment of a Director Asset Management and staff	SDG 8.3													
	Asset Management Policy	Developed and approved policy	SDG 8.3	2												2
	Risk Management Policy	Developed and approved policy	SDG 8.3	2												2
	Asset management System Installed	System installed and operational	SDG 8.3	1.5				1.5								3
	Asset Register updated	Updated asset register	SDG 8.3	2	2			1		2				2		6
	Fuel Management System	System installed and operational	SDG 8.3		2					2						4
	Asset Tagging	Tagged assets	SDG 8.3		30					10				10	10	50
	Fleet Improvement plan/Fleet repair	Well maintained fleet in good working conditions	SDG 8.3	10	10			10		10						50
	Generator Acquisition	Generator acquired	SDG 8.3		10					10						20
			SDG 8.3													
	Storage/archiving facilities established	No. of storage/archiving facilities established	SDG 8.3		1	10										10



Sector:															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Cost
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
	Policies developed	No. of policies developed	SDG 8.3	3	9	2	6	1	3						18
Human resource capacity building	PFM and system usage trainings conducted	No. of PFM trainings conducted	SDG 8.3	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	15	15	75
Programme 2: Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation															
Programme Objective: To Strengthen Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation															
Programme Outcome: Strengthened Policy formulation, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation															
County Economic planning	Statutory planning and budget documents prepared	No. of planning and budget documents prepared	SDG 8.3	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	5	30	70	
	Trainings on Policy/planning	No. of training on Policy/ planning conducted	SDG 8.3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15	
	CIDP III Indicator handbook developed	CIDP III Indicator handbook	SDG 8.3	1	2									2	
County M&E systems	e-CIMES adopted	Operational e-CIMES	SDG 8.2	1	5									5	
	CIMES structures Operationalised	No. of CIMES committees established	SDG 8.2	4	2	9	4						6		



Sector:																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
	M&E progress reports prepared	No. of C-APR	SDG 8.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	10	
		No. of quarterly M&E reports	SDG 8.3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	
		CIDP III Mid Term review report	SDG 8.3					1	5						5	
		CIDP III End Term review report	SDG 8.3									1	5		5	
		No. of evaluation reports	SDG 8.3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	10	
	County M&E policy approved	County M&E policy	8.3	1	3										3	
		M&E staff trained	SDG 8.3	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	1	5	
		M&E Vehicles acquired	SDG 8.3	2	16	1	8								24	
	County statistical abstract developed	County statistical abstract	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	5	25	
		County statistical policy developed	SDG 8.3	1	3										3	
	Statistical surveys conducted	No. of statistical surveys conducted	SDG 8.3	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	13	
		Statistical trainings conducted	SDG 8.3	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	50	2.5	2.5	12.5	



Finance and Economic Planning Sector Cross-Sectoral Linkages

This section presents the cross-sectoral impacts of each sectoral programme and appropriate actions to harness cross-sector synergies or mitigate adverse cross-sector impacts. Table 4.26 presents the summary for the Finance and Economic planning sector.

Table 4.26: Finance and Economic Planning Sector Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Financial Management and Reporting	All sectors	Enough resource for development (Increased revenue collection) Improved quality of services in all service areas and services with potential for increased revenue generation identified	Inadequate resources Incomplete implementation of projects/programmes Underfunding of projects Poor implementation Strategies.	Capacity building of technical staff Full automation of revenue sources Enforce revenue collection and increase revenue points. Prudent management of Resources Revenue resource mapping
	Automated County Financial Management System	Low funds absorption		Training and capacity building Adherence to financial
	Timely payments for goods and services Satisfied clients			Regulations and procedures as provided for in PFM Act
	Timely procurement of services and projects Quality and Accountable governance	Non-completion of projects within the stipulated timelines Litigations Unsustainable decision making		Adherence to procurement laws and policies. Full implementation of IFMIS modules Timely requisition of projects and services by departments Automation of audit function Budget allocation to audit function Capacity building of audit staff.

Programme Name	Sector	Cross Sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation	All sectors	Integrated economic Plans	Nonintegrated plans	Capacity building of technical staff
		Improved funds	Low resource mobilisation for project implementation	
		Absorption		
		Seamless implementation of plans		
		Streamlined allocation of resources	Non completion of projects within stipulated timelines	Capacity building of technical staff
		Improved funds absorption		Prudent management of resources
		Improved access to statistical information	Poor access to statistical information	Capacity building of technical staff
		Improved usage of statistical information in decision making	Low usage of statistical information for decision making	Strengthening of County statistics unit
				Maintenance of County data desk
		Improved tracking and assessment of project implementation	Poor implementation of projects	Capacity building of technical staff
		Efficient utilisation of resource	Inaccurate status reporting	Acquisition and installation of electronic M&E system
			Poor quality of works	
			Project/program objective will not be achieved	

4.1.10 County Executive

The County Executive seeks to co-ordinate activities of the County government and ensure effective implementation of policies, projects and programmes. The offices of the Governor, Deputy Governor, County Secretary, Protocol, Service Delivery Unit, Governor's Press Service, Liaison, Advisory Services, Security and Enforcement are domiciled in the County Executive.

Vision: A strong governance institution that empowers residents and all development stakeholders in delivering the County aspirations.

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

Sector: County Executive														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	Deputy Governor’s residence Constructed	Level (%) of completion of the DG’s residence		-	-	-	-	100	35	-	-	-	-	35
	Motor Vehicles Acquired	No. of Motor vehicles acquired		-	-	-	-	1	15	2	20	-	-	35



4.1.11 County Assembly

The County Assembly is constitutionally mandated to undertake the legislative oversight and representation role on behalf of the County. Nandi County Assembly membership currently stands at 45 with a total number of 85 staff against the Salaries and Remuneration Commission's recommendation of 100 staff.

County Assembly Composition

The County assembly comprises the following sections: The County Assembly Service, the County Assembly leadership and the County Assembly Service Board.

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

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

Development Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the sector priorities and strategies is presented in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28: County Assembly Sector Priorities and Strategies

Assembly Priorities	Strategies
Enhance service delivery	• Develop requisite infrastructure

Sector Programmes

Table 4.29 presents the County Assembly programmes to be implemented during the CIDP III period.

Table 4.29: County Assembly Programmes

Sector: County Assembly														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		Target	Cost
Programme 1: Nandi County Assembly														
Programme Objective: To enhance service delivery														
Programme Outcome: Enhanced Service delivery														
Infrastructure Development	County Assembly Chambers and offices Completed and equipped	Chambers level of Completion (%)		32	110	64	110	96	112.7	-	-	-	332.7	
	Speakers Residence constructed	Residence level (%) of completion				33	10.75	66	10.75	99	10.7		32.2	



4.1.12 Kapsabet Municipality

Kapsabet Municipality is mandated to manage the growth and development of Kapsabet municipality.

Vision: An economically vibrant municipality that offers effective services in a conducive, livable and memorable environment.

Mission: To offer effective quality services to the residents in a transparent, clean, conducive environment that guarantees economic growth and sustainable livelihoods.

Development Priorities and Strategies

A summary of the sector priorities and strategies is presented in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Kapsabet Municipality Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Improve co-ordination and planning in Kapsabet municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish adequate office spaceImprove road infrastructure within the MunicipalityProvide suitable solid waste management solutionsProvide suitable liquid waste management solutions in areas within Kapsabet Municipality that are not served by KANAWASCOEnhance proper disposal of human excretaEnhance accessibility to all-important amenities in line with approved physical development plans.Provide modern orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable bus parks, parking bays and boda boda shedsEnhance disaster preparedness and risk management within the MunicipalityProvide conducive, spacious and business friendly modern marketsIncrease ICT infrastructureEnhance security within the MunicipalityComplete the development of Kapsabet Municipality Spatial FrameworkGreening, beatification and protection of fragile areasEnhance sports infrastructure and talent development in the Municipality

Kapsabet Municipality Sector Programmes

A summary of the sector programmes and sub programmes to be implemented during the review period is presented in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Kapsabet Municipality Sector Programmes

Sector: Kapsabet Municipality														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Programme: Kapsabet Municipality														
Objective: To Improve Co-ordination and Planning in Kapsabet Municipality														
Outcome: Improved Co-ordination and Planning in Kapsabet Municipality														
Administrative services	Office block Constructed and equipped	Completion Level (%) of Municipality Office block	Goal 8.8	40	40	70	30	100	30					100
	Municipality plans and policies developed	No. of Municipality plans, policies and bills developed	Goal 11.3	2	2	2	12	2	2	1	4			20
	HR Capacity Enhanced	No. of technical and essential officers recruited		17	19.2	20	14.4	20	10.1	30	10.1	29	10.8	64.6
	ICT Connectivity	Information system developed	Goal 9.17.8			1	25							25
Road Infrastructure	Outdoor screens installed	No. of outdoor screens installed	Goal 9.C			1	10	1	10			1	10	30
	Vehicles acquired	No. of operational vehicles acquired		2	14	2	14	2	14					42
	Improved road network and connectivity	KM of roads upgraded to bitumen standards		7	420	7	420	7	420	6	360			1,620



Sector: Kapsabet Municipality															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5			
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Sanitation and Waste Management		KM of NMT roads constructed		1	7	1	7							14	
		KM of newly opened up roads		2	6	2	6	2	6			2	6	30	
		KM of roads graded		8	1	8	1	8	1		8	1	1	5	
		KM of roads graveled		8	10	8	10	8	10		8	10	10	50	
	Storm water drainage improved	Metres of Culverts installed		96	2.4	96	2.4	96	2.4		96	2.4	2.4	12	
		Km of Stone pitched drainage		1	5.4	1	5.4	1	5.4		1	5.4	5.4	27	
	Solid Waste Management improved	No. of garbage trucks acquired	Goal 11.6	1	15	1	15	1	15					45	
		No. of Waste receptacles acquired		10	3	5	1.5	5	1.5					6	
	Liquid Waste Management Improved	KM of sewer lines constructed	6.2			2	20	2	20	2	2	20	3	30	90
		Proportion (%) of liquid waste treatment system rehabilitated	6.2		46	16	100	19							35
No. of effluent exhauster vehicles acquired		6.2	1	15				1	15	1	15			45	
Rehabilitation and expansion of sewerage system		Goal 6.2			1	300	1	375						675	



Sector: Kapsabet Municipality															
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)								Total Budget Ksh. M)			
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cost	Target
Sports Infrastructure and talent development		Newly constructed sewer trunk and appurtenance/ accessories	Goal 6.2			1	2,000	1	2,000						4,000
	Ablution blocks constructed	No. of Ablution blocks constructed	11.6	2	6	1	3	1	3						12
	Multipurpose social hall constructed and equipped	Completion Level (%) of the multipurpose hall				25	25	50	25	75	25	100	25		100
	Forest trails developed	KM of forest trails developed				10	5								5
	Municipal sports and cultural activities organized	No. of Municipal sports and cultural activities organised		1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	10	50
Security enhancement	Assorted Sports equipment acquired and distributed	No of assorted sports equipment acquired and distributed		120	2	120	2	120	2	120	2	120	2	2	10
	Street light points installed	No. of street light points installed	11.2	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	10	50
	High masts erected	No. of high masts erected	11.2	1	4	2	8	2	8						20
Disaster Management	Fire engine acquired	A fire engine	11. b 1.5									1	60		60
	Fire station constructed and equipped	Operational fire station	11. b 1.5	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30



Sector: Kapsabet Municipality																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG targets	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget Ksh. M)		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Market and transport infrastructure	Fresh Produce Market Constructed and equipped	Fresh Produce Market Constructed and equipped	11.3	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
	Modern market complex constructed	Modern market complex	11.3	0	0	1	200	1	200	1	100				500	
	Parks/ gardens rehabilitated	Parks/gardens rehabilitated	11.7			1	10								10	
	Cemetery land acquired	Acres of cemetery land acquired	11	0	0	5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	Bus park constructed	No. of bus parks constructed	11.3	1	20										20	
	Parks bays constructed	No. of parking bays constructed	11.3	100	10										10	



4.2 Flagship Projects

The section summarises Nandi County flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the County. The information is as presented in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: County Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time-frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Sector: Agriculture and Co-operative Development								
Establishment of a sugarcane processing factory	Tinderet Sub-county	To increase crop production	Construction of main builder's work Equipping of the factory with modern equipment	Sugarcane processing factory established	2024-2027	1.2B	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Establishment of a tea processing factory	Nandi Hills Sub-County	To increase crop production	Construction of main builder's work Equipping of the factory with modern equipment	Tea processing factory established	2024-2027	1.2B	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Operationalisation of a milk processing plant	Kabiyet Ward	To increase livestock production	Provision of startup capital marketing	milk processing plant operationalised	2023-2027	100M	CGN/NARIGP	CGN
Establishment of a maize processing factory	Chesumei/Mosop Sub-County	To increase food production	Construction of a main builder's work Equipping of the factory with modern equipment	Maize processing factory established	2024-2026	200M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Sector: Health and Sanitation								
Kapsabet Mother and Child Hospital Complex (MCH)	Kapsabet Ward	Complete and operationalise	Completion and equipping	Completed MCH	3 Financial years	500M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time-frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change								
Keben water project	Nandi Hills Sub-County	To increase and sustain access to portable water.	Construction of water dam Treatment works. Gravity main. Storage tanks. Distribution networks	Increased number of households connected to water services	2023-2027	7.1 Billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Government CGN Partners 	CGN
Kabiyet/ Kaiboi water project in	Chesumei and Mosop Sub-Counties	To increase and sustain access to portable water.	Protection of three water sources. Gravity main. storage tanks and distribution networks	Increased number of households connected to water services	2023-2027	1.2 Billion	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Kesses-Mosoriot Water Project	Chesumei and Emgwen Sub Counties	To increase and sustain access to portable water.	Treatment works. Gravity main. Storage and distribution	Increased number of households connected to water services	2023-2027	884M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Nandi Hills water project	Nandi Hills Ward	To increase and sustain access to portable water.	Construction of weir. treatment works. Pump stations at Kipsebwo. rising main storage tanks. Distribution pipes	Increased number of households connected to water services	2023-2027	500M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Kapsabet affordable housing project	Emgwen Sub County	To control development	Construction of 2,500 housing units	Controlled and orderly developments	2023-2027	8.1 Billion	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time-frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Nandi Hills Town Waste water treatment plant.	Nandi Hills Ward	Sewerage constructed and operationalised	Construction of a new sewerage plant.	Construction of Nandi Hills Town Sewerage system.	2023-2027	500M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Nandi County Tree Growing Initiative	County wide	To Protect, conserve, manage the environment, mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts	Establishment of 1M County tree nursery Growing of 10M tree seedlings	Trees planted and protected	2023-2027	500M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Kapsabet Waste Water Treatment Works	Kapsabet Ward	To improve sanitation in Kapsabet	Construction of treatment works, pump stations, 54km of sewer lines	Construction of Nandi Kapsabet Sewerage system.	2023-2027	2.4 Billion	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Climate Change Main-streaming	County wide	To protect, conserve, manage the environment, mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts	Climate change mitigation. Adaptation projects across the County departments	Policies, Acts and Regulations formulated and implemented	2023-2027	3% of the annual development budgets (Ksh. 493,452.64)	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN
Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise Development								
Construction of County Aggregation and Industrial Park (CAIP)	Tinderet Sub-County	To facilitate industrial development through the creation of industrial investment opportunities in agribusiness	Establishment of CAIP with agro processing facilities, other value addition facilities and specialised facilities like market intelligence unit, training centres, cold storage and allied aggregation facilities	Operational CAIP, No. of employment created Increased value added products Increase agricultural productivity Increased market for agro-products	2023-2027	620M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	CGN



Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time-frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Completion and operationalisation of Nandi Textile and Apparel unit	Elmokwo/Ngecheck ward	To promote industrialisation in the County	Steel works, Fixing of steel columns, Walling, Roofing, Finishes, Floor works, Partitioning, and paint works, Windowpanes, Stairs, Doors. Acquisition of Machines Training of trainees	Fully operational textile and apparel unit, number of employment opportunities number of garments manufactured, amount of revenue collected	2023-2027	84M	CGN	CGN
Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth Affairs, Gender and Social Welfare								
Operationalization of Kipchoge stadium	Kapsabet Ward	To enhance sports development	Construction of modern spectator stand, Floodlights, Public address system, Open drive ways, Drainage, Repairs of Ablution Block, Laying of Tartan	Fully equipped and functional stadia	2023-2027	600M	National Government	CGN
Operationalisation of Eliud Kipchoge Modern Athletics Training Camp	Kapsabet Ward	To enhance sports development	Construction of 84 Hostel Rooms and an Olympic size swimming pool, Equipping of Gymnasium, cafeteria and physiotherapy	Fully equipped and functional training camp	2023-2027	150.48M	CGN	CGN
Sector: Administration, Public Service and ICT								
Construction of a Solid Waste Management Plant	Emgwen Sub-County	To Improve solid waste management	Site identification, Preparation of BQs and Tendering	Improved Solid Waste Management	2023-2027	800M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	Department of Administration, Public Service and ICT

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time-frame	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Sector: Kapsabet Municipality								
Construction of Modern Market Complex at Kapsabet	Emgwen Sub-County	To Improve co-ordination and planning in Kapsabet Municipality	Site identification, Preparation of BQs and Tendering	Modern market complex Constructed	2023-2027	500M	CGN, private sector, National Government and Development partners	Kapsabet Municipality
Rehabilitation and expansion of sewerage System	Emgwen Sub-County	Improve co-ordination and planning in Kapsabet Municipality	Site identification, Preparation of BQs and Tendering	Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing sewerage treatment plant	2023-2027	675M	CGN/ National Government /Development Partners	Kapsabet Municipality
Construction of sewer trunk and appurtenance/ accessories at Kapsabet	Emgwen Sub-County	To improve coordination and planning in Kapsabet Municipality	Site identification, Preparation of BQs and Tendering	Newly constructed sewer trunk and appurtenance/accessories	2023-2027	4B	CGN/ National Government/Development Partners	Kapsabet Municipality

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

4.3.1 Linkages between CIDP and Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plans

Vision 2030 is Kenya's development agenda that aims to transform the country into a rapidly industrialising upper middle-income economy offering all its citizens a high quality of life by the year 2030. The Vision is being implemented through 5-year successive medium-term plans. The fourth Medium Plan is structured in line with the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda which is aligned to five sectors. Table 4.33 presents the County interventions for the next five years under each sector of the MTP.

Table 4.33: CIDP Linkage with MTP IV-BETA

Sector	Sector Priorities	County Priorities
Infrastructure	<p>Inclusive Growth: Construction of 6000 Km roads; Rural Roads Maintenance; Power Transmission; Construction and rehabilitation of Railways</p> <p>Digitisation</p> <p>Expand Revenue Base</p> <p>Alternative Financing (PPP)</p>	<p>Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra)</p> <p>Rehabilitation of existing roads</p> <p>Opening up of new access roads</p> <p>Construction of Bridges and Culverts</p> <p>Creation of LAN, WAN, VPN and WI-FI</p> <p>Upgrade to bitumen standards of key town roads</p> <p>Construction of ablution block</p> <p>Acquisition of liquid waste exhauster</p> <p>Acquisition of garbage collection trucks</p> <p>Extension of sewer lines</p> <p>Construction of solid waste processing plants</p> <p>Conserve and protect water sources.</p> <p>Develop water infrastructures.</p> <p>Strengthen water governance.</p>
Finance and Production	<p>Value chain support programme (leather, edible oils, dairy, tea, textile and apparel, construction and building materials, rice)</p> <p>Programme to Build Resilience in Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)</p> <p>De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancements of Pastoral Economies (DRIVE)</p> <p>Livestock Identification and Traceability System Project (LITS)</p> <p>Food security subsidy and crop diversification</p> <p>Agricultural Insurance programme</p> <p>Business Climate Reforms and Transformation</p> <p>Industrial Infrastructure Development</p> <p>MSMEs development programme</p> <p>Decriminalisation of MSMEs in the informal sector</p> <p>Reduce Regressive taxation bureaucracy and regulatory compliance costs</p> <p>Manufacture of Machinery, Automotive, Equipment and Parts</p> <p>Integrated Iron and Steel Mill Plant, Scrap Metal and Mineral Value Addition</p> <p>Financial Inclusion</p> <p>Product market Diversification</p> <p>Promotion of fair-Trade Practices</p>	<p>High value crop farming</p> <p>Provision of agricultural extension services</p> <p>Agro processing and value addition</p> <p>Provision of animal health services</p> <p>Strengthen Pest and disease control</p> <p>Increase access to subsidised quality farm inputs</p> <p>Promote irrigation</p> <p>Enhance access to quality livestock feeds</p> <p>Enhance animal disease control and management</p> <p>Increase animal breeding services</p> <p>Enhance access to quality fish inputs</p> <p>Promote value addition and marketing</p> <p>Strengthen co-operative governance</p> <p>Strengthen co-operative financing</p> <p>Enhance co-operative extension services</p> <p>Establishment of formal MSMEs worksites</p> <p>Establishment and improvement of markets and open air market spaces</p> <p>Development of textile and apparel unit</p> <p>Development of cottage industry</p> <p>Establishment of a leather processing plant</p> <p>Development of value addition and agro-processing plant</p> <p>Development of market infrastructure</p> <p>Enhance Trade promotion</p> <p>Enhance Investment promotion</p> <p>Strengthen regulatory framework</p> <p>Enhance Financial access</p> <p>Promote industrial development</p> <p>Increase own source revenue</p> <p>Strengthen financial management processes</p> <p>Strengthen audit management systems</p> <p>Strengthen human resource capacity on PFM</p> <p>Strengthen County Economic planning</p> <p>Strengthen County M&E systems</p> <p>Strengthen County statistical systems</p>

Sector	Sector Priorities	County Priorities
Social Sector	Universal Health Social Protection Human Capital Development Science, Technology and Innovation Economic Empowerment Population and Development	Upgrading of health facilities Construction of in-patient, out-patient, maternities, laboratories, incinerators and theatres Electricity and water connection in health facilities Increase universal health coverage Strengthen human resource capacity Expand and develop health infrastructure Strengthen health governance Increase Essential Health Products and Technologies Supplies Increase immunisation coverage Enhance Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services Enhance Nutrition Services Enhance Sanitation and Hygiene Services Strengthen school health programmes Strengthen community health services Enhance disease surveillance and control Enhance Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation
		Strengthen emergency and referral services Strengthen health screening services Increasing school enrollment rate Increasing transition rates to technical institutions Provide more Scholarships and increase bursary funding Establishment of model vocational centres Equip Technical and Vocational Training (VTCs) institutions with modern tools and equipment Construct enough ECDE classrooms Recruit more ECDE and TVET instructors Skills Development among the youth Development of sports infrastructure Sports talent development women empowerment Enhance access to social services Strengthen policy framework Internship opportunities offered Construction of ward office Development of Human Resource and Development Policies Acquisition of automated Human Resource system Upscale N.C.Y.S programme to offer tailor made skills at the VTCs Enhance skills development Develop social infrastructure Enhance access to social services Strengthen policy framework



Sector	Sector Priorities	County Priorities
Environment and Natural Resources	Natural Resource Governance Wildlife Conservation and Management Tourism Products Experience Tourism Promotion and Marketing Natural Resource Conservation, restoration and management Water Towers rehabilitation and conservation Strengthening Drought resilience and response Geological Surveys and Geoinformation Management Mineral Resource Management Culture and Heritage Promotion Sustainable Waste Management Revenue Enhancement	Afforestation and Reforestation. Environmental Conservation – Restoration and Protection of fragile ecosystem Green Energy Promotion Establishment of an Automatic Weather Station Development and promotion of tourism attraction sites Branding and marketing of the County as a tourist destination Preparation of County Spatial Plan Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Plans for urban centres Digitalisation of land records Regularization of land allocations Strengthen infrastructure development Promote culture and heritage Strengthen capacity Strengthen policy framework Regularise land allocation Digitalise land records Develop affordable housing schemes Strengthen public housing management Development of niche tourism sites and products Tourism promotion
Governance and Public Administration	Security Capabilities (Equipment upgrade , Training, Cyber Security) Staff Welfare of Security Personnel (Housing, Health, Social Security) Citizen Services (Government registries, Consular and Diaspora services) Intra-governmental Services (Judiciary, AG, Presidency, Public Service Transformation)	Increase ICT connectivity Develop infrastructure Enhance public participation and civic education Enhance disaster management Enhance Human resource development and management

4.3.2 Linkage of the CIDP with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership. The SDGs are aimed at building up on the successes of the millennium development goals that were implemented between the year 2000 and 2015 adopted the agenda, which has 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets. In preparation of this CIDP, these goals have been adapted and integrated as shown in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: CIDP Linkages with SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
SDG 1- No poverty	Improved co-operative governance Strengthening co-operative financing Enhanced crop and livestock product value addition
SDG 2- Zero Hunger	Increase crop production Enhancing climate smart agriculture. Farm inputs subsidy intervention Agriculture mechanisation. Enhanced crop and livestock product value addition. Animal disease control and management. Improved livestock breeding.
SDG 3- Good Health and Well-Being	Fully operationalise existing health facilities. School feeding programme. Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse. Rehabilitation centres established and equipped. Radiology departments equipped. Emergency and referral systems enhanced. Immunisation services enhanced Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child health services enhanced. Nutrition services improved. Community health services strengthened. Infection prevention controlled. Disease surveillance strengthened. Health Human Resource sufficiently deployed.
SDG 4- Quality Education	ECDE and VTC Infrastructure developed Sufficient deployment of ECDE and VTC human resource. VTC capitation grants disbursement.
SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation	Market sanitation facilities established. Water Infrastructure developed Water sources and reservoirs developed Water policy and bills developed. Water governance improved. Waste water and sewer treatment plant and lines constructed.
SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy	Green energy promoted.
SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth	Upgraded business licensing system. Tourism sites identified, protected and promoted. Automation of Revenue collection. Strengthening financial management and reporting. Strengthening policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Nandi Youth service Public service management and productivity improvement.
SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Development of Market Infrastructure Industrial developments established. Public housing management improved. Housing schemes developed. ICT connectivity, literacy levels, systems and Infrastructure developed. Road construction and maintenance. Construction projects designed and managed.
SDG 10- Reduced Inequality	Established County Education Bursary Scheme
SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities	Establishment of formal MSMEs worksites. Sports Infrastructure development. Culture and Heritage promotion. Regularisation of land allocation.

Sustainable Development Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
	Land records digitised. Development control and spatial plan developed. Town/ Urban areas plans and policies developed. Disaster management units established.
SDG 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Public participation and civic education promotion.
SDG 17- Partnership for Goals	Investment conference and forums. Facilitate investment on housing development.

4.3.3 Linkages between CIDP and Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the Pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance. The Agenda has 7 aspirations to be achieved by the year 2063. To this end, the County government has planned a number of programmes and projects that aims to address these aspirations and goals. Table 4.35 shows the Aspirations of the AGENDA 2063 and the County interventions to realise them.

Table 4.35: Linkages between CIDP and Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 Aspirations	CIDP Interventions
Aspiration 1 Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition for increased food security	High value crop farming Provision of agricultural extension services Agro processing and value addition Provision of animal health services Strengthen pest and disease control Increase access to subsidised quality farm inputs Promote irrigation Enhance access to quality livestock feeds Enhance animal disease control and management Increase animal breeding services Enhance access to quality fish inputs Promote value addition and marketing Strengthen co-operatives governance Strengthen co-operative financing Enhance cooperatives extension services
Aspiration 1 Healthy and well-nourished citizens	Increase immunisation coverage Enhance Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services Enhance Nutrition Services Enhance Sanitation and Hygiene Services Strengthen school health programmes Strengthen community health services Enhance disease surveillance and control Enhance Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation
Aspiration 2 Infrastructure development and information, communication and technological transformation for socio economic development	Establishment of ICT Centres Development and approval of the following policies for the county; ICT, HR, Gender mainstreaming, Alcohol and drug abuse, HIV AIDS, Disability mainstreaming, and Work Environment policies Establishment of Market complex

Agenda 2063 Aspirations	CIDP Interventions
	Installation of Street lighting and high masts facilities using environmentally friendly technologies Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra) Rehabilitation of existing roads Opening up of new access roads Construction of Bridges and Culverts
Aspiration 1 Equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for socio-economic development	Enhancing legal framework on Water, Environment and Natural Resources. Water infrastructure development and household connectivity Enhancing proper management on new and existing water schemes Afforestation and Reforestation. Environmental Conservation – Restoration and Protection of fragile ecosystems. Green Energy Promotion.
Aspiration 1 Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation Aspiration 6 Promote access to education, training, skills and technology by youth to allow them realise their full potential	Increasing school enrollment rate Increasing transition rates to technical institutions Provide more Scholarships and increase bursary funding Establishment of model vocational centres Equip Technical and Vocational Training (VTCs) institutions with modern machinery Construct enough ECDE classrooms. Recruit more ECDE and TVET instructors
Aspiration 6 Creation of jobs and economic opportunities and enhance access to credit for the youth	Establishment and Promotion agro-processing and value addition Support development of cottage industries Establish County Biashara enterprise fund Establishment of business incubation centre
Aspiration 4 Eradicate gender-based violence and ensure a productive youth population free from drug and substance abuse Aspiration 5 Promote cultural activities and involvement of women and youth as drivers of social, economic and cultural change Aspiration 6 Promote access to productive assets such as land, credit, input and financial services by women especially from the rural areas Eliminate all forms of GBV and discrimination against women and girls. Mainstreaming of youth issues in all development agendas	Sensitisation Programmes on drug and substance abuse Facilitation of Youth Groups With tools of Trade Youths offered internship opportunities Inclusive Tournaments and championships organised Develop social infrastructure Enhance access to social services Policies developed cultural exchange programmes undertaken
Aspiration 3 Citizens active participation in the social, economic and political development and management	
Aspiration 7 Promote and strengthen partnership in socio economic and sustainable developments	Establishment of a County resource mobilisation unit



4.3.4 Linkages between CIDP and EAC Vision 2050

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

The interventions identified by the County government through the CIDP will contribute to the achievement of EAC vision 2050 Goals as highlighted in the Table 4.36.

Table 4.36: Linkages between CIDP and EAC Vision 2050

EAC Vision 2050 Aspirations	CIDP Interventions
Promoting improved agricultural interventions with emphasis on greater diversification towards domestic-oriented production and value addition	High value crop farming Provision of agricultural extension services Agro processing and value addition Provision of animal health services Strengthen Pest and disease control Increase access to subsidised quality farm inputs Promote irrigation Enhance access to quality livestock feeds Enhance animal disease control and management Increase animal breeding services Enhance access to quality fish inputs Promote value addition and marketing Strengthen co-operatives governance Strengthen co-operative financing Enhance cooperatives extension services
Improving the health sector to provide better access to and quality of services	Increase universal health coverage Strengthen human resource capacity Expand and develop health infrastructure Strengthen health governance Increase Essential Health Products and Technologies Supplies
Access to affordable and efficient transport, energy and communication for increased global competitiveness.	Improvement of urban road network Upgrading of rural roads to bitumen standards through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNHA/Kura/Kerra) Rehabilitation of existing roads Opening up of new access roads Construction of Bridges and Culverts
Realise effective natural resource and environment management and conservation with enhanced value addition	Enhancing legal framework on water, environment and natural resources Enhance development of water infrastructure. Improvement on existing infrastructure Afforestation and Reforestation. Environmental Conservation – Restoration and Protection of fragile ecosystem. Green Energy Promotion.
A Well-educated, enlightened and healthy human resources for development of the region	Construction of ECDE classrooms, VTCs. Supply of teaching and learning materials to ECDEs and VTCs Recruitment of additional care givers and VTC instructors. Initiation of School feeding intervention targeting ECDEs
Enhance tourism, trade and provision of services in the region	Trade promotion through development of E-commerce Establishment of Industrial park Development of value addition and agro-processing plant Establishment of business incubation centre Development and promotion of tourism attraction sites Establishment of a leather processing plant.
Women empowerment and promoting gender quality, to ensure the participation of women in the transformation of the region.	Women empowerment Establishment of Gender desks Enhance Sports Talent Development
A region with empowered citizens who can spur growth and accelerate poverty reduction	Upscale N.C.Y.S programme to offer tailor made skills at the VTCs



**Establishment of the Chebonet
Coffee factory in Tinderet
Sub-County.**



**Governor Stephen Sang and
CECM for Agriculture Dr. Kiplimo
Lagat distribute coffee seedlings
to farmers.**



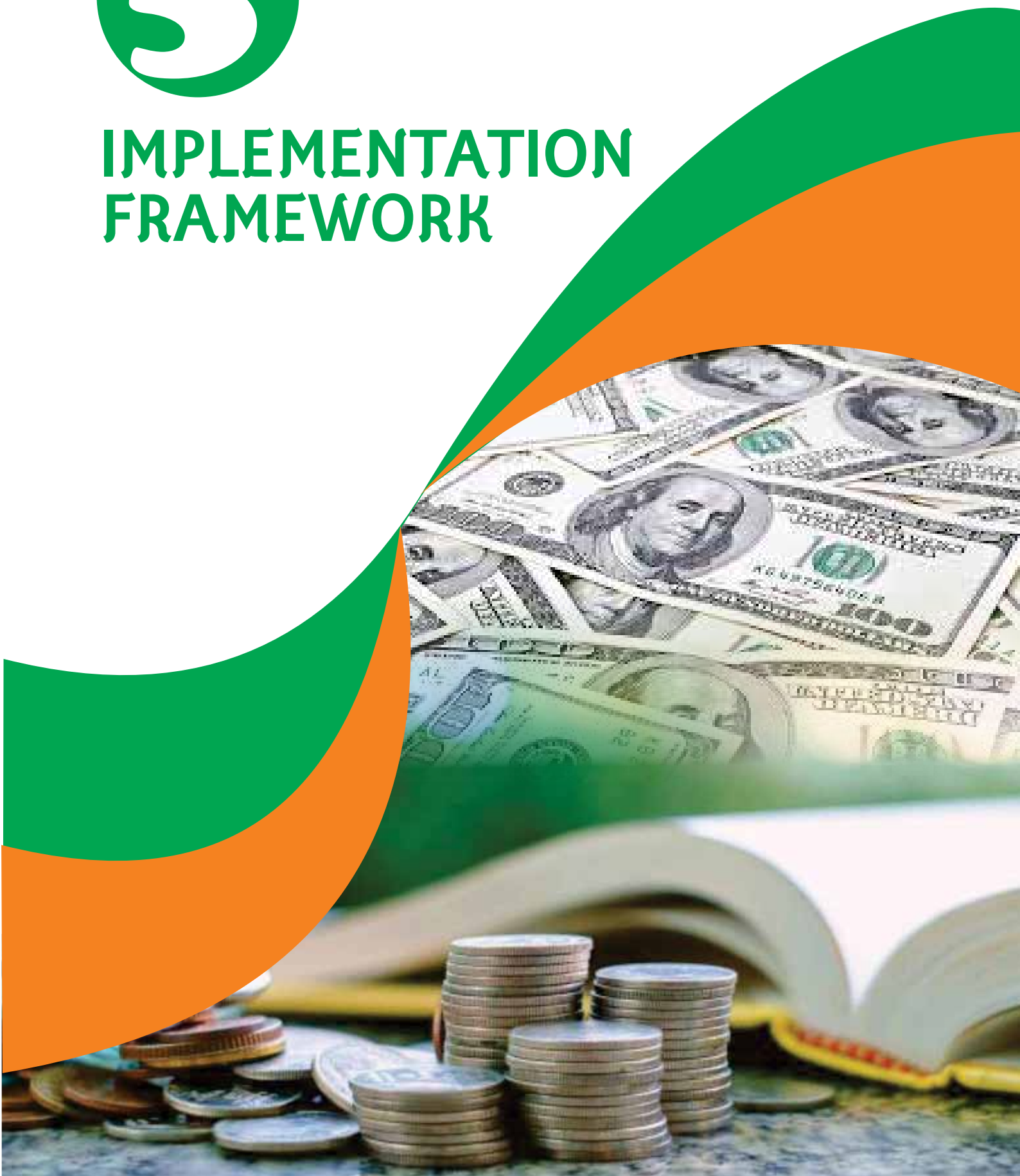
Governor Stephen Sang and Deputy Governor Dr. Yulita Cheruiyot interacting with PLWDs in Kapsabet during issuance of assistive devices.



CHAPTER

5

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK



5.1 Overview

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

5.2 Institutional Framework

The County Government of Nandi executes its mandate and functions as per Schedule Four of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly and County Public Service Board. The implementation of the third generation CIDP shall be based on the structure presented in Figure 5.1.

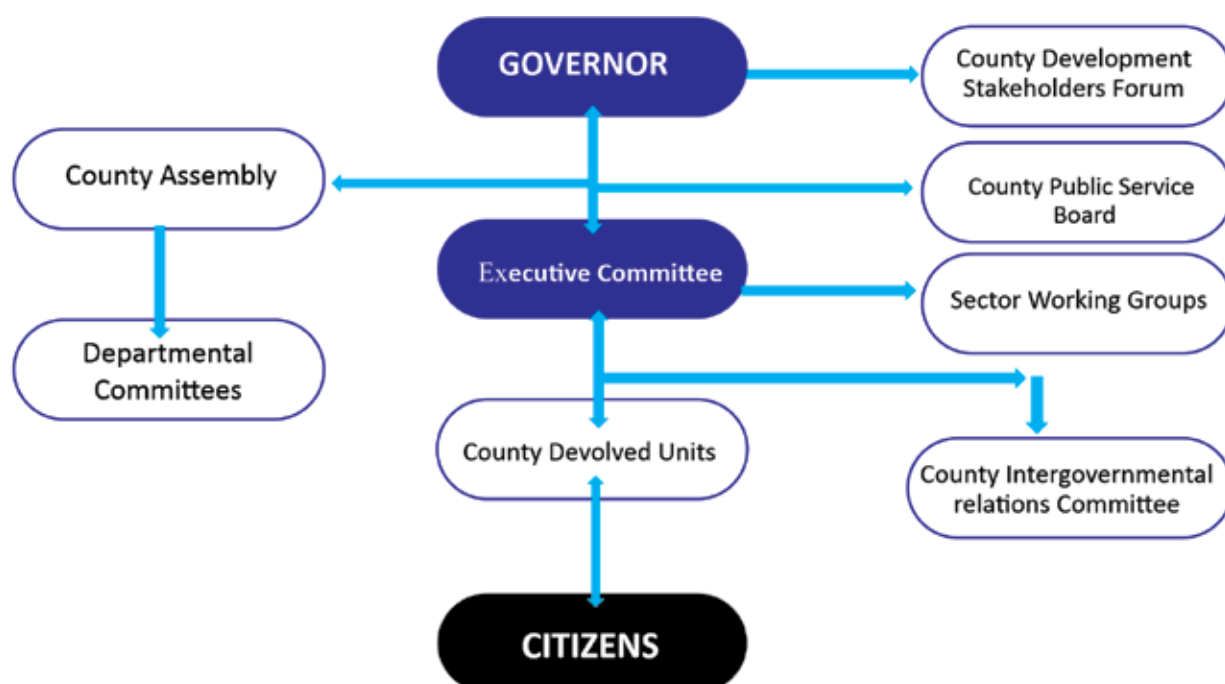


Fig. 5.1: CIDP Implementation Framework

5.2.1 Stakeholders and their Roles

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

Table 5.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
County Executive Committee	Policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Preparation of plans and budgets Co-ordination and facilitation of program implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Co-ordinate with County Assembly for approval of plans and budgets.

Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
County Assembly	Approval of policies, plans and budgets Legislation on policies, bills and regulations Oversight on programme implementation Representation of community on project identification and prioritisation
County Government Departments	Policy formulation, implementation, evaluation and reporting. Programme implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting Provision of technical support Presentation of County plans and policies
County Planning Unit	Preparation of County plans (CIDP, Sectoral, Strategic, ADPs, etc) Preparation of County budget documents (CBROP, MTEF, CFSP, County Debt Management Strategy Paper (CDMSP), Appropriation Acts) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on programme implementation Preparation of C-APR Regular updating of the County dashboard e-CIMES Plans/Budget review Collect County statistical data
Office of the County Commissioner	Co-ordinate peace and security of County citizens Public sensitisation on government projects in the County Co-ordinate National Government's Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) in the County Monitor, evaluate and report on National Government projects in the County.
National Planning Office at the county	Provision of technical support in terms of planning and M&E Streamlining National programmes in the CIDP Resource mobilisation
Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	Collaborate with counterpart County departments and agencies on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Collaborate with counterpart County departments and agencies on programs/project implementation in their respective departments. Provide information concerning the programmes in the department
Development Partners	Resource mobilisation Capacity development
Civil Society Organizations	Advocacy and community sensitisation Resource mobilisation
Private Sector	Provide market for produce Promote value addition Resource mobilisation
Training and Research institutions	Capacity building and research Knowledge dissemination
Regulatory Bodies	Establishment of standards Quality controls Regulation of practices
Regional bodies/ associations	Resource mobilisation. Capacity development Value addition
Public/Citizens	Participate in project identification, monitoring and evaluation. Use of service/ products Service provision Value addition
Regional Economic Blocs	Resource mobilisation Marketing of County products Capacity development
Media	Advocacy Dissemination of information



5.3 Resource Mobilisation and Management Framework

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

5.3.1 Resource Requirement by Sector

The projected resource requirements for each sector as well as proportion of the total budget for each sector is presented in Table 5.2. Lands and Health sectors are projected to take the biggest share of the budget at 32% and 31% respectively.

Table 5.2: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)						% of total budget requirements
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	
Agriculture and Cooperative Development	1519.1	1394.5	1311.5	1210.5	484.5	5920.1	7.82%
Health and Sanitation	4771.26	4521.61	4844.01	4296.71	4784.31	23217.9	30.67%
Finance and Economic Planning	316.5	160	111	127.5	130.5	845.5	1.12%
Administration, Public Service and ICT	184	715.3	569.5	522.7	183.5	2175	2.87%
Education and Vocational Training	503.5	460	477	385.5	365.5	2191.5	2.89%
Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture and Heritage	462.75	644.8	695.08	394.95	467.15	2664.73	3.52%
Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development	558	1190	1159	888	852	4647	6.14%
Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and Enterprise Development	665	221.5	213.5	158.5	124.5	1383	1.83%
County Executive	85	50	50	20		205	0.27%
County Assembly	110	120.75	123.45	110		464.2	0.61%
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Water, Natural Resources and Climate Change	3134.45	14375.2	2209.5	2183.2	2171.2	24073.55	31.80%
Kapsabet Municipality	673	3301.7	3177.4	640.9	122.6	7915.6	10.46%
Totals	12982.56	27155.36	14940.94	10938.46	9685.76	75703.08	100.00%

Source: County Treasury

5.3.2 Revenue Projections

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

Table 5.3: Revenue Projections

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



5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

A summary of the resource gap by year based on the resource requirement and the estimated revenue as well as the variance is presented in Table 5.4. It shows that the resource gap for the full implementation of the CIDP III is about KSh. 28.3 Billion.

Table 5.4: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh. Million)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Millions)	Variance (Ksh. Millions)
2023/24	12,982.56	8,648	(4,334.56)
2024/25	27,155.36	9,069	(18,086.36)
2025/26	14,940.94	9,487	(5,453.94)
2026/27	10,938.46	9,890	(1,048.46)
2027/28	9,685.76	10,236	550.24
Total	75,703.08	47,330.00	(28,373.08)

5.3.4 Resource Mobilisation and Management Strategies

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

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

5.4 Asset Management

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

5.5 Risk Management

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

Table 5.5: Risks, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

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



Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
	Increased weather variability	Slow project implementation. Environmental degradation Reduced production/productivity Loss of crops and livestock	High	Promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Green Growth (GG) technologies Developing early warning systems, insurance of the enterprises
Organizational	Inadequate financial resources Inadequate human resource	Inefficiency in service delivery	High	Resource mobilization Training staff Recruitment of staff
	Attrition of human resource	Loss of specialised knowledge	High	Continuous capacity building. Keeping government workers happy and motivated by; use of modern technology, offer remote/hybrid job roles, highlight good work and provide feedback
	Workplace security (theft, terrorist attacks, degraded infrastructure)	Loss of human resource/assets	Moderate	Enhance security measures.
	Workplace injuries and infections	Low productivity	High	Provide protective gears to workers
	Liabilities arising from service provision	Loss of value for money	Low	Enforcement of professionalism Operationalise Risk fund
	Drugs and substances abuse	Low productivity	High	Enhance guidance, counselling and mentorship programmes

CHAPTER



MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING



6.1 Overview

This chapter presents how the CIDP III will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The Plan will be monitored and evaluated in line with the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES) guidelines and the County M&E Policy. The Plan will also be monitored in line with the provisions of Section 232 of the Constitution of Kenya, the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines and the national M&E norms and standards. The chapter presents; the County M&E structure, data collection, analysis; reporting and learning, M&E outcome indicators dissemination and feedback mechanism.

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

The County M&E functions are domiciled and co-ordinated in the County department responsible for Economic Planning under the M&E unit. The County M&E structure is part of CIMES. The M&E unit does not have designated M&E officers and makes use of the economists designated in the County departments and sub counties to oversee M&E activities including preparation of implementation progress reports. Monitoring and evaluation of the CIDP will be done through quarterly M&E reports and County Annual Progress Reports (C-APR).

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

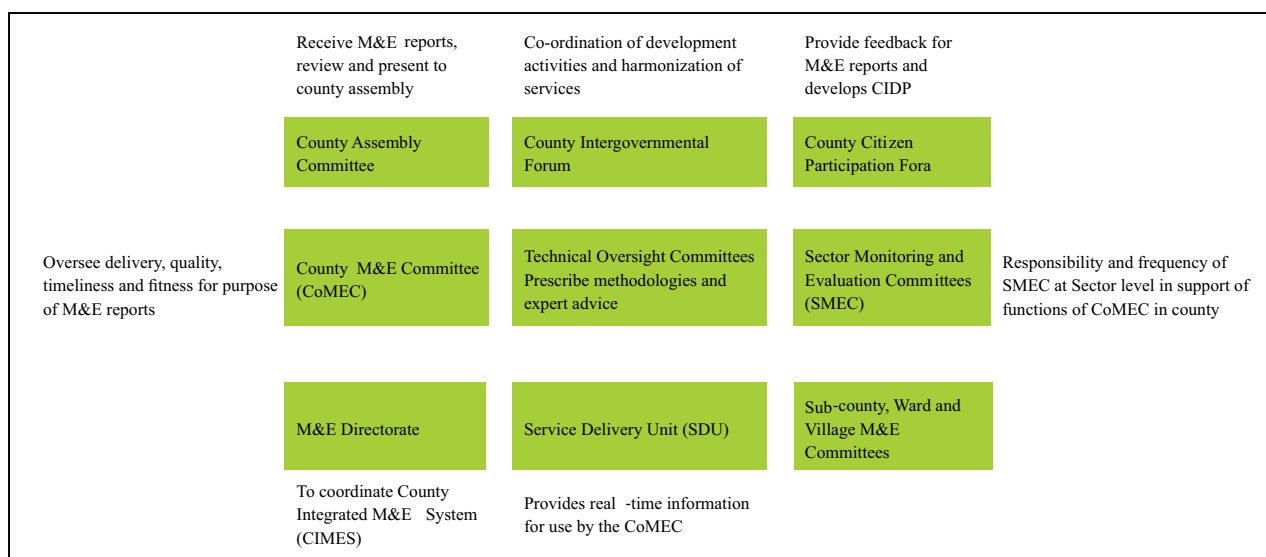


Fig. 6.1: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity

The County has significant capacity for M&E with at least one economist designated to each department and sub county to support the M&E function. There are also economists in the M&E unit and the Directorate of Planning responsible

for both planning and M&E. However, the department's performance is constrained by inadequate technical capacities among staff handling M&E, lack of up to date data for some indicators, lack of policy/ legal frameworks to ensure conformity with the requirements of various legislations and CIMEs guidelines. The resource allocated to M&E is relatively inadequate due to enormous nature of the job.

To strengthen data management, the County will adopt the e-CIMES to track implementation of the CIDP and other plans on a real time basis. The County will roll out the system by conducting training of all users. The system will also host a database for all CIDP indicators and targets. Surveys will be mounted periodically on key areas for both qualitative and quantitative statistical information.

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

A summary of all the outcome indicators for all programmes in Chapter 4 is presented in Table 6.1. This section also presents the baseline values, mid-term and end term targets as well as the responsible agencies for reporting on the outcome.

Table 6.1: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
Sector: Administration, Public Service and ICT								
Public Service Delivery	Improved Public Service Delivery	Customer satisfaction index (%)	2022-2023	60	70	80	CECM Administration	
		Employee satisfaction index (%)	2022-2023	65	75	90		
Urban Co-ordination and Planning	Improved Urban Co-ordination and Planning	Proportion (%) of urban households with access to sewer services	2022-2023	20	25	40	Municipal Manager	
Sector: Agriculture and Co-operative Development								
Crop Production	Increased crop production / productivity (Annual)	MT Sugarcane produced per Ha	2022/23	455,680	502,387	581,576	Directorate of agriculture	
		MT tonnes of tea produced per Ha	2022/23	343,000	378,157	437,765		
Livestock development	Increased livestock production	MT tonnes of milk produced	2022/23	7,701,287,834.29	8,925,600.07	10,217,838,528.22	Directorate of livestock Production and Veterinary Services	
		MT of meat produced	2022/23	91,783,627.54	104,031,642.72	106,122,678.74		
		MT of eggs produced	2022/23	281,019,840.03	305,779,561.41	321,673,409.67		
		MT of poultry meat produced	2022/23	219,465,822.59	223,877,085,620.49	228,377,015,041.46		
Fish production	Increased fish production	MT tonne of fish Harvested	2022/23	140	142	142	Directorate of Fisheries	
		Per capita fish consumption (Kg)	2022/23	2.7	2.8	3.0		



Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value	Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
Strengthening co-operative movement	Strengthened Co-operative movement	No. of active cooperative Societies	2022/23	275	325	375	Directorate of Cooperative Development
		Overall net value of active co-operatives (share capital) (Ksh.)	2022/23	1,863,952,079	1,958,771,839	2,000,000,000	
		Overall net value of active co-operatives (share capital) (Ksh.)	2022/23	1,863,952,079	1,958,771,839	2,000,000,000	
		No of members in the active co-operatives Societies	2022/23	94,300	94,700	95,000	
		Co-operatives turnover (Ksh.)	2022/23	1,616,011,101	1,658,000,000	1,750,000,000	
Sector: Education and Vocational Training							
Early Childhood Development Education	Improved access, to quality ECDE	Net ECDE enrollment rate (boys and girls) (%)	2022	64	70	80	Directorate of ECDE
		ECD retention rate (%)	2022	95	97	100	
		ECDE Caregiver to pupil ratio		1:38	1:34	1:30	
Vocational Training	Improved access to quality vocational training	Gross VTC enrollment rate (Males/female)	2022	59	62	65	Directorate of VTC
		VTC lecturer student ratio		1:35	1:32	1:30	



Sector: Sports, Culture and Heritage, Youth affairs, Gender and Social Welfare

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value	Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
Sports development	Enhanced sports development	No. of competitions and tournaments organised	2022	45	54	90	Directorate of Sports
		No. of sports talents scouted and supported	2022	90	180	240	
Youth Development	Empowered Youth	No. of youth groups facilitated with tools of trade	2022	100	2,190	3,650	Directorate of Youth
Culture and Heritage	Enhanced preservation of culture and heritage	No. of cultural sites and monuments identified and protected	2022	250	170	270	Directorate of Culture
		No. of cultural festivals held	2022	6	8	15	
		No. of traditional medicine practitioners identified and profiled	2022	55	300	450	
Social Protection	Improved access to social protection services	No. of vulnerable groups and individuals provided with tools of trade		0	350	1,000	Directorate of Social Welfare
		No. of PWDs assistive devices beneficiaries		1,300	3,500	10,000	
Sector: Health and Sanitation							
Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services	Improved access to quality curative and rehabilitative health care services	Outpatient utilisation rate	2022	1.6	2	2.5	Department of Health and Sanitation



Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value	Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
Preventive and Promotive Health Services	Improved access to preventive and promotive health	Malnutrition rate (%)	2022	15.1	12	10	
		Immunisation coverage (DPT/Hep+Hib3)	2022	81.7%	90%	95%	
		Proportion of children under 1 fully immunised	2022	83.4%	90%	95%	
		HIV prevalence	2022	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%	
		Infant HIV prevalence	2022	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	
		Proportion of adults vaccinated against COVID-19	2022	27%	50%	80%	
		Malaria prevalence rate	2022	4%	3%	2%	
		Proportion of expectant mothers attending at least 4 ANC visit	2022	45.2%	55%	65%	
		Proportion of population accessing FP services	2022	53.6%	62%	70%	
Health administration and Support	Improved health administration and support Services	Average distance to the nearest health facility	2022	3-10	3-7	3-5	Department of Health and Sanitation
		Infant mortality rate	2022	32	30	28	
		Maternal mortality rate	2022	264	240	210	
		Doctor to patient ratio	2022	0.5	0.7	1	





Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value	Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
		Nurse to patient ratio	2022	6	7	8	
Sector: Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, Environment, Water, Natural Resources and Climate Change							
Portable water supply	Increased access to potable water	Proportion of households with access to portable water (overall)	2022	31	45	60	Directorate of Water
		Proportion of households with access to portable water (rural)	2022	20	40	60	
		Proportion of households with access portable water (urban)	2022	30	50	70	
		Forest cover (%)	2022	26	30	40	
Environmental Conservation and Management	Enhanced environmental conservation and management		2022				Directorate of Environment
Land Tenure and Management	Improved land tenure and management	Proportion of County land digitised	2022	45	60	80	Directorate of Survey
		Number of title deeds issued	2022	6,000	9,000	16,000	
Physical and land use planning	Enhanced physical and land use planning	County spatial plan	2022		1		Directorate of Physical Planning
		No. of urban areas developed	2022		4	6	
Affordable housing	Enhanced access to affordable housing	No. of affordable house units constructed	2022	0	250	500	Directorate of Housing
Sector: Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation and Enterprise Development							
Trade Development and Promotion	Improved trade	No. of business licences issued annually	2022	23,002	50,000	70,000	Directorate of Trade

Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value		Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
Industrial Development	Improved industrial development	No. of agro-processing industries established	2022-2023		15	17	26	Directorate of Industrialisation
		No. of cottage industries established	2022-2023		10	60	90	
Tourism Development and Promotion	Improved tourism	No. of hotel bed nights	2022-2023		345	1,230	2,100	Directorate of Tourism
		Tourist Arrivals	2022-2023		8,500	24,000	50,000	
			Tourism revenue (Ksh. Million)	2022-2023		1.2	2	3
Sector: Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure Development								
Road and Transport	Improved road network and connectivity	No. of Km tarmacked	2022		4.4	5.0	11.5	Directorate of Roads and Transport
		No. of Km of newly opened roads	2022		2,248.8	178	355	Directorate of Public Works
		Proportion (%) of buildings considered safe	2022		30	45	60	
Sector: Finance and Economic Planning								
Public Financial Management	Improved financial Management	No. of unqualified audit opinion	2022/2023		0	2	5	Director Finance
		Budget Absorption rate (Development)	2022/2023		65	100	100	Directorate of Budget
		Percentage of own source revenues collected in relation to projected revenue target	2021/2022		74	80	100	Directorate of Revenue



Programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance indicator	Baseline Year	Value	Mid-term Target	End-term target	Reporting Responsibility
Policy formulation, co-ordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation	Improved policy formulation, planning and implementation for County development	No. of policies developed	2022/2023	0	6	6	Directorate of Economic Planning
		No. of statutory budgets and plans developed	2021/2022	4	8	21	Directorates of Budget & Planning
		No. of statistical abstracts developed	2022/2023	0	2	5	Directorate of Economic Planning
		No. of M&E reports prepared	2022/2023	2	13	32	Directorate of Economic Planning

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

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

6.5.1 Data Quality

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

Validity- data is valid when they accurately represent what one intends to measure, that is data collected helps to measure the indicators identified in the CIDP indicator handbook.

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

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

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

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

6.5.2 Data Collection

Data is categorised as either primary or secondary based on how they are collected. Primary data is collected directly from the main sources whereas secondary data is collected by other organisations. The CIDP will make use of both secondary and primary data sources. The first step will involve development of the CIDP indicator handbook for the third generation CIDP. To ensure that quality data as per the stated standards are collected, the County will adopt a mix of methodologies for collecting both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data is significant in M&E as it helps in delving deeper into a particular problem and gain human perspective on it. It provides more in-depth information on some or more of the tangible factors like experiences, opinions, motivations, behaviour or descriptions of a process. Qualitative methods use peoples' stories experiences and feelings to measure change.

Qualitative data will be collected through; focus group discussions with communities, stakeholder meetings, field observation visits, document reviews, interviews, case studies, stories of change, citizen report cards and action research. On the other hand, quantitative data uses numbers and statistics to quantify change and is often expressed in form of digits, units, ratios, percentages, proportions, among others. Quantitative data shall be collected through structured questionnaire and developed standard reporting template based on the CAPR Guidelines. The data collection will start once the M&E design, methods, tools of data collection and indicators as well as the outcome and output targets have been developed. The M&E and County statistical units will train data collection teams on the methodologies to ensure quality data is

collected, The training will capture in detail each data collection tool that will be used and will include practical exercises of how to implement them. In addition to manual data collection, the County will explore use of Open Data Kit, Kobo platform and also use the e-CIMES mobile application to collect data on real time basis.

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

Thereafter data will be screened for errors out of which, any errors need to be diagnosed and treated.

6.5.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis makes it possible to assess whether, how and why the intervention being monitored and evaluated is on track towards achieving the programme objective. Data will be analysed using Excel, SPSS and Stata depending on the nature of analysis and data.

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

6.5.4 Reporting

M&E aims at generating and making available relevant information for decision making and learning. The County shall prepare monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual M&E reports on implementation of CIDP III programmes and projects. Mid-term and end term reviews shall be conducted as well as evaluation of select projects as guided by the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. All data visualisations shall summarise the collected data and communicate findings obtained in a simple and intuitive way for the communities.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

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

The County will also establish a feedback mechanism to support accountability, transparency, empowerment, M&E, programme improvement and to provide early warning of impending problems. The County will therefore, establish a separate feedback, complements and complaints system as well as a toll-free call centre for the public to air their views. The reason for having feedback and complaints systems as separate is that the latter need to be designed, maintained

and supported to handle very specific types of information such as SGBV, and grave misconduct among staff or partners conduct that may require disciplinary action. Citizen engagements shall be through meetings of all stakeholders, public barazas and radio citizen engagement dialogues.

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

There shall be a knowledge management mechanism to ensure that the County does not face the risk of knowledge staying with the people who were directly involved, is not shared with the County department and is lost when specific people leave. Appropriate documentation process and reports like photographs and videos and appropriate storage (filing-electronic, paper based) of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) outputs in order to keep learning within the County when key staff leave.

6.7 Evaluation Plan

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

Table 6.2: Evaluation Plan

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



ANNEX I: COUNTY FACT SHEET

Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
County Area:					
Total area (Km ²)		2,849	2,849	582,646	582,646
Non-arable land (Km ²)		2,127		569,185	
Arable land (Km ²)		758		58,000	
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		61,316.9			
Ha					
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)					
Approximate forest cover (%)		26.2		8.83	
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected		1 (Wetland)			
Total urban areas (Km ²)		21			
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated		0			
No. of climate change adaptation projects/ programmes		3			
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE					
Highest (metres)		2,657			
Temperature range:	High 0C		26	28.1	28.6
	Low 0C		12	17.8	17.5
Rainfall	High (mm)		2,000		
	Low (mm)		1,200		
Average relative humidity (%)			65		
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour/knots)			3 - 6		
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES					
Total population		885,687	936,183	47,564,296	50,622,914
Total Male population		441,259	459,490	23,548,056	25,104,154
Total Female population		444,428	476,693	24,014,716	25,518,760
Total intersex Population		22	-	1,524	-
Sex ratio (No. of Males per 100 Females)				98.1	98.4
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)		982,015		53,330,978
	End of plan period (2027)		1,010,918		55,123,051
Infant population (<1 year)	Female	9,702		552,528	
	Male	9,988		552,508	
	Inter-sex			38	
	Total	19,690		1,105,074	
Population under five	Female	63,563	54,898	2,986,769	3,138,424
	Male	64,520	54,970	3,006,344	3,162,892
	Inter-sex			154	
	Total	128,083	109,868	5,993,267	6,301,316



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Pre- Primary School population (3- 5) years	Female	33,021		1,860,075	1,856,781
	Male	33,491		1,885,132	1,878,320
	Inter-sex		94		
	Total	66,512		3,745,301	3,735,102
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female	96,941	86,729	5,022,287	4,842,910
	Male	98,522	84,646	5,087,183	4,746,503
	Inter-sex		267		
	Total	195,463	171,375	10,109,737	9,589,413
Secondary school age group (13 - 19) years	Female	78,553		3,816,984	
	Male	81,008		3,934,787	
	Inter-sex			219	
	Total	159,561		7,751,990	
<i>School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum</i>					
Pre- Primary School population (3- 5) years	Female	30,084	32,917	1,860,075	1,856,781
	Male	33,491	32,625	1,885,132	1,878,320
	Inter-sex		94		
	Total	66,512	65,542	3,745,301	3,735,102
Primary school age group (6-12) years	Female	83,258		4,393,657	
	Male	83,821		4,452,031	
	Inter-sex			238	
	Total	167,079		8,845,926	
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female	37,141		1,801,473	
	Male	37,847		1,859,899	
	Inter-sex			102	
	Total	74,988		3,661,447	
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female	31,367		1,527,206	
	Male	32,536		1,591,302	
	Inter-sex			82	
	Total	63,903		3,118,590	
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female	129,044	132,046	6,949,079	
	Male	125,482	136,991	6,638,497	
	Inter-sex		510		
	Total	254,526	269,037	13,588,086	
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) years		221,419	261,877	12,094,679	
Labour force (15-64) years	Female	252,487	294,498	13,761,922	15,279,666
	Male	249,035	282,121	13,388,243	15,066,238
	Inter-sex	-	-	969	
	Total	501,522	576,619	27,151,134	30,345,904
Aged population (65+)	Female	19,251	18,827	1,044,070	1,041,377
	Male	16,699	16,596	826,373	839,807
	Inter-sex	-	-	50	-
	Total	35,950	35,423	1,870,493	1,881,124

Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Population aged below 15 years		348,239	324,164	19,737,323	18,295,828
	Name of constituency				
Eligible Voting Population	1.Chesumei	90,878	96,059		
	2.Mosop	85,608	90,489		
	3.Emgwen	79,861	84,414		
	4. Aldai	86,596	91,533		
	5. Nandi Hills	63,722	67,355		
	6. Tinderet	57,289	60,555		
	Total (county)	373,076	490,405		
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000		2	4		
Urban population (By Urban Centre)					
Kapsabet	Female	20,995	22,192		
	Male	21,000	22,197		
	Intersex	2	2		
	Total	41,997	44,395		
Nandi Hills	Female	4,050	4,281		
	Male	3,982	4,209		
	Intersex	-	-		
	Total	8,032	8,490		
Mosoriot	Female	2,552	2,697		
	Male	2,364	2,499		
	Intersex	0	0		
	Total	4,916	5,196		
Baraton	Female	1,047	1,107		
	Male	996	1,053		
	Intersex	-	-		
	Total	2,043	2,158		
Urban Population	Female	28,644	30,277	7,478,880	
	Male	28,342	29,958	7,352,137	
	Intersex	-	-	683	
	Total	56,988	60,237	14,831,700	
Rural population	Female	416,088	439,811	16,535,832	
	Male	412,917	436,459	16,195,923	
	Intersex			841	
	Total	829,005	876,269	32,732,596	
Population Density (persons per km ²) by Sub - county	CHESUMEI	346	365		
	EMGWEN	407	431		
	NANDI HILLS	300	321		
	MOSOP	274	290		
	ALDAI	378	400		
	TINDIRET	208	220		
	COUNTY	311	329		



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Incidence of landlessness (%)		21			
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		63			
Mean holding size (in Acres)		0.8			
Unemployment levels (%)	Male			46	
	Female			44.7	
	Intersex				
	Total			47.4	
Total number of households		199,426	223,193	12,143,900	13,478,733
Average household size		4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8
Female headed households (%)		31.3	38.2		
Child headed households (%)		0.2		0.5	
Children in labour (No)	Male	0	0	9%	
	Female	0	0	7.90%	
	Intersex	0	0		
	Total	0	0	8.40%	
Number of PWDs	Visual	4,655	4,920	333,520	
	Hearing	2,362	2,497	153,361	
	Speech	1,947	2,058	111,355	
	Physical (Mobility)	6,221	6,576	385,416	
	Mental(Cognitive)	2,994	3,165	212,797	
	Other (SelfCare)	2,197	2,322	139,928	
	Total(Number)	14,221	21,538	916,692	
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)		5482*4			
Number of street Families		152		46,693	
Orphanages (No.)		4	4		
Gender Protection Units (No.)			4		
Rehabilitation					
POVERTY INDICATORS					
Overall poverty (%)		35.7	35.7		
Rural poor (%)		40.7			
Food poverty (%)		31.3	30.5		
HEALTH					
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)	Upper Respiratory infections		28%		30%
	Suspected malaria cases		9%		11%
	Diseases of skin		5%		4%
	Pneumonia		4%		
	Accidents & injuries		3%		
	confirmed malaria		3%		5%
	Other diseases of respiratory system		3%		
	Diarrheal Diseases				2%
	Urinary Tract infections				4%

Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		26.4		35.5	
Life expectancy	Male	60		60.6	
	Female	70.4		66.5	
Health Facilities (No.)					
		By Sub- County			
	Aldai		1		
	Chesumei		5		
	Emgwen		1		
	Mosop		2		
	Nandi hills		2		
	Tinderet		1		
	Aldai		5		
	Chesumei		2		
	Emgwen		2		
	Mosop		5		
	Nandi hills		2		
	Tinderet		3		
Dispensaries	Aldai		34		
	Chesumei		27		
	Emgwen		21		
	Mosop		23		
	Nandi hills		33		
	Tinderet		19		
Private Clinics	Aldai		8		
	Chesumei		9		
	Emgwen		14		
	Mosop		3		
	Nandi hills		12		
	Tinderet		2		
Nursing Homes	Aldai		0		
	Chesumei		1		
	Emgwen		0		
	Mosop		0		
	Nandi hills		0		
	Tinderet		0		
Maternity Bed capacity	Aldai		49		
	Chesumei		70		
	Emgwen		60		
	Mosop		48		
	Nandi hills		32		



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Youth friendly centres	Tinderet		32		
	Aldai		0		
	Chesumei		0		
	Emgwen		1		
	Mosop		0		
	Nandi hills		1		
	Tinderet		0		
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Aldai		129		
	Chesumei		172		
	Emgwen		251		
	Mosop		164		
	Nandi hills		155		
	Tinderet		68		
ICU Beds	Aldai		0		
	Chesumei		0		
	Emgwen		7		
	Mosop		0		
	Nandi hills		5		
	Tinderet		0		
Doctor/patient ratio	Aldai		0.1		
	Chesumei		0		
	Emgwen		2.2		
	Mosop		0.1		
	Nandi hills		0.7		
	Tinderet		0.3		
Nurse/patient ratio	Aldai		4.4		
	Chesumei		4		
	Emgwen		12		
	Mosop		4		
	Nandi hills		8		
	Tinderet		5.4		
Clinical Officers	Aldai		1.3		
	Chesumei		1		
	Emgwen		4		
	Mosop		1.5		
	Nandi hills		2.6		
	Tinderet		2.2		
	Aldai		1		
	Chesumei		0		
	Emgwen		0		
	Mosop		2		
	Nandi hills		0		



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Tinderet		1		
HIV prevalence (%)			2.7		4
Patients on ARVs (No.)		10,538	12,149		1,122,334
Average Distance to Health facility (km)			3		
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)			41		62.1
Health Facility Deliveries (%)			68		88
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)			42.1		37
Immunization coverage (%)			89.8		80.1
CHVs (No.)			1,450		
Crude Birth rate		24.7/1,000		27.9/1,000	
Crude death rate		12.8/1,000			
Total fertility rate		3.0		3.4	3.4
Crop Farming					
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)			145,930		
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)			2,960		
Main Crops Produced					
Food crops (list)			Maize, Sorghum, millet, beans,		
			Irish potato, sweet potato		
Cash crops (list)			Tea		
			Coffee		
			Sugarcane		
Total acreage under food crops (acres)			91,730		
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)			48,625		
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)			store and warehouses – 8		
Extension officer farmer ratio			1 ; 2,000		1;500
Livestock Farming			174,088		
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle		69,295		
	Beef Cattle		37,976		
	Goats		110,422		
	Sheep		-		
	Camel		4,280		
	Donkey		866,505		
	Poultry		897		
	Pigs		16,440		
	Others		0		



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Extension officer famer ratio			1-3,000		1-500
Irrigation Infrastructure			0		
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)		128		
	Large (>5 Acres)		0		
Type of Livestock, Population and Value					
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)		174,088		
	Value (Kshs.)		13,927,009,059		
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)		69,295		
	Value (Kshs.)		4,157,718,012		
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)		37,976		
	Value (Kshs.)		227,855,403		
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)		110,422		
	Value (Kshs.)		552,110,182		
Pigs	Quantity (Total Population)		897		
	Value (Kshs.)		8,969,064		
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)		0		
	Value (Kshs.)		0		
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)					
Milk	Quantity (kg.)		85,781,671		
	Value (Kshs.)		3,002,358,500		
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)		18,017		
	Value (Kshs.)		9,008,389		
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)		46,377		
	Value (Kshs.)		27,826,353		
Chevon	Quantity (Kgs)		8,507		
	Value (Kshs.)		5,103,961		
Chicken Meat	Quantity (Kg.)		485,243		
	Value (Kshs.)		169,834,891		
Hides	Quantity (kg.)		0		
	Value (Kshs.)		0		
Honey	Quantity (kg.)		246,603		
	Value (Kshs.)		172,622,180		
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)		1,039,805		
	Value (Kshs.)		311,941,636		
Pork	Quantity (kg.)		305		
	Value (Kshs.)		182,969		
FISHERIES					
Fish farm families (No.)			1,400		72,000
Fish ponds (No.)			1,550		92,000
Fish Tanks (No.)			4		4,700
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)	Tilapia, clarias, Onarmental		1.2 tonnes		200 tonnes



Information Category	County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Fishing nets (No.)		0		4
No. of fish landing sites		NA		NA
No. of Beach Management Units		NA		NA
FORESTRY				
No. of gazetted forests				
No. of non-gazetted forests		6		
No. of non-gazetted forests		0		
No. of community forests		0		
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)		Wood products: Poles, posts, timber, withies, charcoal Non-wood products: Chessmen, aromatic plants, insects, fibers, minerals, sand, soil, grass, gum & resin, bark, seeds, water, seedlings, red ochre, asparagus fern and bamboo shoots.		
Forestry products' value chain development		1. Herbal products 2. Leather turning industry 3. Pole treatment 4. Timber processing factory into final products (doors, windows and cones etc.)		



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)			1. Deforestation 2. Boundaries transition (encroachment) 3. Forest fires 4. Loss of biodiversity (destruction of habitats, invasive of alien species i.e., flora and fauna and overexploitation of environment)		
No. of people engaged in forestry	Grazing Cultivation Fuel wood		422 households 1,280 households 4,281 households		
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		895,869		
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		3,259,508		
Quantity of timber produced(m³)	FY 2019/2020 FY 2020/2021 FY 2021/2022		65,406 tones 63,293 tones 39,734 tones		
EDUCATION AND TRAINING					
Pre-Primary School					
No. of ECD centres		1,242	1,073	46,530	
No. of ECD teachers		3,234	1,907	92,359	
Teacher/pupil ratio			01:28		
Total Enrolment					
Total Enrolment	Boys		27,600	1,672,081	
	Girls		25,674	1,605,522	
Enrolment rate %		141.5		109.4	
Average years of attendance (years)			3-5		3-5
Primary Schools					
Number of primary schools		900	899	32,344	
Number of teachers		7,743	6,212	286,680	
Teacher/pupil ratio		01:30	01:34	01:35	
Total enrolment	Boys	114,662	113,037	5,109,583	
	Girls	117,174	112,868	4,954,718	

Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Enrolment rate %		118.61		99.6	
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km			81.9	
school	1.1 – 4.9Km				
	5Km and more				
Special Needs Schools					
Number of Special Needs Schools		2	2	3,043	
No. of Integrated Schools			19		
Total enrolment	Boys				
	Girls				
	Total			136,081	
Secondary Schools					
Number of secondary schools		246	254	10,463	
Number of teachers		2,256	2,827	110,811	
Teacher/student ratio		01:34	01:32	01:30	
Total enrolment	Boys	46,623	45,345	1,746,881	
	Girls	44,313	45,959	1,724,014	
Dropout rate %		5.1			
Enrolment rate %		82.1		71.2	
Retention rate %				103.3	
Number of Special Needs Schools			2	144	
Total enrolment	Boys				
	Girls				
	Total				
Vocational Training Centres	No.		15		
	Enrolment		59		
	Attendance		2,194		
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS		10	2140	
	No. of universities		2	63	
	Enrolment (desegregate by sex)				
	Attendance				
Literacy rate (%)	Number of adult literacy centres		79		
	Enrolment	4,911	3,365	209,082	
	Attendance	530	1,347		
Ability to read	Male	94.2			
	Female	89.7			
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		99		
	Internet			97	
	Computers		20		



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE					
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star	0	0		
	Four star	0	0		
	Three star	0	0		
	Two star	0	0		
	One star	0	0		
	Unclassified		577		
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks		0		
	Reserves		1		
	Conservancies		1		
	Game ranches				
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic		6330 (domestic+ Foreign)		
	Foreign				
Museums (list)					
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)			43		
Social amenities					
Talent Academies (No.)					
Sports stadia (No.)					
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)			1		2
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)			3		
Public Parks (No)					
FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Number of co-operative societies			333		27,142
Active cooperative societies (No.)			275		21,714
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)			58		5,428
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)			4		326
Total Registered Membership (No.)			113,009		11,500,200
Commercial banks (No.)			15		
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)			9		
Mobile money agents (No.)			1,606		
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.) (SACCOs)			14		
BLUE ECONOMY					
Total Area under marine protection			NA		NA
Total area of marine reserves			NA		NA
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual			160		
Volume of solid waste collected & Disposed: Daily/Annual			130		
Proportion of waste recycled			0		
No. of Material Recovery Facilities			0		

Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
No. of Waste Management Facilities			2		
WATER AND SANITATION					
Households with access to piped water (No.)			36,430		
Households with access to portable water (No.)			3,800		
Permanent rivers (No.)			7		
Shallow wells (No.)			4,100		
Protected springs (No.)			120		
Un-protected springs (No.)			1,800		
Water pans (No.)			5		
Dams (No.)			16		
Boreholes (No.)			45		
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling		8	10.1	
	Piped		9	14.1	
	Rain/harvested		5	3.9	
	Borehole		2	9.9	
	Protected well		20	7	
	Protected spring		15	7.1	
	Unprotected well		23	2.6	
	Unprotected spring		8	2.4	
	Stream		5	16.8	
	Water Vendor		2	8.5	
	Dam		3	2.5	
	Pond		0	1.6	
	Lake		0	0.8	
Water supply schemes (No.)			11		
Average distance to nearest water point (km)			0.48KM		
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0		9,090 households		
	1-4		8,180 households		
	5-14		5,455 households		
	15-29		4,545 households		
	30-59		5,450 households		
	60+		1,820 households		
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established			5		

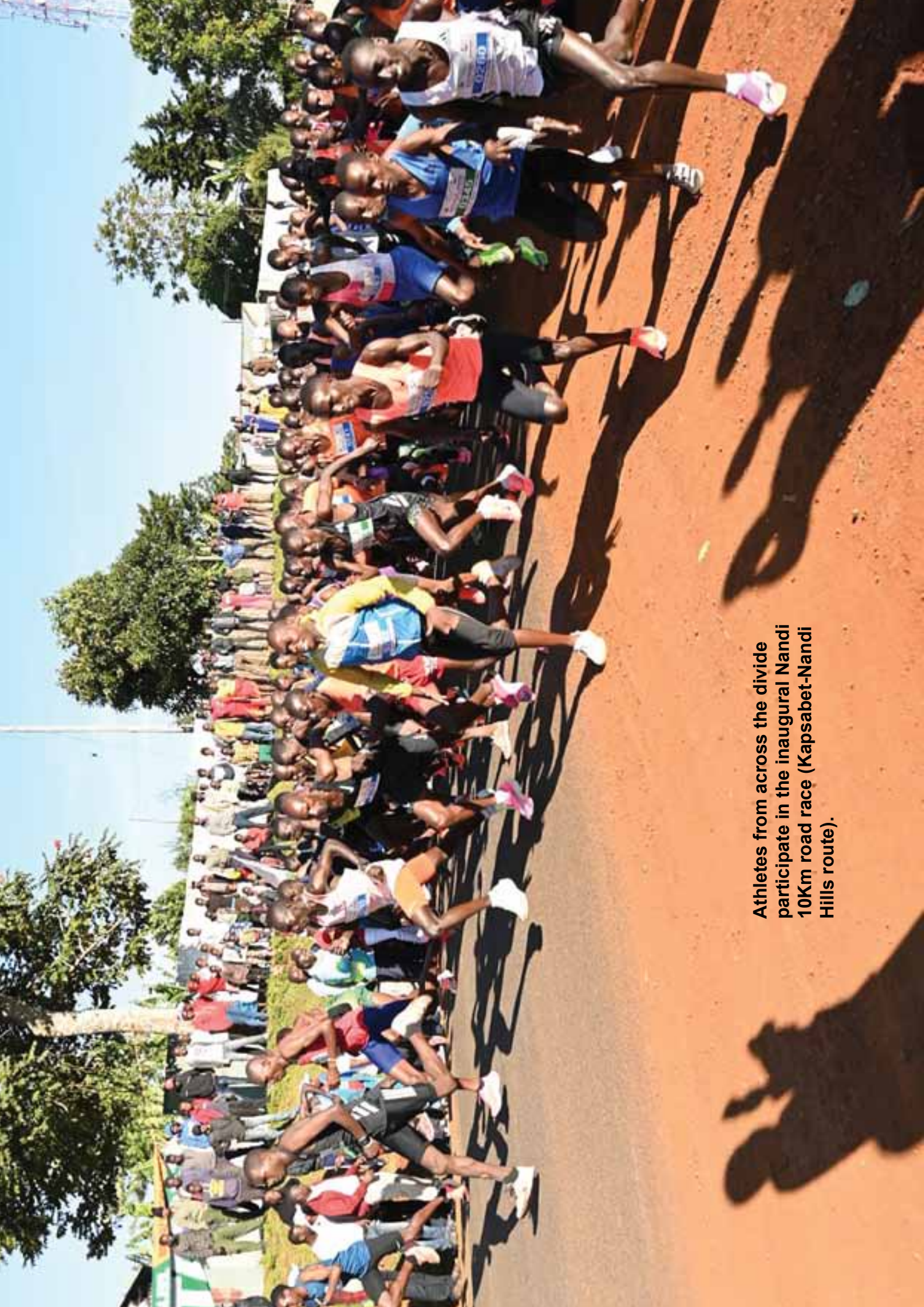


Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Households with latrines	Flush toilet				
	VIP Latrine		11,500		
	Uncovered Pit Latrine		135,050		
	Bucket		60		
	None				
Community distribution by type of waste/ garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority		10		
	Collected by Private firm		0		
	Garbage pit		40		
	Burning		10		
	Public garbage heap		2		
	Farm Garden		38		
	Neighbourhood Community group		0		
ENERGY					
Households with electricity connection (prop.)					
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Gas (LPG)	5.8	5.8	23.9	23.9
	Biogas%	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Solar%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Paraffin %	1	1	7.8	7.8
	Firewood %	84.7	84.7	55.2	55.2
	Charcoal %	7.6	7.6	11.6	11.6
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity	30.7	30.7		
	Gas (LPG) %	0.1	0.1		
	Biogas %				
	Solar%	28.6	28.6		
	Paraffin %	7.4	7.4		
	Tin lamp %	11.9	11.9		
	Torch/sportlight-solar charged%	17.8	17.8		
	Torch sportlight-Dry cell%	1.4	1.4		
	candle%	1.1	1.1		
	Battery (car charged)%	0.6	0.6		
	Fuel wood%	0.3	0.3		
HOUSING					
No of conventional households by dominant roofing & wall material and floor housing types			199,040		12,043,016



Information Category		County statistics (as at 2019)	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics as at 2019	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)		26.6		43
	Semi-permanent (%)		74		57
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)		95		80.3
	Grass thatched (%)		2		5.1
	Tiles (%)		0.3		1
Housing wall	Bricks (%)		12.1		10.2
	Mason stones (%)		4.2		16.5
	Mud (%)		59.6		27.5
Floor type	Cement (%)		36.9		43.7
	Earthen (%)		17.2		30
	Clay (%)		39.9		13.4
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Bitumen surface (km) (done by the county govt)			5.5		
Gravel surface (km)			2,680		
Earth surface (km)			0		
Railway line (km)			0		
Railway stations (No.)			0		
Major bus parks (No.)			4		
Lorry parks (No.)			0		
Operational Airports (No.)			0		
Operational Airstrips (No.)			1		
No. of projects designed and managed			212		125
Major bus parks (No.)			4		
Box Culverts			13		
Steel Footbridges			4		
Newly opened roads (km)			122		
Bridges			3		
TRADE AND INDUSTRY					
Trading centres			269		
Registered retail traders (No.)			22,815		
Registered wholesale traders (No.)					
Jua kali Associations (No.)			3		
Major industries (No.)			8		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)			18,342		
Disaster Management					
Fire engines (No)			2		
Fire stations (No)			1		
Fire fighters (No)			9		
Ambulance (No)			18		





Athletes from across the divide participate in the inaugural Nandi 10K road race (Kapsabet-Nandi Hills route).



Launch of Nandi County's Edition of the Talanta Hela Football Tournament in Kapsabet



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