

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA

COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2023-2027)



County Integrated Development Plan, 2023 – 2027

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VISION

“To be an epitome of excellence in delivery of devolution services”

MISSION

“To improve the welfare and economic well-being of the people of Nyamira County through formulation and implementation of development initiatives from the grassroots.”

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABMTs	Appropriate Building Technology.
AIA	Appropriation-In-Aid
AI	Artificial Insemination.
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development.

ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy.
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization.
CC	County Commissioner
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDP	County Development Profile.
CDPO	County Development Planning Officer.
CFA	Community Forest Association.
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan.
DDP	District Development Plan
ECD	Early Childhood Development.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESP	Economic stimulus programme.
FPE	Free Primary Education.
GDI	Gender development index
GDP	Gross domestic product.
GECLA	General Economic Commercial and Labor Affairs.
GOK	Government of Kenya.
GIS	Geographical Information System.
GJLOS	Governance Justice Law and Order Sector.
HDI	Human Development Index.
HG	High Grade
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus.
ICT	Information and Communication Technology.
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development.
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank.
KFS	Kenya Forest Services.
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services.
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LG	Lower grade.
LPG	Local Power Generators.
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation.
MG	Medium Grade.
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan.

NALEP	National agricultural and livestock extension programme.
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board.
NGO	Non-governmental organization.
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.
NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality Rate.
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS.
PMTCT	Prevention mother to child transmission.
PNNMR	Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate.
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity.
QMS	Quality Management System
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children.
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society.
SCDPO	Sub County Development Planning Officer
SDCP	Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme.
SCIDC	Sub County Information and Documentation Centre.
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TB	Tuberculosis.
U5MR	under 5 Mortality Rate.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing. \
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association.
YDI	Youth Development

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

Capital Projects: A group of related activities that are implemented to achieve a specific output and to address certain public needs;

County Assembly: The County Assembly of the County Government of Nyamira

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome Indicators: Outcome indicators measure the quantity and quality of the results (change) achieved through the provision of services;

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

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

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

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership that was adopted by the UN member countries as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

FOREWARD

The constitution of Kenya 2010 and Kenya Vision 2030 and its fourth five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2023-2027 provide the foundation for the preparation of the third County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027 which will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the SDGs at the County level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with the development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all citizen of Nyamira County, including those in the Diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my government will sign and uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of CIDP during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of CIDP implementation. This will

also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations. After requisite publication of the CIDP, my government will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the wards. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation. I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire CIDP preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the County Development Planning secretariat. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the county development needs and challenges and document the critical county specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring county growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Heads of departments in my Line Departments, Parastatals, Non-governmental organisations and National Government. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the CIDP in the entire county. The CIDP preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all. Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament, Senator, women representative and the entire political leadership including the ward representatives. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the CIDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their County that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility towards the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

As a build up to the previous plans, the County will embrace County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System which will then be cascaded down from the county to the wards level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the County, Sub-county and ward levels for participatory planning and development. The county will therefore put in place the County Information Management Systems all the way to the sub-counties to realize dynamic Sub-county Information and Documentation Centres. The County Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the County economic department in collaboration with development partners.

Thank you all

H.E AMOS KIMWOMI NYARIBO
HE THE GOVERNOR, NYAMIRA COUNTY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 provides the guidance and the key thematic areas to be implemented for the realization of the development initiatives of the community. The preparation of the CIDP 2023-2027 involved several stages mainly data collections, sectoral analysis, stakeholders' consultations and various validations of the document. I therefore wish to acknowledge and thank the various stakeholders who helped to put the document together. The members of the committee comprised of technical government departmental heads in the County and the representatives of the civil society. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning ably provided the overall leadership and the direction towards developing guidelines used to prepare the CIDP 2023-2027. The committee therefore greatly benefitted from this direction of the ministry especially through the Director of Economic Planning and Budgeting who appropriately advised on the necessities. Their valued commitment and contributions to this document is therefore very much appreciated.

This document is also a product of several technical reviews, consultations and the validations forums held with the key stakeholders and partners. The information and statistics used in the document came from various sources including government technical departments, the Kenya national bureau of statistics, and the various community action plans conducted by several development partners in the County. The contribution from these institutions is duly acknowledged. More so, I would like to acknowledge the County Commissioner Mr. Francis Lesimama, his close supervision to this exercise greatly contributed to the success of the plan. I also salute my fellow executive committee members who greatly gave support for the plan. Special acknowledgements go to the Governor Nyamira county Hon. Amos Kimwoni Nyaribo and the Deputy Governor Hon. James Gesemi who provided both political and overall leadership as well as support to the process. Further special acknowledgement goes to my Speaker Hon. Enock Okero for his great support to the exercise.

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We therefore look forward towards the implementation of this development plan.

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CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter discusses in detail the general overview of the County in regards to the County Background, the position and size of the county, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units, demographic features and the human development index. The Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Annex 1 to portray the county situational analysis.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Situated in Western part of Kenya, Nyamira County has historically evolved from different and previous administrative units, creations and boundaries since independence. It is indeed formed part of one of the division of the larger Kisii district way back in 1970s. Nyamira as a division became a full district in 1987 curved out of the Kisii district; this had ever existed with various administrative and political boundaries. Before the devolution, Nyamira had three constituencies, five Sub-Counties, 14 divisions, 38 locations and 90 sub-locations. With the advent of the devolution in 2013 due to the new constitution, Nyamira forms part of the 47 County Governments in Kenya with one extra Constituency created and 20 electoral wards.

The County is predominantly occupied by the Gusii Community. However, the northern and eastern parts of the County have got some different ethnic significance being Luos and Kipsigis respectively. These two ethnic groups are considered the minority in the county with the Luos further considered as the marginalized group. Unlike the Luo Community who permanently stays in the county, most of the Kipsigis are on transit basically because of the trade exchange. The Gusii community in the County is further classified into two major sub-clans being the Abagirango and the Abagetutu with several micro clans that trickle down into the extended and nuclear families.

Nyamira town is the County Headquarter and is located in Nyamira South-Sub County, Township ward, Bonyamatuta cache Location, Township Sub-location. It is indeed formerly referred to as the head-quarter for Nyamira District. It is located along Konate Junction Miruka Centre Road approximately six (6) kilometres from the Konate Junction, off the Kisii Chemosit Road. Agriculture is the County's economic backbone where 90% of its population is dependent on agricultural production and marketing directly and indirectly. The County predominantly practices mixed type of farming as part of its livelihood and also cash cropping majorly tea farming spread in most of the eastern part of the county. Agriculture supports 80% of total employment opportunities in the county. Other notable economic activities include Business and trade due to devolution and urbanisation trend especially in the three major towns being Keroka, Nyamira and Nyansiongo.

Nyamira County is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc. The Lake Region Economic Bloc is made up of Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, Vihiga, Bomet, Trans Nzoia and Kericho Counties. The common understanding of the Bloc is for strategic connections between Counties with shared interests seated in a desire for

mutual benefit can be an effective and intelligent means of increasing the possibility of creating notable development impact across several counties. The existence of other regional development urgencies like the Lake Basin Development Authority and Lake Victoria South Water Works Development Agency has spared development in their line interventional areas in the County. The Agencies cover Bomet, Homa-Bay, Kericho, Kisii, Migori, Nyamira, Kisumu and Siaya Counties.

The County has inter county relations; along the Homabay County (Rachuonyo) border there is ethnic intermarriages, this is evident in Miruka and Nyamusi areas that has promoted peace coexistence. Miruka, Chebilat and Keroka markets along the borders of Homabay, Bomet and Kisii counties respectively have promoted exchange of goods and services for the people living along these borders. The existence of the tea zones in Kericho and Nyamira counties has promoted employment among the tea factories and the dwellings.

1.2 POSITION AND SIZE

Nyamira County is one of the forty seven Counties in Kenya. The County borders Homabay County to the North, Kisii County to the West, Bomet County to the East, Kericho County to the North East and slightly Narok County to the South. The County covers an area of 897.3 km2. It lies between latitude 00 30’and 00 45’ south and between longitude 34⁰ 45’ and 35⁰ 00’ east. The County neither borders any international Country nor does it have any major water bodies. Figure 1 below indicates the Location of Nyamira County in Kenya.

Figure 1: Map showing the location of Nyamira County in Kenya



1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.3.1. Physical and Topographic features

Nyamira County is predominantly hilly known as the “*Gusii highlands*”. The Kiabonyoru, Nyabisimba, Nkoora, Kemasare hills and the Manga ridge are the most predominant features in the county. The two topographic zones in the county lie between 1,250 m and 2,100 m above the sea level. The low zones comprise of swampy, wetlands and valley bottoms while the upper zones are dominated by the hills. The high altitude has enabled the growth of tea which is the major cash crop and income earner in the county.

The permanent rivers and streams found in the County include Sondu, Eaka, Kijauri, Kemera, Charachani, Gucha (Kuja), Bisembe, Mogonga, Chirichiro, Ramacha and Egesagane. All these rivers and several streams found in the County drain their water into Lake Victoria. River Eaka is important to Nyamira residents as this is where the intake of Nyamira water supply is located. On the other hand river Sondu has a lot of potential for hydro-electricity power generation which if harnessed can greatly contribute towards the county’s economic development and poverty reduction efforts. The levels of these rivers have been declining over years due to environmental degradation especially improper farming methods and planting of blue gum trees in the catchments areas and river banks.

The major types of soil found in the County are red volcanic (Nitosols) which are deep, fertile and well-drained accounting for 85 per cent while the remaining 15 per cent are those found in the valley bottoms and swampy areas suitable for brick making. Though the red volcanic soils are good for farming, they make construction and road maintenance expensive.

1.3.2. Ecological conditions

The County is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the County while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent. Although the vegetation in the County is evergreen, there is no gazetted forest. The tree cover in the county is mainly agro-forestry. Efforts are however, being made to gazette and conserve the hilltops. These have been encroached due to high population pressure. There is need to expand the forest cover throughout the county which will be a source of timber and wood fuel that will earn the community income resulting to poverty reduction. Emphasis is being made on gravellier that benefits the farmers more than the blue gums.

1.3.3. Climatic conditions

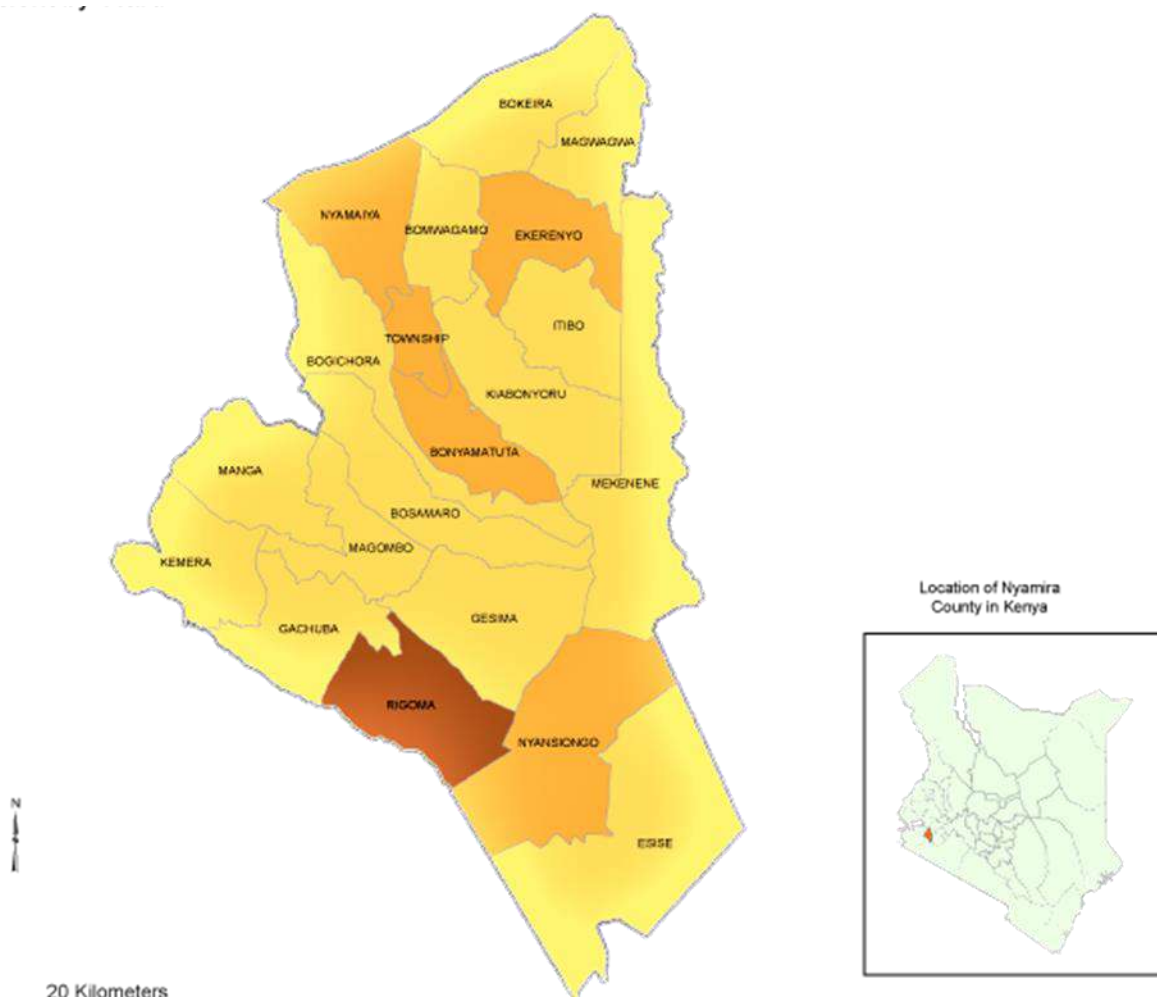
The county has a bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops. Annual rainfall ranges between 1200 mm-2100 mm per annum. The long and short rain seasons start from December to June and July to November respectively, with no distinct dry spell separating them. The maximum day and minimum night temperatures are normally between 28.7°C and 10.1°C respectively, resulting to an average normal temperature of 19.4°C which is favourable for both agricultural and livestock production.

1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

1.4.1. Administrative Units

Administratively, Nyamira County is divided into 5 sub-counties namely Nyamira South, Nyamira North, Borabu, Manga and Masaba North. The county is further divided into 16 divisions with 49 locations, 113 sub locations and 1,862 Villages. Borabu sub-county is the largest with an area of 246.9km² followed by Nyamira North sub-county with an area of 215.7km² while Manga sub-county is the smallest with an area of 111.5 km². Table 1 shows the administrative area (km²) by Sub-county and other administrative units details.

Figure 2: Map showing the county’s administrative & political units.



Source: Kenya national bureau of statistics 2022

Table 1: Area (km²) by Sub-county and other administrative units

Sub-county	Land Area (km ²)	No. of Divisions	No. of locations.	No. of sub-locations.	No of Villages
Nyamira South	181.5	2	8	19	458
Nyamira North.	215.7	4	10	26	488
Borabu.	246.9	4	9	18	196
Manga.	111.5	3	10	24	359
Masaba North.	141.7	3	12	26	361
TOTAL.	897.3	16	49	113	1,862

Source: KNBS 2022

1.4.2. County Government Administrative Wards by Constituency

Administratively Nyamira County government is divided into 5 sub-counties namely; West Mugirango, North Mugirango, Borabu and Kitutu Masaba which is further divided into Manga and Masaba North with the same Boundaries as the National Government. The county is further divided into 20 wards with no villages. According to the County government Act 2012, section 52 provides for the establishment of the Village Administrative Units, the county therefore needs to establish these units for better County governance participation. Table 2 shows the details of the County Government administrative Wards by constituency.

Table 2: County Government administrative Wards by Constituency

Sub-county	Wards	No of Villages
West Mugirango	5	0
North Mugirango	5	0
Borabu.	4	0
KitutuMasaba (Manga) (Masaba North.)	3	0
	3	0
TOTAL.	20	0

Source: County Government of Nyamira 2022

1.4.3. Political units (Constituencies and Wards)

Politically, the County is an electoral unit with one elected Governor and his deputy being the Chief executive of the County Government. There are six elected Members of the National Assembly, Four representing the County's four constituencies, namely, West Mugirango which covers administrative boundary of Nyamira south sub-county; Kitutu Masaba which covers administrative boundaries of Manga and Masaba North Sub-counties; North Mugirango which covers the administrative boundary of Nyamira North sub-county except the Kiabonyoru division in Nyamira North sub-county which forms part of Borabu constituency and covers the entire administrative boundary of Borabu sub-county. The other two elected members represent the County at the senate and as women representative at the national Assembly. The County also has twenty County Assembly Wards represented by the Members of the County Assembly. Table 3 below shows County's Electoral Wards by Constituency.

Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituencies	Names of the County Assembly Wards	Number
West Mugirango	Nyamaiya, Township, Bonyamatuta, Bogichora, Bosamaro	5
North Mugirango	Magwagwa, Ekerenyo, Bokeira, Itibo, Bomwagamo	5
Borabu	Esise, Mekenene, Nyansiongo, Kiabonyoru	4
Kitutu Masaba	Gesima, Manga, Rigoma, Kemera, Gachuba, Magombo	6
Total		20

Source: County Government of Nyamira 2022

1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.5.1 Population size, composition and distribution

Using the 2019 Population and Housing Census report, the inter census population growth rate is estimated at 1.2 percent annually which is below the national growth rate at 2.2 percent. This means that the County population estimate at the beginning of the plan period being 2022 is 653,515 with males being 317,109 and females at 336,407. The population is expected to increase to 665,477 with males being 321,014 and females being 344,463 during the midterm period 2025. At the end of the plan period, population is expected to increase to 672,337 with 323,301 and 349,035 being males and females respectively. Table 4 shows the population projections by sub-county.

Table 4: Population projections (by sub-county and sex)

Sub- County	Census 2019			2022 (Projections)			2025 Projections)			2027 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Borabu	36,736	36,431	73,167	40,045	38,949	78,994	40,538	39,882	80,420	40,827	40,411	81,238
Manga	44,868	49,339	94,207	48,909	52,750	101,659	49,512	54,013	103,525	49,864	54,730	104,594
Masaba North	52,884	58,974	111,858	57,647	63,051	120,698	58,357	64,561	122,918	58,773	65,417	124,190
Nyamira North	80,314	86,947	167,261	87,548	92,957	180,505	88,626	95,183	183,809	89,257	96,447	185,704
Nyamira South	76,105	82,965	159,070	82,960	88,700	171,660	83,981	90,824	174,805	84,580	92,030	176,610
TOTAL	290,907	314,656	605,563	317,109	336,407	653,516	321,014	344,463	665,477	323,301	349,035	672,336

Source: KNBS 2022

Table 5: Population projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)				2022 (Projection) beginning				2025 (Projection) Mid Term				2027 (Projection) End Term			
	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total	Male	Female	Inter-sex	Total
0-4	32,197	32,257		64,454	34,658	35,692	0	70,350	33,118	34,094	0	67,212	32,399	33,352	0	65,751
5-9	39,604	39,153		78,757	34,721	35,719	0	70,440	35,039	36,867	0	71,906	34,031	35,798	0	69,829
10-14	47,226	46,267		93,493	33,555	34,309	0	67,864	33,965	34,278	0	68,243	34,176	35,037	0	69,213
15-19	35,426	34,967		70,393	32,114	32,790	0	64,904	32,322	33,005	0	65,327	32,591	32,990	0	65,581
20-24	19,932	24,374		44,306	29,739	30,377	0	60,116	30,461	31,081	0	61,542	30,594	31,223	0	61,817
25-29	17,562	24,136		41,698	27,483	28,240	0	55,723	27,605	28,126	0	55,731	28,079	28,595	0	56,674
30-34	18,498	27,048		45,546	24,273	25,332	0	49,605	25,780	26,295	0	52,075	25,867	26,232	0	52,099
35-39	15,200	15,575		30,775	19,778	22,773	0	42,551	21,753	23,317	0	45,070	22,702	23,938	0	46,640
40-44	14,084	14,819		28,903	17,356	20,657	0	38,013	17,159	21,393	0	38,552	18,398	21,759	0	40,157
45-49	11,526	13,127		24,653	14,689	16,258	0	30,947	16,019	18,894	0	34,913	15,907	19,376	0	35,283
50-54	8,228	7,859		16,087	11,464	12,669	0	24,133	12,388	13,394	0	25,782	13,191	15,042	0	28,233
55-59	9,861	10,267		20,128	9,854	10,903	0	20,757	9,348	11,087	0	20,435	9,904	11,552	0	21,456
60-64	7,813	8,198		16,011	8,808	9,719	0	18,527	8,314	9,975	0	18,289	8,049	9,807	0	17,856
65-69	5,102	5,767		10,869	5,792	6,537	0	12,329	6,858	8,663	0	15,521	6,632	8,644	0	15,276
70-74	4,028	4,626		8,654	4,187	4,628	0	8,815	3,432	4,472	0	7,904	3,947	5,723	0	9,670
75-79	1,925	2,339		4,264	2,611	3,188	0	5,799	2,801	3,988	0	6,789	2,525	3,906	0	6,431
80+	2,695	3,877		6,572	6,028	6,616	0	12,644	4,652	5,835	0	10,487	4,309	6,062	0	10,371
Age NS	290,907	314,656	13	605,563	317,110	336,407	0	653,515	321,014	344,764	0	665,778	323,301	349,036	0	672,337

Source: Kenya Housing and Population Census 2019.

Planning and managing effectively the needs of current and future generations requires knowledge about population dynamics (size, age-structure, distribution, characteristics and growth rate) today and in future including their nature of change over time. In the spirit of the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of leaving no one behind, it is essential that data for planning, implementation and monitoring be disaggregated to differentiate levels to include hidden population groups as shown in table 5.

Table 5 therefore portray that the ratio of male to female is approximately 1:1 for age cohorts 0-4 up to 15-19. However, Age Cohorts 20-24 up to 45-49 have significantly more female than male. The rest of the cohorts have an approximate gender ratio of 1:1. The male population is expected to grow from 317,110 in 2022 to 321,014 in 2025 and 323,301 in 2027. Further, the total county population for the female gender is projected to grow from 336,407 in 2022 to 344,764 in 2025 and 349,036 in 2027.

Based on the above projections, the county ratio for male to female is projected to approximately 1:1 in 2022 and the same in 2025 and 2027. However, the numbers of women are slightly higher than men in the entire projected period. In 2022, the same estimation holds for most of the specific age cohorts except for 20-24 to 45-49 and 70-74 to 80 years and above, which have a projected male to female ratio of 4:5. The age cohort 20-49 years is the productive population composed of both employed and unemployed persons. Having higher female numbers in this age bracket calls for interventions that seek to improve on gender mainstreaming in all existing and emerging opportunities in the county. The same scenario arising in the 70-80 years and above calls for initiatives that prevent the vulnerability of men at advanced age. The county should also aim to research on the causes of high mortality rate for men at 70 years and above.

Urban population: The County has three major towns namely, Nyamira Municipality, Nyansiongo and Keroka with a total estimated population of 195,815 according to population and housing census report 2019. Table 6 below shows the population projections by urban centre. The same has been disaggregated in terms of gender.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban centre	2019 (census)			2022 (Estimates)			2025(Mid-term Projection)			2027 (End-Term Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nyamira Municipality	74,572	81,000	155,572	77,289	83,951	161,240	80,105	87,010	167,115	82,039	89,111	171,150
Keroka	8,836	9,646	18,482	9,158	9,997	19,155	9,492	10,362	19,854	9,721	10,612	20,333
Nyansiongo	10,834	10,927	21,761	11,229	11,229	22,458	11,638	11,638	23,276	11,919	11,919	23,838
Total	94,242	101,573	195,815	97,676	105,177	202,853	101,235	109,010	210,245	103,679	111,642	215,321

Source: Housing and Population Census report 2019.

The County ever continues to experience urbanization attributed to increasing rural-urban migration and overall growth in population which has strained the available infrastructure. The County’s population in urban centres has increased since 2019 to estimated population of 202,853 in 2022 and is expected to increase to 210,245 in 2025 and 215,321 in 2027. The increasing population in the urban areas necessitates integrated planning for improved provision of requisite services such as roads, housing, sewerage systems, solid waste management, health, education and other social amenities. Keroka town which is shared by the neighbouring Kisii County is located along the busy Kisii-Sotik highway thereby attracting high settlement within the town due to business opportunities.

Nyamira Municipality is one of the municipalities established across the 47 counties in Kenya under the provision of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended 2019). The municipality covers sections of Borabu, Nyamira North and Nyamira South Sub-Counties. To be specific, the Municipality covers the following locations being; Bonyamatuta chache, West mugirango and Keera and the sub-locations being; Bundo, Ibucha, Bigege, Ikobe, Kebirigo, Nsicha, Nyaramba, Nyangoge and mageri. The municipality covers an approximate area of 155 Square Kilometer with the density at 947. According to the population and housing census report 2019, the Municipality population is projected at 161,240 in 2022 and is expected to increase to 167,115 in 2025 and 171,150 in 2027 with 38.383 as the household size. Section of the of the urban and cities act therefore requires the Municipality to have a Municipal Integarted Development Plan and the Municipal Spatial Plan integrated from the the County Intergrated Development Plan. Table 7 below shows location, population Household size, Land size and density of the Nyamira Municipality. Map 1 below shows location of Nyamira Municipality in the National, County, Sub-County and Ward contexts

Table 7 shows location, population Household size, Land size and density of the Nyamira Municipality.

Figure 3: Map showing the Nyamira Municipality Boundaries.

1.5.2 Population densities and distribution

Table 7 below reflects the projected population distributions per constituency in terms of density.

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)		2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Nyamira North	215.7	167,267	775	180,505	837	183,809	852	185,704	861
Nyamira South	181.5	159,073	876	171,660	946	174,805	963	176,609	973
Borabu	246.9	73,167	296	78,994	320	80,420	326	81,238	329
Manga	111.5	94,209	845	101,659	912	103,524	928	104,594	938
Masabaa North	141.7	111,860	789	120,698	852	122,918	867	124,190	876
	897.3	605,576	675	653,515	728.31	665,477	742	672,335	749

Source: Housing and Population Census report 2019.

As indicated in the table above, Nyamira South Sub-County is the most densely populated in the county with an estimated 946 persons per square kilometre followed by Manga Sub-County with 912 persons per square kilometre, Nyamira North Sub-County at 837 persons per square kilometre in 2022. Borabu sub-County has the lowest population density of 320 due to its large parcels of land used mainly for commercial farming.

1.5.3. Population projection by Broad Age Groups

Table 8 shows the population projections for selected age-groups, which include: under 1 years, pre-school going age under 5 years; primary school going age (6-11 years), Junior secondary school going age (12-14 years), Senior secondary school going age (15-17 years), Youthfull population (15-29 years), Female reproductive age group (15-49 years), the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population (65+ years). These age groups are of great importance because of their potential contribution and impact on socio-economic development of the County. A point to note is that People of different age groups have different characteristics and different needs for their livelihoods, health, education etc. Moreover, age composition is a major determinant in

implementation of age-specific programmes in the county. Table 13 below shows Population Projections for Special Age groups.

Table 13: Population projection by special age groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 Projection (Estimates)			2025 Projection (Mid-Term)			2027 Projection (End-term)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	9,728	9,708	19,436	11,469	11,446	22,915	11,893	11,868	23,761	12,332	12,307	24,639
under 5 years	35,684	36,758	72,442	34,658	35,692	70,350	33,118	34,094	67,212	32,399	33,352	65,751
Pre-school age 3-5	25,956	27,050	53,006	23,189	24,246	47,435	21,225	22,226	43,451	20,067	21,045	41,112
Primary school Age (6-11)	34,509	34,954	69,463	34,721	35,719	70,440	35,039	36,867	71,906	34,031	35,798	69,829
Junior Secondary School age (12-14)	33,282	34,329	67,611	33,555	34,309	67,864	33,965	34,278	68,243	34,176	35,037	69,213
Senior Secondary School age (15-17)	31,975	32,647	64,622	32,114	32,790	64,904	32,322	33,005	65,327	32,591	32,990	65,581
Youth Population (15-29)	88,633	90,871	179,504	89,335	91,407	180,742	90,388	92,217	182,605	91,264	92,807	184,071
Female reproductive age (15-49)	161,551	172,639	334,190	165,430	176,427	341,857	171,099	182,110	353,209	174,139	184,112	358,251
Labour force (15-64)	191,827	205,353	397,180	195,556	209,718	405,274	201,150	216,265	417,415	205,282	220,513	425,795
Aged Population (65+)	19,202	19,643	38,845	18,618	20,969	39,587	17,743	22,958	40,701	17,412	24,335	41,747
Total	632,347	663,952	1,296,299	638,644	672,724	1,311,368	647,941	685,888	1,333,829	653,693	692,296	1,345,989

Source: Population and Housing Census 2019.

Under 1 Year: The population in this age group is estimated at 22,915 in 2022 constituting to 3.5 percent of the total population, 11,469 are males while 11,446 are females. This number is projected to grow to 23,761 and 24,639 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. The increase in population in this age group would require the county to sustain its efforts to ensure the incidences of infant mortality are on its low trend as possible. This age group is considered vulnerable to diseases and other infections such as diarrhoea, malaria, upper respiratory infections and pneumonia leading to high mortality rates. Programmes targeting immunization against various diseases, offering training on the importance of breastfeeding up to the sixth month and also ensuring that the children feed on balanced diet are of critical importance at this stage. Proper nutrition and advocacy on use of LLITNs is also of critical importance.

Under 5 years: This segment of the population includes pre-primary school age. They are projected to be 70,350 (34,658 males and 35,692 females) in 2022 and 65,751 (32,399 males and 33,352 females) in 2027. Policies need to be put in place addressing the nutritional needs, Care giving and Early Year learning that emphasizes on holistic development of a child.

The pre-primary school going age (3-5) years: The population of this category is estimated at 47,435 persons in 2022 constituting to 7 percent of the total population with the males being the majority. It is also projected increase to 48,453 and 49,045 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This age group is critically important especially on the decisions concerning early childhood programmes (ECDE) which provide a foundation for meeting the child's cognitive, psychological, moral and emotional needs. The County therefore needs to ensure that the Early Childhood Development Programme (ECD'S) to focus on the strategies like having well

equipped ECDs, recruiting more ECD teachers, building more ECD centres, ECD school feeding programme and providing enough learning and teaching materials.

Primary School Going Age (6-13 years): The population of this primary school age going group has been estimated at 155,465 in 2018, forming 22 percent of the county population. It is envisaged to grow to 161,207 and 167,161 in 2022 and 2027 respectively. With a total of 576 primary schools in the county, there is need to address problems affecting the basic education sector the key one being inadequate personnel and facilities. Thus, the quality of basic education has to be improved through provision of facilities and adequate personnel. Investment in the Competence based curriculum implementation need to be prioritized, sustaining the Education for All (EFA) policy as well as the deepening sanitation programmes, upscale nutrition and reproductive health education.

Secondary School Going Age (12-17 years): The population of this group has been estimated at 68,354 in 2018 forming 10 percent of the county's population. It is projected to grow to 70,879 and 73,497 in 2022 and 2027. The ratio of male to female in this age group remains 1:1, although the number of male is slightly higher than that of female. In 2022, the total enrolment for both private and public secondary schools was 55,729 and 52,299 in 2022. This indicates a downward trend as far as secondary school enrolment is concerned, as opposed to the projected trend which is increasing. This implies that either the transition to secondary schools is declining, joining other vocational trainings or some students are seeking education outside the county. Various stakeholders should make efforts of establishing the cause of the declining tendency. Considering that the county has only 168 secondary schools, there is need to invest in educational facilities as well as ensuring that there are adequate teaching personnel. While encouraging parents to take advantage of subsidized secondary education, the private sector needs to play a key role by investing in private schools. The transition rate from primary school to secondary school is 87.5 percent. This is critical age of self-awareness and strategic focus should be put on programmes modelling the personality, nurturing talents and fostering national values and ethos. Up-scaling Free Primary and secondary Education while guaranteeing relevance and quality should be pursued.

Youthful population (15-29 years): This is the youth group, a very productive group which is instrumental to the county's economic growth. This age group is estimated to be 180,742 in 2022 constituting 28 percent of the total population. This is projected to grow to 182,605 in 2025 and consequently to 184,071 in 2027. The increase in youth population may be a dividend to economic growth if effective targeted policies are put in place. Efforts need to be put on life skills development, financial literacy and entrepreneurial training as well behavioral coaching and attitude change programmes. Despite being a critical constituent of the labour force, the age group encounters a number of challenges including unemployment, lack of necessary skills, unwanted/early pregnancies, drug abuse and high risks associated to HIV/AIDS. To cushion the age group from the afore mentioned realities, the county should focus their efforts towards youth empowerment initiatives, harnessing and nurturing youth talents, creation of more vocational training centres, creation of more job opportunities for the youth. The youth should as well be

sensitized on the existing opportunities from different quarters such as the Hustlers fund, youth fund, Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) among others. The county should also have sensitization programmes to creating awareness among the youths and educates them on the effects of drug abuse, unwanted pregnancies and HIV/AIDS.

Female reproductive age (15-49 years): This is the child bearing group and the population has been estimated at 341,857 in 2022 constituting 53 percent of the total population and further projected to 353,209 in 2025 and 358,251 in 2027. Being a great portion of the population, it calls for more investment in reproductive health programmes in the county. High birth rates leads to high population therefore the county is expected to increase family planning, pre and ante natal care services, education and services. It should also build more health facilities with enough equipment to ensure safe delivery and avoid maternal mortality.

The Economicall active age group (15-64 years): This is the population that highly contributes to the county labour force and has been estimated at 405,274 in 2022 constituting of 62 percent and projected to 417,415 and 425,795 in 2025 and 2027 respectively. This is a majority of the population which is engaged in the agricultural sector in the county. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investments in diverse sectors and embracing “The Big Four Plan” such as modern agricultural process and agro-based industries is essential. The county should create self-employment opportunities to ensure this group is occupied. The government should give more incentives and subsidies to investors and entrepreneurs so that they in turn create more job opportunities. Effective policies on employment and job creation need to be pursued. More investment needs to be directed to the productive sectors which will increase aggregate demand thus stimulating the economy. Ultimately, the high burden of poverty will be addressed.

Aged population (above 65 years): The dependent population has been estimated at 39,587 in 2022 which represents 6 percent of the total population. It is projected to rise further to 40,701 in 2025 and 41,747 in 2027. This implies that a lot of resources have to be used to provide basic needs such as food, water, clothing and shelter as well as health services to cater for this age group. There is also need for the county to develop special programmes and strategies that address the needs of the elderly.

1.5.5. Population of persons with disabilities

According to the Housing and population census 2019, a total of 52,678 are considered disabled constituting to 8 percent of the total county population. The ratio of females to males in this classification is 3:2 with the female being slightly higher with the majority being the mobility, hearing and self-care type. Efforts on this group should focus on mainstreaming disability issues in development planning such like enforcing the disability laws that allow them their rights to participate in decision making and accessing the opportunities like tender. Efforts should also be made to legislate on the disability fund in the county to improve their economic welfare. Table 14 below shows the people living with disabilities by type and sex.

Table 14: People living with disabilities by type and sex

	Age 5+			Age 5-14			Age 15-24			Age 25-34			Age 35-54			Age 55+		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Visual	6,554	2,767	3,787	565	287	278	544	245	299	478	185	293	1,356	502	854	3,611	1,548	2,063
Hearing	2,593	1,150	1,443	364	201	163	261	136	125	209	98	111	358	184	174	1,401	531	870
Mobility	8,296	3,112	5,184	444	240	204	386	187	199	591	243	348	1,727	678	1,049	5,148	1,764	3,384
Self-care	2,755	1,224	1,531	414	244	170	297	149	148	241	108	133	404	209	195	1,399	514	885
Cognition	4,288	1,649	2,639	441	254	187	422	220	202	411	172	239	773	289	484	2,241	714	1,527
Communi- cating	1,853	968	885	492	307	185	364	186	178	258	143	115	286	158	128	453	174	279

1.5.5. Demographic Dividend Potential

Demographic dividend (DD) presents an opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. It is the result of changes in the population age structure that occur from declines in both child mortality and fertility. The demographic dividend occurs when the falling birth rate changes the age distribution so that fewer investments are needed to meet needs of youngest age groups and resources are released for investment in socio economic development. There is need for targeted investments in human, social, and physical capital to harness the demographic dividend.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	605,576	657,502	661,490	665,477	668,907	672,336
Population below 15 (%)	39.1	31.7	31.4	31.2	30.8	30.5
Population 15 – 64 (%)	55.9	62.3	62.5	62.7	63.0	63.3
Population above 65 (%)	5.01	6.08	6.10	6.12	6.16	6.21
Dependency Ratio	78.9	60.6	60.0	59.4	58.7	57.9
Fertility Rate	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5

Source: KNBS, NCPD 2022

In 2019, Nyamira County population was enumerated at 605,576. The population is projected to grow to 672,336 in 2027. The proportion of children under the age of 15 years was 39.1% in 2019 with the County expected to have the lowest population increase in Kenya, estimated at 12% through 2020 – 2045. The low fertility levels, have resulted into a drop in the proportion of young dependents to 31.7% at the start of the Plan period. Fertility rate is projected to drop further from 2.6 at the start of the plan period to 2.5 in 2027. Consequently, the proportion of young dependents will drop to 30.5% by 2027 leading to a significant increase in the working age population. The falling proportion of young dependents will enable the County edge closer to the threshold of 30% for the demographic dividend window of opportunity to open (projected to happen in 2029). Despite the County having a significant proportion in the working age population (of above 60% over the plan period), the attainment of demographic dividend will not be automatic and therefore must be planned for.

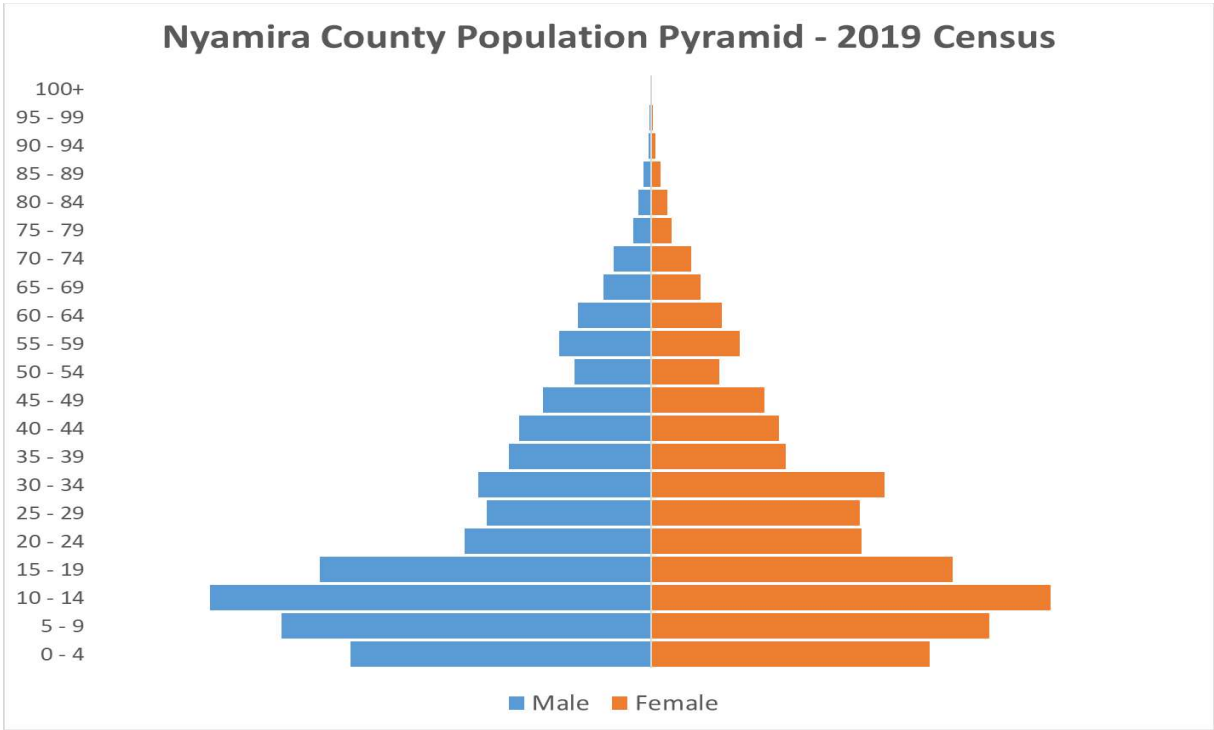
The key pillars of demographic dividend are Health and Wellbeing, Education and Skills Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, and Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment. Nyamira County needs to approach the attainment of demographic dividend as an interrelated system in which multiple sectors work together to create a favorable policy environment. Among other things, the County will need to continue strengthening its efforts in supporting reproductive health and family planning to achieve better levels of health and fast track opening of the window of opportunity. In addition, investments in education and economic

initiatives to facilitate human capital development and productive labor market will enable the County to harness its potential for attainment of the demographic dividend.

1.5.6 The County Population Pyramids

Nyamira County population is largely youthful. Majority of its population (72.4%) is below 35 years while slightly over 25 percent of the population is aged between 18 – 34 years. The large youthful population is a great resource and has potential to contribute to the overall development of the County.

Figure 3 shows the County population pyramid



The bulging youth population provide both challenges and opportunities. The increasing number of youth can become a powerful force for county economy development and positive change if they are educated, healthier and are availed suitable employment opportunities. There is need to accelerate the County demographic transition through to a reduction in child mortality, increased access to family planning, enhanced girls school enrolment and general women empowerment, and the creation of labour market opportunities.

1.5.7 Migration:

Migration involves the change of place of usual residence for a time period of 3 months or more of an individual or group of persons from one administrative area to another. Reasons for

migration vary from economic, marriage or family, education, settlement, forced displacement, among others. Based on 2019 census, Nyamira County reported a total of 33,740 recent in-migrants and 46,951 recent out-migrants giving rise to a net out-migration of 13,211 people. The County recorded more female recent in- and out-migrants.

With respect to lifetime migrants, Nyamira had net out-migrants of 111,296 people. In this regard, there were more female lifetime in- and out-migrants. This may be partly attributable to marriage or family ties. Of the total lifetime migrants, 61% reported to be gainfully engaged (working), 4 percent were unemployed while the rest (35%) were inactive. On education attainment, about 35% of the recent in-migrants in Nyamira County were of primary school level followed by secondary level graduates at 31%. Similarly, there were more lifetime migrants with primary level education (37%) and about 32% had secondary education. This could be attributed the high demand for unskilled labour in the tea estates. Those with tertiary education were 12%.

1.5.8 Diaspora Remittances:

With respect to emigrants, Nyamira County had a total of 3,690 emigrants enumerated out of which 2,075 reported sending remittances back home. Overall, out of the 150,489 households in Nyamira, only 1,819 households reported receiving remittances from the emigrants.

1.5.9 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy refers to percentage of women aged between 15 – 19 years who have ever been pregnant. The KDHS 2022, Key Results Indicator Report shows that the prevalence of teenage pregnancy in Nyamira County is 15.5% which is higher than the national average of 14.9%. In addition, the Department of Health has recorded pregnancy among girls aged 10-14 years at health facilities within the county.

Girls aged between 10 – 19 years are children who are supposed to be in school, have impaired capacity to make informed choices and are inadequately prepared to care for themselves and their children. With increased risks on their health and their children, such girls may never reach their full potential in the labour market. Overall, the high risks to both the mother and the baby worsens education, health and economic wellbeing indicators with school drop-outs, maternal mortality and increased household poverty among others.

The high prevalence of teenage pregnancy presents a serious challenge to the County's potential to achieve a demographic dividend. There is need for concerted effort by County Government and stakeholders to address the vice for the County to contribute towards ICPD25 Country commitment of ending teenage pregnancy in Kenya by the year 2030 and fast-track the attainment of demographic dividend. The following interventions are proposed during the plan period to address teenage pregnancy:

1. While some drivers of teenage pregnancy are common across the counties, there are county specific drivers. There is need for a study to unearth county specific causes and help to understand the impact of school re-entry program.
2. Due to the complex nature of teenage pregnancy, there is need for support for multi-sectoral engagement to develop a Plan of Action (POA) and mobilize resources for implementation of the County POA to reduce teenage pregnancy during the plan period
3. Undertake Advocacy for County leadership and partners to provide budgetary allocation/support for Adolescent and youth development projects.

1.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH.

The Human Development Approach is a response to the criticism of the use of economic development as a measure of the standard of living. It thus examines broader human development issues and it lays emphasis on building up human capacities and utilizing these capacities fully. The use of Human Development Index (HDI) in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measures the country's development as a composite index averaging achievement in three basic dimensions of human development. These reflect the country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each dimension is determined by how far a country has gone in attaining goals in life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms. Kenya's HDI has been growing at an average of 0.64 growth from 1990 where it was at 0.473, 2010 at 0.530 and 2015 at 0.555.

Table 2: Kenya HDI growth and trends

Year	2013	2014	2015	Change in HDI Rank 2010-2015	Average annual HDI growth rate (%)			
					1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	1990-2015
HDI	0.546	0.550	0.555					
				-1	-0.57	1.72	0.92	0.64

Source: *National Human Development Reports 2015*

Table 3: Human Development Indicators for Nyamira County and National Government

Indicators	Weight (County) 2022	Weight (County) 2027 projections	Weight (National) 2022	Weight (National) 2027 projections
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.543	0.553	0.561	0.571
Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.522	0.531	0.582	0.592
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.448	0.456	0.492	0.501
Human Poverty Index (HPI)	0.257	0.262	0.291	0.296

1.5.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human development index (HDI) is an indicator of long and healthy life, acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured by; life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) in US dollars. The county HDI is lower than the national HDI, indicating that the residents of the county are not better off in the three respects. This invites investments in health, education and economic activities.

1.5.2 Human Poverty Index (HPI)

The index brings together different areas of deprivation which means the denial of the most basic opportunities and choices. It's the opposite of the HDI which measures progress as it measures the most deprived in the country in the same three areas as HDI. Table 1.11 shows that the County Human Poverty Index (HPI) is slightly lower than that of the national government at 0.262 and 0.296 respectively. Poverty reduction initiatives should be up scaled and implemented in an all-inclusive manner.

1.5.3 Gender Development Index (GDI)

It's a measure of how gender inequality in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health and standard of living affect human development. The gap between the GDI and the HDI is a measure of gender inequalities. Table 1.11 shows that there is a variation of 0.097 between the county's HDI (0.553) and the GDI (0.456). It can therefore be concluded that the county is still not free from gender inequalities. Policies need to be put in place to reduce the gap and empower women.

1.5.4 Youth Development Index

The Youth development index is based on; acquisition of wealth, access to education and training, access to labour markets (employment and income), longevity of life (sexual and reproductive health), access to social services and opportunities and conditions. Table 1.7 shows that YDI of the county is 0.531 while 0.592 at national level. Therefore a lot needs to be done to improve the index and ensure that the youth lead better lives in future. Table 1.9 below shows the comparison of the human Development indicators in the county and the National government.

CHAPTER TWO

PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018- 2022

2.0 OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of county revenue performance, County Budget expenditure analysis, Sector performance review, major challenges faced, emergence issues and lessons learnt during the the implementation of the plan.

2.1 ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY REVENUE SOURCES

The following analyses on revenue and expenditure have been carried out to determine how well the previous CIDP 2013-2017 was implemented.

3.2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Streams (equitable share, grants, own source revenue)

REVENUE SOURCES		TARGET/ACTUAL ESTIMATES									
		Target 2017/2018	Actual 2017/2018	Target 2018/2019	Actual 2018/2019	Target 2019/2020	Actual 2019/2020	Target 2020/2021	Actual 2020/2021	Target 2021/2022	Actual 2021/2022
9910201	Unspent Balances	834,304,744	834,304,744	1,314,910,281	1,314,910,281	1,154,682,640	1,154,682,640	855,779,664	855,779,664	838,910,105	838,910,105
9910201	Equitable share	4,620,600,000	4,620,600,000	4,772,800,000	4,772,800,000	4,810,800,000	4,397,071,200	4,810,800,000	4,810,800,000	5,135,340,036	5,135,340,036
Various	Own Source Revenue	0		0	0	250,000,000	187,324,098	250,000,000	168,276,586	295,000,000	166,905,985
ADDITIONAL TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT											
1330301	Development of youth polytechnics Grant	83,704,140	83,704,140	52,915,000	39,950,825	67,068,298	67,068,298	60,409,894	60,409,894	0	0
1330404	Compensation user fee forgone	13,175,221	11,578,459	13,175,221	13,175,221	13,175,221	13,175,221	13,175,221	13,175,221	0	0
3111504	Roads maintenance levy fund	177,012,086	117,012,086	125,663,667	125,663,668	136,557,750	136,557,732	146,215,617	146,215,617	0	0

	TOTAL	5,728,796,191	5,667,199,429	6,279,464,169	6,266,499,995	216,801,269	5,955,879,189	6,136,380,396	6,054,656,982	6,269,250,141	6,141,156,126
CAPITAL GRANTS FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS											
1320101	World Bank Loan for National and Rural inclusive growth project	50,000,000		140,435,163	50,078,476	350,000,000	161,791,811	198,509,110	175,682,713	275,417,324	194,525,453
1320101	Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP UDG)	0	0	114,705,300	114,705,300	114,705,300	82,041,681	114,705,300	30,479,584	0	0
1320101	Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP UIG)	0	0	41,200,000	41,200,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	0	0	0	0
1320101	World Bank grant (THSUC)	28,452,981	12,933,173	50,000,000	23,985,548	35,000,000	14,054,627	278,847,760	278,585,188	90,226,074	76,304,392
1540701	Kenya Devolution Support Program Level II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112,815,048	112,815,048
1540701	Kenya Second Informal Settlement Improvement (KISIP 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000,000	0

1320101	World Bank grant (KDSP)	39,582,751	39,582,751	42,383,765	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	0	0
1540701	DANIDA	11,995,032	18,592,300	15,491,250	15,491,250	14,250,000	19,570,000	13,680,000	13,680,000	10,659,000	5,329,500
1320101	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme II(ASDP)	0	0	19,827,574	7,218,777	16,937,554	16,463,524	13,125,036	12,625,861	24,250,072	20,115,973
	TOTAL	130,030,764	71,108,224	404,215,478	252,679,351	569,692,854	332,721,643	663,867,206	556,053,346	563,367,518	409,090,366
TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	5,858,826,955	5,738,307,653	6,683,679,647	6,519,179,346	7,001,976,763	6,288,600,832	6,800,247,602	6,610,710,328	6,832,617,659	6,550,246,492

The law provides for several sources from where County Governments can generate revenues. These include; transfers from national government (Article 202 & 204), local collection and borrowing (Article 209 & 212). The revenue sources for Nyamira County Government in the past four and half years have been from the national government (transfers), donor partners and own revenue sources.

2.3 SECTOR REVIEW PERFORMANCE

2.3.1 Health Sector

In the period under review, Curative and rehabilitative services aimed to reduce incidences of mortality and improve quality of life of individuals, households and community by ensuring Maternal mortality reduced from 385/100,00 to 349 per 100,000 live births; infant mortality went down to 27 per 1000 live births from 58 per 1000 live births; proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants increased from 52% to 72.8% and proportion of women of reproductive age (WRA) receiving family planning (FP) increased from 65% to 87.8%, four facilities with functional radiology units, establishment of a functional dialysis center,6 theatres completed and equipped,1 operational dental unit,1 ICU equipped,1 hospital with oxygen generating plant,111 facilities stocked with essential commodities and medical supplies, availability of 12 functional ambulances,21 new primary health facilities,10 motor bikes procured and installation of water tanks. These achievements can be attributed to recruitment of additional 573 staffs, opening of 27 new maternity units, enhanced referrals by community health workers, additional immunizing sites, community dialogue sessions with community gatekeepers as well as the Linda Mama Initiative.

The Promotive and preventive health services the programme aimed to reduce incidence of preventable diseases and mortality in the county by ensuring a remarkable improvement in HIV interventions with the prevalence of HIV reducing to 3.9% from a high of 6.4% in 2017 due to concerted efforts that has been put over the years, a greater % of 77.8 women using modern family planning methods, construction of 24 staff houses in the Health facilities, operationalization of 27 maternity units,72% of births are attended to by skilled health personnel,95% of pregnant mothers are on insurance cover,86% of children are fully immunized, procurement of 24 vaccine fridge, in improving care, treatment and health promotion activities.

The general administration, planning and support services aimed at improving service delivery by providing supportive functions to implementing units under the health department by enactment of health policy and bill, recruitment of new 573 health workers, training of 576 health workers and procurement of 16 ICT equipment to aid in the performance of functions.

2.3.2 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

In the plan period, the Water supply and management services targeted to Increase accessibility to clean and safe water for domestic and industrial use from estimated 35 % to 60 % by year 2022 by; constructing 40 water supply schemes and achieved constructing 5, drilling and developing 70 boreholes and achieving 40, developing and protecting 300 water springs and achieving 370, desilting 6 dams and achieving 4 and by forming a targeted 140 Water Users Associations and at the end of the period achieving 60.

In the plan period, the Environmental Protection and Management services targeted to promote environmental conservation, health and safety through sustainable development approaches by; establishing 5 tree nurseries per sub-county and reforesting 5 hill tops.

2.3.3 Education

In the planned year the management of ECDE and CCC aimed at enhancing access to quality early childhood development and education services. At the end of the plan period, the rate stood at 70% against a target of 95%. This achievement was attributed through construction of 47 more ECDE classes, reduction of absenteeism by 47%, induction of 900 ECDE teachers on CBC, improvement of hygiene where 47 toilets were constructed, supply of teaching, learning materials and indoor and outdoor playing materials 408 ECDE centers, 1 policy drafted and enrollment increased by 3.6% in all the ECDE centers.

Vocational education and training targeted to integrate ICT in the youth polytechnic curriculum and adopt e-learning technology for education teaching and learning delivery systems at the end of the plan year they constructed 17 classes, refurbished 33 classes, constructed pit latrines in the 33 VTC centers, provision of furniture in all 33 VTC centers, utilities paid monthly, supply of teaching, learning materials and assorted tools to all 33 VTC centers across the county, participation of skills development in all 33 VTC centers, Facilitation of co-curricular activities in all the 33 Centers, 940 youth empowered and 99,500 benefited from the bursary fund.

2.3.4 Social protection, culture and recreation sector

In the plan period, the general administration and policy planning targeted to enhance institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery and adherence to set up legal framework through 10 trainings and capacity building sessions for staffs and other Stakeholders, 15 bills, policies and plans preparation, Strategic Plans preparation, annual budgets preparation, holding 100 Meetings and Workshops for staff members and remunerating 52 staffs.

In the plan period, the cultural development and promotion targeted to appreciate and promote cultural expression and heritage through establishment of County choir, band and troupes and purchase of 15 cultural equipment. To increase safety in alcohol consumption through licensing 800 outlets selling alcohol, empowering vulnerable groups across the county through mapping of 10 plwds in 10 wards, supporting 1000 plwds and holding of 5 plwds celebrations. To Promote and develop a reading culture through construction of a library and to control Betting, lotteries and gaming by reducing 70,000 persons participating in betting, lottery and gaming.

In the plan period, the promotion and management of sports targeted to to promote and develop sports talent through identifying, mentoring and nurturing of 171 talents, purchase of 36 sports equipment, 2 benchmarking visits, rewarding of 500 sports disciplines/men and women, holding of 50 sports activities/tournaments, participating of 10 sports activities outside the county, establishment of 10 county staff sports teams, mainstreaming of 2 PLWDs categories in sports activities, 2 gender mainstreamed in sports activities, construction of talent academy and development of Stadia.

In the plan period, the gender equity and empowerment of women targeted to promote gender equity and equality through holding of 56 gender mainstreaming sensitisations, reactivating of 3 County Gender Technical Working Group (GTWG), training of 5 Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG), 90 women fora on existing funds and programmes targeting them e.g. NGAAF,AGPO,YEDF,UWEZO, forming of 2000 groups and holding of 100 sensitization fora on saving culture and entrepreneurship.

In the plan period, the children development protection and participation targeted to strengthen child welfare, protection structures and system through establishment of child advisory committees previously known as AACs, recruitment of 42 VCOs, creation of child rights awareness and support of 295 children by presidential secondary school bursaries(pssb)

2.3.5 Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development

SP1; Land, Physical planning and surveying services

In the plan period, Agriculture, lands and urban development sector targeted to provide 1 functional spatial plan, 10 Local physical development plans, 2 zone plan, 20 reduced land conflicts, well documented registers and secure public land. At the end of plan period, the sector achieved 60% of functional spatial plan through Inception report, 60% of Local physical development plans through preparation of 9 LPDP as part of the MSP, 10% Of Reduced land conflicts Well documented registers and secure of public land this is due to Inadequate funding for survey and beaconing and no achievement was made on zone plan due to no budget allocation

SP 2; Housing & Urban Development

In the plan period, Agriculture, lands and urban development sector targeted to provide 2,000, construction of modern civil servants houses, operational Governors and D/Governors official residence and county headquarters offices, 200 improved housing stock, 20 innovative building technologies, 12 Duly executed lease agreements, 50 kms Constructed and functional sewage system, 1 Functional Enforcement and Compliance Unit, 1 Functional Draft County Addressing Act and 30 Constructed motorbike sheds. At the end of plan period, the sector achieved 20% of construction of modern civil servants houses, operational Governors and D/Governors official residence and county headquarters offices due to re-allocation of funds to other program affect the project, 16 improved housing stock due to slow pace of transfers of devolved houses by IGRTC affect the takeover of the houses by county, 60% of innovative building technologies due to Inadequate funding and re-allocation of funds, 100% Duly executed lease agreements hence all requests made processed and all lease agreements were signed, no construction of sewage system due to no budget allocation. 100% opening of access roads was done, no

Functional Enforcement and Compliance Unit and Draft County Addressing Act was done due to no allocation of funds and Constructed motorbike sheds was fully achieved

Crop management and Development

To reduce the cost of production, mainly in coffee, the department provided subsidized fertilizers as a flagship project during the implementation period. To enhance food security farmers were provided with certified seeds.

Fisheries

Fingerlings were provided to fish farmers to enhance fish production and diversify income generation at the farm level. Further, to impart knowledge on modern farming methods green houses have been constructed in all the 30 wards.

Livestock Development

To improve on dairy production, the department engaged a task force which came up with recommendations on how to commercialize the industry and therefore implementing the following recommendations; provision of subsidized AI services to farmers, federation of various milk cooperative societies to a dairy union, disease control through vaccinations of livestock against notifiable diseases like foot and mouth, improvement of cold supply chain through provision of bulk milk coolers to enhance value addition of the commodity and rehabilitation of dips along the livestock routes.

Co-operatives

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

2.3.6 General Economic, Commercial and labour affairs

Trade

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

Weights and Measures

Traders weighing and measuring equipment verified were 15,000 which was more than the planned figure (12,700). The sector also carried out 80 investigation and persecution of unfair

trade practices and 85 on-site inspection of trade premises, Tea/Coffee Factories to ensure uniformity of weighing and measuring equipment. The sector also calibrated 120 fuel dispensing pumps.

2.4 SECTOR CHALLENGES

2.4.1 Health Sector

- Inadequate allocation of funds for recurrent expenditure
- Delayed completion of building projects due to internal and external factors
- Emerging issues eg covid 19
- Late disbursement of revenue from national treasury
- Inadequate human resource for health
- Unfavorable procurement policies e.g legislation to procure from KEMSA only, cumbersome procurement procedures
- Reducing donor funding due to change in international policies

2.4.2 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

- Low funding
- Low water yield from springs/rivers
- Limited infrastructure development
- Lack of land for infrastructure development
- Pipe leakages
- Illegal connections
- Aged water supply systems
- Inefficient production systems,
- Unconducive geographical terrain
- Changing rainfall patterns ,high temperatures
- Clanism
- Lack of political will
- Poor inter-clan relationship
- High Population
- Lack Of Policy on Way Leaves For Water Infrastructure
- High Land Cost
- Land Tenure System
- No baseline data
- Low staff capacity and skill
- Low funding
- Lack of equipment
- Ineffective planning
- Farming practices
- Land sizes
- No policy
- Soil erosion
- Inadequate knowledge and technical skills
- Increased urban population

- Lack of sewerage infrastructure
- No policy
- Aging staff, no succession plan
- Inadequate knowledge

2.4.3 Education

- 1) Lack of proper consultation between the two levels of Government
- 2) Inadequate funding to implement the projects and programmes in the CIDP
- 3) Political interference
- 4) Litigation as in the case of ECDE
- 5) Overreliance on the National Government grant for Vocational training centres
- 6) Staff going through psychological issues thereby affecting their mental health and service delivery

2.4.4 Social protection, culture and recreation sector

1. Lack of policy framework
2. Inadequate staff and other resources
3. Poor monitoring and evaluation
4. The existing youth centres can't be used
5. Weak coordination and linkage mechanism.
6. Only a handful of youth get to attend
7. Few groups making repayments

2.4.5 Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development

- Poor accounting system and internal control procedures.
- Poor liaison with relevant sector departments for necessary consultation on financial matters to ensure the sector's compliance with statutory requirement
- Late and inadequate disbursement of funds.
- Re-allocation of funds to unbudgeted non-prioritized political projects.
- Low budgeting /spending ceilings and allocations.
- Low staffing level.
- Political interference with planned projects and implementation of unplanned non-prioritized projects.
- Unrealistic sector targets which are not achievable within the specified time frame.
- Poor Reporting on spending efficiency. There is a need for a greater emphasis on value for money when reporting on financial spending.
- Weak M& E & reporting framework
- Inadequate budgetary provision for aquaculture/Fisheries activities
- Lack of Fisheries/aquaculture policy and legal framework
- inadequate human resources
- Inadequate quality fish seeds
- Lack of commercial fish feeds

- Inadequate supportive infrastructure e.g. fish propagation hatcheries, fish feed industries,
- Weak research-extension-farmer linkage
- Slow adoption rate of fish farming technologies
- Inadequate extension service provision-Non replacement of staff after retirement
- Inadequate funding. Insufficient funding for the major projects such as County Spatial Plan Preparation, County Headquarters construction
- Resources for re-allocation of funds meant for construction of Governor & Deputy Governor's residential houses due to change of priorities.
- Over ambitious planning projections with huge budgets; and Inadequate staff capacity to effectively implement the plans.
- Outdated valuation rolls have hampered service delivery and growth of most parts in the County. Undervalued land and property does not meet the competitiveness in the current fast growing economy and has also lead to revenue loss due to illegal and under collection of taxes.

2.4.6 General Economic, Commercial and labour affairs

- Inadequate synergy levels between National and County Governments as well the private sector(KAM,KNCCI,KNJKFA,KEPSA etc)
- Encroachment of public land earmarked for Industrial/MSE development
- Low staffing levels
- Lack of worksite management regulations
- Unfavorable legal and regulatory framework
- Limited access to affordable credit and financing
- Limited market access
- Inadequate worksites and industrial centres
- Lack of Policies and legislations. To manage markets, there was need for a document to give effect to constitution of committees and stipulate respective mandate. Lack of this resulted to several litigations.
- Disbursement of business loans was hindered as we lacked a legislation.
- Land encroachment.This hindered fencing and construction of market facilities.
- Inadequate funding. The sector was poorly funded resulting to non-implementation of most projects.
- Frequent diversion of fund to other priorities from initial ones,
- Inadequate personnel. The sector is poorly staffed and as result performance is hindered.
- Inadequate working standards and tools
- Lack of goodwill and political interferences

2.4.7 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

- Encroachment of road reserves: Majority of the road reserves have been encroached by informal businesses in the urban centers bringing about issues of space contestation between the road users, traders and customers.
- Inadequate personnel. The sector is poorly staffed and as result performance is hindered.
- Lack of construction equipment's
- Lack of goodwill and political interferences
- Several litigations hindering expansion of roads and rendering of sector services

2.5 SECTOR EMERGING ISSUES

2.5.1 Health Sector

Emerging diseases such as Covid 19 and other Severe Acute Respiratory Syndromes (SARS) interfered with service delivery thereby straining the health system. The threat of Ebola from nearby countries which requires re-organization of the health systems including allocation of more resources to heighten surveillance. There is also the triple threat amongst adolescent which includes: Increasing new HIV infections, teenage pregnancy and gender based violence which all calls for things to be done differently.

2.5.2 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

- Low water supply and sanitation coverage
- Non-Revenue water
- Unfavourable climate change.
- High energy costs
- Low uptake of appropriate Technology
- Shared Water Resources.
- Inadequate skills and staff shortages
- Inadequate land for infrastructure Development
- Inadequate baseline data and information
- Water sources pollution
- Poor Waste water management
- Low uptake of Roof water harvesting

2.5.3 Education

- COVID- 19
- HIVand AIDS
- Threat of Ebola
- Politics

- Climate change leading to rising poverty

2.5.4 Social protection, culture and recreation sector

- Delayed / Inadequate funding
- Covid-19 pandemic
- Gender and PWD mainstreaming
- Youth involvement.
- Non operationalization of the youth empowerment centres
- Non responsive youth in attending meetings not funded

2.5.5 Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development

- Climate change prolonged the production cycle due to severe decreases in temperatures
- Arising from the experience of COVID19 the cooperative societies should adopt delegate system.
- Succession management in the leadership of cooperative societies.
- Gender mainstreaming in all levels of cooperative leadership.
- Political interest in cooperative society leadership.
- Increased demand for transparency in cooperative organization.
- Low revenue collection
- Arising from the experience of COVID19 the cooperative societies should adopt delegate system.
- Succession management in the leadership of cooperative societies.
- Gender mainstreaming in all levels of cooperative leadership.
- Political interest in cooperative society leadership.
- Increased demand for transparency in cooperative organization.

2.5.6 General Economic, Commercial and labour affairs

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

2.5.7 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

- Pandemic.Covid19 pandemic hit the world and everything was at a standstill.
- Adverse climate change effects. Seasons changed which harshly affected the sector.

- Technological advancement.
- Frequent leadership changes in the sector affected delivery of services

2.6 SECTOR LESSONS LEARNT

2.6.1 Health Sector

- Digitalization of services increase revenue and improves service delivery
- Involvement of stakeholders in the developing plans and during implementation reduces political and community resistance
- Inter-sectorial collaboration is an important ingredient in project and programme completion in the health sector

2.6.2 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

- Develop resource mobilization unit
- Development of water supply infrastructure
- Improve water management.
- Regular maintenance of the water system
- Enforcement of regulations.
- To promote climate smart technologies in water resources
- Capacity building of water committees.
- Develop use of green energy and gravity scheme to reduce the cost of energy.
- adopt appropriate technology, Enhance gravity scheme and green energy
- Recruitment and training of staff
- Short Courses /trainings
- Customize the water act
- Allow for land acquisition during design.
- Promote access to information ,networking and dissemination Establish baseline database
- Capacity build staff
- Promotion of modern farming technologies, Reduce water source pollution, Awareness creation on modern farming practices/ and improve solid waste management
- develop site treatment system
- Establishment of sewerage system Development waste water disposal policy Improve waste water disposal Development of sewerage system
- Increase no of households with water tanks for harvesting rain water

2.6.3 Education

- It is important to work in collaboration and consultation between the two levels of government
- The CIDP should always be the main point of reference for project implementation and development in the entire county
- It is always important to prioritize during resource allocation in consultation of the CIDP
- Consider capitation for VTCs and ECDEs
- Need to establish a counseling unit to handle psychosocial issues.

2.6.4 Social protection, culture and recreation sector

- Monitoring and evaluation is key
- Proper planning and engagement of key stakeholders at all stages
- Proper utilization of human and non-human resources.
- Provision of adequate equipment and facilities
- Provision of financial facilitation for programs and activities
- Establishments of a legal framework for defaulters follow up

2.6.5 Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development

- Its essential to provide adequate resources for agricultural development
- Its important to employ and upgrade adequate staff
- Its important to Provide adequate funds for operational activities/programmes
- Its important to provide sufficient staff training and capacity building
- Its essential to adhere to planned activities.
- Its essential to set priorities according to need and what affects the majority of the people.
- There is need for lobbying and advocacy on the pivotal role that the Spatial /Physical Development Plans, play in infrastructure and service delivery.
- Development prioritization and justification remains an enormous challenge in Nyamira County due to insufficient fact based anchorage on Spatial Plans.
- Physical planning, Land administration and management has not been given deserving attention. To ensure that development is well planned and coordinated, a bottom up participatory approach must be embraced at all times in the plan preparation.
- There are unique rural development challenges in the County that should be critically investigated. Poor infrastructure delivery for the rural poor, land over-subdivision, cultural land inheritance practices, declining food production opportunities.
- Spatial Planning should be accorded a multi-disciplinary participation approach to ensure deliberate preparedness for the future.
- Sufficient Budgetary allocation priority should be given towards the ongoing projects such as County Hqs, Construction of Governor/D/Governor residential houses
- Attention should be given to updating of land and property valuation roll to increase the much needed local revenue.

2.6.6 General Economic, Commercial and labour affairs

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

2.6.7 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

- Always plan for implementable and achievable programmes.
- Always put in place mechanisms to mitigate emergencies such as the COVID 19 and climate issues
- Embrace monitoring and evaluation for effective implementation of programmes.

2.7 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Table 13 Natueal Resource Assessment

Name of natural resource	Dependent actors	Status, level of utilization; scenarios for future s	Opportuniti es for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing sustainable management strategies
Mamboleo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment, Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Ribaita River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Endemu River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Kitaru River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Gesebei River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Openda River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Riogari River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme

Kijauri River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming		Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Matierio River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment Siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Rianyaemo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming		Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Isoge River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Matongo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation Programme
Isoge Mokwerero River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Ensakia River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Sunlight (Solar Power Generation)		Trade Urban Dev. & Housing Roads PSM Education Health	Untapped resource	Investing in green energy technology	High Initial capital cost
Natural Stones/Gravel		Roads	Untapped resource	More construction of roads to gravel standards	Found in private land/community land

Endemu River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Raitigo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Matunwa River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Riondoro River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Riensune River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Nyansiongo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Simbauti River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Riondoro Riang'ombe River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
NyansakiaEsise River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement

	Water	within the proximity of the dam			Dams rehabilitation programme
Gwachi River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation, fish	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Rogito River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Ogeto River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation, fish	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Nyandigisi River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Ombuki River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation, fish	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
OngwaeNyansiongo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Magombo River	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation, fish	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme

River Gucha	Energy (Hydro power) Urban Dev. (Water extraction for domestic use)	Over utilized up stream Encroachment	Can support more food production through irrigation; Fish farming Can produce hydro power Provide safe and clean to urban development	Upstream extraction; deforestation along the river banks Eucalyptus trees planted at source and along river banks affecting water levels	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme Monitoring of water levels and quality Regulate waste water and effluents from farms & urban areas
River Sondu	Agriculture (Irrigation) Urban Dev. (Water extraction for domestic use) Hydro power	Fishing	Can support more food production through irrigation; Fish farming Can produce hydro power Provide safe and clean to urban development	Upstream extraction; deforestation along the river banks Eucalyptus trees planted at source and along river banks affecting water levels	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme Monitoring of water levels and quality Regulate waste water and effluents from farms & urban areas
	Mining	Unsustainable Sand Harvesting	Can support minimal sand harvesting;	Unregulated methods of harvesting	Regulate sand harvesting through legislation
Eyaka	Irrigation Water extraction for domestic use	Over utilized up stream Encroachment	Can support more food production through irrigation; Fish farming Provide safe and clean to urban development	Upstream extraction; deforestation along the river banks Eucalyptus trees planted at source and along river banks affecting water levels	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme Monitoring of water levels and quality Regulate waste water and effluents from farms & urban areas
Charachani	Irrigation Water extraction for domestic use	Over utilized up stream Encroachment	Can support more food production through irrigation; Fish farming Provide safe and clean to urban development	Upstream extraction; deforestation along the river banks Eucalyptus trees planted at source and along river banks affecting water levels	Legal and policy enforcement River rehabilitation programme Monitoring of water levels and quality

					Regulate waste water and effluents from farms & urban areas
Small scale dams – Kitaru, Riondoro, Menyenya, Isoge, Gesebei	Urban Dev. (Water extraction for domestic use) Livestock Agriculture Fisheries	Siltation Encroachment	Can support more food production through irrigation; Fish farming Provide safe and clean to urban development	Soil erosion from farms	De-siltation On farm soil conservation Resurvey the dams to retain their original sizes Legal and policy enforcement.
Ground Water – county wide	Urban Dev. (Water extraction for domestic use) Livestock Agriculture	Low yields High cost of pumping	Provide safe and clean to urban development	Low recharge rates Unreliable power supply	Monitoring of water levels and quality Legal and policy enforcement
Quarrying (Ballast, Murram, Hardcore)	Urban Dev. & Housing Roads	Over use Low yields	Continuous availability of cheap source of building materials	Environmental Degradation	Licensing of operations Rehabilitation of depleted sites
Lands		Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development Environment ,Water and	Enchroachment of public land Soil erosion and land degradation Land over subdivision to economic unit Urban sprawl/high population density	Degradation of public land Land over subdivision to economic unit	Agricultural support for economic productivity Sustainability of land management
Wetland (Brick making)	Urban Dev. & Housing Roads	Over use	Continuous availability of cheap source of building materials	Environmental Degradation	Licensing of operations Rehabilitation of depleted sites
sunlight (Solar Power Generation)	Trade Urban Dev. & Housing Roads PSM Education	Untapped resource	Investing green energy technology	High Initial capital cost	Seek Collaborative Partners(ppp) Donors

	Health				
Manga ridge		Tourism Trade Enterprise development	Land identified but not yet surveyed and demarcated Construct of tourist park	Best practices in promotion of local tourism that will help generate boost local revenue This will attract traders and SMES to come up with structures to sell goods i.e kiosks	Land encroachment by the surrounding people hence
Nkooora forest	o	Tourism Environment	o trees planted and	Can support people to embrace environmental conservation and hence curb climate changes	Deforestation by the surrounding people
Kiabonyoru hills		Tourism promotion	Land identified yet to be demarcated	Promote both local and national tourist	Land encroachment by the surrounding people
Lands		Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development Environment ,Water and	Enchroachment of public land Soil erosion and land degradation Land over subdivision to economic unit Urban sprawl/high population density	Degradation of public land Land over subdivision to economic unit	Agricultural support for economic productivity Sustainability of land management
Natural Stones/Gravel		Roads	Untapped resource	More construction of roads to gravel standards	Found in private land/community land

Source: Nyamira Sector Working Groups on County Plans 2022

2.8 SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Table 14: Sector Development Issues

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIO AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	PUBLIC PAFTICIPATION AND CIVIC EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES					
	Weak coordination, management and administration of Citizen Engagement Programmes	Lack of Framework for accreditation, management, coordination and enabling environment for Civic Education	To establish a well-structured coordination, management and administration framework for public participation	<p>To finalize the public participation policy</p> <p>To develop a civic education curriculum</p> <p>To recruit additional PP staff</p>	<p>There is an operational Directorate for Public Participation</p> <p>Existing of CSOs for Civic Education</p> <p>Existing partners supporting Civic Engagement Programmes</p>	<p>Formulate, enact and implement the necessary policies, manuals, legislation and procedures for civic education</p> <p>Develop curriculum for civic education in collaboration with all actors and customize the same for specific needs</p> <p>Establish citizen education mechanisms for the minorities and marginalised groups in line with the Constitution and other related laws</p> <p>Develop and popularize Charters, specifying how, and when to participate, and the available opportunities for participation.</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						<p>Ensure civic education programs promote a participatory culture driven by integrity, national values and principles of good governance;</p> <p>Ensure an encompassing and continual civic education within and at all levels of government both at the county executive and the assembly.</p> <p>Provision of motor vehicle for Public Participation unit</p>
		Non-effective public complaints handling mechanism		To Promote Complaints and Compliments Systems	Existing complaints and access to information manual	<p>Establish and strengthen complaints and redress mechanisms and procedures that are simple, available, publicised and understandable by users;</p> <p>Assist in promotion of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms;</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						<p>Assist in establishment of internal complaints and redress mechanisms</p> <p>Ensure compliance with existing laws and complaints reporting mechanisms;</p> <p>Sensitization of the public on complaints and redress mechanisms</p>
		Inadequate and inaccessible information on public issues in a language and format that's easy to understand		To provide an access to information framework for the public in a timely and responsive manner		<p>Formulate and review policies, legislation and procedures necessary to make information available and accessible</p> <p>Ensure timely publication and dissemination of all information needed by the citizens for effective participation in a language(s) and media that are appropriate, including both official languages and in accessible formats for PWDs and the public;</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						<p>Assist in Establishment of a user-friendly system where information requested is provided in conformity with the Constitution and other applicable laws related to access to information;</p> <p>Ensure any limitation on access to information is in conformity with the Constitution and other laws related to access to information.</p> <p>Ensure a collaborative approach to information sharing</p> <p>Ensure that records are accurate, authentic, have integrity, are usable and recorded in a manner which facilitates the right of access to information in conformity with the Constitution and all other relevant laws.</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Weak responsive, functional and timely feedback and reporting mechanisms		To promote responsive and functional feedback mechanism	Existence of the Governor Mashinani Programme	<p>Establish mechanisms for timely feedback and reporting on public participation at all levels;</p> <p>Review, formulate and implement plans on feedback on public participation;</p> <p>Ensure that responsible entities develop guidelines on receiving and analysing feedback from citizens, sharing and incorporation into development processes.</p> <p>Ensure reports provide justification for decisions made</p>
		Ineffective participation of minorities and marginalized groups at all levels				Map and identify various marginalized and minority groups for effective public participation
		Lack of well resourced, updated and effectively implemented Monitoring, Evaluation and learning systems for public participation			The existing county ME directorate and structure	Establish a well-resourced and updated M&E system for Public Participation

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Deficiencies in execution of public finance management	Weak Internal Control Systems	To ensure prudent utilization of public resources	To strengthen internal control systems	Adequate number of officers Existing integrated management systems Automated Payroll	Development of policies, manuals & regulations Capacity build staff / personnel Provision of a motor vehicle for Accounting Services Automation of Revenue Collection Development of an Asset Management Register Establishment of Records Management System
		Failure to meet deadlines for submission of statutory reports		To hasten submission of statutory reports		
		Delayed implementation and execution of budgets		To ensure timely implementation and execution of budgets		
		Unsustainable pending bills		To minimize piling pending bills		
		Delayed payments of salaries and suppliers		To ensure timely payments		
		Loss or misuse of assets		To develop an asset management system		
		Poor storage and archiving of accounting records		To ensure safety of accounting records		
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES						

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Deficiencies in execution of public finance management	Weak internal control systems	To ensure efficient and effective supply chain management	To strengthen internal control systems	Adequate number of officers Existing integrated procurement management systems	Development of policies, manuals & regulations Capacity build staff / personnel and suppliers Establish an Asset Management Register Establish a Records Management System Establish a Fleet and Fuel Management System Provision of a motor vehicle for Accounting Services
		Inadequate knowledge of the IFMIS system by the suppliers and employees		To develop institutional capacity		
		Delay in delivery of goods		To ensure delivery of goods within set timelines		
		Poor storage and archiving of procurement records and project files		To ensure safety of procurement records and project files		
		Lack of storage facilities for goods		To ensure ease of assessment of goods		
		Poor management and tracking of assets		To ensure proper management and tracking of assets		
		Delivery of poor-quality goods and projects		To assess the quality of goods and projects delivered		

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Failure to meet deadlines for submission of statutory reports to external agencies.		To ensure timely preparation and submission of statutory reports		
AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Inadequate assurance audit services	Inadequate resources Delays in access to documents	ensure value for money	Enhancing assurance	Clear legal frameworks Audit guidelines Audit committees Committed and competent staff	Provision of a motor vehicle for the Audit reviews Adequate audit budget Provision of adequate office space Acquire and install audit systems (Teammate) Citizen assessment audits Advisory audits Sensitization forums on services offered by audit unit
ECONOMIC PLANNING, BUDGET MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SUPPORT SERVICES						
ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE SUPPORT SERVICES						
	enforcement officers required	Lack of recruitment of enforcement officers		to recall all enforcement officers		recruitment of more staff

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				carrying other roles		
	enforcement offices required	lack of office space		The executive to allocate/avail office space at Nyamira South sub county Headquarters		Allocation of office space &holding yards
	enforcement vehicles required	Lack of enforcement vehicles		procure Motor Vehicles		procurement of enforcement vehicles
	enforcement equipment and tools procured	Shortage of equipment &tools		Requisitioning Of equipment and tools		procurement of more enforcement equipment &tools
	band equipment	Lack of enough equipment				procurement of more equipment
	staff trainings	inadequate of budgetary provision				provision of staff trainings
	enforcement uniforms	insufficient provision of uniforms				procurement of more enforcement uniforms
	policy documents	Lack of policy document draft				develop an enforcement and compliance policy
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES						
	Delayed delivery of core managerial and leadership competencies	Inadequate policy framework Poor Communication framework	Ensure timely delivery of core managerial and	Improve delivery of core managerial	existence of the CPSB and PSM	To develop management policies, service delivery charter

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Poor records management systems	leadership competencies	and leadership competencies	Relevant committees eg CHRAC) Good will from the top management Professional partnerships and networking NPSB	Development of communication strategy capacity building of the Board members and staff Holding of the annual public service week establish record management system
MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUPPORTSERVICES						
	Weak Monitoring and Evaluation System	Lack of Monitoring and evaluation Policy Lack Monitoring and evaluation Structure Low Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity.	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation system	Operationaliz e the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES)	There is an established Monitoring and evaluation directorate.	Develop a dedicated monitoring and evaluation framework in the county as per the CIMES guidelines
		Culture/ Attitude in the organization leadership. Technical expertise to carry out evaluations Lack of resources due to financial constraints Lack of focus due to the large volume of data/ projects available	Strengthen monitoring and evaluation system	Operationaliz e the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES)	There is an established Monitoring and evaluation directorate with a clear operational structure	Develop a dedicated monitoring and evaluation framework in the county as per the CIMES guidelines

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Informing of Negative results to departments on the project progress</p> <p>Inaccurate data due to wrong entry of data</p> <p>Ineffective Strategies due to lack of sensitization of the M&E process.</p> <p>Using of modelled Framework (The departments may wish to customize the existing framework)</p> <p>Lack of stakeholders involvement in the ongoing projects</p>				
ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT AND CO-RDINATION OF THE DECENTRALIZED SERVICES						
	Inefficient service delivery	<p>Inadequate policy framework</p> <p>Inadequate office space</p> <p>Partial operationalization of decentralized units</p> <p>capacity gaps</p>	Provide efficient services	Improved service delivery	Operational sub-county and ward administration	<p>Establish policy frameworks</p> <p>Provide adequate office space</p> <p>Full operationalization of decentralized units(village units)</p> <p>Establish citizen service centre</p> <p>Sensitization and trainings of staff</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
HEALTH	Health financing and leadership	Inadequate health financing	Increase health financing	Increased Health financing and Reduce out of pocket expenditure	Availability of Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) Availability of funding through NHIF and other insurances	Digitalise billing system Increase number of services provided Lobby for increased departmental allocation from treasury Advocate on the increase on registration on NHIF Registration of indigents and funding of their NHIF premiums
		Inadequate policies and guidelines	Develop relevant policies and guidelines	Development of Policies and guidelines	Availability of national policies and guidelines that can be customized	Customization of national guidelines and policies Enact the Revolving Drug Fund act
	Health product and technologies	Poor preventative maintenance	Improve preventive maintenance	Medical equipment maintained	Availability of trained staffs	Develop asset registers Regular maintenance of vehicles, plant and medical equipment
		Inadequate medicines and non-pharms	Strengthen medicine and non –pharms supply chain	Medicines and non pharms procured	Availability of guidelines for medicines	Have in place commodity management system
		Inadequate medical equipment	Procure medical equipment as per norm and standard	Medical equipment procured	Availability of equipment norms and standards guidelines	Progressively equip all health facilities to attain norms and standards
	Health information Research and development	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Digitalise health services	Health services digitalised	Availability of digital platforms	Roll out a robust Health Management Information System

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					that can be utilised	
		Lack of research framework	Develop research framework	Research framework developed	Availability of trained staffs	Institutionalize Research within the department
	Health Workforce	Staff apathy	Improve staff welfare	Staff welfare improved	Availability of HRH manual	Develop and implement staff motivation framework
		Inadequate skills mix	Improve skills mix	Staff skills improved	Availability of trainers	Training through on job and in service
		Inadequate staffing	Increase staffing	Staffing improved	Availability of trained staffs	Recruitment of additional missing staff
	Service delivery and infrastructure	Inadequate specialized services	Avail specialized services.	Specialised services offered	Trained specialists available	Completion of doctors plaza
		Poor planned layout of health Facilities	Adequately layout facilities	Health facilities well planned	Availability of infrastructure norms and standards guideline	Follow norms and standards to construct health facilities Strengthen collaboration with Public works
		Increase NCD malnutrition	Reduce the burden of non communicable diseases and malnutrition	NCDs and malnutrition reduced	Availability of staffs and guidelines	Develop a cancer centre at NCRH Early screening and detection of NCDs
		Increase in Hiv/ communicable diseases/TB/	Eliminate communicable diseases	Communicable diseases eliminated	Availability of trained staffs and guidelines	Health promotion
		High maternal and neonatal deaths	Provide essential health services	Reduced maternal and neonatal deaths	Availability of trained staffs and guidelines	Conduct survey on causes of high maternal and neonatal deaths.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Weak community health systems	Strengthen community health systems	Community health systems strengthened	Availability of guidelines	Provide incentives to Community Health workers
		Inadequate inspection, sampling and enforcement of public health issues	Strengthen provision of public health services	Public health services facilitated	Availability of trained staffs and guidelines	Carry out inspections of eateries and health facilities Carry out food sampling in markets Enforce public health laws
		Lack of health facilities master plan	Develop health facilities master plan	Facilities master plans developed	Availability of trained staffs and guidelines	Facilitate health facilities to develop master plans
		Weak collaboration with Health-Related Sectors	Develop collaboration framework with health-related sectors	collaboration framework developed	Supportive leadership in health-related sectors	Hold stakeholders meeting Establish call centre
		High exposure to health Risk factors within the County	Minimize exposure to health risk factors	Top 5 prevalent health risk factors mapped	Sensitized gatekeepers on health risk factors	Community health Education Set up IPC committees in all facilities AYSRH activities
		High burden of Violence & Injuries	Reduce the burden of Violence & Injuries	Safer and quality livelihoods for Nyamira people	High awareness among State actors	Capacity build staff on emergency response Create emergency response teams in all facilities Community sensitization Form a multi-sectoral TWGs

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						Construction of Accident and emergency centre at NCRH Construction of GBVRC at NCRH
AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Crop Production, Agribusiness & Land Management Services					
	P1. Low productivity of crop enterprises	High cost of inputs	Increased productivity of crop enterprises/ value chains	Reduce cost of agricultural inputs	Availability GoK subsidy program,	Provide subsidized input targeting the vulnerable households,
					Partnership with private sector players	Operationalize the Agric finance Act
		Low quality inputs		High quality farm inputs	,Presence of registered Agro dealers	Train agro-dealers & input suppliers of quality conformity
		Low soil fertility		Improve soil fertility	Existence of soil fertility improvement technologies	Establish Soil sampling and testing services,
				A Strong private sector dealing in fertilizer & soil amendment programs	Procure infra-red soil pH testing kit	
					Train officers on use of soil test kit	
					Train farmers on soil fertility improvement technologies	

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						Train farmers on farm soil & water conservation structures
		High postharvest losses		Reduce postharvest loses		Initiate postharvest lose reduction initiatives
						Establish Value addition, Agro processing centres
						Train Officers and farmers on postharvest loss reduction
						Invest in locally led postharvest loss reduction strategies
		Over reliance on rain-fed Agriculture		Reduce over reliance on rain fed agriculture	Many seasonal rivers and streams, existence of dams e.g. in Borabu S/County	Support establishment of micro irrigation schemes
						Promote water harvesting for micro irrigation
						Re-habilitate dams to enable micro irrigation
		High incidences of pests and diseases		Reduce incidences of pests & diseases	Highly trained staff (Plant doctors)	Enhance pest & disease surveillance mechanisms
				Effective management	Partnership with National Government Plant Protection Unit	Establish plant clinics in every sub county.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					Regional surveillance bodies	Train farmers on Integrated Pest and Disease management (IPM)
						Form County Pest & Disease rapid response team
		Low extension service provision		Enhanced extension Service delivery	Department has few but technically competent staff	Employ more extension staff
					Possibility to use technology in extension	Institute efficient extension service delivery methodologies e.g. e-extension
					Staff welfare	Improve staff mobility, & facilitation
					PPP arrangement	Improve the work environment & safety
						Explore PPP in extension,
						Extension staff skill & competence develop
						Train and use community resource persons/lead farmers
		Low adoption to modern farming technologies		Increase uptake of latest farming technologies	Availability of a wide range of modern technologies	Train farmers on modern technologies (TIMPS)
					Competent extension service providers	Capacity build staff on latest technologies

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					Partnership with other service providers in the sector	Develop Appropriate innovations suitable for various AEZs in Nyamira
					Presence of regional research stations & institutions	
						Work closely with research institutions to develop and disseminate technologies
		Under performing cash crops sector (Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum & Avocado)		Increase incomes from cash crops sector (Coffee, tea, Avocado & Pyrethrum)	Favourable climatic conditions	Support/Revitalize coffee & pyrethrum in the County
					Current National reforms in the cash crops sector	Enforce implementation of the new reforms in the s cash crops sector
					High demand for Kenyan Tea, Coffee, avocado & pyrethrum in the international markets	With coffee & tea sector agencies, work to develop & market Nyamira Tea & Coffee as Brands
						Provide extension services to cash crops sector

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Small land sizes/ uneconomical land sizes		Reduce subdivision of agricultural land	Promotion of High value horticulture crops	Sensitization on land consolidation
					Intensification of farming	Regulatory framework on land subdivision
						Promotion of Small holder High value Horticulture crops)
						Promote intensive farming, better technologies
						Train farmers of Farm planning
		Negative impacts of climate change		Reduce impacts of climate change	Collaborate with relevant Departments in mainstreaming climate change	Promote climate smart technologies
						Partner with the national Government and development agencies to mainstream climate change in Agric sector
						Promote sustainable production & conservation of environment.
		Aging farming population		Bring on board the young population to	High population no f the young generation	Initiate youth in agriculture programs such as 4K Clubs, Young Farmers' Clubs

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				take up agriculture		
						Embrace use of technology in Agricultural Value chains
		Weak or no legislative framework on extension & coordination of sector		Strong legal framework to support/coordinate the sector	Executive to come up with legislative proposal	Come up with legislation on Coordination of Agric sector
					Draw from National Government Extension policy	Work with National Government (MoA) to implement extension policy
	Low access to sustainable markets	Unorganized marketing/low aggregation of produce	Improved access to sustainable markets	Organize marketing of agricultural produce	Marketing federations formed	Organized marketing of agricultural produce (Aggregation & Bulking)
					There are existing cooperatives	Set up modern produce aggregation & cooling centres
				Strengthen cooperatives, aggregation & bulking	societies in the County	Promote & utilize digital marketing of agricultural produce
					Increasing demand for fresh	Strengthen Producer organization, CIG, VMGs constituted in other projects such as NARIGP, ASDSP, SHEP BIZ

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Stringent requirements for high end markets		Increase access to high end & export markets		Branding of Nyamira products (marketing as brands)
				Develop and disseminated		Work with potential buyers/Importers to set standards Create linkage to niche markets/Export markets
		Limited value addition & agro-processing of agricultural produce		Promote on farm/ off -farm value addition and agro processing initiative	Work with regional bodies such LREB & member Counties	Set up value addition & agro processing centres
					Work with local Producer organization	Engage neighbouring counties for possible set of regional value addition centres
					The upcoming Agro-Industrial Park	
		Weak legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce				Develop a legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce in Nyamira County
		Low adoption of contract farming				
	Poor land use management	Limited access to productive land by productive population	Improved land use and management	Review land tenure systems		-Review land tenure system

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				Improved land planning		-Promote youth in agriculture initiative
				Reduced environmental &		-Advocate for equal access to land as a factor of production
				Better planned farms		Training farmers and staff on farm planning and budgeting
		Poor land planning				Develop farm plans for farmers for efficient utilization of factors of production
		Limited on-farm soil and water conservation		Enhance soil and water conservation		
		Declining soil fertility		Improve soil fertility		Promote conservation Agriculture
						Promote soil fertility improvement initiatives
						Support access to farm implements and machinery
				Improve land mechanization		Promote land mechanization
		Low mechanization				Set up an Agricultural mechanization Station in the County
		Land subdivision		Reduced subdivision of agricultural land		A policy on subdivision of agricultural land

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Lack of a land use policy		water conservation		-with other sector players, develop a land use policy
LIVESTOCK PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES						
	Escalating and pervasive outbreaks of animal diseases.	Uncontrolled movement of livestock entering the county from outside.	Reduce disease outbreaks	-controlled livestock movement	Rules and regulations	Enhance stock route inspection - adequate facilitation of veterinary officers and enforcement officers
					-Trained human resource	
					-Availability of veterinary investigation laboratory (VIL)- Kericho	
		Insecurity along Bomet/ Kericho/Narok borders.		Reduced livestock theft		Enhance use of livestock branding technologies.
						-Enhance collaboration with the national security agencies
		Low uptake of livestock vaccinations.		Increased vaccination coverage	-High population of animals to be vaccinated	-Capacity build the farmers
					Availability of equipment	Stakeholders involvement
					Budgetary allocation	Maintaining reserves of critical vaccines
					Availability of a reliable vaccines source (KEVEVAPI)	Vaccination

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					Willing farming community	
		Inadequate disease surveillance		Increased disease surveillance	Staff mobility	Veterinary laboratory
		Collapse of the communal cattle dips		Revived communal cattle dips	land for the dips available	Revival of economically viable dips
					political good will	-Youth involvement in livestock spraying
	Low livestock production and productivity	Low uptake of artificial insemination	Increase productivity and production of livestock	-increased uptake of AI services	Availability of trained staff	-Enhanced farmer capacity building, farm visits, field days, barazas, Demonstrations, Education tours, shows and exhibitions
		- Inadequate mobilization of farmers to adopt AI use		- Enhanced mobilization of farmers	-Farming community	-Carry out soil sampling and testing
		- High incidences of breeding diseases.		-Reduced incidences of breeding diseases	-Availability of certified planting materials	-Diversification of fodder and pasture
		-Inadequate use of new breeding technologies		-Increased use of new breeding technologies	-Availability of farming land	-Adopt modern farming technologies(organic farming, minimum tillage and crop rotation)
		-Reduced fodder and pasture acreage		(sexed semen ,embryo transfer)	-Availability of new breeding technologies	-Capacity build farmers on modern feeding technologies (dry matter feeding ,total mixed

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						rations(TMR), home made rations)
		- Pests and diseases of fodder and pastures		-Increased fodder and pasture acreage	-Availability of subsidized inputs and demonstration materials	-Development of genetic seed banks.
		- Poor soil fertility (land degradation, climate change, overuse of inorganic fertilizers)		-Improved soil fertility	-Availability of agro dealers	
		-Low farmer skills on feed conservation		-Enhanced farmers feed conservation skills.	-Availability of ready market for the livestock products	
		- Low diversity of feeds		-Increased feed diversity	-Availability of research institutions	
		- Poor feeding strategies		-Improved feeding strategies		
		-High cost of farm inputs		-Reduced cost of farm inputs		
	In adequate food safety and standards	- Lack of monitoring of residues and antimicrobials in food animals	Increase food safety and standards	-Initiate monitoring of residues and antimicrobials in food animals	-Laws and regulations	-Capacity building of the value chain actors (meat inspectors, meat, milk, fish, honey producers and traders)
		- Lack of modern slaughterhouses		-Promote modern	-Existing slaughter houses and slabs	- Implement food safety standards.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				slaughter houses		
		- Weak enforcement of existing laws and regulations by the county		- Enhance enforcement of the existing laws and regulations	-Existing cooling and bulking sites/ enterprises	- Promote food traceability.
		- Inadequate bulking and cooling enterprises		-Promote establishment of bulking and cooling enterprises	-Trained human resource	- Implement strategies for elimination of residues in food of animal origin and prudent use
					-Existence of the vet laboratory- Kericho	of antimicrobials in food animals
					-Availability of animals for slaughter, land for construction of the slaughter houses	- Encourage public private partnership to spur investment in provision of slaughterhouses
					-Availability of animal products (honey, milk, fish and eggs)	
					-Presence of the honey processing plant in Nyamusi.	
	In adequate Livestock extension services	Inadequate infrastructure	To improve livestock extension services	- Adequate infrastructure in place	-Existing infrastructure	-Enhance capacity building(staff training, recruitment of technical staff, farmers)

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		-Inadequate number of skilled personnel		-Increase the number of skilled personnel	-Budgetary allocation	-Infrastructural establishment (offices, electricity, telephones)
		-Weak research-extension linkages		-Strengthen research-extension linkages	-Existing of modern technologies and innovations	-Provision of transport
		-Low formulation of extension packages		-Formulate extension packages	-Existence of unemployed skilled manpower	-Develop policies that promote extension linkages with stakeholders(conferences, MOUs)
		-Lack of County extension policies		-Develop County livestock extension policies	-Political goodwill	-Establish farmer/staff training institution
		-Lack of farmer/staff training institution		-Establish farmer/staff training institutions		-Establish biotechnology laboratory
					-Availability of various stakeholder linkage forums (KALRO,Kisii university,world vision,Usaid kaves one acre fund, Juhudi	

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					kilimo,SDCP,KE NAFF)	
	Low value addition of livestock products	Low capacity	-Increase capacity	-Increased value addition	-livestock products	-Capacity building of the value chain actors.
		-Low uptake of technology	-subsidized value addition equipment		-Existing markets, technologies, good road networks	-Enhance public-private market linkages
		-Inadequate equipment			-Existence of subsidy programme	-Expand the subsidy programme
		-High cost of equipment				
	Unorganised marketing system	-weak cooperatives	-Organized marketing system	-strengthen cooperatives ,stakeholder linkages and value chain – management	-presence of the livestock products	-Sensitize farmers on collective marketing
		- Weak value chain management			-political goodwill	-Regulatory framework
		- Inadequate bulking and chilling facilities			Existing farming community	-Establish market information systems
		-Limited use of market information systems		Encourage use of market information systems	-Ready market	-Capacity
		-Lack of coordination among market participants		Enhance coordination	-	

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				among market participants		
		-lack of standardized unit of measurement of livestock products				
					-Market information system providers exist.	
					-Coordination systems in place	
ANIMAL HEALTH AND MEAT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Escalating and pervasive outbreaks of animal diseases		Strengthen livestock disease control management	Stock route inspection,	Existing pool of trained veterinary & enforcement officers	Enhance stock route inspection by adequately facilitating veterinary officers and enforcement officers
		Uncontrolled movement of livestock entering the county from outside arising from weak enforcement of the existing rules and regulations governing the movement of livestock and their products across counties.		branding of animals	Availability of field vaccination equipment and cold chain,	Enhance use of branding technologies to facilitate livestock traceability
		Insecurity along Bomet/ Kericho/Narok borders enhance cattle theft and hampers livestock disease control,		Enhanced collaboration with the national security agencies,	Existing dipping infrastructure	Enhance disease and pest control, surveillance

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Low uptake of livestock vaccinations, resulting in none attainment of 75% coverage necessary for eradication,		Enhanced vaccination coverage,	Existence of partners on animal health and input suppliers.	Building a strategic vaccine reserve and a veterinary laboratory at the county.
		Inadequate disease surveillance due to immobility of technical staff. There is also lack of laboratory facilities,		Enhanced disease surveillance, Stocked strategic vaccine reserve,		Revive economically viable dips, build farmers/youths capacity on spraying and safe use of agrochemicals, through establishing collaborative linkages with Agrochemical companies.
		Collapse of the communal cattle dips resulting in setback in the control of tick borne diseases,		Equiped veterinary laboratory,		Draft regulations governing keeping/rearing/licensing of pets, with a view of inculcating responsible ownership.
				Revived dips,		Embrace one health approach whereby Veterinary directorate and the department of public health work together through formation of a working group or committee to spear head the eradication of zoonotic diseases
		High cost of rabies disease vaccine resulting in low vaccination coverage of				

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		dogs, below 75% prerequisite for disease eradication.				
		Inability to control rabies disease in pets. As a result several humans especially children and women have been bitten by rabid pets with a number of reported deaths from rabies in humans.				
		Large number of stray dogs resulting in public nuisance and dog bites especially amongst young children,		Embracing of one health approach,		
				Drafting of regulations governing keeping of pets		
	Low uptake of breeding technologies	Inadequate mobilization of farmers to adopt AI use	Strengthen breeding services	Enhanced farmer mobilization	Availability of trained service providers,	Enhance sensitization and capacity building,
		Poor feeding,		Increased capacity building for farmers and service providers,	County subsidized AI programme,	Training of farmers on breeding cycle,
		Poor breeding practices (heat observation, records)		Strengthened county subsidized AI programme,	Availability of various breeding technologies in local market	Control and treatment of breeding diseases,

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Low awareness of the existing breeding technologies		Enhanced Training on proper feeding practices,		
		Low awareness of the critical breeding timelines,		Enhanced facilitation of ward inseminators,		Initiate Policy and programme on mass castration of bulls to minimize natural breeding,
		Inadequate facilitation of ward inseminators,		Enhanced capacity building for the inseminators,		Set up a multiplication centre,
		Lack of capacity building/refresher courses for inseminators,				
		High cost of breeding equipment,				
		High cost of sexed semen & embryo transfer hence out of reach of majority of farmers.				
	Low access to markets					
	Inadequate quality assurance	Poor/simple slaughtering facilities,	Improve quality control of meat and meat products	Increased awareness of importance of meat inspection,	Existing laws and policies,	Establishment of modern slaughter and meat processing facilities

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Inadequate number of meat inspectors		Strengthen meat inspection services,	Existing public private partnership	
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Low Aquaculture development	Inadequate and inaccessible fish seeds/fingerlings	Enhancing aquaculture production	Development of a Fish hatchery		Enhance access to quality fish seeds(fingerlings)
					(a) Adequate water resources	
					(b) Unexploited livestock, fish and crop resources for expansion of agriculture	
					(c) Unexploited local, regional and international markets.	
					(d) Availability of new technologies.	
					(e) Strong linkages with regional and international organizations in finance, trade, research and training.	

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					(f) Existence of a thriving private sector involved in processing and value addition.	
					(g) Improved networking with other departments under the proposed e-government.	
		Inadequate		Establishment of fish feed cottage industries using locally available resources	(h) Political goodwill	· Enhance access to quality feeds
		and inaccessible commercial feeds				Promote Public Private Partnerships in seed and feed production and marketing
		Slow adoption rate of modern aquaculture technologies	Improving service delivery	Establishing demonstration sites on modern technologies		· Strengthen aquaculture extension services
						· Training farmers on modern fish farming technologies

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Unsustainable Utilization of dams & riverine Fisheries Resources	Underutilization of dam resources	Promoting sustainable utilization of inland, dams & riverine fisheries	Stocking dams and natural water systems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance fish stocks in natural water systems
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of dam management units 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote utilization of fisheries resources in the county
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote co-management of fisheries resources
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislations
PHYSICAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uncoordinated / haphazard development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Physical development plans Lack of civic education on building procedure Lack of Enforcement and compliance unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper and coordinated development 	Increase coordinated urban development Promote sustainable development Create rational territorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Laws Existing policies Existing Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the ongoing spatial development plan Provide civic education to contractors Recruit technical human resource

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient technical human resource 		organization of land use		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and Operationalize Enforcement & compliance unit Establish and Operationalize Enforcement vetting committees Establish and Operationalize County land use Policy
LAND USE ADMINSTARTION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICERS						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate land and land use advisory services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sensitization programs inadequate dissemination of land related information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed public on land and land use matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice on land availability and productivity potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing land laws Existing human resource Existence of different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sensitization on land and land use issues Printing and dissemination of land and land use information

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing natural resources in sustainable manner • Improved socio-economic conditions for disadvantaged groups 	land actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen existing land tenure system
	Inadequate affordable and Social housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of building materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and improving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration between the two 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishment of existing houses

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of land ownership in the urban areas • Rapid growth in population and urbanization • cumbersome building plan approval processes 	<p>housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring access to affordable housing • Increasing housing supply <p>Strengthen institutional capacity of housing actors</p> <p>Promote sustainable and inclusive urban development</p>	<p>level of government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing housing policies • Existing Human resource • Existing Hydraform machines • Existing housing finance institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the masses on Public private partnership initiatives • Lower prices on succession • create financing strategies to promote investment in low-cost housing • Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building • Give incentives to the private developers

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate office space and civil servants staff housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-finished construction of county Hqs offices Civil Servant housing scheme has not been prioritized Land tenure system does not support the civil servant housing scheme Civil servants Mortgage scheme has not been established Poor access to existing civil servant houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate and accessible office space and staff houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the accesses roads to the existing civil servant houses Formulate and implement affordable housing policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing land laws Existing Government land Existing Financial Institutions offering mortgage Scheme Existing government houses ongoing construction of County Hqs office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with financial institutions & private developers Provide sufficient budgetary support to complete the ongoing county Hqs offices Purchase land for civil servants housing scheme Formulate and implement policies that contribute to the creation of inclusive and affordable housing for all

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Underpayment of Land rates and plot rent	Outdated valuation rolls	To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent	Maintain the legitimacy of the tax pace Provision of updated value register and reflection of the market situation Enhance equity in property succession	Existing valuation rolls Existing laws	Provide budgetary support towards updating of valuation rolls Update existing valuation rolls Seek consultancy services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mushrooming of Land disputes causing conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encroachments of public land Improper surveying and beaconing Illegal occupation of private and public land Diversity in land tenure patterns No land survey across the wards Lack of tittle deeds which hinders residents to have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote resilience and peace building Reduce conflict over land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing survey laws Existing NGAOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish proper record management Establish land boundaries Establish survey beacons Use of modern survey equipment Recruit technical staff

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>fully ownership of their land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper urban development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a perfect land market 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ land survey across the wards Decentralize the land offices to the sub-counties establish local development plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncoordinated Land transaction services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of land management committee Missing land records Land lease Digital land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create properly coordinated land transactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance proper land records Enhance staffing of land registry Facilitate formation of land mana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing land statues Existing NGAOs Existing land records Existing human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish proper land record management Establish land management committee Establish land registry Employ digital system of keeping land information Review of existing land ownership

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				gement committees		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-opened roads Encroachments of urban road reserves Poor maintenance of existing roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve movement and access in urban areas 	<p>Efficient urban road network</p> <p>Increased connectivity in urban centers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing development plans Existing survey records Existing road construction equipment Existing human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the public on opening of access roads Carry out survey and beaconing Maintenance of existing roads
	Undesignated parking of vehicle in urban centers	Insufficient parking lots	To have properly designated vehicle parking system in our urban areas	Provide safe and efficient flow of vehicles and human traffic	Existing laws and statutes Existing spaces	Construct parking lots in urban centers

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Outdoor advertisement nuisance in our urban centers	lack of local legislation to guide outdoor advertisement	organized and orderly outdoor advertisement in our urban centers	Secure, develop and create advertisement in order to generate revenue To make the urban areas scenic.	Existing laws and statutes	Establish laws to guide the outdoor advertisements
	Flooding of our urban centers during heavy rains	Poor drainage system Clogging of drains Increased built up areas Excessive pavement construction	To improve drainage system in our urban centers	Expand paved impermeable areas Adequate service provision and maintenance Create free drains and water channels within the urban centers.	Existing physical planning regulation on built plot ratio	Construction of perforated pavements Enforce regulation on built plot ratio Construction on modern drainage systems Regular maintenance of drainage channels Establish regulations to control throwing of waste into the drains
CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Inadequate Credit facility to	Low savings among membership,	Empowering Co-operative societies	Increased awareness on	Existing laws, policies and regulations.	Train all the management committee.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Co-operative societies	Weak coordination and linkages among Cooperatives Inadequate training of Cooperative society leaders. Weak Monitoring and evaluation of programmes.		cheap credit facility. Strengthening of loaning policy Adequate training of management committees Strong Monitoring and evaluation system developed	Preparation of County cooperative policy, County Cooperative Act, County Enterprise development Fund Act	Initiate cooperative Information Management System (CIMS) Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Creation of Cooperative revolving fund
	Poor Governance in the Co-operative movements	Weak loaning policy in cooperatives Weak Human resource policy Dormancy of cooperative society Ageing membership in cooperative societies Inadequate training Audit arrears In adequate technical staff, Low level of training of cooperative society staff Low level of cooperative society products Low level of utilizatio	Compliance of Co-operative societies	Increased regular training of cooperative leaders and staff -Gender mainstreaming in cooperative society leadership -increased cooperative society products Increased number of	Adherence to cooperative society Act Utilization of existing booking centres	Holding seminars, workshops and exchange visits Board meeting Regular inspections Regular statutory audits, Regular Spot checks Preparation of County cooperative code of conduct Conducting Co-operative societies elections

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		n of ICT		departmental technical staff		
	Underdeveloped marketing channels	Inadequate processing facilities Low utilization of digital machines	Marketing Development	Purchase of processing and digital machineries	Availability of raw materials. Utilization of existing processing machine eg Gusii coffee union milling plant	Enhance communication among all stakeholders Initiate cooperative Information Management System (CIMS) Formation of Co-operative bulking centres
GENERAL ECONOMIC, LABOUR AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS	TRADE AND INVESTMENT SUPPORTS SERVICES					
	Inadequate Trade Development and promotion	Inadequate safe trading environment, Poor hygiene environment Poor governance in markets	Provide safe and hygiene trading environment	Increased safe trading environment Improve management of markets	Adequate market space for construction relevant facilities Existence of committees in some markets	Secure trading space by fencing markets, Construct markets and market Sheds, Open new markets, Construct market Toilets to allow a hygiene environment, Construction of warehouses, Install lighting in markets, Supply water to markets, Open and improve access roads to markets, Additional market days, Market repairs, Control of storm waters in markets,

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
			Better managed markets,			Develop market management policies and other legislations. Constitute market committees. Conduct market committee elections
		Inadequate business information and skills	Carry out business training	Improve business skills, Avail business information, Improve business records		Conduct business trainings to improve business skills, Enhance sensitisation on business matters and opportunities, Organize Investment forums, Promote saving culture
		Unregulated trade	A reliable traders data bank	Avail reliable traders data bank,	Available sketchy data, Available annual finance Act	Conduct business mapping to ensure there is reliable data on businesses, Licence all businesses, Collect revenue from all businesses through Single Business Permits, Review revenue rates i.e. SBP,market fee to make them affordable, Enhance market due collections

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Affordable Business finance	Provide traders with loans/funds			Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, Give affordable loans to deserving businesses,
		Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions	Equip clients with information and network	More business opportunities and access to market of local products		Identify participants for various exhibitions, Explore relevant exhibition for participation by officers and traders, Participate in identifying products to be exhibited,
INDUSTRIALIZATION, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT AND MANANGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Low levels of industrialization	Lack of awareness on intervening programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To attract local and foreign industrial investment -Promote value addition in the counties -Generate employment opportunities -Improve product competitiveness and business environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create awareness on value addition, standardization , product development and IPRs. -Promote linkages to relevant supporting institutions -Introduce trainings targeting tanneries and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existing offices of Industrialization, Enterprise Development, KIRDI, KIE, KEBS in the region with qualified staff -availability of primary products for value add -existence of the industrialization policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct training needs analysis from which we derive areas of training eg marketing, value addition, record keeping -Mobilize the relevant supporting institutions like KIE, KEBS, KIRDI, KIPI etc to disseminate information on their products and services on the ground. -Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				<p>manufactures of leather products</p> <p>-organize shows/exhibitions and investment forums</p> <p>-Initiate procurement of tools and equipment such as vegetable drying machines, lathe machines, carpentry, welding, vehicle mechanical tools etc</p>		<p>-Provide specific tools and machines to entyrpreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster.</p> <p>-Build worksites and industrial development centres in each Sub County</p>
WEIGHTS, MEASURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Unfair trading practices and false trade description	Lack of awareness of laws and regulations control fair trade practices,	Create and ensure a level playing field that facilitates fair competition in trade transaction	Increase training of traders on existing laws and regulations	Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505,	Train traders on fair trading practices, Sensitize consumers their rights,

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Intentional fraudulent use of weighing and measuring equipment by traders,</p> <p>Use of illegal weighing and Measuring equipment's</p>	<p>involving quantity measurement.</p> <p>Ensure use legal weighing and measuring equipment's</p> <p>Increased inspection activities</p>	<p>governing fair trade practices.</p> <p>Increase sensitizations of consumer rights</p>	<p>consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019</p> <p>Fair trade regulation and competition laws of kenya</p>	<p>Enforce the existing laws and regulations by conducting regular inspection of traders premises</p> <p>Carry out verification of traders weighing instruments</p>
		<p>Use of unapproved weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,</p> <p>Lack of regular inspection of manufacturing, sales and repairs of weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,</p> <p>Inadequate of physical standards of weights and measures which are nationally and internationally recognized,</p> <p>Lack of regular calibration of working standards.</p>	<p>Ensure promotion of uniformity of all weightment and measurements in trade through procurement and maintenance of physical standards of weights and measures.</p>	<p>Ensure traders use approved weighing and measuring equipment,</p>	<p>Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019</p> <p>Fair trade regulation and competition laws of kenya</p>	<p>Examine, test and stamp weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade,</p> <p>Certify weighing and measuring equipment,</p> <p>Carry out inspection on persons selling and repairing weighing and measuring equipment.</p> <p>Carry out bi-annual calibration of standard in compliance with primary national standard</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Wear and tear of working standards Counterfeit goods				
			Ensure all goods and services offered for sale bears accurate description	Increase awareness on consumer rights.	Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019 Fair trade regulation and competition laws of Kenya, other existing state departments such as KEBS, Competition Authority of kenya	Sensitise the consumers, Conduct regular inspection of traders premises, collaborates with other relevant state department to enforce trade description Act
		Manipulation of weighing and measuring equipment for trade use, Having in possession an inaccurate weighing and measuring equipment for trade use,	Continuously ensure all weighing and measuring equipment for trade use are accurate,	Maintain accuracy of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade,	Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer	Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using, Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Having for trade use unapproved weighing and measuring equipment,</p> <p>The trader fails to submit the weighing and measuring equipment in his/her possession for verification and stamping by weights and measures officer.</p>			<p>protection Act cap 46, 2019</p> <p>Fair trade regulation and competition laws of kenya</p>	<p>and measuring equipment the trader is using,</p> <p>Carry out the investigation of complain pertaining fraudulent use of weighing and measuring equipment.</p> <p>Prosecute the trader infringing laws and regulations governing trade.</p>
		Low revenue collection	Improve revenue collection	Certify all weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade within the county	<p>Existing laws such as weights and measures Act Cap 513, Trade description act Cap 505, consumer protection Act cap 46, 2019</p> <p>Fair trade regulation and competition laws of Kenya, Nyamira County finance Act 2021</p>	<p>Certify all weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade,</p> <p>Regular inspections of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade.</p> <p>Procure weights and measures working standards and tools.</p>
ENVIRONM ENTAL PROTECTIO	AGROFORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION SUPPORT SERVICES					
	Blue gum (Eucalyptus spp)	Lack of awareness on appropriate tree species	Practice appropriate tree	Replace blue gum with	Tree planting.	Sensitise the public on tree planting regulations.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
N, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES	planted on water catchment areas.	suitable for water catchment areas	species site marching during tree planting.	water friendly tree species.	Responsive public. Reliable tree seedling species supply.	Carry out riverine rehabilitation by planting bamboo and other appropriate tree spp. Increase seedling production through establishment of private and community tree nursery.
	Insufficient extension services.	Lack of prioritisation. Lack of transport.	Employ foresters and forest rangers. Improved extension services.	Adequate staff strengths. Purchase motor vehicles and motor bikes.	Deploy one forester and four forest guards for each of the five sub counties.	Recruit qualified personnel. (Foresters and forest guards)
		Inadequate sports facilities Inadequate sports equipment Low awareness on the socio-economic importance of sports Inadequate talent identification and nurturing Inadequate number of trained sports personnel Weak sports management Lack of diversification in sports disciplines	Improve performance /standards in sports	adequate sports facilities adequate sports equipment increased awareness on the economic importance of sports adequate talent identification and nurturing adequate number of trained sports personnel	Existing laws, policies and regulations at national level Existence of a pool talents and role models Existence of some sports facilities Existence of some sports equipment Existence of partners such as sports federations/associations, sponsors	Establish and equip of talent centres /academies Establish and equip of sports facilities Develop laws, policies and regulations at county level Train sports personnel Mentor and nurture talents Benchmarking sports personnel Capacity building of sports personnel Develop reward and motivation system

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				strengthen sports management Diversified sports disciplines		Create awareness on the existence and importance of other or emerging sports disciplines Organize annual sports and cultural festivals Organize sports activities/tournaments at all levels.
CLIMATE MITIGATION SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Adverse climate change effects	Emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.	Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	Promote green growth and circular economy activities Provision of real-time meteorological and climate forecast data.	-Available Global, National and county policies and legal framework on climate change - Available qualified personnel with knowledge on climate change -Political goodwill -Public goodwill on climate change interventions -Available funding opportunities Globally	-Adopt Green Procurement -Green financing - Train to create awareness on climate change -Introduce and advocate for green buildings. -Introduction and advocating for renewable energy us e.g energy saving bulbs, jikos, use of biogas, solar energy use, wind power use etc. -Introduce Circular economy concept on waste management (Rethink about waste handling, Segregate, Reduce, Repair ,Reuse, recycle)

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - climate smart agriculture - afforestation and reforestation programs - rehabilitation of degraded landscapes -Enforcement of the legal framework on climate change in the county - establishment of weather stations in the 20 county wards - developing regulations to operationalize the climate change Act - developing Climate Information Service plan for the county - establishment of the weather/ Climate Change Service Centre for the county
WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Water Services	Low water yield from springs/ rivers	Planting of eucalyptus trees Cultivation up to riverbanks Climate change effects Encroachment of catchment areas	Increase water yield from springs/ rivers To remove eucalyptus trees	Existing legislation/ EMCA act	Establishment of bamboo plantings Watershed /Catchment management , spring protection Formation of WRUAs

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
			lack of Political goodwill			
		Poor watershed/catchment management	Population growth versus land size Absence of WRUAs. Poor farming practices Lack of Political goodwill	To rehabilitate Water shed and catchment areas Train the communities on importance of preserving water catchment areas	Existence of WRA	Formation of WRUAs Awareness creation
		Poor management of water supply schemes	Inadequate technical skills , lack of local project ownership	Improved service delivery Formation of county water service provider(water company)	Water act 2002/2016	Establishment of county water company Enhance skill development
SOCIAL PROTECTIO N, CULTURE AND RECREATIO N	THE DISABILTY MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES					
	Low level of inclusion of persons with disabilities	-Low awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities -Stigma and negative attitude towards persons with disabilities -cultural beliefs and practises -inadequate staff -lack of county specific action plan for persons with disabilities for harmful	Disability mainstreaming and sensitization programs	-Increase awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities Adequate staff -Initiate county specific plan of action for pwds	-Existing laws, policies and regulations -Existence of partners	-Sensitization campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities -Mainstreaming training and audit to government ministries and MDAs -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations on pwds -Recruit staff ie sign language interpreters

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> practises such as isolation and hiding -inaccessible building and environment -Lack of sign language interpreters in most government ministries and MDAs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Cultural practices -Modify buildings and environment to accommodate persons with disabilities -employment of sign language interpreters within the county 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -develop county specific plan of action for pwds -Sensitization campaigns against harmful practices
	Inadequate data for persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stigma and negative attitude -Cultural beliefs and practises - -Unacceptance -Mobility challenges -assessment only done at NCRH Inadequate assessment team 	Registration of persons with disabilities with NCPWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness on importance of registration and data of PWDs Increase awareness on disability for the community to appreciate disability 	some data at NCPWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devolve Assessment facility to sub county hospital -free assessment and any other health services to PWDs -sensitization campaign on disability Employ assessment team Conduct mass registration at the locational level
	Inadequate support to persons with albinism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stigma and negative attitude Cultural beliefs and practises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation on PWAs Enhance PWA programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness level Increased number of 	Some programs at NCPWD	Sensitization campaign

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				PWAs collecting sunscreen lotions		
	,Inadequate provision of economic empowerment and scholarship to persons with disabilities	lack of county PWDs act, policy and regulation -poor coordination and linkage networks	Provision of safety net programs for persons with disabilities	Development of persons with disability act, policy and regulation -strengthen coordination and linkage mechanisms and multisectoral collaboration	Cash transfer for persons with severe disabilities Existence of NCPWD bursaries and social protection services	-Scale up of PWSD CT , scholarship and bursaries -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations -operationalize county PWDs act and policies
	Inadequate provision of assistive devices	-lack of county PWDs act, policy and regulation -poor coordination and linkage networks	Adequate provision of assistive devices	-Development of persons with disability act, policy and regulation -strengthen coordination and linkage mechanisms	-provision of assistive device by the NCPWD Existence of partners	-procure various assistive devices and issuance to beneficiaries -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations -operationalize PWDs act and policies
SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Poor performance /standards in sports	Inadequate sports facilities. Inadequate sports equipment. Low awareness on the socio-economic importance of sports.	Improve performance /standards in sports	To increase sports facilities. To provide adequate	Existing laws, policies and regulations at national level.	Establish and equip talent centres /academies. Establish and equip sports facilities (Build stadia and playing grounds) at grass root levels.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Inadequate talent identification and nurturing</p> <p>Inadequate number of trained sports personnel</p> <p>Weak sports management skills.</p> <p>Lack of diversification in sports disciplines.</p> <p>Inadequate sport clubs.</p>		<p>sports equipment.</p> <p>Increased awareness on the economic importance of sports.</p> <p>Enhanced talent identification and nurturing activities.</p> <p>To increase number of trained sports personnel.</p> <p>Strengthen sports management skills.</p> <p>Diversified sports disciplines</p> <p>To encourage formation of Sports Clubs.</p>	<p>Existence of a pool talents and role models.</p> <p>Existence of some sports facilities.</p> <p>Existence of some sports equipment.</p> <p>Existence of partners such as sports federations/associations and sponsors.</p>	<p>Develop laws, policies and regulations at county level.</p> <p>Train sports personnel.</p> <p>Mentor and nurture talents.</p> <p>Benchmarking by sports personnel.</p> <p>Capacity building of sports personnel.</p> <p>Develop a reward and motivation system.</p> <p>Create awareness on the existence and importance of other or emerging sports disciplines (tennis, basketball, rugby etc)</p> <p>Organize annual sports and cultural festivals/ events week.</p> <p>Organize sports activities/tournaments at all levels.</p> <p>Support and nurture young talents through funding of sporting activities</p> <p>Start clubs.</p> <p>Establishment of a high altitude training centres.</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
GENDER MAINSTREAMING SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Low levels of Gender mainstreaming	Low awareness on gender mainstreaming Weak coordination and linkages among partners Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) not fully devolved Inadequate training Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) Weak Monitoring and evaluation of programmes Inadequate of office Space Low uptake of affirmative services Inadequate staff	High levels of Gender mainstreaming	increased awareness on gender mainstreaming strengthen coordination and linkages among partners fully devolve Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) in the county Adequate training Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) Strengthen Monitoring and evaluation of programmes adequate of office Space	Existing laws, policies and regulations Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level Existence of partners Gender Desks at Nyamira Huduma Centre and Nyamira Police Stations	Sensitization campaigns on Gender mainstreaming Launch Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level and ward level Construct offices at sub county levels Train Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at all levels Initiate Gender Protection Information Management System (GDIMS) Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Establishment of gender recovery centre/protection/ rescue centre Nyamira County Increase Women empowerment- through provision of soft loans/grants to women groups. County wide Recruit staff

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				High uptake of affirmative services Adequate staff		
	Negative cultural practices	Increased female Genital Mutilation Medicalization of FGM Low reporting and witnessing of FGM cases	Positive cultural practices	Decreased female Genital Mutilation DE medicalization of FGM High reporting and witnessing of FGM cases	Existing laws, policies and regulations Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level Existence of partners Gender Desks at Nyamira Huduma Centre and Nyamira Police Stations Anti FGM Board at national level	Sensitization campaigns on Gender mainstreaming Launch Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level and ward level Initiate Gender Protection Information Management System (GDIMS) Establishment of gender recovery centre/protection Nyamira County HQs Anti FGM Board be devolved to county level
	High rate of defaulters on affirmative loans/fund eg UWEZO, WEF, YEDF	Weak monitoring, reporting evaluation framework. Political interference. Inadequate sensitization/awareness on the need to repay. Low financial literacy on most groups, youth and women	To reduce the rate of defaulters on affirmative loans/funds.	Increase the awareness on the importance of loan uptake. Increase awareness on financial literacy. Establish a legal framework	Availability of various government affirmative funds eg UWEZO, NGAAF, AGPO, BDYD and grants/donors.	Increasing funding from government and other multi- national partners. The county government to establish gender affirmative funds.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				policy on loan repayment.		
	Lack of county policies on gender, PWD, affirmative funds	Some functions are not fully devolved to the counties eg gender, children, PWD, women, youth. Duplication of functions.	Formulate/customize county gender policies	Sensitization of various stakeholders on the importance of formulating gender policies	Existing national gender policies Availability of multi-sectoral public private partnership (PPP), NGOs and international supporters	Customize national policies to county Identification of partners to support development of various gender policies.
	Lack of Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres	No policy frameworks Low budgetary allocation	Establish GBV recovery centres	Sensitization of the stakeholders on the need to establish GBVRC. Allocation of funds	The stakeholders and current Governor's manifesto	Identification of partners, state and non-state partners(NGAAF, county government and NGAO
	Lack of GBV safe space/homes	No policy frameworks Low budgetary allocation	Establish GBV spaces/ homes	Sensitization of the stakeholders on the need to establish GBVRC. Allocation of funds	The stakeholders and current Governor's manifesto	Identification of partners, state and non-state partners(NGAAF, county government and NGAO
	Triple threat (HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy and GBV)	Increased drug use Lack of advocacy Harmful cultural, religious beliefs and practices	To end the causes of triple threats	Sensitization and mobilization of resources	Existing government bodies eg NACC, NGAO, ministry	Increase collaboration and multi-sectoral approach, GTWG and

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				Increase collaboration and multi-sectoral approach	of health and partners(NGOs , CBOs)	policies such as children/;’[-n’s act
	Inadequate gender statistics	Inadequate mapping, coordination and planning on gender statistics	Increase accessibility of gender statistics of the county	Increase advocacy and awareness on the need for gender statistics	Availability of gender desk officers, NCPD, Gender data Kenya	Advocacy and collaboration with stake holders Awareness creation
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Low appreciation of cultural heritage	Negative globalization Negative urbanization Negative modernization Negative imitation of foreign cultures Low regard of culture as a source of economic livelihood. Local cultures are seen as no longer fashionable Low information about the value of our cultures. Loss of our tangible and intangible cultural expressions. Lack of active cultural groups such as county choir and band and council of elders	High appreciation of cultural heritage	Positive globalization Positive urbanization Positive modernization Positive imitation of foreign cultures High regard of culture as a source of economic livelihood. Local cultures are seen fashionable. High information	Existence of various cultural groups Museum structure at manga Existence of artifacts Existence of oral traditions	Construction of a social hall in every sub county. Establishment of cultural centres Keroka, Nyamaiya & Nyamira Establishment of botanical garden at county headquarters Restoration of traditional caves at manga sub county Celebration of annual cultural and sports festivals Collection and preservation of artefacts Equip the museum structure at manga Refurbish the museum structure at manga

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				about the value of our cultures. Gain of our tangible and intangible cultural expressions. Enough active cultural groups such as county choir and band and elders		Documentation of oral traditions Initiate a county choir and band and elders Development of Nyamira film industries/studios {to document and showcase culture as an industry for employment for the youth }
	Poor reading culture	Inadequate reading facilities. Inadequate awareness on the importance of continuous reading. Inadequate institutions to influence reading culture e.g. universities and collages	Enhanced reading culture	Adequate reading facilities. Adequate awareness on the importance of continuous reading. Adequate institutions to influence reading culture e.g. Universities and collages	Existence of functioning library on a rented premises in Nyamira county HQs Willing and ready clients to use the facilities	Construction of one library per sub county Create awareness on the importance of continuous reading county wide Lobby for institutions to donate books to libraries in Nyamira county Make the existing library to be user friendly.
	Uncontrolled Betting , lotteries and gaming	Inadequate relevant laws, policies and regulations Inadequate enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations	Controlled Betting , lotteries and gaming	Adequate of relevant laws, policies and regulations	Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level	Develop county specific laws, policies and regulations Conduct campaigns to sensitize the public on the

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		Inadequate staff		Adequate enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Adequate staff	Proper enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Staff Unregulated Betting, lotteries and gaming at county level.	negatives of addition to betting and gaming
	Uncontrolled alcohol consumption, drugs and substance abuse	Inadequate relevant laws, policies and regulations Inadequate enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Inadequate staff	Controlled alcohol consumption, drugs and substance abuse		Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level Existence of Nyamira County Alcohol consumption and control, and substance abuse act 2014 Proper enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Staff	Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level Review of Nyamira County Alcohol consumption and control, and substance abuse act 2014 Proper enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Recruit staff Establish at least one rehabilitation centre. Conduct campaigns to sensitize the public on the dangers of addition and abuse of alcohol, and substance abuse.
\ SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES						

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inadequate community participation in socio-economic activities	Inactive/disintegrated community groups e.g. Women groups, Youth groups, Self Help Groups, Men groups and CBOs	Enhanced community participation in socio-economic activities	Vibrant and operational community groups actively participating in socio-economic activities such as Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)	Existing registered community groups Existence of Affirmative Actions Funds such as YEDF, WEF, Uwezo Funds Existence of Micro-Finance Institutions Established and operational Sub-County Offices Existence of Community Group Registration Act 2022	Mobilize and sensitize community members on the importance of group formation Registration of community groups in accordance with Community Group Registration Act 2022 Establish and capacity build County and Sub-County Social Development Committees (SDCs) as guided by the Act Capacity building of community groups on resource mobilization Link community groups to MFIs, State and other Non-State actors
	Community exposure to unintended negative adverse effects of social risks in	Inadequate knowledge on the negative effects of social risks in development projects	Local communities protected from unintended negative adverse effects of social	Sensitize County Government officials and Multisectoral	Existence of SRM principles Existence of Financing Locally Led Climate	Engage National Government and other non-state actors on the formation and training of County Social Risk and Management Committee

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	development projects		risks on development projects	Committees on SRM Establish County Social Risk and Management Committee	Action (FFLoCA) Programme	Address complaints and grievances from community members affected by development projects in the County
	Violation of the rights of older persons	Weak kinship and inadequate/limited natural resources e.g. land	Rights of older persons protected Strengthened partnership on the implementation of older persons and ageing programmes	Establish one Older Persons Rescue Centre in the County (Home for the Aged)	Existence of the National Standards and Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Institutions of the Older Persons	Develop County Policy Brief on issues affecting older persons and Ageing Hold consultative engagement forums on intergenerational solidarity Engage State and Non-State actors on addressing issues affecting older persons and ageing Organize and participate in observance of the UN day on Older Persons (UN IDOP)
	Disintegrated families	Weak family care support systems	Strengthened family care and support systems	Training of Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) on National	Existence of pilot National Parenting Training Manual (NPTP)	Identify and train County Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) on National Parenting Programme (NPP)

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				Parenting and Training Programme Formation of County Multi-Sectoral Technical Working Group on the Implementation of National Parenting Programme	Existence of non-state actors (stakeholders)	Train Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) as facilitators on the National Parenting Training Manual (NPTP) Train parents/caregivers (including parents and caregivers of persons with disabilities) on NPP
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
	Improper utilization of stipends received by the vulnerable members of the community (cash transfer beneficiaries and caregivers)	High level of poverty among the vulnerable members of the community (older persons, persons with disabilities and Orphans & vulnerable children)	Improved economic livelihood standards amongst the vulnerable members in the community	Financial literacy among cash transfer program beneficiaries	Existence of National Safety Net Program (OPCT, PWSICT and CT-OVC)	Capacity building of all cash transfer beneficiaries and caregivers on financial literacy Mobilization of beneficiaries and caregivers in cash transfer program to ensure 100% utilization of the stipend
CHILD PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES						
	Weak child protection systems	Low awareness on child rights. Weak coordination and linkages among partners	strengthen child protection system in the county	Increased awareness on child rights. Strengthen coordination and linkages	Existing laws, policies and regulations Children Advisory Committee	Sensitization campaigns on child rights Train CACs at all levels Improve Child Protection Information Management

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Inadequate training of Children Advisory Committees</p> <p>Weak Monitoring and evaluation of programmes</p> <p>Weak Child Protection Volunteer System</p> <p>Inadequate data for child protection</p> <p>Inadequate staff</p> <p>Lack of child rescue centre</p> <p>Harmful Cultural practices e.g. Rampant FGM</p> <p>Lack of County Policy on Child Welfare</p>		<p>among partners</p> <p>Adequate training of Children Advisory Committees</p> <p>Strong Monitoring and evaluation system</p> <p>developed</p> <p>strengthen Child Protection Volunteers System</p> <p>adequate data for child protection</p> <p>Adequate staff</p> <p>Establish child rescue centre</p> <p>Develop and launch County Child Policy</p> <p>Positive Cultural practices e.g. reduced FGM</p>	<p>(CAC) already existing at county and sub county level</p> <p>Existence of partners</p> <p>Children Desks at Nyamira Police Stations</p>	<p>System (CPIMS) usage and data sharing</p> <p>Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Recruit staff</p> <p>Build county child rescue centre</p> <p>Develop, launch and implement a County Child Policy</p> <p>Sensitization campaigns against harmful cultural practices</p> <p>Coordinate County stakeholder meetings</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inadequate care of orphans and vulnerable children	Increase in HIV/AIDs Breakdown in family care system Illiteracy levels Increase in orphan hood High levels of poverty Disinheritance of OVCs (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) and widows Few resources to support child welfare programs Poor coordination of partnerships to support the most vulnerable OVC	Adequate care of orphans and vulnerable children	Decrease in HIV/AIDs Strengthen in family care system Increase levels literacy levels Decrease in orphan hood Low levels of poverty Discourage disinheritance of OVCs and widows Increased funding for children welfare programs Improved coordination of partnerships for supporting OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Child Programme(CT OVC) Existence of bursaries e.g. Presidential Secondary Schools Bursary Existence of partners	Promote family based care for all children Scale up of CT OVC Scale up and bursaries Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Provide parenting training to caregivers Community awareness programs to promote care for children Advocacy and lobbying of partnerships to support vulnerable households Advocacy to improve county funding for children welfare programs Conduct parenting training sessions
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
	High levels of Youth Unemployment	Lack of awareness on Affirmative Action Programmes. Low uptake of Affirmative Action Funds.	To promote youth talent, innovation and entrepreneurship development through	To increase awareness on Affirmative Action Programmes.	Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level	Hold ensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF). Fund more youth groups.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Low rates of loan repayment on Affirmative Action Funds.</p> <p>Non-existent Youth Fund at the county level.</p> <p>Inadequate Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.</p> <p>Non operational Community Youth SACCOs.</p> <p>Inadequate talent identification and innovation harnessing.</p> <p>Poor Linkages between talented youth and innovators to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.</p> <p>Inadequate youth talent and innovation documentary.</p> <p>Limited involvement of youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign.</p> <p>Non existent a Youth Development Policy.</p> <p>Limited awareness on Youth Development Policy.</p> <p>Non existent Youth Sector Working Group.</p>	<p>Promotion of skills development and job creation for the youth.</p>	<p>To improve uptake of Affirmative Action Funds.</p> <p>To enhance loan repayment on Affirmative Action Funds.</p> <p>To enhance youth access to capital for business creation.</p> <p>Create Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.</p> <p>To enhance operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs.</p> <p>Enhanced talent identification</p>	<p>Existence of the national government affirmative programmes.</p> <p>Existence of a pool talents, innovators and role models.</p> <p>Existence of partners and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters.</p> <p>To create a youth development fund at the county level.</p> <p>Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.</p> <p>Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs.</p> <p>Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation.</p> <p>Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.</p> <p>Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary.</p> <p>Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign.</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<p>Non existent Youth Development Index.</p> <p>Lack of internship.</p> <p>Emphasis on white collar jobs in relation to technical jobs.</p> <p>A slow growing economy.</p> <p>An economy not responding to the needs of the population.</p> <p>A Subsistence economy.</p> <p>High levels of corruption.</p> <p>Unguided career choices.</p> <p>Unpredictable climatic changes.</p> <p>Adaption of new technology without retraining and retooling.</p> <p>Inadequate office Space.</p> <p>Non existent county specific plan of action for youth.</p> <p>Inadequate data of youth engaged in agriculture towards the realization of the Big 4 Angenda.</p>		<p>and nurturing activities.</p> <p>To enhance the creation of a youth talent and innovation documentary.</p> <p>Enhanced Youth involvement in Brand Kenya Active campaign to enhance employability.</p> <p>To establish a youth development policy.</p> <p>Enhanced awareness on Youth Development Policy.</p> <p>To activate creation of a Youth Sector Working Group.</p> <p>To provide a Youth</p>		<p>Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act.</p> <p>Awareness creation on the Youth Policy.</p> <p>Establish youth sector working groups.</p> <p>Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy.</p> <p>Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group.</p> <p>Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework.</p> <p>Analysis of data, report writing and printing.</p> <p>Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers.</p> <p>Provide internship opportunities.</p> <p>Sensitization on the importance of technical skills.</p> <p>Mobilize youth to join TVETs.</p> <p>Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy.</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				<p>Development Index. To enhance work experience. To encourage youth to acquire technical skills. To promote economic growth. To enhance a responsive economy. Promote career guidance. Encourage youth training in technology. To provide Inadequate office Space. Initiate county specific plan of action for youth. Enhance adequate data on youth engaged in</p>		<p>Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption. Hold Career guidance fora.. Train youth in new technologies. Construct and renovate offices. Develop county specific plan of action for youth. Identification of youth engaged in agriculture.</p>

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				agriculture towards the realization of the Big 4 Angenda.		
	High levels of Drugs and Substance abuse and Radicalization.	Cheap and readily available drugs and substances. Idleness. Peer Pressure. Depression.	To promote a sober youthful population for community development	To enhance reduction of the level of Drugs and Substance abuse and Radicalization.	Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level Existence of the national government affirmative programmes. Existence of partners and other stakeholders.	Sensitization on drugs and substance abuse and negative cultural practices (FGM) and Radicalization.
	Non- Interested Youth in Social and Sustainable Community Development	Inadequate youth leadership and life skills. Limited involvement of youth in decision making. Few mentored youth on National values. Limited involvement of youth in peace building and conflict resolution. Lack of a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching.	To promote, support & mobilize youth in Youth social development	To enhance youth leadership skills. To improve youth involvement in decision making. To Enhance youth mentorship on	Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level Existence of the national government affirmative programmes. Existence of partners and	Training Youth in Leadership and life skills. Map and Engage youth partners in Decision making. Train Youth on mentorship and Sensitize on National values. Engage Youth in peace building through youth exchange programmes and activities.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				National values. Enhance the development of a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching. Enhanced awareness on environmental conservation.	other stakeholders.	Carry out a baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground. Design and Develop a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching. Sensitization on environmental conservation. Tree planting exercises.
	Un Operational and Stalled And Lack of Youth Empowerment Centres	Inadequate facilities. Inadequate equipment. Untrained Youth empowerment centres management committees.	To enhance youth access to youth friendly services	To enhance existence and operationalization of Youth Empowerment Centres. To enhance Youth empowerment centres management.	Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level Existence of the national government affirmative programmes. Existence of a pool talents, innovators and role models. Existence of partners and	Refurbishment and Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres. Provision of adequate facilities and equipment. Operationalization of YECs. Construction of new YECs. Train Youth empowerment centres management committees.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					other stakeholders. Existence of some YECs.	
	Teenage pregnancies and high levels of HIV/AIDs infection among the youth	Tripple threads	To enhance youth access to youth friendly services.	To counter the triple threads.	Existence of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level. Existence of the national government affirmative programmes. Existence of partners and other stakeholders.	Sensitization of youth on Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.
EDUCATION	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT & EDUCATION (ECDE)					
	Poor learning environment	Dilapidated ECDE infrastructure, classrooms in deplorable conditions Inadequate inappropriate ECDE furniture	To enhance access to quality education through providing a conducive learning environment , provision of furniture	Infrastructural improvement in the learning environment by building new classrooms Procure and supply furniture to the ECDE centres	Availability of space within the public primary schools Presence of classrooms Development partners Availability of teachers Willingness of the community to	Sensitize major stakeholders to support ECDE infrastructure development Resource mobilization Strengthening partnerships and linkages

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					bring their children to school Willingness of the County Government to provide budget	
	Inadequate sanitation & wash facilities in ECDE centres	Existing toilets are not isolated for ECDE learners hence they are sharing with older pupils	To provide a conducive learning environment	Construction of ECDE friendly toilets, provided with water tanks for handwashing.	Availability of space within the public primary schools Willingness of the County Government to provide budget	Sensitize major stakeholders to support ECDE infrastructure development Resource Mobilization Strengthening partnerships and linkages
	Inadequate teaching and learning support material	Inadequate funding to procure relevant and adequate teaching and learning support material	To enhance access to quality education through facilitating teaching and learning	Procurement and Provision of relevant and adequate assorted teaching and learning material	Partnerships with development partners Increase budgetary allocation by County Government treasury	Resource mobilization Innovation and creativity by using locally available material to prepare Teaching and learning support materials
	Lack of school feeding programme	Lack of school feeding programme. Inadequate policy guidelines	To promote the health of the learners To enhance enrolment and retention To ensure full transition	Formulate feeding policy guidelines	Availability of locally available nutritious food in the community Availability of milk processing plant in the County	Resource mobilization Stakeholder engagement for support Sensitization of the community on the importance of school feeding programme

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Confirmation/employment of additional ECDE teachers on Permanent & Pensionable status	Lack of scheme of service for ECDE teachers	Recruit and deploy teachers to pre-primary school	To confirm /employ additional ECDE teachers on P&P.	Availability of the approved scheme of service for ECDE teachers Willingness of the County Government to allocate funds for employment Availability of qualified ECDE teachers	Allocate adequate resources to employ enough ECDE teachers
	Inadequate ECDE policy guidelines	Disconnect Policy formulation with mainstream ministries eg MOE	Formulate policies in line with COG and mainstream ministries	To fast track ECDE policy development and facilitate its adoption	Devolved unit, COG and all major key stakeholder's willingness to formulate policies	Resource allocation, COG commitment on ECDE. Strengthening partnerships and linkages
	Lack of appropriate outdoor play equipment	Lack of resources and safe space for play	Enhance ECD development and learning through play	Identify safe space for installation of play equipment	Already existing structures including churches, social halls and school compound	Community engagement as well as Boards of management of schools to provide land Acquisition of government land
	Lack of Child Care centre and responsive caregiving	Parental Attitude Deteriorating cultural value system		Promote integration of nurturing care in preschools	Existing community and school platforms where parents and caregivers meet regularly	Build capacity of caregivers in all available platforms
	Inadequate curriculum support	Lack of quality assurance and standards structures and	To enhance monitoring	To employ additional	Scheme of service	Adoption of the scheme of service

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	and supervision and ECDE resource centre	staff Poor ECDE program coordination at ward and Sub- County Levels	and support of curriculum delivery	curriculum support officers at Sub County and ward coordinators at Ward level	Willingness of the county employ the staff	Leverage on the available staff and resources
	Inadequate funding for capacity building on educational Programmes	Lack of adequate funding for Capacity building including special needs education (SNE)	To improve quality of education services	Identify the appropriate development partners to support in capacity building	Willing stakeholders	Strengthening partnerships and linkages Resource mobilization
	scholarship		Increase number of beneficiaries	Transparency in bursary disbursement		
	Lack of ICT integration in ECDE	Lack of capacity on ICT skills Lack of ICT equipment like phones	To enhance delivery of the curriculum	Build capacity of the teachers on use of ICT gadgets Procure and provide the ICT gadgets	There is an existing KICD approved programme for digital learning (Tayari digital learning programme)	Embrace innovation Strengthen partnerships and linkages Benchmarking
	Lack of teacher management structure	No structure in place	To provide psychosocial and professional support to teachers	To put in place teacher management at ward and zonal levels Construct and equip teacher management centres.	Leverage on existing national government structure Availability of public land	Lack of teacher management structure Resource mobilization Strengthen partnerships and linkages
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (VTC)						

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inadequate infrastructure	High population density and large area of coverage	Construction of workshops, classrooms and dormitories	Constructing workshops, classrooms and dormitories	Availability of learners and makeshift classrooms	-provision of adequate budget for construction of workshops, classrooms and dormitories
	Inadequate training materials	High enrolment	To provide training materials	To provide training materials	Utilization of locally available materials	Funding VTCs in form of capitation to trainees
	Inadequate tools and equipment	High enrolment and change of technology	Provision of adequate tools and equipment	Provision of modern tools and equipment	Utilization of tools and equipment	Provision of adequate budget
	Inadequate number of trainers	High enrolment and trainee interest in different trades/courses	To employ trainers in different specialties	To employ trainers in specific required trades	Utilization of available trainers	Provision of adequate budget to employ trainers
	Lack of incubation centers	Lack of specialization in VTCs	To establish incubation centers	To establish one incubation center in every sub-county	Operationalize Nyaigesa VTC on textile	Provision of adequate budget to establish incubation centers
	Inadequate policies on VTCs	overreliance on national government policies	To establish policies on VTCs operations	To develop policies on VTCs	Utilization of National government policies	To develop county VTC policies
TEACHERS SERVICE COMMISSION						
	Lack of teacher management structure	No structure in place	To provide psychosocial and professional support to teachers	To put in place teacher management at ward and zonal levels	Leverage on existing national government structure Availability of public land	Resource mobilization Strengthen partnerships and linkages

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				Construct and equip teacher management centres		
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	ROAD TRANSPORT					
	High traffic in the town area;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited parking space within towns Narrow roads to accomodate the increasing traffic Uplanned urban development limiting space for road expansion 	Reduce traffic jam in the central area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize adequate parking area Expand the main urban roads 	Existence of enforcement officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct more parking lots Construct extra BACK streets to off load traffic & open existing narrow roads Control urban development
	Poor road transport network	<p>Gullies & Potholes in existing roads on road sections</p> <p>Lack of an effective and connected road hierarchy in urban and rural areas</p>	<p>Ensure passable and safe road network</p> <p>Improve road network in the county</p>	<p>Minimise the existence of gullies and potholes in our county roads</p> <p>Enhance efficiency in</p>	<p>Existing of roads</p> <p>Existing road design & Maintainance manuals</p> <p>Financial support from KRB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular Routine Maintenance on the roads that are in a good condition (maintainable network). Spot Improve bad sections of the good roads to consolidate the maintainable network.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunitie s/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				urban and rural road networks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial rehabilitation of prioritised links in order to improve connectivity and provide access to the majority of the population • Construct bridges and drainage systems at appropriate points and junctions where there is no road continuity.
	Vandalisation of road furniture	Lack of awareness	Ensure sustanaibty of safety to road users	Reduction of vandalism	Existence of road manual & road safety guidelines & policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace missing road furniture • Install new road furniture • Provide sustainable budget • Hold public awareness meeting

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Poor Drainage system	Heavy and irregular rains Dumping of solid waste on drains Blocking existing culverts	Ensuring proper drainage systems	Reduce cases of drainage destruction	Existing roads Existing designs manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the drainage systems regulary • Constuct new culverts at appropriate points • Introduce new drainage systems where needed • Unblock any blocked existing drainage system
	Road classification	Unclear classification of roads	Increase classified roads networks	Carry road inventory survey of unclassified roads in the county	Available Roads database of classified roads at KRB Initial Classification guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry road inventory survey of all roads in the county • Policy review on road classification
	Inadequate road maintenance equipment.	Inadequate machineries for the expanse area.	Cover the entire area in road networking.	Procure enough machinery for opening and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquired: • Two graders • Excavator • Wheel loader • Four tippers 	To procure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime mover. • Excavator • Shavel

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				maintenance of roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two backhoes • Two single drum rollers. • Wheeled Low bed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Tippers
	Inadequate servicing and longer period of service & maintenance of motor vehicle and machineries	No modern workshop, tool and equipment.	Inadequate servicing and longer period of service & maintenance of motor vehicle and machineries	Provide modern workshop, tool and equipment.	Inadequate servicing and longer period of service & maintenance of motor vehicle and machineries	Provide modern workshop, tools and equipment.
	Lack of Human resource developement	Lack of training progamme and resources	Improved employee skills	Ensure efficient training programmes and resource provisions	There is Availability of Skilled manpower in the department	Put up a Training programme and resources for the same

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inadequate vehicles and heavy machinery	Grounded vehicles and heavy machinery due to age and breakdown	Improved service delivery	Ensure efficient servicing of the existing vehicles/heavy plant	Service Parts are available in the market. Competent technical staff available	Timely procurement of service parts
	PUBLIC WORKS					
	Delayed projects documentation for new projects	Inadequate key technical staff for projects designs and documentation	To design and document new projects	Capacity building for technical staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely clients' brief for projects documentation. • Top management support for project documentation s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization for all project stakeholders. • Capacity building for key technical staff. • Recruitment of key technical staff for projects.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Weak project management responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supervisory staff • Inadequate project vehicles • Lack of / inadequate training for technical staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen project management responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for supervisory staff • Provide project management response vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of project teams • Optimize project resources (project vehicles & incentives) • Increase training opportunities. • Top management & support staff support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on internal and external stakeholders • Provision of adequate resources/ project management vehicles and incentives. • Adequate training for project management teams.
	Lack of appropriate project documentation & management tools and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of budgetary provisions 	To strengthen capacity of project teams to deliver service	To empower and facilitate the project teams with working tools to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable sharing of tools and equipment • Training of staff on usage of availed tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate financial resources to procure adequate tools and equipment.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
				deliver services	and equipment (technology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous training of technical staff on changing technology.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT						
	Late arrival of disaster management team to incident scenes	Some fire incidents happen far distances from Nyamira thus taking the response team longer time to get there	To construct and operationalize Fire Stations at sub counties	Provide lighter vehicles, responders and fire balls at every sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government lands and offices available in all sub counties. • Top management support • Public goodwill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on internal and external stakeholders • Provision of adequate resources
	Weak disaster response capacity	Inadequate disaster response equipment and PPEs	Strengthen disaster response ability	Provide fire engines and PPEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fire engine for the county • Fire station under construction by Nyamira Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase PPE Kits for the team • Purchase 3 fire engines to enhance response capacity

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top management support 	
	Ineffective and inefficient disaster response methods	Less capacity built team on modern technology in disaster management	Enhance disaster response methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out regular drills to gauge on preparedness • Re-designate enforcement officers and SSS that are already working in the section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Institutions such as KSG, Kenya Red Cross and St. Johns Ambulance • County Public Service Board • Top management support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the team • Recruitment of more firefighters and divers

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inability to fully execute mandate in revenue collection and disaster response	Lack of adequate policy and legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate policies on disaster risk management and broaden finance bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train on policy formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County assembly • Cabinet • Existing legislation from other counties and national government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train on policy formulation • Public participation
	ENERGY					
	Inadequate access to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget constraints for electrification programs ▪ Irregular connections. ▪ Disconnections due to unpaid bills 	To develop regulations to enhance connection of more customers to the grid	Connect more customers especially from areas not covered by any program	Identify and document areas with no access to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate funds to connect these areas in conjunction with KPLC and REREC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on security of streetlights • Enhance security features on streetlights. • Provision of adequate resources

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on the dangers of irregular connections by use of quakes. 	
	Inadequate /Unexploited alternative Sources of Energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of budgetary provisions to exploit the available alternative sources of energy 	To strengthen capacity to exploit alternative sources of Energy	To empower and facilitate the exploitation of alternative sources of energy.	Provision of adequate financial resources Capacity building especially in the area of renewable energy Collaboration with experts in the industry such as REREC	Identify and document areas with no access to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Allocate funds to connect these areas in conjunction with KPLC and REREC ✓ Sensitization on the dangers of irregular connections by use of quakes.

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Frequent power outages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetation encroachment on power lines ▪ Poor maintenance approach from KPLC ▪ Third party interference on powerlines ▪ Vandalism of power infrastructure 	Enhance reliability and stability of power supply to Nyamira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize residents against planting trees below powerlines • Take action on vandals • Sensitize residents on dangers of unauthorized operations on the grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer awareness campaigns • Provision of adequate funding • Enhance law enforcement on vandalism • Work with KPLC to reinforce weak areas on the grid 	<p>Provision of adequate financial resources</p> <p>Capacity building especially in the area of renewable energy</p> <p>Collaboration with experts in the industry such as REREC</p>
CORPORATE COMMUNICATION						

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inadequate access to information by the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of adequate cross platform access for citizen outreach ▪ Poor response levels and inefficiencies from departments ▪ Lack of citizen engagement due to poor information sharing ▪ Inequitable distribution of and access to information ▪ Unclear communication channels to media on county matters 	To develop communication policy	To increase public awareness and set clear communication channels	Professional staff Top management support Compliance with access to information act	Sensitization on internal and external stakeholders Provision of adequate resources Continuous training Establishment of information Centre Structured publications and documentaries Feedback mechanisms on county projects/programs Digital billboards on county projects/programs
	Lack of county identity/image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of standardized 	To develop regulations for	To improve county	Professional staff	Sensitization on internal and external stakeholders

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		regulations on county branding	county documents, project signposts and signage.	visibility and image	Top management support Uniformity in county operations	Provision of adequate resources
	Lack of appropriate communication tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of budgetary provisions 	To strengthen capacity of communication unit to deliver service	To empower and facilitate the communication unit with working tools to deliver service	Professional staff Top management support Quality information/publications	Provision of adequate financial resources
	ICT					

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
	Inadequate ICT development and uptake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate ICT working tools e.g. laptops, tool kits, desktops, projector etc. ▪ Inadequate funds allocated to ICT Directorate ▪ Slow pace in adopting ICT draft policy ▪ Lack of steering committee for expedition of ICT functions ▪ Lack of genuine software e.g. Windows, MS Office, PDF, ANTIVIRUS etc. 	To effectively support delivery of Service	To enhance service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional staff • Top management support • Internet connectivity • Email system • Inventory system • County Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on internal and external stakeholders • Provision of adequate resources • Continuous training • Establishment of call center • Establishment of ICT innovation hub • ICT Infrastructural development • Biometric system • Electronic data management system • Establishment of E cabinet and MS Office 365 • Establishment of Backup and network servers

Sector	Major Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Exiopportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of ICT resource center ▪ Lack of frequent trainings for ICT staff & IFMIS Trainings ▪ Lack of adequate office space. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Data centers • Establishment of Hot spot wifi connectivity • Training staff on IFMIS Modules

CHAPTER THREE:
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This section, describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programs will be implemented, establishing a broad physical and Land Use Planning framework that provides spatial planning policies to support economic and sectoral planning.

3.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The County Government of Nyamira's transformative agenda is anchored on socio-economic transformation aimed at ensuring that the quality of life is improved throughout the County. This transformative agenda sets out the blue print for economic growth that covers all strategic development areas within the County. This vision can only be achieved if the development is anchored in sound GIS based Physical and Land Use Planning. As such, the Vision lays emphasis on spatial reforms, with the preparation of the County Spatial Plan and various areas Local Physical Development Plans.

The role of Land use planning and indeed the CSPs is explicitly outlined in the Constitution of Kenya Article 61 and 66, further County Government Act of 2012 which under section 110 (1)(a) stipulates that the County Spatial plans shall give effect to the principles and objects of planning and development contained in section 102 and 103 of the same Act. It also outlines that the CSPs should set out the guidelines for a land use management system in the County.

As espoused in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act of 2019, the preparation and implementation of the CSP will set the momentum for prudent utilization of County space, resources and inter-ministerial coordination. Further, the plan will facilitate the achievement of the land policy principles of efficiency, equity, sustainability and productivity, and promote the attainment of social, economic and environmental goals and objectives. Further, the Plan provides strategies and policies to deal with challenges including urbanization, regional imbalances/inequalities, rural under-development, environmental degradation, and underutilization of the massive resources available in the country.

The policy framework that the preparation of the CSP alludes to include; Sustainable Development Goals, New Urban Agenda, The Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans, Urban Land Use Planning and Oversight guidelines, national land use policy, national urban development policy, national spatial plan among others.

3.2 STATUS OF COUNTY PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING STATUS

Since the enactment of the Physical and Land Use Planning Act and establishment of the Nyamira Municipality, through the Planning authority, the Physical and Land Use Directorate, the County has prepared Nyamira Municipality Spatial plan to preparation of the final report, subject to the County Executive Committee Members ratification, County assembly approval to the eventual ascent by H.E the County Governor of Nyamira. Alongside the MSP, the Planning Authority have prepared 9 Local and Physical Development Plans for major urban centers within Nyamira Municipality. The towns include, Nyamaiya, Miruka, Kioge, Nyamira Township, Sironga, Konate, Kebirigo, Ting'a and Nyaramba.

It shall be noted that the county has more than 70 upcoming urban centers with either have outdated plans or no plans and notably require urgent planning intervention to ensure coordinated development and appropriate sustainable investment for the prosperity of the people of Nyamira. This shall be given priority at the completion of the CSP strategic urban areas spatial and institutional development for wealth creation. The County Spatial Plan 2022-2032, after completion of the Inception Report, The situational Analysis Report, is at its third stage of Draft Plan Formulation before preparation of the Final Plan report for approval consideration stage.

3.3 COUNTY RESOURCE POTENTIAL GROWTH AREAS.

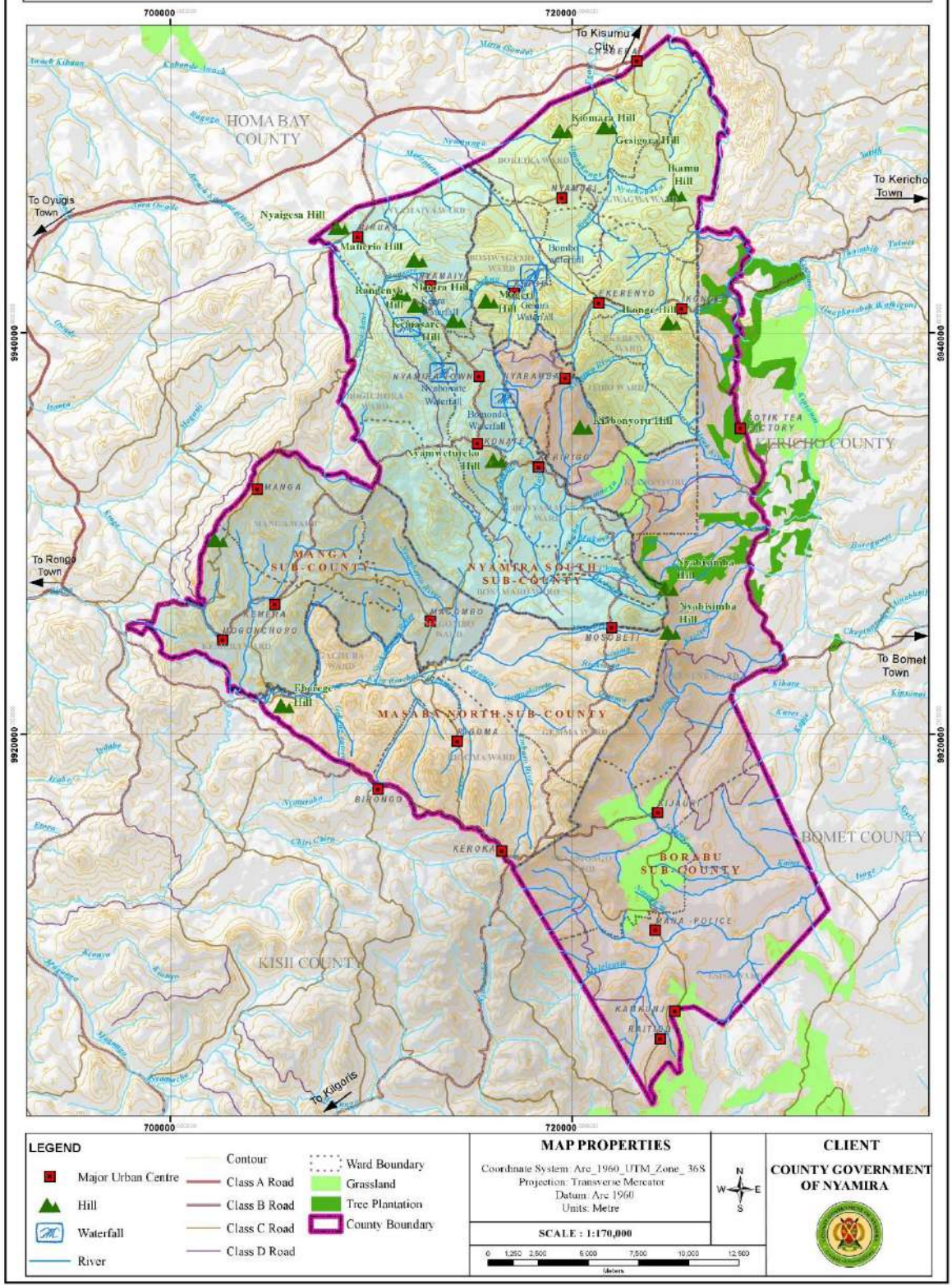
The CSP of the Situational Analysis of the economic systems is prudent for the understanding of human interactions, growth and development of an area. Kenya's Vision 2030 is founded on the economic, social and political pillars. Being one of the pillars identified to guide the national agenda, the economy is therefore integral to any region's growth and development. Accordingly, Nyamira County has a rich economic base founded on agriculture, mining, tourism and hospitality, agro-based industries as well as trade and commerce. The forgoing shall transform the County wealth and economy through focus on specific thematic identified and highlighted hereunder for modelling.

3.3.1 Physiographic Characteristics

Physical features play a critical role in the county development. Some of the features like rivers, wetlands, forests/hills and water falls are sources of livelihoods to the county residents. The county physiographic characteristics present both opportunities and challenges as outlined below:

Map 3. Natural Features

NATURAL FEATURES

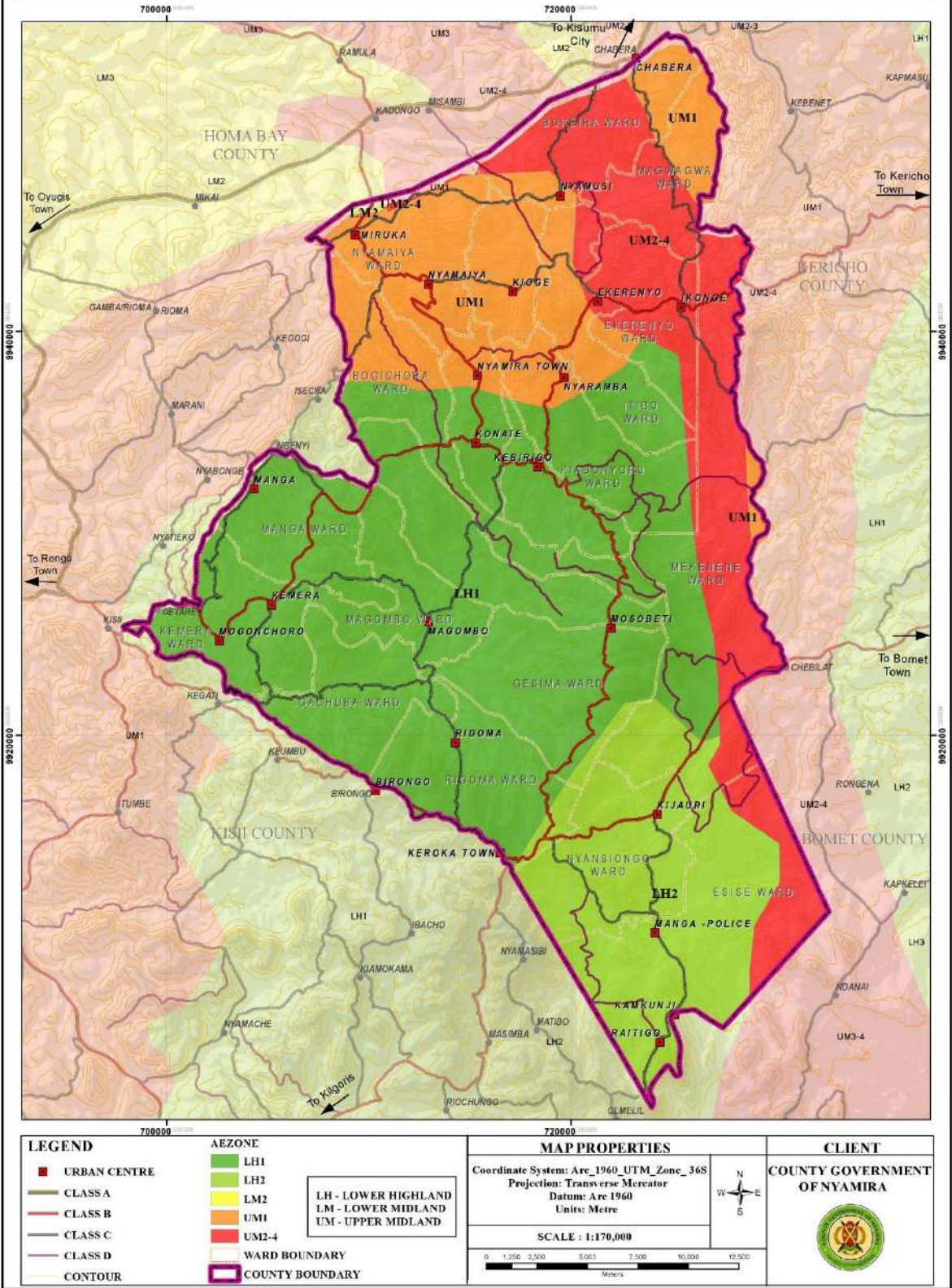


3.3.1.1 Opportunities

- **Hydrology:** The County is adequately drained by the four main rivers and their tributaries. There are also several springs, wetlands and few water falls which sustain the county's hydrological cycle. In addition, the high-water tables in the county have enabled the digging of shallow wells and boreholes. These water resources are the main water sources in the county, for instance, the intake for Nyamira water supply is located at River Eaka. River Sondu on the other hand has a lot of potential for hydro-electricity power generation which if tapped could contribute greatly towards the economic development of the county. The presence of numerous rivers presents opportunities for water harnessing through river obstruction.
- **Favorable Climatic Conditions for Agricultural Activities:** The county has a bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops with annual rainfall ranging between 1200 mm – 2100 mm per annum. The cold temperatures in the county are ideal for the growth of certain crops like tea and coffee which grow better in relatively cold regions.
- **Suitable Ecological Zones and Fertile Volcanic Soils for Agricultural Activities:** The county is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland zone (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the County while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent. These zones are suitable for growing various crops among them; tea, coffee, bananas, maize, avocado, sugarcane, pineapple, sweet potato, pyrethrum etc. These suitable ecological zones coupled by the rich volcanic soils make the county one of the main food producers in the country exporting food commodities to the regional hinterland and the country's capital. However, the economic viability of the agricultural sector is threatened by the diminishing land sizes resulting from unregulated subdivision mainly for inheritance purposes.

Map 4. Agro-Ecological Zones

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



LEGEND

- URBAN CENTRE
 - CLASS A
 - CLASS B
 - CLASS C
 - CLASS D
 - CONTOUR
- | AEZONE | |
|--------|-----------------|
| | LH1 |
| | LH2 |
| | LM2 |
| | UM1 |
| | UM2-4 |
| | WARD BOUNDARY |
| | COUNTY BOUNDARY |
- LH - LOWER HIGHLAND
LM - LOWER MIDLAND
UM - UPPER MIDLAND

MAP PROPERTIES

Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Arc 1960
 Units: Metre

SCALE : 1:170,000

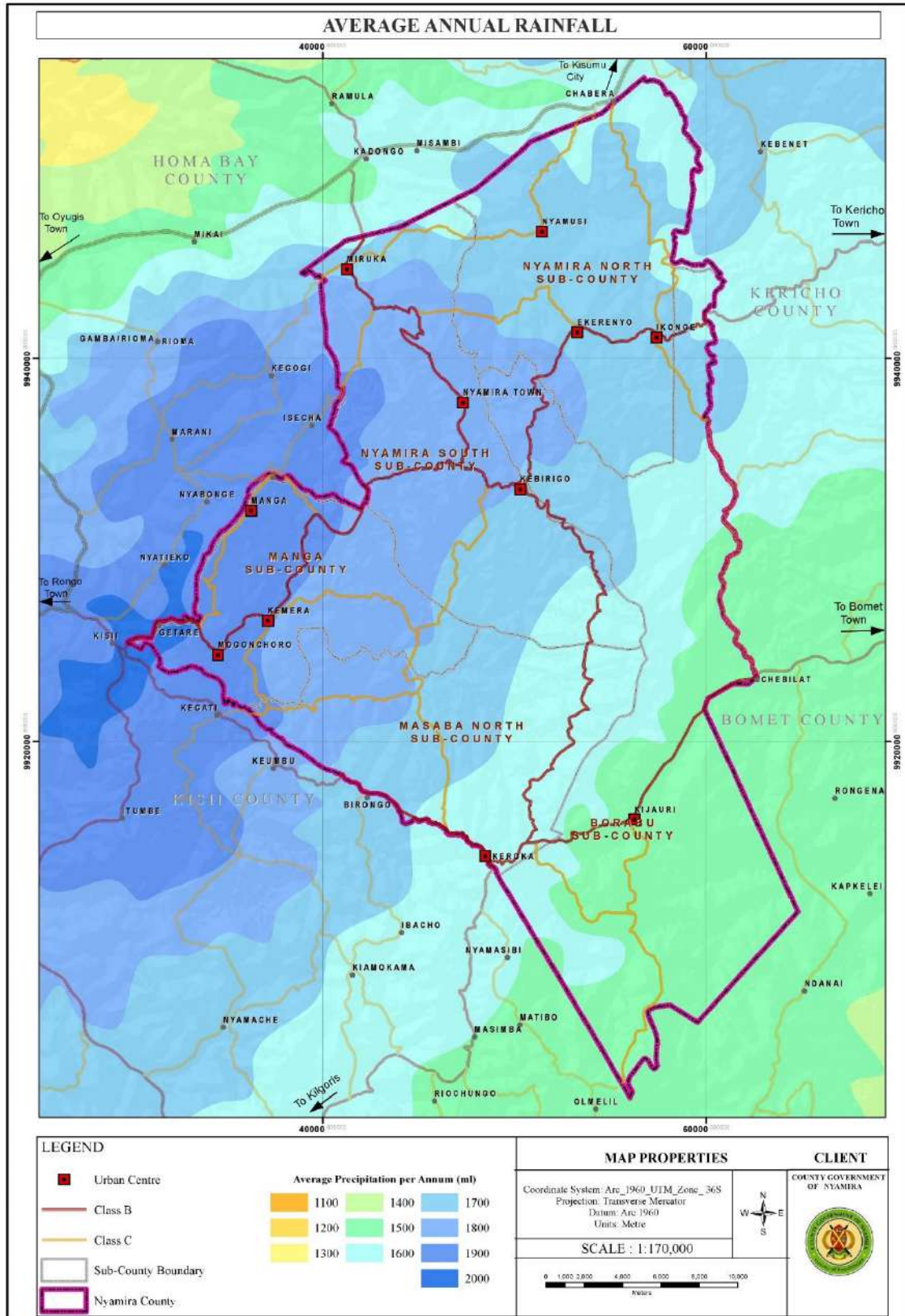


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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA

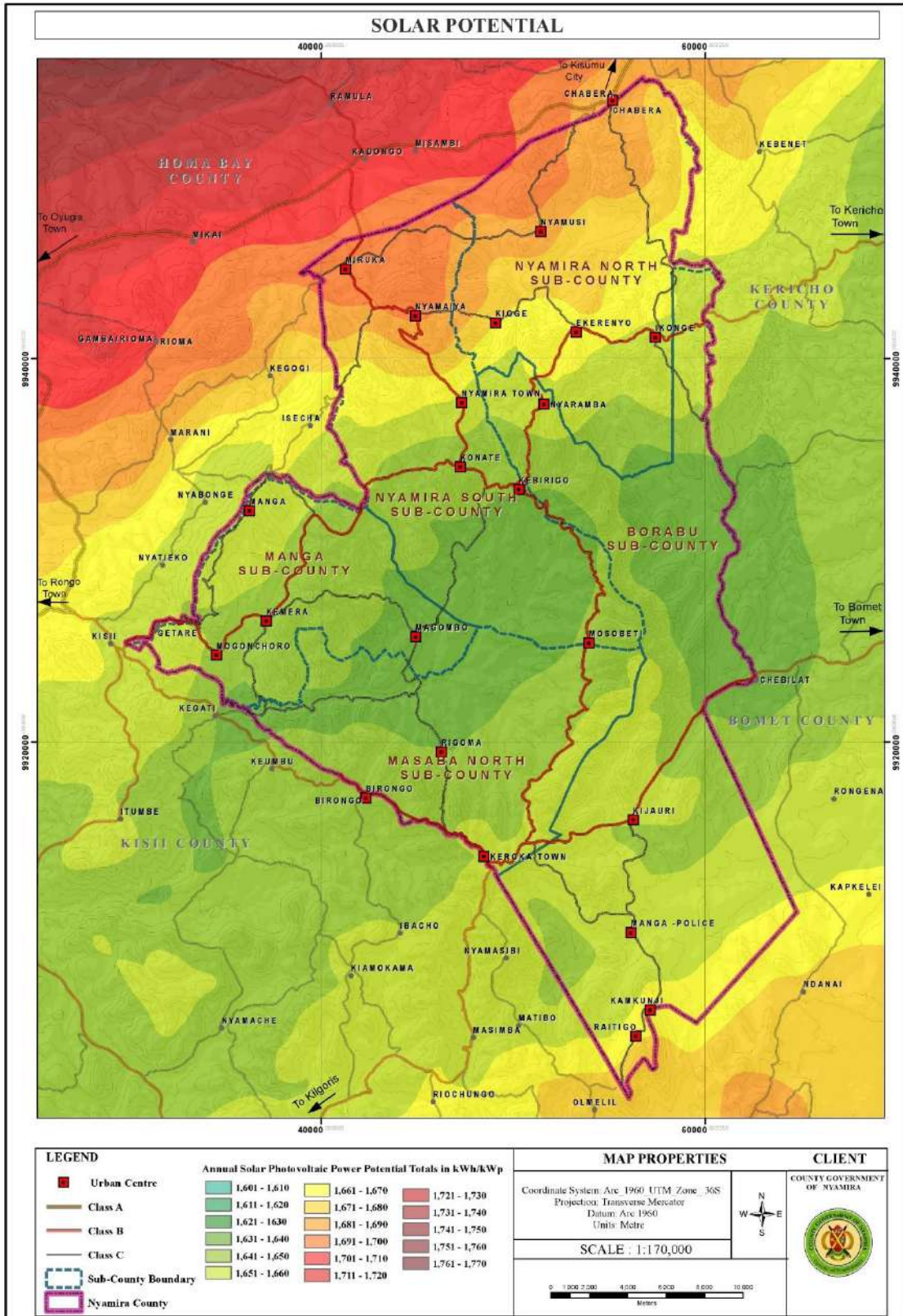
- High Rainfall Amounts: The high rainfall patterns of between 1200 mm – 2100 mm per annum present opportunities for rain water harvesting through creation of large-scale runoff collection reservoirs and household rainwater harvesting. The harnessed water would be used during the relatively dry seasons of the year. If the harnessing is optimally undertaken, it would augment the terrain problems associated with piped water provision. Moreover, the rain water would reduce pressure on the natural water resources like springs, streams, rivers and wells which together supply water to about 80% of the population.

Map 3. Rainfall Distribution Map



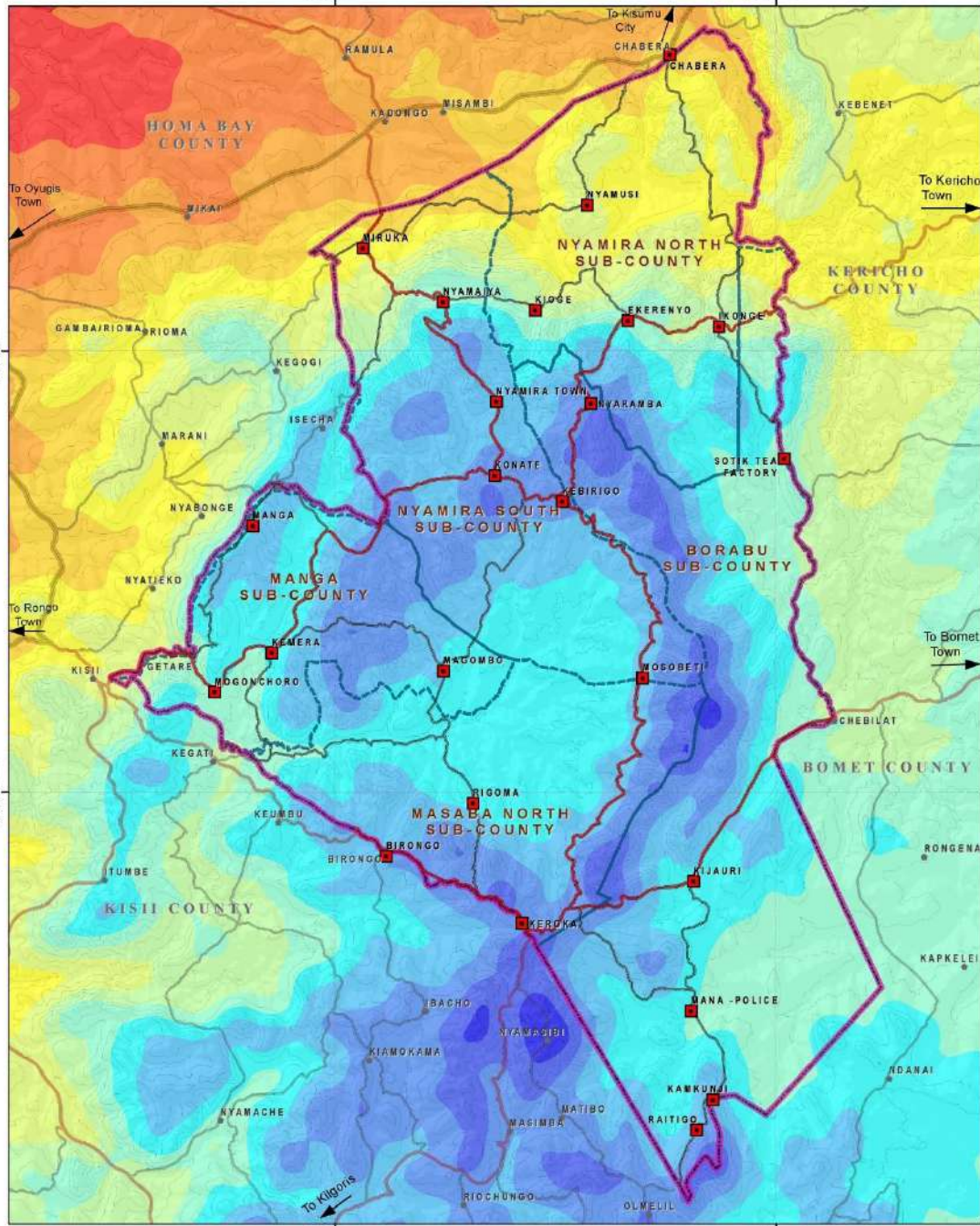
- Renewable Energy: Harnessing like solar and wind though in small scale Nyamira County is relatively cold. However, the northern part of the county comprising of areas around Miruka, Nyamusi and Chabera have high solar potential with an annual solar photovoltaic power potential of between 1691 -1710 kWh/kWp. These areas also are the hottest with temperatures of 21.10C – 21.50C. The high temperatures in the northern part of the county coupled with high solar potential present an opportunity for solar power generation even at the household level. The county has an average wind speed of 2.46m/s which is beyond the cut-in-speed for small turbine to start generating energy which is set at 2m/s. However, the wind potential in the larger county is not at the required maximum of 10-15m/s with the exemption of the area around Manga ridge, an area near Birongo Market Centre in Masaba North Sub-County and an area near Ekerenyo Market Centre in Nyamira South Sub-County with relatively high wind power density of between 301 - 400 Watts per Square Metre. This wind power could be tapped to produce electricity.

Map 4. Solar Potential Map



Map 5. Temperature Distribution Map

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE



LEGEND

- Urban Centre
- Class A
- Class B
- Class C
- Sub-County Boundary
- Nyamira County

Temperatures in Degree Celcius		
	16.6 - 17.0	
	17.1 - 17.5	
	17.6 - 18.0	
	18.1 - 18.5	
	18.6 - 19.0	
	19.1 - 19.5	
	19.6 - 20.0	
	20.1 - 20.5	
	20.6 - 21.0	
	21.1 - 21.5	
	21.6 - 22.0	
	22.1 - 22.5	
	22.6 - 23.0	
	23.1 - 23.5	
	23.6 - 24.0	
	24.1 - 24.5	
	24.6 - 25.0	

MAP PROPERTIES

Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Arc 1960
 Units: Metre

SCALE : 1:170,000



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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA

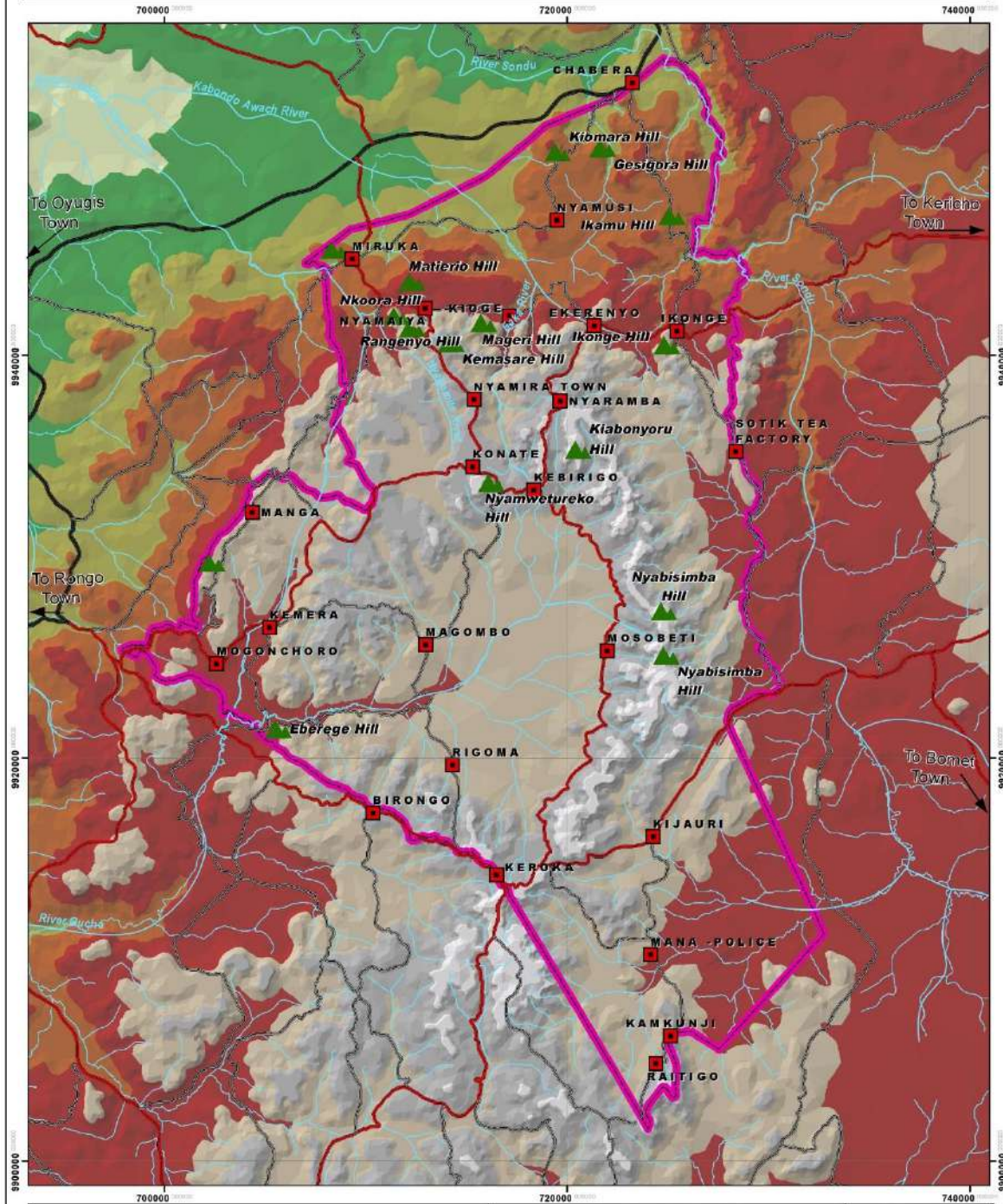


3.3.1.2 Challenges

- **Depression of Water Levels:** The water levels in the rivers, springs, streams and waterfalls have been depressing over time a phenomenon attributable to several factors among them, planting of inappropriate tree species along the riparian reserves and water catchment areas, improper farming methods, unregulated water obstruction upstream and the negative effects of climate change. These factors have resulted to reduction of water levels in the main rivers and drying up of the streams.
- **Unfavorable topography for construction:** The rugged terrain in the county makes some areas inaccessible as construction of roads to certain places especially those on the hilly areas or low lands is an expensive undertaking. In addition, piping of the water from the various water sources in the low lands to the majority of the homesteads in the hilly areas is very costly, rendering it unfeasible. This forces the residents to access the water from their natural sources (springs and rivers).

Map 6. Topography Map

TRIANGULAR IRREGULAR NETWORK (TIN) - ELEVATION MAP



LEGEND

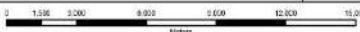
- Urban Centre
- ▲ Hill
- River
- Nyamira County
- Class A
- Class B
- Class C

Elevation (m)	
	1750
	1600
	1500
	1400
	1950
	1850
	1150

MAP PROPERTIES

Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Arc 1960
 Units: Metre

SCALE: 1:170,000



CLIENT

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA



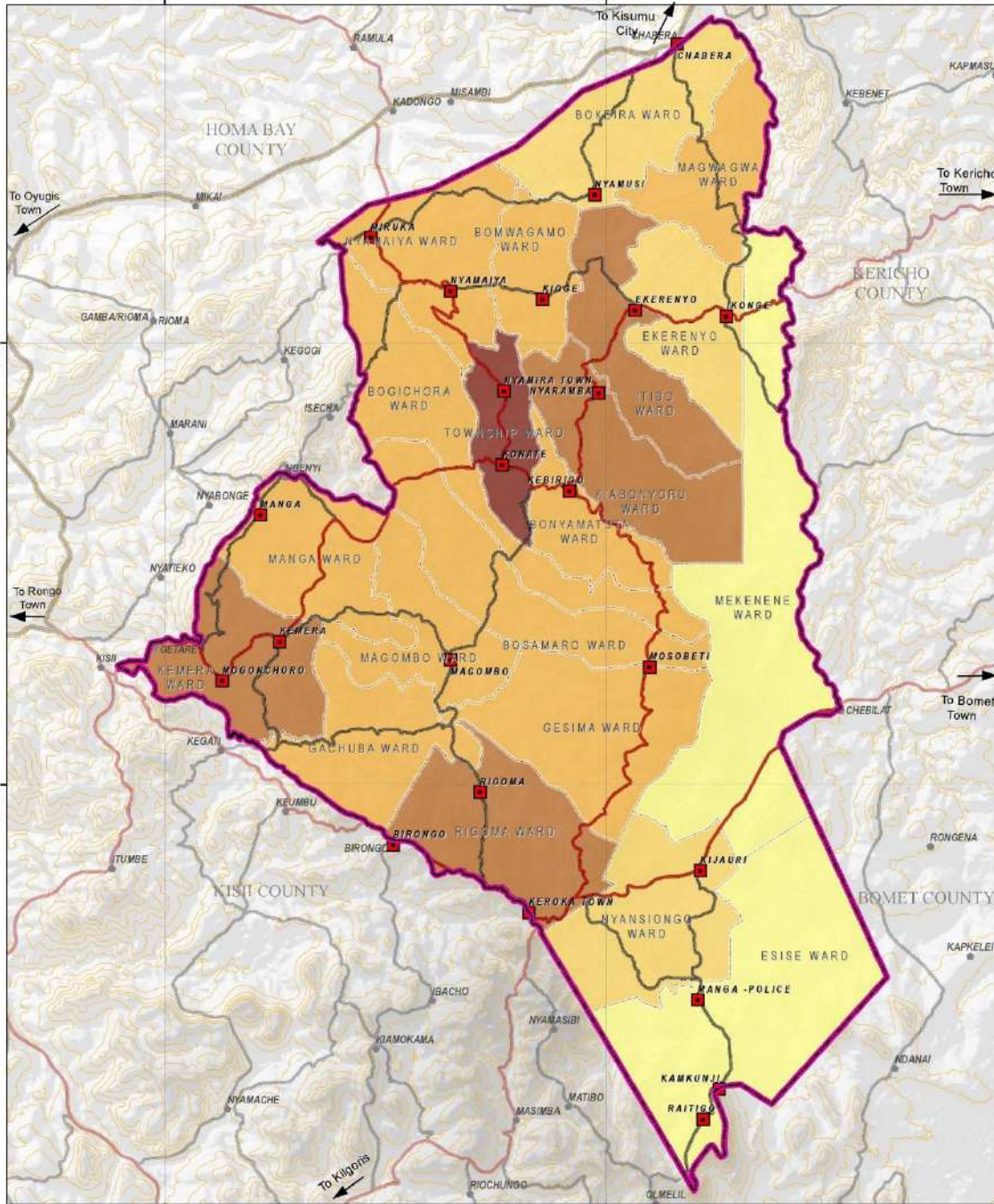
- **Poorly Drained Soils in Some Areas Resulting to Constrained Developments:** A few areas in the county have poorly drained soils. These areas include sections of Magwagwa, Township, Bogichora, Bosamaro and Gesima Wards. They are characterized by red volcanic soils which are good for farming but make construction and road maintenance expensive. Thus, these areas are constrained in achieving high density developments.
- **Soil Erosion:** Most of the rivers are characterized by brown waters, an evidence of soil erosion upstream. Soil erosion which displaces the fertile upper layer of the soil has negative implications on farm productivity as it results to reduced soil fertility. o High rainfall amounts The high rainfall amounts in the county coupled by increase in impervious layer make the county susceptible to flooding. The built areas especially those in the low lands face floods while the steep areas are susceptible to landslides especially in areas with loose soils.
- **Changing Weather Patterns:** Changing weather patterns have affected all development sectors in the county with agriculture being the worst hit. The notable effects of this change are; delayed onset and untimely cessations of rain, skewed rainfall distribution and intensity and emergence of new pests and diseases.

3.3.2 Population and Demography

Population and demographic characteristics have far reaching implications on the county's development. Various age cohorts present different needs with young population requiring the establishment of educational and health facilities. Youthful population requires focusing on youth empowerment programmes for skills and talent enhancement. To absorb the increasing labor force, investments in modern agricultural production and agro-based industries is necessary. The aged population on the other hand calls for allocation of resources for the provision of basic needs like water, food, clothing, shelter and medical services. The opportunities and challenges facing the county population are outlined below:

Map 7. Population Density Map

WARD POPULATION DENSITY



<p>LEGEND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ URBAN CENTRE CLASS A CLASS B CLASS C WARD BOUNDARY COUNTY BOUNDARY CONTOUR 	<p>DENSITY DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>DENSITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 231 - 300 300 - 600 600 - 900 900 - 1200 1200 - 1500 	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP PROPERTIES</p> <p>Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: Arc 1960 Units: Metre</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCALE : 1:170,000</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>0 1,250 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 12,500 Meters</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">CLIENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>
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3.3.2.1. Opportunities

- High proportion of Youthful Population: The youthful population constitutes the largest segment of the county population as 72.44% is under the age of 35 years. The youths (15-35 years) in the county account for about 33.3% of the county population. This population requires massive investment in skill development. This presents opportunities for youth empowerment programmes for skills and talent enhancement.
- High proportion of labor force: The labor force (15-64 years) constitutes about 55.8% of the total population. This calls for investment in diverse sectors like modern agricultural techniques and agro-based industries as well as creation of self-employment opportunities so as to absorb the increasing labor force
- Development of Special Programmes : To address the needs of the elderly The aged population (65+ years) constitutes about 5% of the county population. This population presents opportunities in the provision of basic needs like food, water, clothing, shelter and health services so as to cater for the needs of this age group. In addition, this group presents opportunities for the development of special programmes and strategies.
- High Literacy Levels for Basic Education: The county has relatively high literacy levels for basic education at 91.1% compared to the national literacy rate at 81.53%. However, only a small segment of the population has attained tertiary level of education as represented by 2.5% of the population.
- Over reliance on agriculture as a source of income presents opportunities for investment in agricultural production programs. Agriculture is the economic backbone of Nyamira County providing employment and income for a large number of the people. In addition, the county is a food basket for the region and the country supplying food commodities to the Kenya’s capital, Nairobi.
- High population is a market for good and services The county’s population is projected to be 629,287 people as at 2021 and 691,028 people by 2030. This population constitutes the immediate consumers of the goods and services produced in the county. It gives the

primary motive of production as without consumption there wouldn't be need for production.

3.3.2.2 Challenges

- **Low number of population with tertiary level of education:** The county has a very low proportion of the population who have attained tertiary level of education as represented by 2.5% of the population. This could be attributed to low transition levels from basic to tertiary education. Individuals with low literacy levels are more likely to experience fewer employment opportunities and outcomes thus lower incomes. As a result, they often face welfare dependency, low self-esteem and higher levels of crime. In Nyamira County, the low literacy levels in the male youths have pushed them to the boda boda sector leaving the agricultural sector with hardly no labor force. This reduces agricultural productivity. In addition, the high number of boda boda operators reduces the sector's profit margin.
- **Overdependence in Agriculture as a Source of Livelihood:** Agriculture is the main economic activity in the county employing a significant number of the population. This could be attributed to the low number of population with tertiary level of education; hence majority of the population lack the prerequisite skills to compete for the few white color jobs. The overreliance on agriculture is however not sustainable due to the diminishing and sizes resulting to uneconomical farm sizes. The reduced land sizes are as a result of population pressure especially in the denser areas as more agricultural land is being set aside for the construction of homesteads to house the growing population. In addition, intergenerational transmission of land rights that requires fathers to subdivide their property, land included to their heirs has resulted to unregulated land subdivisions. As a result, the emerging subplots are too small in some areas for any economical agricultural production. This has negative implication on individual households' food and livelihood security.
- **High Proportion of Dependent Population:** The county has a relatively high dependent population of 273,507 people as at 2021. This accounts for about 44.1% of the population

and a dependency ratio of 79%. The county's dependency ratio is relatively high compared to the national ratio of 69.8%. A high dependency ratio indicates more financial stress on working people as there is an increased burden to undertake child upbringing and pay pensions for the elderly.

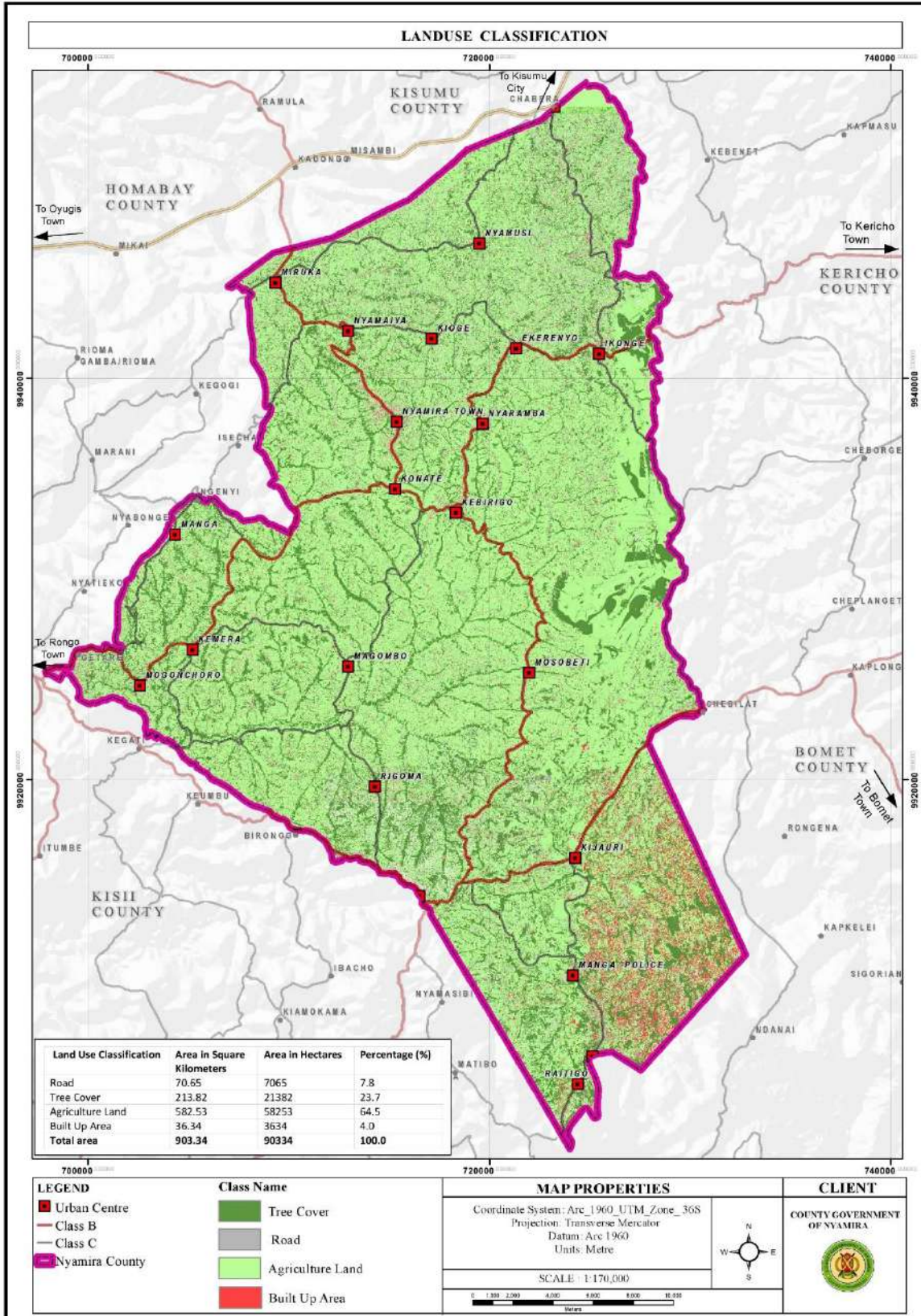
3.3 Land and Land Use

Land and land-based resources facilitate social and economic developments as land is a requisite for all human undertakings. The opportunities and challenges regarding land are outlined below:

3.3.1 Opportunities

- Large land parcels in Esise and Mekenene Wards in Borabu Sub-County Nyamira County is characterized by small scale farms with average farm sizes of 0.7Ha with the exemption of Esise and Mekenene Wards with large scale farm holdings of average farm sizes of 4 Ha. The farms in Mekenene Ward are owned by multinational companies while local individuals own the farms in Esise Ward. These large farms sizes present opportunities for large scale production hence the farmers can reap form the benefits of economies of scale.
- High proportion of arable land The county has a high percentage of farmland as about 88.2% of the land is planted. This comprises of 64.5% under farmland and 23.7% under tree cover. This implies that, a great proportion of the county land is suitable for farming activities.

Map 8. Land Use Classification Map



3.3.2: Challenges

- Private land ownership: More than 90% of the county's land is under freehold and comprises of the rural hinterland. The prevalence of private land ownership makes implementation of county development projects costly due to land acquisition and compensation costs.
- Unregulated land subdivision: There has been significant land subdivision activities over the years mainly for inheritance purposes as the African culture and traditions dictate that fathers have to subdivide the property, land included to their heirs. Gradually, this practice coupled with population pressure has resulted to uneconomical land holdings
- Freehold land ownership rights in most parts of the county, freehold land ownership rights are held at extended family where a family title is held in the name of the great grandparents. This poses challenges in succession, land management and administration.
- Land use changes where urban developments are eating up agricultural land Changes in land use patterns are linked to a rapidly increasing population in the rural areas. This growth rate translates to an increased pressure and demand for land resources. The agricultural farms surrounding the towns and market centres are under massive pressure as the land parcels adjacent to the urban centres are gradually being converted to urban land uses. This threatens the sustainability of the agricultural sector in these areas as agricultural land use can't be high for land as compared to commercial and residential land uses. O
- Land fragmentation Land fragmentation in the county has been as a result of inheritance practices where all the heirs want to own land parcels both along the road and the riparian reserves. In addition, the small land sizes have forced the well up farmers to purchase or rent additional farm lots away from their original farms to add to their production levels. These fragmented land holdings have negative implications on agricultural production and food security due to the time lost accessing the fragmented parcels. There are also instances of increased disputes with neighbors.

3.4 Environment and Natural Resources:

Nyamira County has several ESAs which include green and open spaces, wetlands, hills/forests and water falls. These ESAs undertake key functions in the sustainability of the environment among them provision, regulatory, economic and cultural functions. They are however threatened by several human activities among them; farming, mining and construction. Opportunities and challenges affecting the environment and natural resources in the county are outlined below:

3.4.1 Opportunities:

- **High tree cover:** The county has a relatively high tree cover of 35% compared to the recommended national minimum cover of 10%. Trees aid in; air purification through carbon sequestration, soil stabilization and protection from soil erosion, provision of timber and wood fuel and flood mitigation as the roots help in water infiltration to the ground.
- **Availability of several natural resources:** The county is endowed with several natural resources like rivers, forest/hills, wetlands and water falls which provide opportunities for conservation, eco-system service provision and promotion of tourism.
- **Conducive climatic conditions for the thriving of these natural resources:** The thriving of these natural resources is facilitated by the prevailing conducive climatic conditions in the county.

3.4.2 Challenges

- **Planting of inappropriate tree species:** Majority of the riparian reserves are planted with eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus trees are widely grown and utilized throughout the world as they are a valuable source of timber and wood fuel. These tree species however deplete groundwater, dominate other tree species and cause loss of soil fertility. They are indeed a key contributing factor to the drying up of some streams and reduction of water levels in some rivers.
- **Deforestation:** Despite the high forest cover of 35%, the county suffers from significant deforestation activities. This is mainly as a result of overreliance of wood fuel and the need for other wood products like timber. The county relies mainly on wood fuel for

cooking with about 84.3% using firewood and 3.5% using charcoal for cooking. Apart from household wood fuel consumption, the tea factories in the county use firewood to process the tea leaves. In addition, several institutions like schools use firewood for cooking. Furthermore, due to the population pressure in the county, individuals are clearing trees to pave way for settlements and crop farming so as to house and feed the increasing population respectively.

- **Boundary tree planting conflicts:** Planting of trees along the farm boundaries is a common practice in the county. Trees are used to demarcate the farm boundaries and in some instances, due to the small land sizes, there are no land parcels left for tree planting and farmers are forced to utilize the farm edges. In addition, competition for land with other farm land use allocations pushes tree planting to the edges as the little available land is allocated to production of staple food. This practice has resulted to significant conflicts as farmers on both sides want to utilize the edges for tree planting.
- **Encroachment of riparian reserves and forests:** Rapid human population growth and overexploitation of resources are the main causes of land use and land cover change along river basins. In addition, agricultural land and urban settlements have increased at the expense of forests and grasslands. The conversion of land use and land cover into agricultural land and urban settlements has resulted to various environmental consequences like loss of ecosystem integrity, ecosystem imbalance and below optimum provision of ecosystem services.
- **Poor waste management causing pollution on the rivers:** Most of the market centres do not have designated solid waste collection and disposal sites. This has led to sprouting of illegal disposal sites in the market centres as well as indiscriminate waste disposal. The disposal sites are also poorly managed. The poor waste management practices in the county cause significant pollution of the rivers as the waste is swept by surface runoff into the rivers. In addition, about 95% of the households use pit latrines for human waste disposal. The use of pit latrines impacts negatively on the quality of the underground water. The threats are even higher in flood prone areas where these latrines can contaminate surface run off. The health threat of this mode of waste disposal is alarming

as about 80% of the population in Nyamira County depend on springs, streams, rivers and wells as the main water sources for their domestic use.

- Environmental degradation: Environmental degradation in the county is as a result of unsuitable farming methods, effects of climate change, poor solid waste management, soil erosion, deforestation, quarrying activities and invasive species. o Floods and landslides The county is susceptible to flooding and landslides due to the high rainfall amounts experienced in the county coupled with increase in impervious cover.

3.4 Human Settlements and Urbanization

Human settlements play a critical role in development as they are centres of social interactions, services and utility provision. These settlements are influenced by several parameters among them climatic conditions, infrastructure networks like roads, water and electricity as well as availability and access to gainful employment. Migration of rural population to major towns in search of employment and other services like education and health has resulted to strained infrastructural facilities in these urban centres. The human settlements and urbanization trends in the county present several opportunities and challenges as outlined below:

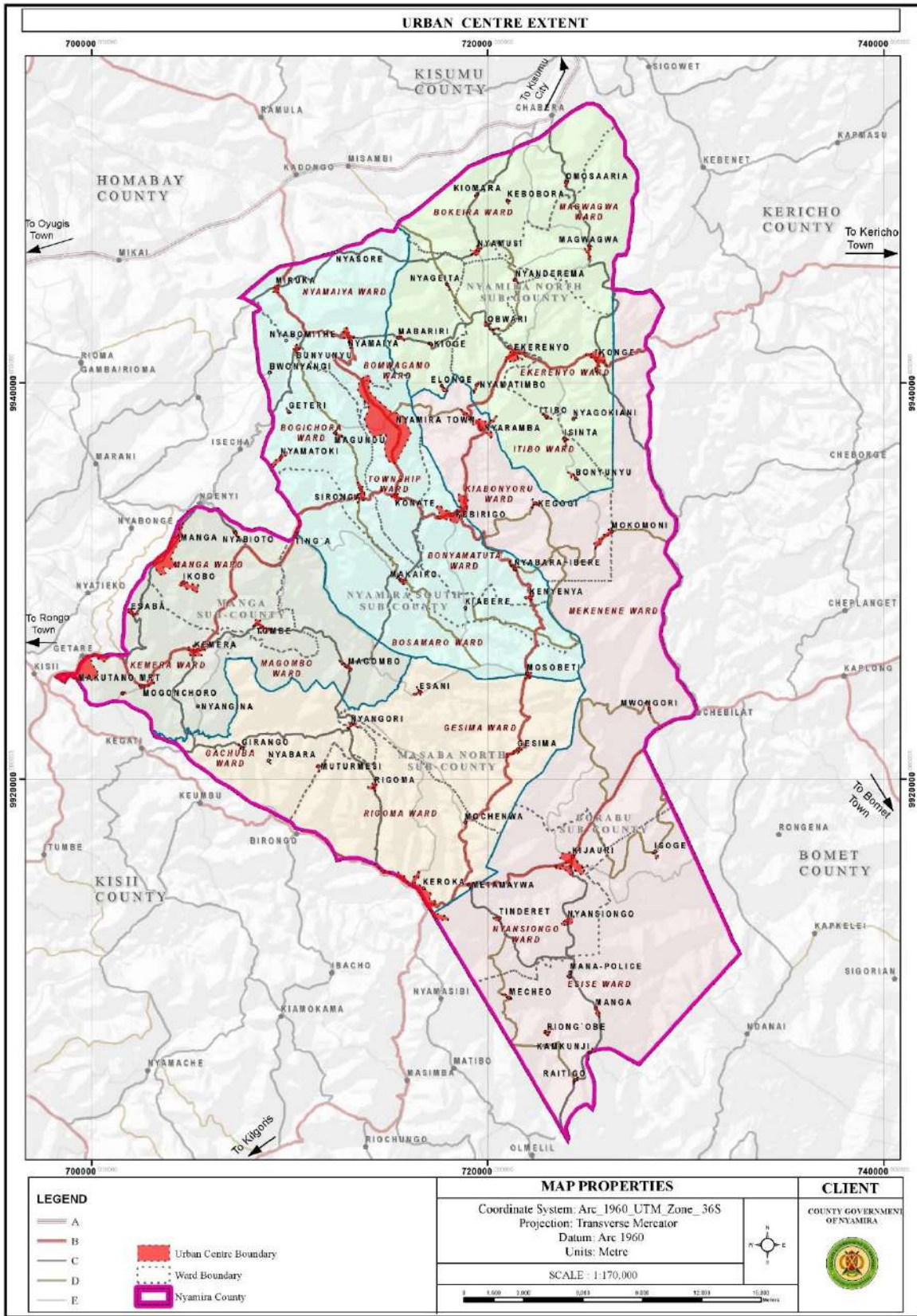
3.4.1 Opportunities

- Strategic location: The county is located within the LREB among other 13 counties with similar ecological zones, natural resources and analogous cultural histories. The county benefits from the synergist links among the other counties in the bloc. In addition, majority of the towns and market centres are situated along transportation corridors, enhancing their accessibility.
- Dense settlements provide ready market for products and are cheaper to service Consumption is the main motivation for production, as there won't be need for production without adequate consumption. The dense populations both in the rural and urban centres translate to demand for goods and services. These dense settlements are also cheaper to service compared to linear and leap frog developments.
- High percentage of home ownership at 85.5% The county has relatively high percentage of home ownership at 85.5% compared to the national percentage of 61.3%. This could

be attributed to the fact that majority of the population resides in the rural areas where they have constructed their homesteads within the agricultural farms.

- Manga Sub-County is earmarked for the development of housing under the big 4 agenda. Affordable housing is one of the Government's big 4 agenda with the others being food security, manufacturing and affordable health care. The implementation of the housing project in Manga Sub-County is expected to propel investment in other sectors and spur the area's economic growth.

Map 9. Urban Extents



3.4.2 Challenges

- Linear and leapfrog developments: Most market centres have developed along the major roads resulting to linear and leap frog developments. These developments are expensive to service.
- Haphazard developments, urban decay and poor aesthetics of the market centres The towns and market centres in the county developed without any spatial framework to guide their development. As a result, majority of the centres are characterized by haphazard developments. In addition, the centres are not planned with the exemption of Nyamira Town, Miruka, Nyamaiya, Kioge, Ting'a, Sironga, Nyaramba, Kebirigo and Konate Market Centres though the plans are yet to be implemented. Some of the structures in the towns and market centres are in a dilapidated state as they are characterized by ugly walls and corroded roofs.
- Poor solid waste management results to poor aesthetics in majority of the urban centres.
- Limited accessibility and connectivity of the market centres Majority of the roads connecting the market centres are gravel and earth roads. The earth roads are in deplorable condition especially during the rainy season.
- Inadequate land for future expansion of the urban centres as they are surrounded by freehold farm holdings. Majority of the market centres in the county were established by the former councils who identified public lands for potential growth of these centres and defined their boundaries.
- Terrain The rugged topography in most of the urban centres has been a major limitation to their growth and development. For instance, construction of roads to certain places especially the hilly and low lands is costly and unfeasible in some areas. This renders some areas inaccessible. In addition, piping of the water from the various water sources in the low lands to the majority of the homesteads in the hilly areas is very costly, rendering it unfeasible.

3. 5 Transport, Infrastructure and Services

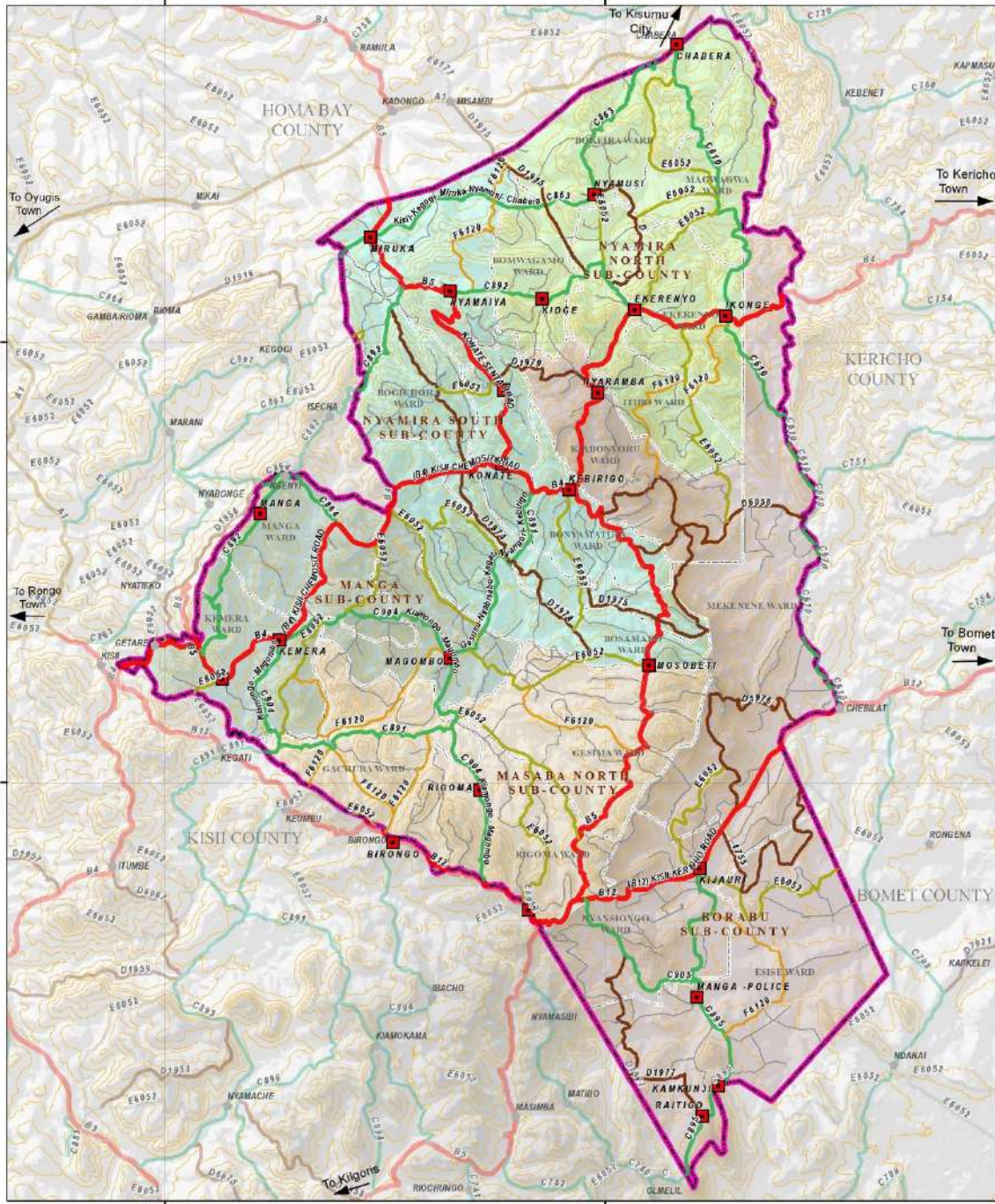
Efficient transport, infrastructure services and utilities are prerequisite to socio-economic growth and development. The roads open up resource potential areas, link activity spaces and enable the circulation of goods and services. Water, ICT, energy, sanitation services and social infrastructure function towards uplifting the quality and standards of life for the county residents. This sector is presented with numerous opportunities and challenges as outlined below;

3.5.1 Opportunities

- High connectivity of the county to the regional hinterland via the existing road network in the region: The county is well connected to the hinterland with Kisii-Chemosit road (B4) and Konate-Senta Road (B5) being the main roads connecting the county with other regions. Other roads linking Nyamira County to the rest of the region are; Narok – Kisii (B3), Kisii – Nyamira road (C21), Kisumu – Kisii Road (A1), Oyugis – Kendu Bay Road (C26), Kisii- Rongo Road, Kaplong – Chemasit – Kericho Road, Kericho – Kapsoit – Awasi – Ahero Road, Kebirigo – Ekerenyo – Ikonge – Chemosit Road, Ikonge – Magwagwa – Chabera Road among others

Map 1: Road Network and Classification

ROAD CLASSIFICATION



LEGEND	
	Urban Centre
	Contour
	Ward Boundary
	Borabu Sub-County
	Manga Sub-County
	Masaba North Sub-County
	Nyamira North Sub-County
	Nyamira South Sub-County
	County Boundary

ROAD CLASS	LENGTH (KM)
A	114.37
B	158.30
C	110.24
D	121.03
E	61.18
F	574.52
G	
TOTAL	1,139.64

MAP PROPERTIES
Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: Arc 1960
Units: Metre
SCALE : 1:170,000



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3.5.2 Challenges

- **Poor road conditions:** The county is characterized by poor road conditions with only about 20.1% of the classified roads being of bitumen surface type. About 27.6% of the roads are unclassified and are mainly earth roads. In Bosamaro Ward, for instance all the roads are earth roads. Majority of the gravel roads on the other hand are in poor condition due to poor maintenance and constant erosion of the top surface. The poor road condition especially for the earth roads renders them impassable during the rainy seasons. This poses a challenge in the transportation of farm inputs and produce.
- **Encroachment of road reserves:** Majority of the road reserves have been encroached by informal businesses in the urban centres bringing about issues of space contestation between the road users, traders and customers. o Lack of bus terminus and parking spaces Most of the market centres in the county lack bus terminus with the exemption of Nyamira Town, Keroka Town and Ekerenyo Market Centre. This forces the Public Service Vehicles (PSVs) to load and offload along the roads. There are also no parking spaces in the urban centres and motorists are forced to park along the road reserves or building pavements.
- **Poor connectivity between the market centres :** Despite the existence of roads connecting all the market centres, some of the roads are in a sorry state. The situation is further aggravated by missing bridges and poor conditions of the available bridges in some of the roads. This makes accessibility to some of the market centres a challenge.

3.6 ICT

3.6.1 Opportunities

- Relatively high ICT proficient population: About 45% of the county population own mobile phones, 16% utilize the internet while 7% use laptops, tablets, computers and desktops. This presents opportunities for engagement in ICT related businesses.
- Easier accessibility of ICT equipments : Accessibility to ICT equipment has become easier over the years since their introduction in the country. There are several electronic shops in the county headquarters (Township) where the county residents can access various devices at their convenience.

3.6.2 Challenges

- Low budgetary allocation and inadequate staffing to operate the ICT infrastructure.
 - o Inadequate skills in the ICT sector among staff in the county departments coupled by lack of training programmes to equip the staff with the required skills.
- Low network reception in some areas, especially the low land areas as reception is hindered by the hilly areas. The residents have to move to higher grounds in search of network reception
 - o Lack of resource centres, GIS lab and equipment for data storage and retrieving

3.7 Energy

3.7.1 Opportunities

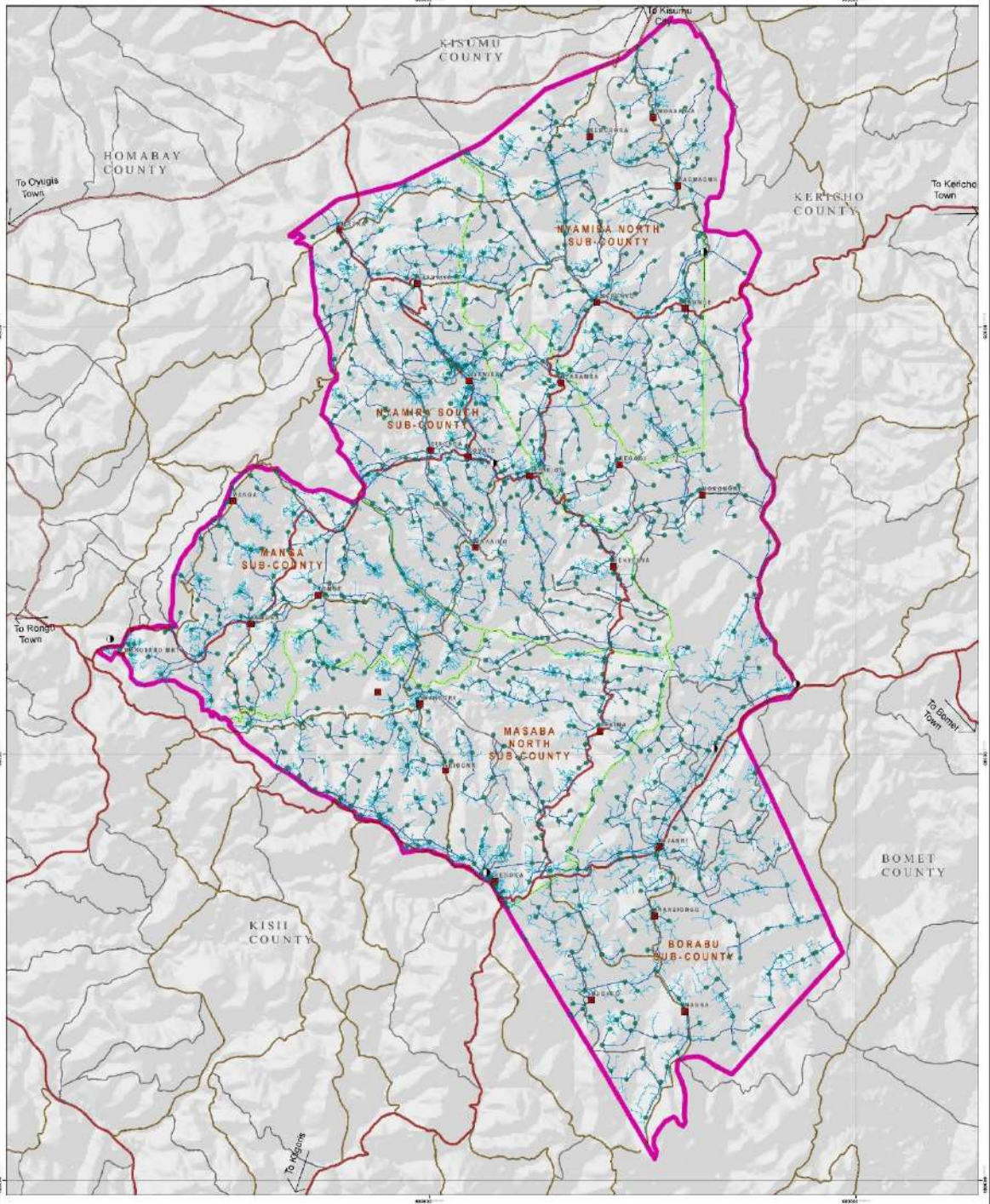
- Renewable energy sources: The Northern parts of the county comprising of the areas around Miruka, Nyamusi and Chabera have high solar potential that can be harnessed for solar power generation even at the household level. The area around Manga ridges, an area near Birongo Market Centre in Masaba North SubCounty and an area near Ekerenyo Market in Nyamira South Sub-County with relatively high wind power density of between 301 - 400 Watts per Square Metre are potential areas for wind power generation. There is also potential for production of biomass for cooking, though at household level.

Tapping into these renewable energy sources could help minimize the negative effects of climate change.

- Last mile connectivity : This presents an opportunity to connect other areas with electricity. 11.7.3.2 Challenges o Over-reliance on wood fuel for cooking Wood fuel is the main source of cooking energy with 84.3% and 3.5% of the population using firewood and charcoal respectively. In addition, the tea factories in the county use firewood for the processing of tea leaves. The use of wood fuel has implications on the environment as it leads to air pollution and reduction in tree cover.
- Low electricity reticulation as some of the areas are not connected to the national grid : The current electricity coverage in the county stands at 49.5% which translates to about 85,548 connections. There are areas without electricity connectivity in the county like; Obwari, Gesura, Ensoko and Kiabora. These areas need to be connected to the national grid as electricity is a major component of socio-economic development.

Map 11: Electricity Reticulation Map


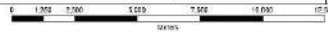
POWER CONNECTIVITY NETWORK




LEGEND

■ Market centre	— B
● Substation	— C
● Transformer	— D
— High Voltage Lines	— E
— Low Voltage Lines	— Nyamira County
— A	

MAP PROPERTIES

Coordinate System: Arc 1960 UTM Zone 36S	
Projection: Transverse Mercator	
Datum: Arc 1960	
Units: Metre	
SCALE 1:80,000	
	

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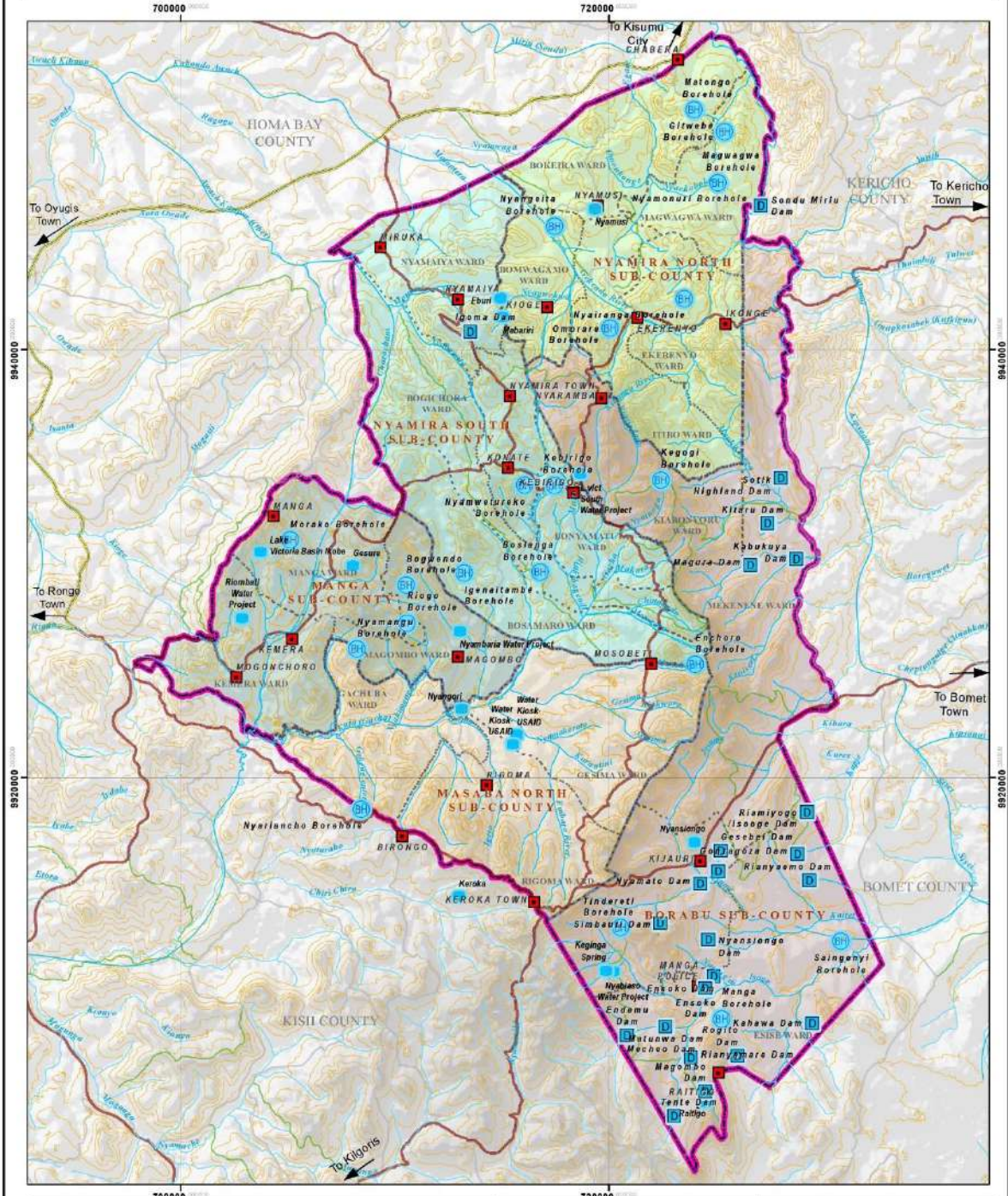
3.8 Water and Sanitation

3.8.1 Opportunities

- Availability of water sources both surface and underground water sources : The county has about 2,021 shallow wells, 735 protected springs, 69 dams as well as over 2,790 unprotected springs and 7 permanent rivers. The availability of these water sources presents opportunities for easier access to water for both domestic and agricultural use.
- High rainfall amounts present an opportunity for rain water harvesting The high rainfall patterns of between 1200 mm – 2100 mm per annum present an opportunity for rain water harvesting through creation of large-scale runoff collection reservoirs and household rainwater harvesting.
- High water tables: The high-water tables in the county present opportunities for drilling of shallow wells. This explains the high number of shallow wells at the county which stands at 2,021. o Availability of waste The current solid waste generation in the county as at 2021 amounts to 104,146 tonnes and is projected to be 116,024 tonnes in 2030.

Map 12: Water Sources

WATER SOURCES (RIVERS, BOREHOLES, DAMS AND STORAGE TANKS)



LEGEND	
■ Urban Centre	Contour
● Borehole	Class A Road
D Dam	Class B Road
T Water Storage Tank	Class C Road
— River	Class D Road
	Ward Boundary
	County Boundary

MAP PROPERTIES
Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: Arc 1960
Units: Metre
SCALE : 1:170,000
0 1,250 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 12,500 Meters

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3.8.2 Challenges

- **Water:** Over reliance on river and spring water Springs and rivers are the main water sources in the county, with about 36.6% using water from the streams/rivers while 36.4% and 9.4% utilize water from protected and unprotected springs respectively. o Inadequate water for the market facilities Water reticulation is only available in Nyamira and Keroka Towns. The rest of the towns rely on obtaining water from their natural sources.
- **Inaccessibility of water sources** Despite the numerous water sources available in the county, water is not accessible to majority of the residents residing on the hilly areas as majority of the water sources are located at the low lands. The situation is further aggravated by the area's topography which makes development of water reticulation from the low areas to the hilly areas unfeasible.
- **Poor water quality:** The water quality in the county is compromised by constant pollution from the poor waste management practices carried out. Lack of designated solid waste management sites in most of the market centres has resulted to indiscriminate disposal of waste
- **Unprotected dams** The unprotected dams are safety hazards to the county population as they are potential drowning areas. Siltation of some of the dams has made them dysfunctional over the years while privatization of others has made them inaccessible to the general public.
- **Rivers/springs :** The rivers and springs are threatened by the planting of inappropriate tree species mainly eucalyptus trees. These tree species are a key contributing factor to the drying up of some streams and reduction of water levels in some rivers, wetlands and springs. o Lack of sewer reticulation network in the major urban centres Sewer reticulation is only available in Keroka Town. The rest of the urban centres don't have a sewer reticulation network.

3.9 Education

3.9.1 Opportunities

- Have adequate schools : Based on the standards for the provision of educational facilities as outlined in the Physical Planning Handbook (2007), the existing educational facilities in the county are in surplus. This offers adequate learning institutions for the school going population. Presence of tertiary institutions The county has a total of 54 public TVETs spread across the county. The presence of tertiary facilities presents opportunities to further education as it offers alternatives to transition from secondary education to skill development. The student and staff population in these institutions provides a ready market for farm produce grown in the county and present opportunity for the construction of accommodation facilities.

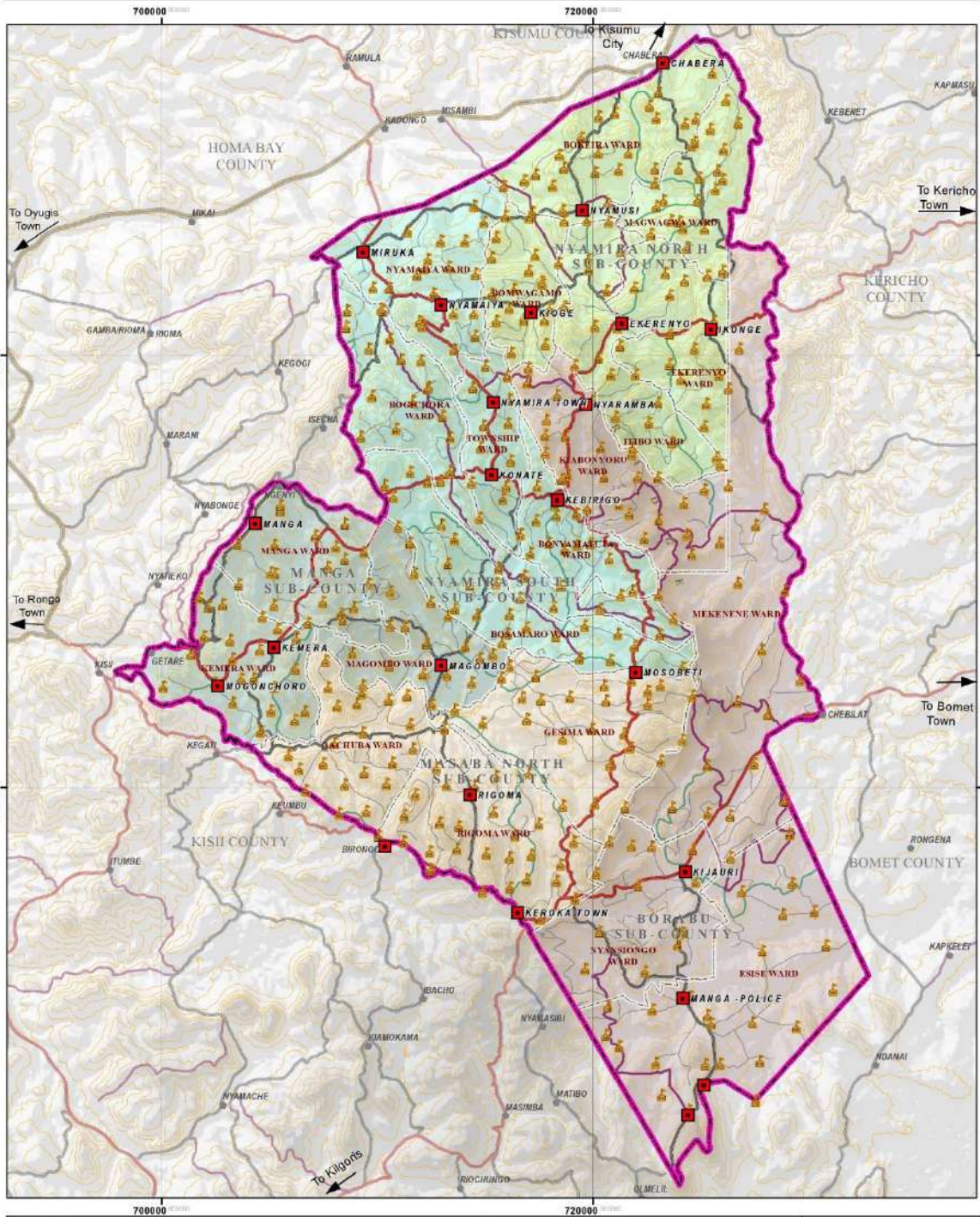
3.9.2 Challenges

- Location of schools in the wetlands especially in Sironga making it difficult for infrastructure development
- High number of pupils/students in boarding schools resulting to overstretched infrastructural facilities and services
- Derelict infrastructural facilities in most of the public primary schools. o Poor waste management; solid waste is burnt in the open while inadequate land sizes constrain construction of additional pit latrines.
- Poor accessibility of some of the schools within the rural areas due to impassable roads during the rainy season
- Inadequate support infrastructure like appropriate sanitation facilities and learning materials o Delay in disbursement of funds to public schools affecting the smooth operation of school programs
- High pupil/student teacher ratios in the public schools leading to overstretched teaching staff and poor performance of the pupils in national exams.
- Inadequate land for the tertiary institutions as most of them are housed within primary or secondary schools land.
- Inadequate schools for the physically challenged pupils forcing them to attend the normal schools without the prerequisite facilities for their learning.

- Lack of water in some institutions making pupils carry water with jerricans to school. This practice is quite tiring to some of the pupils, thus affecting their concentration in class and their performance in general.

Map 12: Distribution of Primary Schools

PRIMARY SCHOOLS SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



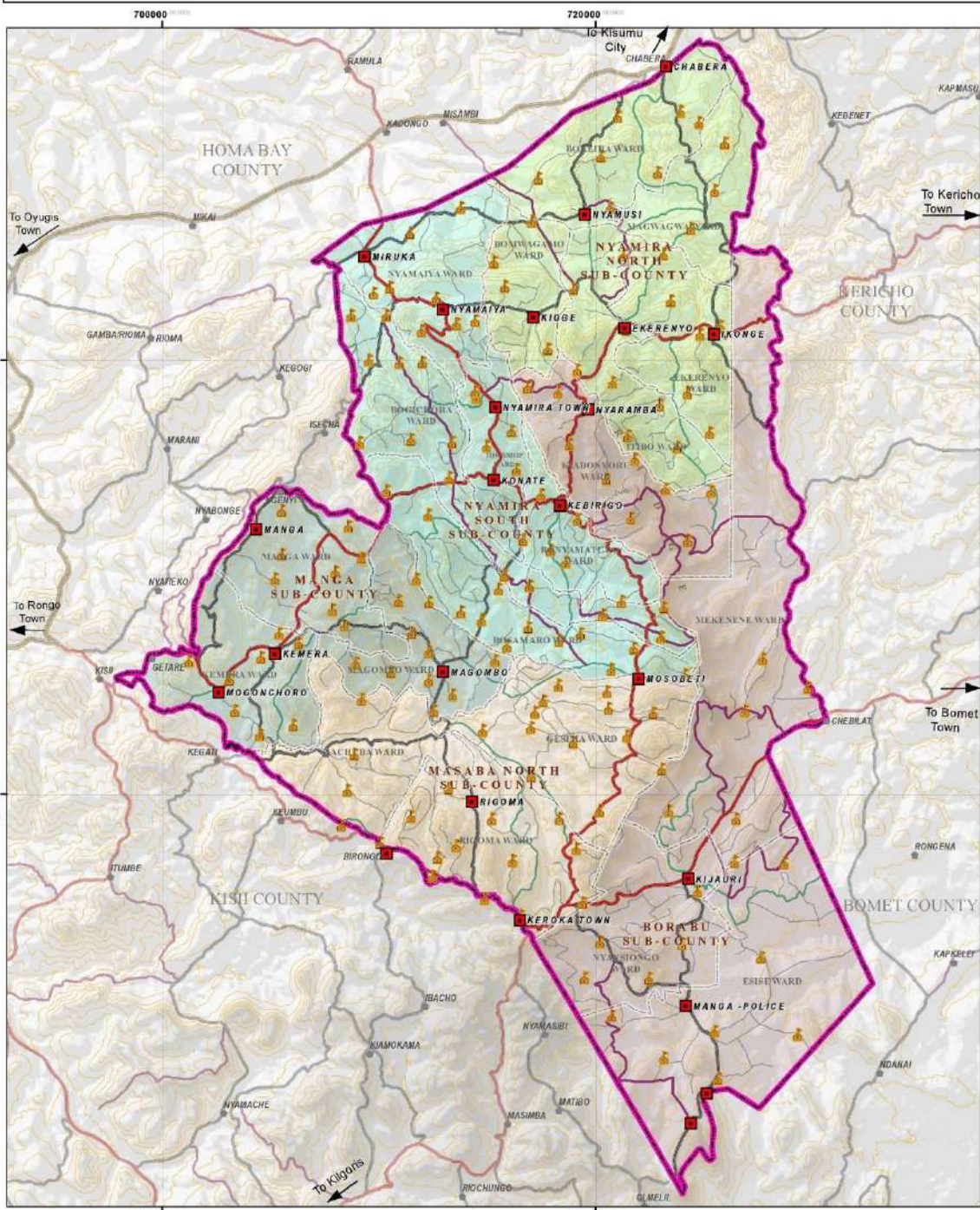
LEGEND		
	Urban Centre	
	Public Primary Sch.	
	Class A Road	
	Class B Road	
	Class C Road	
	Class D Road	
	Class E Road	
	Class F Road	
	Class G Road	
	Contour	
	Ward Boundary	

MAP PROPERTIES	
Coordinate System: Arc 1960 UTM Zone 36S	
Projection: Transverse Mercator	
Datum: Arc 1960	
Units: Metre	
SCALE : 1:170,000	

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Map 13: Distribution of Secondary Schools

SECONDARY SCHOOLS SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



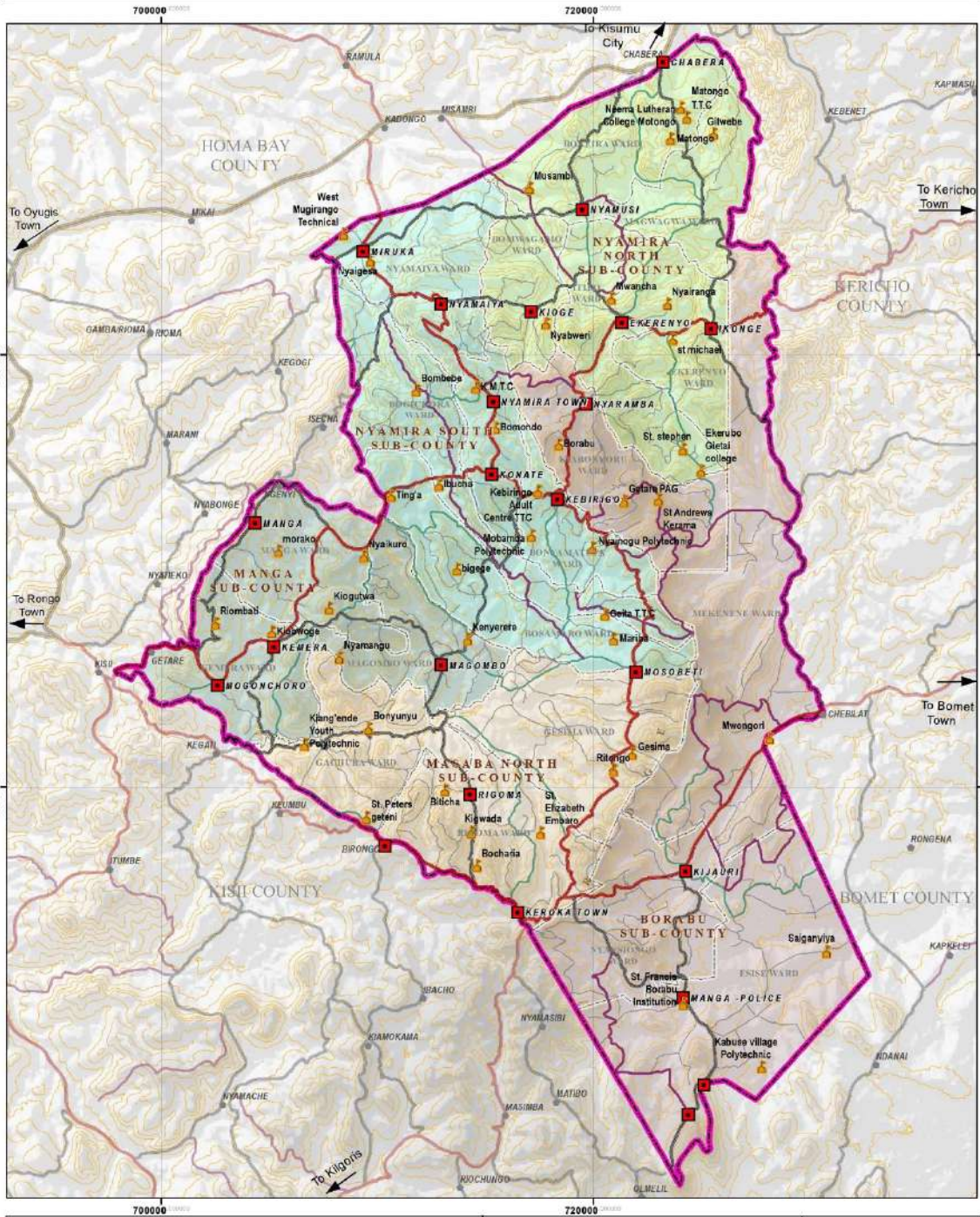
LEGEND		
	Urban Centre	
	Public Secondary Sch.	
	Class A Road	
	Class B Road	
	Class C Road	
	Class D Road	
	Class E Road	
	Class F Road	
	Class G Road	
	Contour	
	Ward Boundary	

MAP PROPERTIES	
Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S	
Projection: Transverse Mercator	
Datum: Arc 1960	
Units: Metre	
SCALE : 1:170,000	

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Map 14: Distribution of Tertiary Institutions

TVET CENTRES SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



LEGEND		
	Urban Centre	
	Tvet Centre	
	Class A Road	
	Class B Road	
	Class C Road	
	Class D Road	
	Class E Road	
	Class F Road	
	Class G Road	
	Ward Boundary	

MAP PROPERTIES	
Coordinate System: Arc_1960_UTM_Zone_36S	
Projection: Transverse Mercator	
Datum: Arc 1960	
Units: Metre	
SCALE : 1:170,000	

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3.10 Health

3.10.1 Opportunities

- Availability of county referral hospital Nyamira County Referral Hospital is a government health facility which provides comprehensive medical and surgical services. The presence of the facility within the county presents a good opportunity to the county residents to access high level medical services in close proximity.
- Adequate health facilities Based on the standards given by the ministry of health with regard to provision of health facilities versus the catchment population, the county has adequate public health facilities. However, despite the over-provision of health facilities, private health facilities have been mushrooming. This could be attributed to the deplorable state of some of the public facilities and lack of the requisite equipments and drugs.

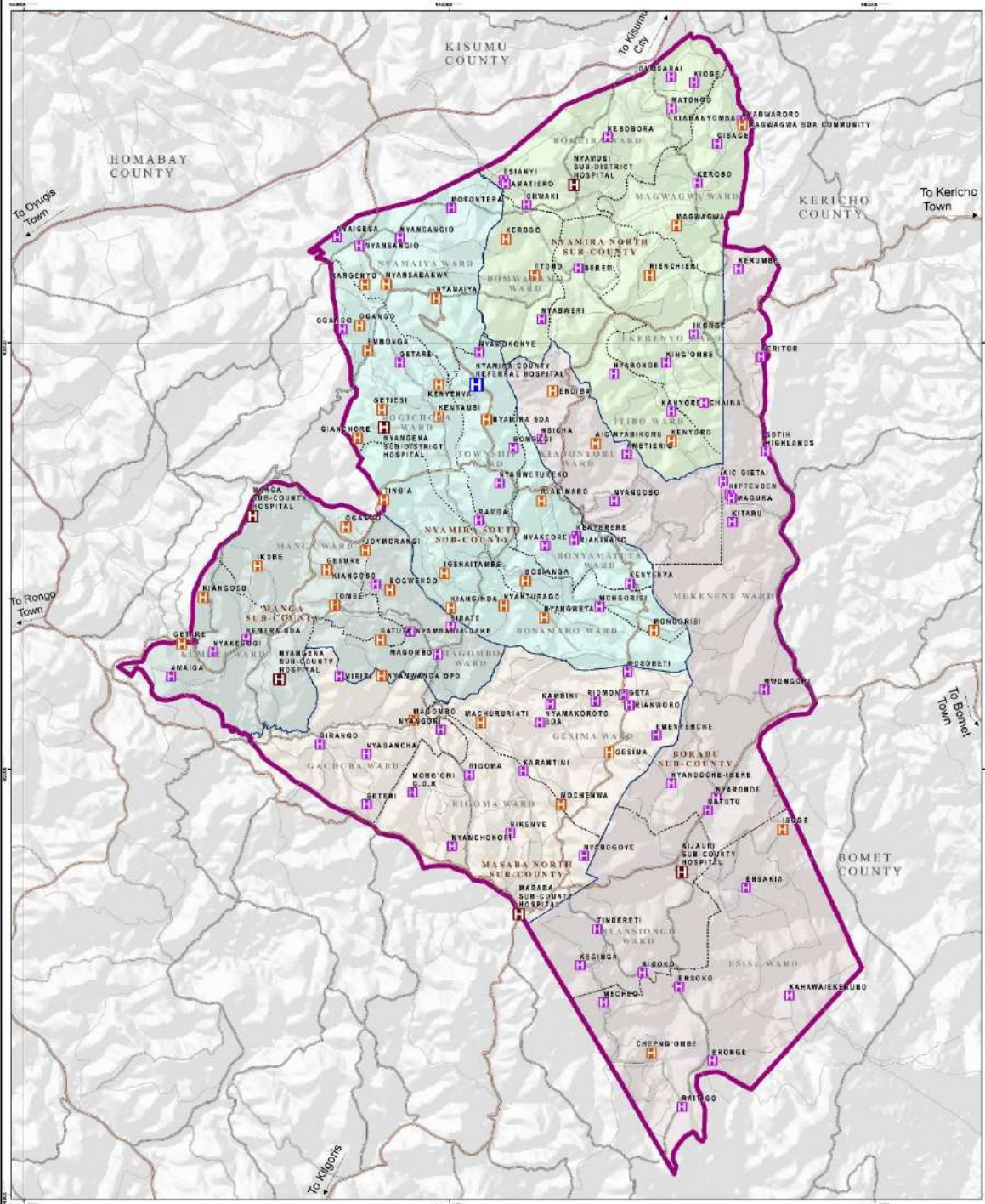
3.10.2 Challenges

- Inadequate staffing leading to overstretched medical staff. The doctor: population ratio is 1:11,906 against the Kenyan ratio of 1 doctor per 10,000 people. This indicates overstretched medical personnel. The inadequacy in staffing leads to low motivation hence low productivity.
- Poor accessibility of some health facilities located in the rural areas due to impassable roads during the rainy season.
- Inadequate medical equipment, drugs and lack of specialized treatment in most public facilities leading to sprouting of private facilities.
- Poor conditions of some of the health facilities, for instance some of the facilities are in derelict state rendering them dysfunctional.
- Stalled projects; the construction of most of the proposed health facilities has stalled.
- Mushrooming of private health facilities to fill in the niche as a result of poor services in the public health facilities.
- Increased lifestyle diseases among the elderly for example high blood pressure, diabetes and arthritis hence the need for special facilities to help fight such illness.

- Locational disadvantage of some of the health facilities like Ikonge dispensary which is located downhill making it inaccessible to majority of the residents due to the county's rugged terrain.

Map 15: Distribution of Health Facilities

HEALTH FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| | L.V. County Hospital | | A | | Ward Boundary |
| | L.IV Sub-County Hospital | | B | | Sub-County Boundary |
| | L.III Health Centre | | C | | Nyamira County Boundary |
| | L.II Dispensary | | D | | |
| | | | E | | |

MAP PROPERTIES

Coordinate System: Arc 1960 UTM Zone 36S
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Arc 1960
 Units: Meter

SCALE: 1:80,000

0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 10,000

1:80,000



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CHAPTER FOUR

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains in details the Development Priorities and strategies, Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects, Linkages of the County Intergrated development Plan with the National Agenda, Regionl and International Decelopment framework and cross-sectoral linkages.

4.4 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.4.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

Sector composition: The Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors;

- Land use management : Efficient administration, secure tenure, sustainable management of the land resources
- Urban and Housing Development and management: Promotion of living standards and economic growth from environmental resource use and reducing both urban and rural poverty
- Physical planning, surveying and management support services: Development control & implementation of the national, county urban policies as well as preparation of the County Spatial plan and Local Physical Development plans
- Crop Production, Agribusiness & Land Management Services: To Improve food security and eradicate poverty in the county
- Fisheries development: To improved Fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing
- Livestock promotion and development services: To increase competitiveness and profitability of the livestock sector for the provision of quality products from small-scale producers to domestic and regional consumers, thus improving their livelihoods, food security and nutrition whilst building overall resilience.
- Animal health and meat management support services:
- Co-operative development and management support services:

Vision: A food Secure, healthy and wealthy county for sustainable socio economic development

Mission: To improve the livelihood of Nyamira County inhabitant through sustainable management of crop and livestock resources and utilization of the blue economy, sustainable cooperative and land Management

Sector Goal(s): Provide what the sector aims to achieve

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

PROGRAMES	SECTOR PRIORITIES	STRATEGIES
Crop Production, Agribusiness & Land Management Services	Increased productivity of crop enterprises/ value chains	<p>Provide subsidized input targeting the vulnerable households, Operationalize the Agric finance Act Train agro-dealers & input suppliers of quality conformity Establish Soil sampling and testing services, Procure infra-red soil pH testing kit Train officers on use of soil test kit Train farmers on soil fertility improvement technologies Train farmers on farm soil & water conservation structures Initiate postharvest loss reduction initiative Establish Value addition, Agro processing centres Train Officers and farmers on postharvest loss reduction Invest in locally led postharvest loss reduction strategies Support establishment of micro irrigation schemes Promote water harvesting for micro irrigation Re-habilitate dams to enable micro irrigation Enhance pest & disease surveillance mechanisms Establish plant clinics in every sub county. Train farmers on Integrated Pest and Disease management (IPM) Form County Pest & Disease rapid response team Employ more extension staff Institute efficient extension service delivery methodologies e.g. e-extension Improve staff mobility, & facilitation Improve the work environment & safety Explore PPP in extension, Extension staff skill & competence develop Train and use community resource persons/lead farmers Train farmers on modern technologies (TIMPS) Capacity build staff on latest technologies Develop Appropriate innovations suitable for various AEZs in Nyamira Work closely with research institutions to develop and disseminate technologies Support/Revitalize coffee & pyrethrum in the County Enforce implementation of the new reforms in the s cash crops sector</p>

		<p>With coffee & tea sector agencies, work to develop & market Nyamira Tea & Coffee as Brands</p> <p>Provide extension services to cash crops sector</p> <p>Sensitization on land consolidation</p> <p>Regulatory framework on land subdivision</p> <p>Promotion of Small holder High value Horticulture crops)</p> <p>Promote intensive farming, better technologies</p> <p>Train farmers of Farm planning</p> <p>Promote climate smart technologies</p> <p>Partner with the national Government and development agencies to mainstream climate change in Agric sector</p> <p>Promote sustainable production & conservation of environment.</p> <p>Initiate youth in agriculture programs such as 4K Clubs, Young Farmers' Clubs</p> <p>Embrace use of technology in Agricultural Value chains</p> <p>Come up with legislation on Coordination of Agric sector</p> <p>Work with National Government (MoA) to implement extension policy</p>
	Improved access to sustainable markets	<p>Organized marketing of agricultural produce (Aggregation & Bulking)</p> <p>Set up modern produce aggregation & cooling centres</p> <p>Promote & utilize digital marketing of agricultural produce</p> <p>Strengthen Producer organization, CIG, VMGs constituted in other projects such as NARIGP, ASDSP, SHEP BIZ</p> <p>Branding of Nyamira products (marketing as brands)</p> <p>Work with potential buyers/Importers to set standards Create linkage to niche markets/Export markets</p> <p>Set up value addition & agro processing centres</p> <p>Engage neighbouring counties for possible set of regional value addition centres</p> <p>Develop a legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce in Nyamira County</p>
	Improved land use and management	<p>-Review land tenure system</p> <p>-Promote youth in agriculture initiative</p> <p>-Advocate for equal access to land as a factor of production</p> <p>Training farmers and staff on farm planning and budgeting</p> <p>Develop farm plans for farmers for efficient utilization of factors of production</p>

		<p>Promote conservation Agriculture</p> <p>Promote soil fertility improvement initiative</p> <p>Support access to farm implements and machinery</p> <p>Promote land mechanization</p> <p>Set up an Agricultural mechanization Station in the County</p> <p>A policy on subdivision of agricultural land</p> <p>-with other sector players, develop a land use policy</p>
Livestock promotion and development services	Reduce disease outbreaks	<p>Enhance stock route inspection - adequate facilitation of veterinary officers and enforcement officers</p> <p>Enhance use of livestock branding technologies.</p> <p>-Enhance collaboration with the national security agencies</p> <p>-Capacity build the farmers</p> <p>Stakeholders involvement</p> <p>Maintaining reserves of critical vaccines</p> <p>Vaccination</p> <p>Veterinary laboratory</p> <p>Revival of economically viable dips</p> <p>-Youth involvement in livestock spraying</p>
	Increase productivity and production of livestock	<p>-Enhanced farmer capacity building, farm visits, field days, barazas, Demonstrations, Education tours, shows and exhibitions</p> <p>-Carry out soil sampling and testing</p> <p>-Diversification of fodder and pasture</p> <p>-Adopt modern farming technologies(organic farming, minimum tillage and crop rotation)</p> <p>-Capacity build farmers on modern feeding technologies (dry matter feeding ,total mixed rations(TMR), home made rations)</p> <p>-Development of genetic seed banks.</p>
	Increase food safety and standards	<p>-Capacity building of the value chain actors (meat inspectors, meat, milk, fish, honey producers and traders)</p> <p>- Implement food safety standards.</p> <p>- Promote food traceability.</p> <p>- Implement strategies for elimination of residues in food of animal origin and prudent use of antimicrobials in food animals</p> <p>- Encourage public private partnership to spur investment in provision of slaughterhouses</p>

	To improve livestock extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enhance capacity building(staff training, recruitment of technical staff, farmers) -Infrastructural establishment (offices, electricity, telephones) -Provision of transport -Develop policies that promote extension linkages with stakeholders(conferences,MOUs) -Establish farmer/staff training institution -Establish biotechnology laboratory
	-Increase capacity	-Capacity building of the value chain actors.
	-subsidized value addition equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enhance public-private market linkages -Expand the subsidy programme
	-Organized marketing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensitize farmers on collective marketing -Regulatory framework -Establish market information systems -Capacity
Animal health and meat management support services	Strengthen livestock disease control management	<p>Enhance stock route inspection by adequately facilitating veterinary officers and enforcement officers</p> <p>Enhance use of branding technologies to facilitate livestock traceability</p> <p>Enhance disease and pest control, surveillance</p> <p>Building a strategic vaccine reserve and a veterinary laboratory at the county.</p> <p>Revive economically viable dips, build farmers/youths capacity on spraying and safe use of agrochemicals, through establishing collaborative linkages with Agrochemical companies.</p> <p>Draft regulations governing keeping/rearing/licensing of pets, with a view of inculcating responsible ownership.</p> <p>Embrace one health approach whereby Veterinary directorate and the department of public health work together through formation of a working group or committee to spear head the eradication of zoonotic diseases</p>
	Strengthen breeding services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance sensitization and capacity building, Training of farmers on breeding cycle, Control and treatment of breeding diseases, Initiate Policy and programme on mass castration of bulls to minimize natural breeding, Set up a multiplication centre,
	Improve quality control of meat and meat products	Establishment of modern slaughter and meat processing facilities

Physical planning and management support services	Proper and coordinated development	Complete the ongoing spatial development plan Provide civic education to contractors Recruit technical human resource Establish and Operationalize Enforcement & compliance unit Establish and Operationalize Enforcement vetting committees Establish and Operationalize County land use Policy
Land use administration and management support services	Informed public on land and land use matters	Public sensitization on land and land use issues Printing and dissemination of land and land use information Strengthen existing land tenure system
Urban and Housing Development and management	Production and improving housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental	Refurbishment of existing houses Sensitize the masses on Public private partnership initiatives Lower prices on succession create financing strategies to promote investment in low-cost housing Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building Give incentives to the private developers
	Provision of adequate and accessible office space and staff houses	Partnership with financial institutions & private developers Provide sufficient budgetary support to complete the ongoing county Hqs offices Purchase land for civil servants housing scheme Formulate and implement policies that contribute to the creation of inclusive and affordable housing for all
	To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent	Provide budgetary support towards updating of valuation rolls Update existing valuation rolls Seek consultancy services
	To secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth	Establish proper record management Establish land boundaries Establish survey beacons Use of modern survey equipment Recruit technical staff Employ land survey across the wards Decentralize the land offices to the sub-counties establish local development plan
	To create properly coordinated land transactions	Establish proper land record management Establish land management committee Establish land registry

		Employ digital system of keeping land information Review of existing land ownership
	To improve movement and access in urban areas	Sensitize the public on opening of access roads Carry out survey and beaconing Maintenance of existing roads
	To have properly designated vehicle parking system in our urban areas	Construct parking lots in urban centers
	organized and orderly outdoor advertisement in our urban centers	Establish laws to guide the outdoor advertisements
	To improve drainage system in our urban centers	Construction of perforated pavements Enforce regulation on built plot ratio Construction on modern drainage systems Regular maintenance of drainage channels Establish regulations to control throwing of waste into the drains
Co-operative development and management support services	Empowering Co-operative societies	Train all the management committee. Initiate cooperative Information Management System (CIMS) Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Creation of Cooperative revolving fund
	Compliance of Co-operative societies	Holding seminars, workshops and exchange visits Board meeting Regular inspections Regular statutory audits, Regular Spot checks Preparation of County cooperative code of conduct Conducting Co-operative societies elections
	Marketing Development	Enhance communication among all stakeholders Initiate cooperative Information Management System (CIMS) Formation of Co-operative bulking centres
Fisheries development and management support services	Adoption of modern fish farming technologies	Strengthen aquaculture extension services Training farmers on modern fish farming technologies Promote appropriate fish handling and preservation technologies Promote Value addition and marketing of fish and fishery products

	Enhancing aquaculture production	Develop a fish hatchery to enhance access to quality fish seeds(fingerlings) Enact a County Fisheries bill
	Sustainable utilization of dam and riverine Fisheries resources	Enhance fish stocks in natural water systems Promote utilization of fisheries resources in the county Promote co-management of fisheries resources Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislations Stocking dams and natural water systems Establishment and operationalization of dam management

Table 17: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Crop, Agribusiness And Land Management														
Objective: Improve Food Security And Eradicate Poverty In The County														
Outcome: Improved Food Production And Farming Practices														
sub	key output	key	linkages to sdg	planned targets and indicative budget										total
programme		performance indicators	targets*	year 1		year 2		year 3		year 4		year 5		budget (ksh. m)*
				target	cost (m)	target	cost (m)	target	cost (m)	target	cost (m)	target	cost (m)	
	<i>farmers provided subsidized inputs</i>	<i>number of farmers provided with subsidized inputs</i>	<i>sdg2.3</i>	8,000	24.00	8,500	25.50	8,750	26.30	9,000	27.00	9,000	27.00	129.80
<i>County Agricultural Extension Support Services</i>	<i>agric finance act operationalized</i>	<i>no. Of agriculture finance acts operationalized</i>		1	4.50	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	16.50

	<i>agro dealers trained on input handling & storage</i>	<i>number of agro dealers trained</i>	<i>sdg2.3</i>	25	0.08	25	0.08	30	0.09	30	0.09	30	0.09	0.41
	<i>surveillance visits to agri stores for conformity checks</i>	<i>no. Of surveillance visits done</i>		4	0.06	4	0.06	4	0.06	4	0.06	4	0.06	0.30
	<i>farmers trained on soil fertility improvement technologies</i>	<i>no. Of farmers trained on soil fertility improvement technologies</i>	<i>sdg.1</i>	4,500	9.90	4,500	9.90	4,500	9.90	4,500	10.00	4,500	10.00	49.70
	<i>soil sampling and testing kits procured</i>	<i>no. Of rapid infra-red soil testing kits procured</i>	<i>sdg2.3</i>	5	5.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	3	3.00	20.00
			<i>sdg5.1</i>		-		-		-		-		-	-
	<i>officers trained on use of ph test kit</i>	<i>no. Of officers trained</i>		25	0.10	25	0.10	20	0.08	20	0.08	10	0.04	0.40
	<i>farmers trained on farm soil & water conservation structures</i>	<i>no. Of farmers trained on soil and water conservation, farm laying</i>	<i>sdg2.6</i>	3,000	4.40	3,000	4.40	3,000	4.40	3,000	4.40	2,000	4.40	22.00
		<i>number of women trained</i>	<i>sdg2.3</i>	500	0.00	800	1.60	900	1.80	950	1.90	1,000	2.00	7.30
	<i>county incubation center established</i>			<i>phase 1</i>	3.00	<i>phase 2</i>	3.00	<i>phase 3</i>	4.00					10.00

	<i>existing value addition & agro processing centres supported(banana, local vegetable, sweet potato)</i>	<i>no. Of value addition centres supported.</i>		2	2.00	2	2.10	1	1.20	-	-	-	-	5.30
	<i>farmers trained of value addition</i>	<i>no. Of farmers trained</i>		3,000	2.50	3,000	2.50	3,000	2.60	3,000	2.60	3,000	2.65	12.85
	<i>officers capacity built on latest agro processing & value addition techniques</i>	<i>no. Of extension officers trained</i>		30	0.50	20	0.40	20	0.40	10	0.25	10	0.25	1.80
	<i>support establishment of micro irrigation schemes</i>	<i>no. Of micro-irrigation schemes established and operationalized</i>		1	3.50	1	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.50
	<i>farmers trained on water harvesting technologies</i>	<i>no. Of farmers trained & adopting the technologies</i>	<i>sdg1</i>	1,500	1.50	1,500	1.50	1,500	1.50	2,000	2.00	2,000	2.00	8.50
	<i>dams re-habilitated to support micro irrigation</i>	<i>no. Of dams re-habilitated</i>		1	1.00	1	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20
	<i>pest & disease surveillance mechanisms enhanced</i>	<i>no. Of pest and disease surveillances systems established & equipped.</i>		1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	1	0.50	2.50

	<i>plant clinics established in every sub county</i>	<i>no. Of plant clinics established & equipped</i>		5	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20
	<i>farmers trained on integrated pest and disease management (ipm)</i>	<i>no. Of farmers trained on ipm</i>	<i>sdg1</i>	4,000	4.00	4,000	4.00	4,000	4.00	4,000	4.00	4,000	4.00	20.00
	<i>officers trained on integrated pest & disease management</i>	<i>no. Of officers trained on ipm</i>	<i>sdg1</i>	30	0.75	30	0.75	30	0.75	-	-	-	-	2.25
	<i>pest and diseases rapid response teams formed.</i>	<i>no. Of pest and disease surveillance teams formed & operational</i>	<i>sdg1</i>	1	0.50	1	0.30	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1.40
	<i>extension staff employed</i>	<i>no. Of extension staff employed</i>		20	10.90	20	11.00	20	11.20	20	11.40	20	11.70	56.20
	<i>extension staff skill & competence developed</i>	<i>no of extension staff skills & competencies improved</i>		20	0.40	20	0.40	20	0.45	20	0.45	20	0.45	2.15
	<i>motor vehicle/ motor cycles serviced & maintained</i>	<i>no. Of motor cycles/motor vehicles serviced/maintained</i>		27	1.00	27	1.20	30	1.50	30	1.50	30	1.50	6.70
	<i>explore ppp in extension</i>	<i>no of ppp formed & operationalized</i>		4	0.60	4	0.65	5	0.70	5	0.70	5	0.70	3.35
	<i>technologies & innovations promoted</i>	<i>no. Of technologies and innovations developed and</i>		8	0.75	8	0.75	8	0.75	8	0.75	8	0.75	3.75

		<i>disseminated to farmers</i>												
	<i>cash crops revitalized</i>	<i>no. Of coffee seedlings distributed</i>		10,000	0.70	10,000	0.70	5,000	0.35	-	-	-	-	1.75
		<i>no. Of farmers reached with extension messages on coffee</i>		2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	6.00
	<i>improve coffee value addition & marketing</i>	<i>no. Of coffee milling machines procured, installed & operational</i>		<i>phase 1</i>	4.00	<i>phase 2</i>	4.00	<i>phase 3</i>	4.00	<i>phase 4</i>	4.00	<i>phase 5</i>	4.00	20.00
		<i>no. Of pyrethrum seedlings distributed</i>	<i>sdg3</i>	10,000	0.70	10,000	0.70	5,000	0.35	-	-	-	-	1.75
	<i>increased access to pyrethrum planting materials</i>	<i>no. Of pyrethrum nurseries established</i>	<i>sdg3</i>	8	0.50	4	0.30	2	0.20	2	0.20	-	-	1.20
		<i>no. Of pyrethrum farmers reached with extension messages on pyrethrum</i>		2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	2,000	1.20	6.00
<i>nutrition sensitive agriculture (nsa)</i>	<i>improve diverse food production and increased consumption of safe and nutrient dense diverse foods</i>	<i>no. Of innovations and technologies on kitchen gardening promoted</i>	<i>sdg2, kenya constitution 2010 -article 43, fnsp2012</i>	6	1.00	6	1.00	6	1.00	6	1.00	6	1.00	5.00

		<i>no. Of farmer trained on nutrition sensitive agriculture</i>	<i>sdg2, fns 2012</i>	1,200	1.20	1,000	1.20	1,000	1.20	1,000	1.20	1,000	1.20	6.00
	<i>climate smart agriculture technologies disseminated</i>	<i>no. Of famers trained on climate smart agriculture technologies</i>		5,000	3.00	5,000	3.00	5,000	3.00	5,000	3.00	5,000	3.00	15.00
	<i>youth in agriculture promoted</i>	<i>no. Of youth in agriculture trained</i>		500	0.30	500	0.30	500	0.30	500	0.30	500	0.30	1.50
		<i>no, of 4k clubs, young farmers' clubs established</i>		60	0.25	60	0.25	60	0.25	60	0.25	60	0.25	1.25
	<i>county agricultural training centre established & equipped</i>	<i>no. Of agricultural training centre established & equipped</i>		<i>phase 1</i>	10.00	<i>phase 2</i>	10.00	<i>phase 3</i>	10.00	<i>phase 4</i>	15.00	-	-	45.00
	<i>biotechnology lab established</i>	<i>no. Of biotechnology labs established & equiped</i>	<i>sdg</i>	1	4.00	1	4.00	1	6.00	1	6.00	-	-	20.00
post-harvest management & marketing	<i>secure and equip cold storage rooms at sironga industrial park</i>	<i>no. Of cold storage rooms secured and equipped</i>		1	400.00	1	400.00	1	400.00	1	400.00	1	400.00	2,000.00
	<i>improved policy frame in the agriculture sector</i>	<i>no. Of policies developed</i>		4	0.80	4	0.60	4	0.40	-	-	-	-	1.80

improved access to sustainable markets	<i>agricultural produce aggregated and marketed</i>	<i>no. Of produce aggregation centres established & equipped</i>		2	25	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
		<i>no. Of farmers trained on group marketing</i>		2,500	1.50	2,500	1.50	2,500	1.50	2,500	1.50	2,500	1.50	7.50
	<i>access to export markets enhanced</i>	<i>no. Of farmers trained on export market requirements & standards</i>		200	0.50	200	0.50	200	0.50	200	0.50	200	0.50	2.50
		<i>no. Of 'nyamira county branded' products sold</i>		3	0.60	3	0.60	3	0.60	3	0.60	3	0.60	3.00
	<i>marketing exhibitions & trade fairs attended</i>	<i>no. Of marketing exhibitions & trade fairs participated</i>		4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	4	0.50	2.50
	<i>marketing policy & regulation developed</i>	<i>no. Of policies & regulations on marketing of nyamira products developed</i>		1	0.50	1	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
	<i>Farmers registered</i>	<i>No of farmers targeted</i>			20,000	20	20,000	20	0	0	0	0	0	40
	<i>Agriculture Call center established</i>	<i>No of call center established</i>			2	20	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	50
national agricultural value chain development project(navcdp)	<i>market participation and value addition of targeted farmers increased</i>	<i>number of farmer trained</i>		5,000	200.00	5,000	200.00	5,000	200.00	5,000	200.00	5,000	200.00	1,000.00

kenya agricultural business development programme	<i>ensured sustainable food and nutrition security</i>	<i>number of farmer trained</i>		1,000	20.00	1,000	20.00	1,000	20.00	1,000	20.00	1,000	20.00	100.00
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Programme name: fisheries development and management															
objective: improved fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing															
outcome: improved livelihoods and increased incomes															
sub programme	key output	key performance indicators	Linkage to SDGs	planned targets and indicative budget										total	
				year 1		year 2		year 3		year 4		year 5			budget (ksh. m)*
				target	cost(m*)	target	cost(m*)	target	cost(m*)	target	cost(m*)	target	cost(m*)		
<i>aquaculture development</i>	increased fish populations in ponds	number of fingerlings stocked in fish ponds	<i>sdg 2</i>	500,000.00	8.00	500,000.00	5.00	500,000.00	5.00	500,000.00	5.00	500,000.00	5.00	25.00	
aquaculture extension services	fish productivity and improved	national aquaculture policy, national aquaculture	<i>1.b</i>	1.00	8.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	-	-	26.50	

	livelihoods increased	strategy and laws domesticated												
climate smart holding units installation(farmers aquaculture field schools established	2.a	1.00	2,000.00	3.00	2,500.00	3.50	3,000.00	4.00			-	-	10.50
	modern fish hatchery	number of modern hatcheries established	sdg 2	1.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
	adoption of modern technologies, innovations and management practices	number of fish farmers adopting technologies, innovations and management practices	sdg 1	500.00	7.00	500.00	5.00	500.00	5.00	500.00	5.00	500.00	5.00	25.00
	food and nutrition security	eat more fish campaigns	sdg 2	50.00	5.00	50.00	5.00	50.00	5.00	50.00	5.00	50.00	5.00	25.00
	climate smart aquaculture holding units constructed	number of units constructed	2.a 12.a 13.b	10.00	3.00	5.00	1.50	10.00	3.00	-	-	5.00	2.00	9.50
													-	
														-

industrial park)		number of training of beneficiaries conducted	2.a	10.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	10.00	2.00	-	-	5.00	1.00	6.00
fish inspection safety and quality assurance	product safety and quality assurance at all stages of the value chain enhanced	number of fish market patrols conducted	sdg 2	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	5.00
		number of routine and product inspections	2.c	20.00	2.00	20.00	2.00	20.00	2.00	20.00	2.00	20.00	2.00	10.00
	hygienic handling and display enhanced	number of fish monger sensitizations	2.c	40.00	3.00	30.00	2.50	20.00	2.00	20.00	2.00	20.00	1.50	11.00
	value addition and marketing of fish and products	number of stakeholder forums conducted	sdg 2	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	5.00
inland and riverine fisheries	surveying and fencing of all the public dams	number of dams surveyed and fenced	sdg 2	4.00	10.00	4.00	10.00	4.00	10.00	4.00	10.00	7.00	20.00	60.00

baseline line survey of number of fisherfolk undertaken	number of fisherfolk and catch effort established	15.a	20	3	25	3.5	30	4	30	4	30	4	18.5
sub catchment eco system and dam management	number of catchment management committees formed	15.a	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25
artisanal riverine fisheries supported	number of fisher folk supported with fishing gears and capacity building	15.a	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	5	2	30
reduced fish post-harvest losses	number of cold chain storage facilities	sdg1	1.00	25.00	-	-	1.00	25.00	-	-	1.00	25.00	75.00
increased fish populations in dams	number of fingerlings stocked in dams	sdg 2	200,000.00	2.00	200,000.00	2.00	200,000.00	2.00	200,000.00	2.00	200,000.00	2.00	10.00
promote co management of fisheries resources	number of dam management units trained	sdg 2	5.00	0.50	5.00	0.50	5.00	0.50	5.00	0.50	10.00	1.00	3.00

total		187.50		42.00		69.50		36.00		71.50	406.50
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Programme name: livestock extension and advisory services														
Objective: to increase organizational, technical and enterprise capacity of farmers, groups and cooperatives to manage livestock enterprises														
Outcome: enhanced organizational, technical capacity and enterprise skills of farmers, groups and cooperatives														
Sub	Key output	Key	Linkage s to SDGs	Planned targets and indicative budget										Total
Programme		Performance indicators	Targets *	year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Budget (ksh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Disruptive technologies, extension and advisory services	e-extension programmes	no of e-extension programmes	<i>sdg1; sdg2</i>	3	<i>10m</i>	3	<i>10m</i>	4	<i>12m</i>	4	<i>12m</i>	4	<i>12m</i>	55m
	farmers trained on appropriate modern timps	no of farmers trained	<i>sdg1; sdg2</i>	6,000	<i>12m</i>	6,000	<i>12m</i>	8,000	<i>16m</i>	10,000	<i>20m</i>	10,000	<i>20m</i>	70m
		Increased adoption of timps	<i>Sdg1; sdg2</i>	10	<i>20m</i>	10	<i>20m</i>	15	<i>20m</i>	20	<i>25m</i>	20	<i>25m</i>	110m

		Number of timps trained	<i>Sdg1; sdg2</i>	20	-	30	-	40	-	50	-	60	-	-
	Extension sps	No of private sps recruited	<i>Sdg7</i>	5	-	5	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-
		No of public sp recruited	<i>Sdg7</i>	40	<i>20m</i>	-	-	20	<i>10m</i>	-	-	-	-	30m
Programme name: livestock production and marketing services														
Objective: to increase livestock productivity, safety and high quality of livestock products														
Outcome: smallholder livestock farming productivity and supply of quality products enhanced and consumption at household level increased														
Sub	Key output	Key	Linkage s to SDGs	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										Total
Programme		Performance indicators		year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Budget (ksh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Livestock production services	production of milk, honey, eggs, meat, feeds enhanced	increase in livestock production in tonnes	<i>sdg1; sdg2; sdg3</i>	20	<i>10m</i>	20	<i>10m</i>	30	<i>10m</i>	30	<i>15m</i>	40	<i>15m</i>	60m
	livestock productivity	no of farmers reporting increased productivity	<i>sdg1; sdg2; sdg3</i>	1,000	<i>10m</i>	1000	<i>10m</i>	1,500	<i>15m</i>	1,500	<i>15m</i>	2,000	<i>20m</i>	70m

		Percentage increase in productivity	<i>Sdg1; sdg2; sdg3</i>	10	-	10	-	15	-	20	-	20	-	-
	Animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed	Number of animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed	<i>Sdg1; sdg2; sdg3</i>	20,000	10m	20,000	10m	30,000	15m	40,000	20m	30,000	15m	70m
	Livestock profitability	no of farmers trained in entrepreneurship and reporting increased profitability	<i>Sdg1; sdg2; sdg8</i>	1,000	10m	1000	10m	1,500	15m	1,500	15m	2,000	20m	70m
		Percentage increase in profitability	<i>Sdg1; sdg2; sdg8</i>	10	-	10	-	15	-	20	-	20	-	-
	Environment and climate change adaptation and resilience	No of dairy and poultry farms climate proofed	<i>Sdg13</i>	300	5m	350	5m	400	5m	450	6m	500	6m	27m
		No of water harvesting equipment installed	<i>Sdg13</i>	1000	5m	1000	5m	1200	8m	1500	10m	1500	10m	38m
		No of energy saving devices installed	<i>Sdg7</i>	1000	5m	1000	5m	1200	8m	1500	10m	1500	10m	38m

		Tonnes of crop residues utilized	<i>Sdg11</i>	100	<i>4m</i>	150	<i>4m</i>	200	<i>5m</i>	250	<i>5m</i>	300	6m	24m
		Tonnes of livestock wastes utilized	<i>Sdg11</i>	100	<i>4m</i>	150	<i>4m</i>	200	<i>5m</i>	250	<i>5m</i>	300	6m	24m
	Household nutrition and consumption	Percentage increase in farmers households taking eggs, meat, honey	<i>Sdg3</i>	10	<i>5m</i>	10	<i>5m</i>	15	<i>5m</i>	15	<i>5m</i>	20	5m	25m
		Reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth	<i>Sdg3</i>	1	<i>5m</i>	1	<i>5m</i>	1	<i>5m</i>	1	<i>5m</i>	1	5m	25m
Livestock nutrition services	Establishment and utilization of leguminous feeds	Acres of leguminous plants	<i>Sdg1;</i>	1,000	<i>10m</i>	1,000	<i>10m</i>	1,500	<i>15m</i>	1,500	<i>20m</i>	2,000	2m	75m
		Number of farmers utilizing leguminous feeds	<i>Sdg1;</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,500	<i>1.5m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	2,000	2m	7.5m
	High yielding and disease free/ resistant seed varieties	Tonnes of high yielding and disease free/ resistant seed varieties	<i>Sdg1;</i>	2	<i>2m</i>	3	<i>3m</i>	2	<i>2m</i>	2	<i>2m</i>	1	1m	10m

	Feed resources conservation and storage	Number of farmers conserving feeds	<i>Sdg1;</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,500	<i>1.5m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	7.5m
		Tonnes of feeds conserved	<i>Sdg1;</i>	100	<i>1m</i>	100	<i>1m</i>	150	<i>1.5m</i>	150	<i>2m</i>	200	<i>2m</i>	7.5m
	Establish smallholder feed processing industries	Number of smallholder feed processing industries	<i>Sdg1;</i>	5	<i>2m</i>	5	<i>2m</i>	5	<i>2m</i>	5	<i>2m</i>	-	-	8m
Artificial inseminated service	Cows inseminated	No of cows inseminated	<i>Sdg1;</i>	10,000	<i>10m</i>	15,000	<i>15m</i>	20,000	<i>20m</i>	25,000	<i>25m</i>	30,000	<i>30m</i>	100m
	Female calves born	No of female calves born	<i>Sdg1;</i>	7000	<i>3m</i>	12,000	<i>4m</i>	17,000	<i>5m</i>	23,000	<i>6m</i>	27,000	<i>7m</i>	25m
	Revenue collected	Revenue collected from inseminations	<i>Sdg8</i>	5m	<i>1m</i>	7m	<i>1.5m</i>	10m	<i>2m</i>	12m	<i>2.5</i>	15m	<i>3m</i>	10m
Animal health and welfare management services	Vaccines distributed	Doses of vaccines distributed	<i>Sdg1;</i>	50,000	<i>2.5m</i>	50,000	<i>2.5m</i>	60,000	<i>3m</i>	60,000	<i>3m</i>	60,000	<i>3m</i>	14m
	Farms with proper biosecurity measures	Number of farms with proper biosecurity measures	<i>Sdg1;</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,500	<i>1.5m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	7.5m

	Farmer undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping	Number of farmers undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping	<i>Sdgl;</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	1,500	<i>1.5m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	2,000	<i>2m</i>	7.5m
County veterinary laboratory	County veterinary laboratory constructed	Number of county veterinary laboratory constructed		1	20,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000
Slaughter house constructed at masaba north	Slaughter house constructed	Number of slaughter house constructed		1	20,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000
county tannery	county tannery constructed	number of county tannery constructed		1	30,000,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000,000

Programme name: livestock marketing, value addition, safety and post-production management

Objective: to increase livestock marketing, value addition, improve safety and reduce post production loses.

Outcome: expanded and improved utilization of collection, marketing processing infrastructure, reduced post production loses and improved safety of livestock products

Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs	Planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										Total
				year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Budget (ksh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Marketing, value addition, safety and post-production management	Collective action	Percentage increase in farmers marketing collectively	<i>sdg10</i>	15	10m	15	10m	20	15m	20	15m	25	20m	55m
	Milk collection and value addition	No. Of milk value added product produced	Sdg 10	6	10m	6	5m	6	5m	6	5m	6	5m	30m
	Poultry products value addition	No. Of poultry products value added	Sdg 10	4	5m	4	5m	4	5m	4	5m	4	5m	25m
	collection/ aggregation and value addition	Number of aggregation centres established	<i>sdg1;</i>	20	40m	20	40m	10	20m	10	10m	-	-	110m
		Number of processing units/centres established	<i>Sdg1;</i>	10	20m	10	20m	10	20m	15	20m	-		80m
		Number of transport	<i>Sdg2;</i>	2	10m	2	10m	1	5m	-	-	-	-	25m

		facilities distributed and utilized												
		Tonnes of livestock produce aggregated and value added	<i>Sdgl;</i> '	200	-	250	-	300	-	350	-	400	-	-
		Number of aggregation and value addition equipment distributed	<i>Sdgl;</i>	20	-	30	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-
		No of certificates of quality and standardization distributed	<i>Sdgl;</i>	10	<i>10m</i>	10	<i>10m</i>	10	<i>10m</i>	15	<i>15m</i>	-	-	45m
	Livestock insurance, financing and investment services	no farmers taking up insurance and investment products	<i>sdgl;</i>	100	<i>1m</i>	150	<i>1m</i>	200	<i>2m</i>	250	<i>2m</i>	300	3m	9m
		Value of livestock and products insured	<i>Sdgl</i>	20m	-	20m	-	25m	-	25m	-	30m	-	-
		no of farmers linked to	<i>sdgl;</i>	1,000	<i>1m</i>	2,000	<i>1m</i>	2,000	<i>1.5m</i>	3,000	<i>2m</i>	3,000	2.5m	7.5m

		insurance and finance sps												
		No of sps linked to farmers	<i>Sdgl;</i>	5	<i>1m</i>	5	<i>1m</i>	6	<i>1.5m</i>	6	<i>1.5m</i>	6	1.5m	6.5m
		No of agricultural fund offices and staff established	<i>Sdgl;</i>	4	<i>1m</i>	4	<i>1m</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2m
		No of agricultural fund policies finalized	<i>Sdgl;</i>	1	<i>1m</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1m
Meat inspection and safety services	Safety of livestock products	Tonnes of meat inspected	<i>Sdgl;</i>	50	<i>5m</i>	50	<i>5m</i>	60	<i>5m</i>	60	<i>6m</i>	60	6m	27m
		Revenue collected from meat insoection fees	<i>Sdg7</i>	5m	<i>1m</i>	7m	<i>1.5m</i>	10m	<i>2m</i>	12m	<i>2.5</i>	15m	3m	10m
Programme name: coordination and management of livestock policies and programmes														
Objective: to improve policy, programme and project coordination and management														
Outcome: enhanced policy, programme and project coordination and management														
Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkages to sdg	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										Total Budget (ksh.)

				Yr 1		Yr 2		Yr 3		Y 4		Yr 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	M)*
Management and acoordination of projects and programmes	Implementation frameworks developed	no of programme documents developed	<i>sdg17</i>	3	2m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2m
		No of programme documents utilized	<i>Sdg8</i>	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-
		No of functional commitees established	<i>Sdg7</i>	20	2m	20	2m	20	2m	20	2m	20	2m	10m
	Participatory monitoring and evaluation of extension services strenghtened	no of beneficiaries involved in pme	<i>sdg8</i>	1,000	1m	2,000	1m	2,000	1.5m	3,000	2m	3,000	2.5m	7.5m
No of pme sessions undertaken		<i>Sdg8</i>	20	2m	20	2m	20	2m	20	2m	20	2m	10m	
No of programme review workshops undertaken		<i>Sdg7</i>	4	2m	4	2m	4	2m	4	2m	4	2m	10m	
	Collabotation with other	PPP established	<i>Sdg8</i>	1	1m	2	1m	2	1m	1	1m	-	-	4m

	stakeholders in implementation of programmes promoted	Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders	<i>Sdg8</i>	4	<i>1m</i>	4	<i>1m</i>	6	<i>1.5m</i>	6	<i>1.5m</i>	6	2m	8m
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programme name: cooperative promotion and marketing													
Objective: ensure vibrant cooperative societies													
Outcome: saving, investment and marketing among members													
Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										Total Budget (ksh. M)*
			year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
			Target	cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
1.cooperative governance	Cooperative management committee trained	number of management committee trained	250	1,000,000	300	1,200,000	350	1,500,000	400	1,800,000	450	2,000,000	7,500,000
	Management committee exchange visits done	number of exchange visits done by the committee	3	2,400,000	3	2,400,000	3	2,400,000	3	2,400,000	3	2,400,000	12,000,000
	board meetings held	Number of board meetings held	60	360,000	70	420,000	80	480,000	100	600,000	120	720,000	2,580,000

	Consultative/collaborative meetings held	Number of consultative meetings held	3	100,000	5	140,000	8	160,000	10	170,000	12	100,000	670,000
	Cooperative statutory audits done	Number of audit years done	25	250,000	30	300,000	35	400,000	40	500,000	45	750,000	2,200,000
	Cooperative society inspections done	Number of cooperative inspections done	10	500,000	12	700,000	10	400,000	15	450,000	20	600,000	2,650,000
	co-operative members training done	Number of cooperative members training done	200	400,000	250	500,000	300	600,000	400	800,000	500	1,000,000	3,300,000
	ushirika day celebration done	Number of ushirika day celebration held	1	600,000	1	700,000	1	800,000	1	1,000,000	1	1,400,000	4,500,000
	Members exchange visits done	Number of members exchange visits done	50	150,000	55	165,000	60	180,000	70	210,000	80	240,000	945,000
	Bookkeeping centers established	Number of bookkeeping centers established	1	100,000	0	0	0	0	1	150,000	0	0	250,000
	Arbitrations done	Number of arbitrations done	5	10,000	8	20,000	10	30,000	5	10,000	4	10,000	80,000
Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										
			year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Yr 5	Cost	Total
			Target	cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target		

2.value addition, and marketing.	coffee-pulping machines purchased	Number of coffee pulping machine purchased	4	24m	4	25m	4	27m	4	29m	6	30m	135m	
	generators /solars supplied	Number of solar/generator supplied	4	160,000	4	165,000	4	170,000	4	190,000	4	200,000	885,000	
	milk cooler established	Number of milk cooler supplied	2	2m	5	5m	2	2m	5	5m	2	2m	16m	
	Stores for resale established	Number of stores for resale established	1	5m	1	5m	1	6m	1	7m	1	10m	33m	
	modern coffee stores established	Number of modern coffee store established	1	2m	1	3m	1	4m	1	6m	1	7m	22m	
	Coffee milling plant	Number of milling plant purchased			1	100m			1	120m			220m	
Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)											
			year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	Cost	Total	
			Targ et	cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et	Cost	Targ et			
3.capitalization and investments	Cooperative revolving fund established	Amount of revolving fund allocated	1	100m	1	120m	1	150m	1	200m	1	200m	770m	
	dormant societies revived	Number of dormant	10	500,000	15	750,000	20	880,000	22	1,000,000	25	1,200,000	3,538,000	

	societies revived												
new societies promoted(formed)	Number of new societies formed	10	100,000	15	250,000	20	250,000	25	300,000	8	400,000	1,300,000.00	
Model cooperative societies promoted	Number of model societies promoted	1	250,000	1	300,000	1	350,000	1	400,000	1	450,000	1,750,000.00	

Programme1: Land, Physical planning and surveying services									
Objective: To provide a spatial framework for Infrastructure and socioeconomic development of the County									
Outcome: Well-coordinated socio economic development within the County									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Linkages to SDG Targets	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Kshs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Physical planning	Preparation of County Spatial plan	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 11&15	Number of spatial plan prepared	1	-	-	-	-	60m
	Development of Local Physical Development Plan for 25 centres	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 11&15	25 LPDPs Plan Reports Thematic maps	5	5	5	5	5	56m
	Development of Control regulation	Vision 2030 5&7	No. of Plans approved	1	-	-	-	-	10m

		SDGS 11&15	Regularization Act						
	Review of County Physical planning act 2014	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 11&15	Number of County Physical planning act 2014 reviewed	1	-	-	-	-	10m
	Improvement of Enforcement and Compliance Unit	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 11&15	No of Enforcement and Compliance Unit improved	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	25M
	Preparation of County Addressing Act	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 11&15	Number of County Addressing Act approved	1	-	-	-	-	20M
Lands	Management of Land records	Vision 2030 3&7 SDGS 9, 11&15	Number of Land records managed	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	60M
	Preparation of County Valuation rolls	Vision 2030 3&7 SDGS 9, 11&15	Number of County Valuation rolls prepared	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	60M
Survey	Demarcating of public land boundaries	Vision 2030 3&7 SDGS 9, 11&15	Number of demarcated public land boundaries	20	20	20	20	20	250M

Programme 2: Urban development & Housing									
Objective: To Enhance Housing Development and Infrastructure Through integrated management									
Outcome: Integrated development of housing and infrastructure									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Linkages to SDG Targets	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	Opening drainages	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9, 11&17	Kms of drainages	10Kms	10Kms	10Kms	10Kms	10Kms	150M
	Opening of access roads/streets	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9, 11&17	Kms of roads opened and maintained	5	5	5	5	5	100m
,	Construction of County HQs	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9, 11&17	Number of offices constructed	1	-	-	-	-	220m
	Construction of Affordable Housing for Civil Servants (Governor & D/Governor Residence)	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9, 11&17	Number of houses constructed	40	40	40	40	40	500m

	Refurbishment of existing Houses	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9, 11&17	Number of units refurbished	30	30	30	30	30	300M
	Appropriate Building Materials & Technology Trainings	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9, 11&17	- Number of Trainings conducted in all the 4 sub-counties - Number of local community trained	4	4	4	4	4	50M
	Formulation of County Outdoor Advertisement policy and Bill	Vision 2030 5&7 SDGS 8, 9,&11	Out Advertisement policy Approved Outdoor Advertisement Act	1	1	-	-	-	10M

4.7 flagship projects

Crop, agribusiness and land management

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of key activities	Key Output(s)	Time frame*	Estimated cost (ksh.)	Source of funds	Lead agency
agricultural training centre	riakimai (bosamaro)	an integrated agricultural technology development and transfer centre	construction of conference facilities & related structures, setting of demo/technology development & dissemination sites, setting of farm structures	-increased agricultural technology dissemination & adoption, income generation from conference facilities	3 years	60m	county government of nyamira	Department of alf, nyamira county government

nyabomite & matunwa irrigation schemes	Nyamaiya/bomwagamo wards & borabu sub county	Increase agricultural productivity for small scale households	construction of water intake works & reservoirs, water distribution lines/channel, training of farmers	increased area under irrigation Increased house hold food security & income	1(on-going)	135m	narip/world bank	world bank
Value chain development projects (kabdp & narigp)	County wide	Increased productivity of agricultural value chains	Training of farmers & technical officers, market linkages for agricultural produce, value addition &	Increased incomes, food security & wealth creation	2 (on-going)	235m	Narigp/world bank/gok kabdp/sida/eu/gok	World bank, sida/eu

Fisheries

Project name	Location	Objective	Output/outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe(start-end)	Implementing Agencies	Cost
Nyamira fish multiplication and training centre(fish hatchery)	Kitaru dam site, esise ward, borabu sub county	To enhance sustainable access to quality fish seeds/fingerlings	Increased fish productivity in the county	-increased acreage under fish farming	2023-2027	County government of nyamira	100 million
				-increased number of people involved in fish farming enterprises			
Aqua culture industrial center	Sironga industrial park	To promote fish farming enterprise by installation of climate smart aqua units	Increased post-harvest losses	Increased income from fish farming	2023-2027	County government of nyamira	50m

Livestock promotion and development

Project name	Location	Objective	Output/outcome	Performance indicators	timeframe	Implementing agency	Cost Ksh.
County poultry hatchery and feed formulation centre	North mugirango sub county	To enhance sustainable access to quality poultry	Increased poultry productivity in the cunty	Increased acreage under fish farming	2023-2027	County government of nyamira	55 million
County poultry hatchery and feed formulation centre	Each subcounty	To process honey and enhance marketing	Increased apiculture productivity	Increased acreage under apiculture farming	2023-2027	County government of nyamira	30m
County fodder formulation centre	Sironga	To enhance sustainable access to quality dairy produce	Increased dairy productivity in the county	Increased acreage under dairy farming	2023-2027	County government of nyamira	45m

LANDS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
County Spatial plan	Countywide	To provide Proper and coordinated development	Consultancy services Stakeholders forums	County Spatial Plan GIS Lab Thematic/Base maps Attribute data Reports	2023-2027	60m	County Government, GOK & Donor funding	Physical planning directorate
Local Physical Development Plan for 25 centres	Borabu, Masaba North, Manga Nyamira North	To provide a development coordination framework in urban centers	Consultancy services Stakeholders forums	25 LPDPs Plan Reports Thematic maps	2023-2027	56m	County Government, GOK & Donor funding	Physical planning directorate
Development Control regulation	Countywide	Coordinate uncontrolled development in the county and provide basis for decision making	Consultancy services Stakeholders forums	No. of Plans approved Regularization Act	2023-2027	10m	County Government	Physical planning directorate
Review of County Physical planning act 2014	Countywide	Provide County Physical and land use Planning laws that are consistent with the current physical and land use provisions	Consultancy services Stakeholders forums		2023-2027	10m	County Government, GOK & Donor funding	Physical planning directorate

Enforcement and Compliance Unit	Countywide	Ensure development compliance and enforcement	Recruitment and training	County Enforcement and Compliance	2023-2027	25M	County Government	Physical planning directorate
Draft County Addressing Act	Countywide	Provide ease in access to places and appropriate naming of County Streets	Consultancy services Stakeholders forums	- Approved County Addressing Act - County Addressing Unit	2023-2027	20M	County Government	Physical planning directorate
Management of Land records	Countywide	To create properly coordinated land transactions	Updating and filing of land records	County Land management Committees at sub county level Access to land records Land registers	2023-2027	60M	County Government, GOK	Directorate of lands
County Valuation rolls	Countywide	To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent	Site visits Consultancy services	Increased revenue Available land rating data	2023-2027	60M	County Government, GOK & Donor funding	Physical planning directorate Directorate of lands
Land Survey (protection of Public land, resolving boundary disputes)	Countywide	To secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth	Site visits Amending RIMs	Established Survey control points Cartographic office Established GIS lab	2023-2027	250M	County Government	Directorate of Survey
Waste and Drainage management in urban Centres	keroka, kebirigo, Miruka, Ekerenyo	To improve drainage system in our urban centers	Contracting Designs Site visits	Kms of drainages	2023-2027	150M	County Government	Directorate of Urban Development

Urban areas Infrastructure delivery (Opening of access roads/streets)	Borabu, Masaba North, Manga Nyamira North	To improve movement and access in urban areas	Contracting Designs Site visits	Kms of roads opened and maintained	2023-2027	100m	County Government, GOK	Directorate of Urban Development
Construction of County HQs,	Township	To Provide adequate and accessible office space and staff houses	Contracting Designs M & E	Number of offices constructed	2023-2027	220m	County Government, GOK	Directorate of housing
Construction of Affordable Housing for Civil Servants (Governor & D/Governor Residence)	Township, Manga	To Produce and improve housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental	Scouting for land Advertisement and tendering	Number of houses constructed	2023-2027	500m	County Government, GOK & Donor funding	Directorate of housing
Refurbishment of existing Houses	Countywide	To improve the living standards of civil servants	Contracting Designs	Number of units refurbished	2023-2027	300M	County Government	Directorate of housing
Appropriate Building Materials & Technology Trainings	Countywide	To Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building	Trainings Stakeholders Demonstrations	- Number of Trainings conducted in all the 4 sub-counties - Number of local community trained	2023-2027	50M	County Government	Directorate of housing
Formulated County Outdoor Advertisement policy and Bill	Countywide	To organize an orderly outdoor advertisement in our urban centers		Out Advertisement policy	2023-2027	10M	County Government	Directorate of Urban Development

				Approved Outdoor Advertisement Act				
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Table 19: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development	Aspirations/goals	County government contributions/interventions*
Agenda/Regional/International Obligations		

Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	To be a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment	Transforming key institutions in livestock and wildlife among others to promote growth; increasing productivity of livestock, crops and forests through provision of widely accessible inputs and services to farmers and pastoralists; transforming land use to ensure better utilisation of high and medium potential lands; developing asals for crop and livestock production and increasing market access through value addition by processing, packaging and branding.
The Constitution Of Kenya	To be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality	Deployment of more agricultural extension officers
World Trade Organization	To reduce trade barriers	Create market access to farmers.
The World Organization For Animal Health	To improve animal health and welfare	Improve of prevention and control of animal disease by vaccination. Increase safety of animals products
Codex Alimentarius Commission	To protects consumers health and ensure fair practices in food trade	Harmonization of food regulations and standards.
SDGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1 – no poverty 	Train farmers on modern agricultural technologies
	SDG 2- zero hunger	Smart agriculture. Improve more productivity and incomes. Provide microcredit to SMEs in agriculture field. Use of public-private partners

	SDG 12- responsible consumption and production	Train farmers on eating balanced diet and modern agricultural technologies. Proper land management. Promotion of biological diversity in forest
Kenya Demographic Dividend 2020-2030	PILLAR III(EMPLOYMENT AND ENTRPREURSHIP),action area 6:investing in sectors with high job multiplier effect(agriculture and agro-industries) in order generate employment and spur inclusive growth	Training of farmers on modern technologies. Formation or cooperatives and marketing structures. Support farmers with supply with poultry, bee kits, avocado, seedlings and other raw materials

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Programme	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the
Name		Synergies	Adverse impact	Impact
Fisheries Management and Aquaculture Development	Health, Environment, Lands, trade and physical planning	Improved Integrated planned land use and conservation for increased fish productivity	-Increased mosquito breeding sites in fish farming ponds`	-Joint programme planning and implementation to harness and mitigate the impacts.

			-Increased water use for fish farming	
	Trade, Water, Environment, ICT	-Improved natural fisheries resource utilisation		--Joint programme planning and implementation to harness and mitigate the impacts.
		- Increased Ecosystem based approach to fisheries resource management	- Resource use conflicts (Rivers and Dam utilisation)	
		-diversification on optimum fisheries resource utilisation		-Involvement of the community/public in the implantation programmes
				--Putting in place efficient and effective fisheries and Aquaculture communication strategy to key stakeholders
	Trade and cooperatives, Roads and Transport, Health, Environment and Sanitation and ICT	-Improved food safety		-Putting in place efficient and effective fisheries and Aquaculture communication strategy to key stakeholders
		-Improved fish market access		

		-Improved collective marketing and value for fish and fish products		
		-Improved access to credit facilities		
Crop Development, Agribusiness & Land Development Services	Trade, Cooperatives, Environment & Lands, Transport, Government Agencies, Research Institutions, Agricultural Finance & Credit,	-Improved Crop production & Productivity,	Duplication and project overlap, Project distribution,	Joint planning & implementation
		--improve environmental & natural resource use, Increased research-extension Liaison, Regulatory frame works enhanced	Improved market information & access	Joint resource mobilization
			High post-harvest loses,	Enhance Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation
			Enhanced agricultural Commodities trade	Develop policy framework on inter-sector collaboration
Animal health services	-Public health,	Disease control	-High livestock disease prevalence	Joint planning and decision making
	-Environment and lands,	-Food safety	-High cost of production	Develop policy framework on inter-sector collaboration
	-Trade, Roads and transport	-Trade and market access		

	-Research institution	-revenue streams enhanced		
Livestock production and productivity	Trade, cooperatives, Roads, Public health, Environment and lands, KDB, Research institutions, financial institutions	-Collective marketing,	-High post-harvest losses,	-Joint planning and decision making,
	ICT	-Regulatory frameworks,	-High cost of production	-Joint M&E system and feed back
		- Food safety and standards,	-Duplication and overlap of projects/programs	-Develop policy framework on inter-sector collaboration
		- Market linkages and access,		-Create intergovernmental relationship frameworks
		-Research extension and liaisons		-Joint resource mobilization
		-Agricultural credit and financing		

4.1.2 GENERAL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND LABOR AFFAIRS.

Sector composition

comprises Trade, Weights and Measures, Industrialization, Tourism and Micro and Small Enterprises

This sector is mainly responsible for the promotion and development of commercial and economic activities including value addition and consumer protection

Vision and Mission:

✦ Vision

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

Mission

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

Sector Goal(s):

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

Sector Priorities and Strategies:

- ✦ Empower the county citizens economically
- ✦ Tap tourism opportunities in the county
- ✦ Industrialize the county to maximize utilization of availability raw materials through value addition
- ✦ To promote enterprise development and inculcate entrepreneurial culture within the county
- ✦ Ensure fair trade practices and consumer protection.

- ✦ Ensure better service delivery
- ✦ Contribute to County Revenue generation
- ✦ Ensure orderly growth in trade through business Regulation

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Programmes	1. Sector Priorities	Strategies
Trade development	<p>2. Provide safe and hygiene trading environment</p> <p>3. Better managed markets</p> <p>4. Carry out business training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Secure trading space by fencing markets, ➤ Construct markets and market Sheds, ➤ Open new markets, ➤ Construct market Toilets to allow a hygiene environment, ➤ Construction of warehouses, ➤ Install lighting in markets, ➤ Supply water to markets, ➤ Open and improve access roads to markets, ➤ Additional market days, ➤ Market repairs, ➤ Control of storm waters in markets, ➤ Develop market management policies and other legislations. ➤ Constitute market committees. ➤ Conduct market committee elections ➤ Conduct business trainings to improve business skills, ➤ Enhance sensitisation on business matters and opportunities, ➤ Organize Investment forums, ➤ Promote saving culture

	<p>5. A reliable traders data bank</p> <p>6. Provide traders with loans/funds</p> <p>7. Equip clients with information and network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct business mapping to ensure there is reliable data on businesses, ➤ Licence all businesses, ➤ Collect revenue from all businesses through Single Business Permits, ➤ Review revenue rates i.e. SBP,market fee to make them affordable, ➤ Enhance market due collections ➤ Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, ➤ Give affordable loans to deserving businesses ➤ Identify participants for various exhibitions ➤ Explore relevant exhibition for participation by officers and traders, ➤ Participate in identifying products to be exhibited,
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Sector Priorities(industrialization)	Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To attract local and foreign industrial investment 2. Promote value addition in the counties 3. Generate employment opportunities 4. Improve product competitiveness and business environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ -Conduct training needs analysis from which we derive areas of training eg marketing, value addition, record keeping ➤ -Mobilize the relevant supporting institutions like KIE, KEBS, KIRDI, KIPi etc to disseminate information on their products and services on the ground. ➤ Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product ➤ Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster. ➤ -Build worksites and industrial development centres in each Sub County

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Sector Priorities(weights and measures)	Strategies
1. Create and ensure a level playing field that facilitates fair competition in trade transaction involving quantity measurement. 2. Ensure use legal weighing and measuring equipment's 3. Increased inspection activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Train traders on fair trading practices, ➤ Sensitize consumers their rights, ➤ Enforce the existing laws and regulations by conducting regular inspection of traders premises ➤ Carry out verification of traders weighing instruments
Ensure promotion of uniformity of all weighment and measurements in trade through procurement and maintenance of physical standards of weights and measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Examine, test and stamp weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade ➤ Certify weighing and measuring equipment ➤ Carry out inspection on persons selling and repairing weighing and measuring equipment. ➤ Carry out bi-annual calibration of standard in compliance with primary national standard
Continuously ensure all weighing and measuring equipment for trade use are accurate,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using, ➤ Examine, verify, stamp and certify the weighing and measuring equipment the trader is using, ➤ Carry out the investigation of complain pertaining fraudulent use of weighing and measuring equipment. ➤ Prosecute the trader infringing laws and regulations governing trade.
Improve revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certify all weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade ➤ Regular inspections of weighing and measuring equipment in use for trade. ➤ Procure weights and measures working standards and tools.

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

Table 17: Sector Programmes

<p>Programme Name: Trade Promotion and Development</p> <p>Objective: Create a conducive business environment</p>
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Outcome: Improved business environment														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
1. Market infrastructure development and Management	Modern Market constructed	Number of modern markets		2	5.5m	1	2.5	2	5.5m	3	6.5m	3	6.5m	
	Markets Sheds constructed	Number of market sheds constructed		2	5.5m	2	6m	2	6.5m	2	7m	2	7.5m	42.5m
	Markets fenced	Number of markets fenced		2	3m	2	3.1m	2	3.2m	2	3.3m	2	3.4m	16
	Mama Mboga sheds established	Number of mama mboga sheds constructed		2	2m	2	2.2m	2	2.3m	2	2.4m	2	2.5m	11.5
	Markets repaired	Number of markets repaired		3	1.5m	4	2.2m	-	-	4	2.4m	4	-	6.1
	Modern Ablution blocks constructed in major market centres	Number of modern Ablution blocks constructed in major market centres		2	16m	1	8.1m	1	8.2m	2	16.4m	1	8.6m	57.3
	Modern toilet constructed	Number of Modern toilets constructed		3	9m	3	9.3m	3	9.6m	3	9.9m	3	10.2m	38
	Modern stalls/kiosks constructed	Number of Modern stalls/kiosks constructed		5	13m	5	13.5m	5	13.6m	5	13.9m	5	14.2m	68.2
	Construct Shoe Shine Sheds in market centres	Number of Shoe Shine sheds		1	0.5m	2	1.1m	2	1.2m	2	1.3m	2	1.4m	5.5

	Constructed in market Centre												
	Supply markets with water including drilling boreholes	Number of markets supplied with water including drilling boreholes	1	3m	1	3.3m	1	3.4m	1	3.5m	1	3.6m	16.8
	Market committees Established	Number of Market committees Established	5	0.5m	2	0.2m	2	0.3m	2	0.3m	2	0.4	1.7
	Market committees election held and facilitate	Number of Market committees election held and facilitated	10	1m	10	1.1m	5	0.6m	5	0.7m	8	1m	4.4
2.Traders Capacity building and awareness creation	1.Traders trainings conducted on business management and awareness creation	Number of traders trainings on business skills held	4	1.5m	4	1.6m	4	1.7m	4	1.8m	4	1.9m	8.5
	Business sensitization for information dissemination and awareness creation conducted	Number of sensitizations on business related matters held	4	0.4m	6	0.7m	8	0.9m	10	1m	10	1.2m	4.2
3.Market access through Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions	International and Regional trade fairs and exhibitions participated	Number of International and Regional trade fairs and exhibitions participated	4	4m	4	4.5m	4	5m	4	5.5m	4	6m	

4. Business Regulation and Revenue generation	Local trade fairs and exhibitions participated	Number of Local trade fairs and exhibitions participated		4	1m	4	1.2m	4	1.4m	4	1.6m	4	1.8m	7
	County Investment Forum to attract investments organized	Number of Forums to attract Investment held												
	Business mapping to have data of all businesses carried out	Number businesses mapping to develop data on all businesses		1	1m	-	-	1	1.2m	-	-	1	1.4m	3.6
	Sensitizations and meetings of licensing team to plan and strategize on licensing and revenue generation	Number of meetings to plan and strategize on business licensing and revenue collection improvement done		2	0.5m	2	0.5m	2	0.6m	2	0.6m	2	0.7m	
	Business Licenses issued	Number of businesses licensed		3000	1.5m	3100	1.6m	3200	1.7m	3300	1.8m	3400	2m	8.6
	Revenue collected through business licenses	Amount of Revenue generated through business licensing		25m		26m		27m		28m		30m		
	Market fee collected	Amount of Revenue generated from market fee		8m	1m	8.5m	1.2m	9m	1.3m	9.5m	1.4m	10m	1.5m	6.4
5. Affordable Business finance	Traders Revolving loan Scheme established	Number of loan scheme established by enacting an Act		1	3m	1	3.3m	-	-	-	-	1	3.5m	9.8

through enactment of an Act														
Businesses funded	Number of businesses funded		100	0.5m	100	0.6m	150	0.7m	200	0.8m	300	0.9m	3.5	
	Amount lent to businesses		30m	1m	40m	1.1m	50m	1.2m	60m	1.3m	70m	1.4m	6	
Loan repayment from beneficiaries	Amount of loan repayed		10m	2m	20m	2.2m	25m	2.3m	30m	2.4m	2.5m	35m	11.5	

Programme Name: Tourism promotion and development														
Objective: To promote and market tourism in the county.														
Outcome: Increased Tourism Sector Contribution to the County's Earnings														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Tourism promotion and marketing	Tourists Arrivals Arrived	No. of tourists arrivals		400	1.5m	450	2m	500	2.5m	550	3m	700	3.5m	12M
	Hotel Occupancy	No. of bed nights occupied		1,000		1100		1300	0	1400	0	1500		
	Trade fairs hosted	No. of meetings/conferences and events hosted		5	5m	10	10m	15	15m	20	20m	25	25m	

Tourism Infrastructure Development	Tourist attraction sites protected and developed	No of tourist attraction sites protected develop		0	0	1		1		1		1			
		-protection of keera falls		0	0m	1	10m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10m
		-protection of Manga ridge		0	0	0	0	1	10m	0	0	0	0	0	10m
		-protection of Kiabonyoru hills		0	0	0	0	0		1	10m	0	0		
		<i>Development of keera falls</i>		0	0	0	0	0		1	10m	0	0		
		<i>Development of manga ridge</i>		0	0	0	0	1	30m	0	0	0	0	30m	
			0	0	0	0		1	50m	0	0	50m			

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

Establish weights and measures workshop and Procure working standards	Workshop established	Number of workshop established		0		1	0.5M	0		0		0		0.5M
	Working standards procured	Number of standards procured		2 sets	3.0M	2 sets	3.2M	2 sets	3.5M	2 sets	3.8M	1 set 2.0M		15.7M

PROGRAMME NAME: INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE: BUILD RESILIENT INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

OUTCOME: IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
1. Industrial infrastructure development	Industrial development centres and food processing plants	No. of industrial centres and food processing plants established	Goal 9	5	15M	5	15M	5	17M	5	17M	5	17M	84M
	Renovation and refurbishment of industrial development centres and food processing plants	No. of Industrial development centres refurbished		2	3M	3	4.5M	3	4.5M	3	5M	3	5M	21.5M
	Establishment of a leather processing plant	No. of plants established				1	50M							50M

	Equipping the centres with tools and machines	No. of tools and machines provided		3 sets	5M	3 sets	7M	3 sets	8M	3 sets	9M	3 sets	10M	39M
	Local, regional and international shows and exhibitions	No. of shows and exhibitions conducted	Goal 9	5	7.5M	5	8M	5	8.5M	5	9M	5	9M	42M
3.Capacity building programmes	Trainings on value addition, entrepreneurship, product development, standardization and intellectual property rights	No. of trainings conducted	Goal 9	8	2M	8	2.5M	8	3M	8	3.5M	8	4M	15M

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

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
<i>Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan</i>	➤ To be among the top ten long-haul tourist destinations in the world	-Marketing and branding of tourist attraction sites. -Diversification of tourism products; -Development, maintenance and adequate financing of tourist attraction sites

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To move towards greater efficiency in the country's marketing system ➤ To create a vibrant and global competitive financial sector in Kenya 	<p>-Provide adequate facilities at the tourist attractions sites</p> <p>-Conduct business trainings to improve business skills</p> <p>-Organize Investment forums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, ➤ Give affordable loans to deserving businesses
<p><i>SDGs energy efficiency</i></p> <p>Kenya's demographic dividends roadmap 2020/2030</p>	<p>SDG8: Decent work and economic growth. (to promote safety on work safety, GMP and supply chain services)</p> <p>SDG9: industry innovation and infrasture (to promote industrial <i>energy efficiency and smart industry readiness</i>)</p> <p>SDG 17: partnerships for the goals(to develop charter of trust)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training needs analysis from which we derive areas of training eg marketing, value addition, record keeping ➤ -Mobilize the relevant supporting institutions like KIE, KEBS, KIRDI, KIPi etc to disseminate information on their products and services on the ground. ➤ Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product ➤ Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster. ➤ -Build worksites and industrial development centres in each Sub County
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pillar number 3: Employment and entrepreneurship costing (expand internship apprenticeships and on-the job trainings opportunities for the youth and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hold exhibitions modelled under One Sub County One Product • Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster
<p><i>Agenda 2063</i></p>	<p>Goal 4: transformed economics (manufacturing, industrialization and value addition)</p> <p>Economic diversification and resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ • Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, ➤ Give affordable loans to deserving businesses ➤ Identify participants for various exhibitions

	Goal 9-continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional	
	Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development (African capital market, development assistance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, ➤ Give affordable loans to deserving businesses ➤ Identify participants for various exhibitions
EAC Vision 2050	Attainment of sustainable growth and development of the partner states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify participants for various exhibitions
ICPD25 Kenya commitments	Commitment 8: Harness the demographic dividends through investments in health and citizen well-being; entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide specific tools and machines to entrepreneurs and innovators based on strengths from a particular area cluster
Paris Agreement on climatic changes	Finance (providing financial assistance to countries that are less endowed and vulnerable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop legislation to provide loan kitty, ➤ Give affordable loans to deserving businesses
Kenya kwanza manifesto		

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*/benefits	Adverse impact	
Road's infrastructure	Trade	Connection to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; Develop a resettlement plan.
	Environment		Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
Trade	Road's infrastructure	Connect to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	
	Lands and physical planning	More land for trade centres to be constructed	encroachment of public lands	

	Agriculture rural and urban development	Increase in more revenue accumulation		
Tourism	Gender, Sports and Cultural promotion			
Weights and measures	Agriculture, Rural and Urban development			
	Roads, energy and ICT			
Industrialization	Agriculture, Rural and Urban development			

4.1.3 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION&INTERNAL RELATIONS

Sector composition: The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors; Finance and Planning, Governor’s office, County assembly, County public service board, national bureau of statistics and Public Service Management

Vision: A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission: To provide leadership and policy direction in resources mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

Sector Goal(s): Enhanced management of public resources, policy formulation and implementation for economic development and safeguarding of the county government interests.

Sector Priorities and Strategies: The sector priorities should be derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of the Plan. Strategies to achieve sector priorities should be proposed in relation to root causes of the development issues. Information in this section should be presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
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Increase of own source revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ proper revenue administration and management ✓ setting revenue targets to all revenue streams ✓ automation of revenue ✓ continuous capacity building ✓ revenue of finance bill annually
Staff welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ development of policies and procedures in place
wage bill management and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ staff audits, recruitments and staff controls
training and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ training policy and procedures in place ✓ training inventory ✓ training needs assessment
performance contracting management and staff appraisal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ performance contracting management carried out ✓ signed and cascaded ✓ staff performance appraisal sensitization programme carried out ✓ performance appraisal targets set ✓ performance appraisal report prepared
work load analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ work load analysis carried

4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

Sub-Sector 1; Finance & Economic Planning

Programme 2: Economic planning, Budget Formulation and Coordination Support Services

Objective: To Strengthen policy formulation, economic planning resource allocation, specialized community funding and awareness

Outcome: Improved livelihood due to proper allocation of the resources on planned programmes and their targets

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh.)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
County monitoring and evaluation framework and reporting	M&E Policy Developed	Number of policies developed		1	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000
	M&E framework developed	Number of frameworks developed		1	3,000,000	0	0	1	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
	motor vehicle provided	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
	Capacity built staff	Number of officers capacity built		100	8,000,00	100	8,000,00	100	8,000,00	100	8,000,00	100	8,000,00	40,000,000
	Recruited M&E officers	Number of officers recruited		5	2,079,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000
	M&E system in place	Number of M&E systems procured		1	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000
	Office space provided	Number of offices leased		1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	6,000,000
	Preparation of the progress reports	Number of progress Reports prepared		4	4m	4	4m	4	4m	4	4m	4	4m	20m
	Prepared County indicator handbook	Number of Hand book prepared		0	0	1	3m	0	0	0	0	0	0	3m
Economic coordination and Special Funding	County statistical abstract prepared	Number of statistical abstract prepared		1	10m	1	10m	1	10m	1	10m	1	10	50m
	County profiles updated	No of county profiles updated		1	1m	1	1m	1	1m	1	1m	1	1m	5m
	Quick win Projects done to fastrack the implementation of the SDGs	Number of Quick win Projects done to fastrack the		30	20m	30	20m	30	20m	30	20m	30	20m	150m

		implementation of the SDGs												
		Sensitization reports Schedule of the persons trained	No of sensitization done on PH	10	4m	10	4m	10	4m	10	4m	10	4m	20m
		Mid and End Term Review of the County Integrated Development Plan and its Strategic Plans	No of reviews done	0	0	0	0	1	3m	0	0	3	10m	13m
		Preparation of the Long Term Development Plan 2028-2032 (CIDP)	No of CIDP Prepared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30m	30m
		Preparation of the Strategic Plans 2018-2022	No strategic plans prepared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20m	20m
		Joint venture on Economic block	No of joint ventures initiated	4	4m	4	4m	4	4m	4	4m	4	4m	20m
		Social intelligence interrogation and Reporting	No of interrogations done	30	10m	30	10m	30	10m	30	10m	30	10m	50m
		SDGS, VISION 2030, AGENDA 2026 ETC	No of sensitization done	30	5m	30	5m	30	5m	30	5m	30	5m	25m
County statistical formulation, documentation and research	Operationalization of the County Information and documentation centres	Number of the County Information and documentation centers operationalized		5	5m	5	5m	5	5m	5	5m	5	5m	25m
County MTEF budgeting and formulation.		Preparation of the Budget Policy Documents (6	15m	6	15m	6	15m	6	15m	6	15m	75m

		ADP, CBROP, CFSP, DMSP, SECTOR REPORT AND PBB)												
		Preparation of the budget implementation reports		4	1m	4	1m	4	1m	4	1m	4	1m	5m

Programme 3: County Financial Management, Budget Execution and Control Support Services

Objective: To ensure quality financial resources enhancement, control and advisory

Outcome: Better managed and controlled public financial management system

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		
/ Accounting and control services	Policies, Manuals and Regulations developed	Number of policies, manuals and Regulations developed		5	15,000,000	5	15,000,000								30,000,000
	Capacity built staff	Number of officers capacity built		100	20,000,000	100	20,000,000	100	20,000,000	100	20,000,000	100	20,000,000	100,000,000	
	Revenue Collection automated	Number of Revenue collection systems automated		1	30,000,000				20,000,000					50,000,000	
	Assets management register developed	Number of assets registers developed		1	30,000,000			1	30,000,000					60,000,000	
	Records management system developed	Number of records management systems developed		1	30,000,000			1	30,000,000	1				60,000,000	

	motor vehicle provided	Number of motor vehicles procured	1	6,000,000										6,000,000	
Objective Assurance/Audit Services	motor vehicle provided	Number of motor vehicles procured	1	6,000,000										6,000,000	
	Office space provided	Number of offices leased	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	6,000,000
	Audit System in place	Number of systems procured	1	8,500,000										8,500,000	
	Audit Reports prepared	Number of reports prepared	41	20,744,000	41	20,744,000	41	20,744,000	41	20,744,000	41	20,744,000	41	20,744,000	103,720,000
	Sensitization forums conducted	Number of forums held	4	2,400,000	4	2,400,000	4	2,400,000	4	2,400,000	4	2,400,000	4	2,400,000	12,000,000
	Risk policy document developed	Number of risk policy documents	1	3,000,000											3,000,000
	Audit trainings conducted	Number of officers trained	15	6,120,000	15	6,120,000	15	6,120,000	15	6,120,000	15	6,120,000	15	6,120,000	13,800,000
	Subscription fees paid	Number of officers paid for	15	4,365,000	15	4,365,000	15	4,365,000	15	4,365,000	15	4,365,000	15	4,365,000	21,825,000
Supply chain management services	Policies, Manuals and Regulations developed	Number of policies, manuals and Regulations developed	5	15,000,000	5	15,000,000								30,000,000	
	Capacity built staff & suppliers	Number of officers & suppliers capacity built	100	19,000,00	100	19,000,00	100	19,000,00	100	19,000,00	100	19,000,00	100	19,000,00	85,000,000
	County revenue streams created	Number of Revenue streams created													

Revenue Collection automated	Number of Revenue collection systems automated		1	30,000,000			1	20,000,000					50,000,000
Records management system developed	Number of records management systems developed		1	30,000,000			1	30,000,000	1				60,000,000
Fleet and Fuel management system developed	Number of Fleet & Fuel management systems developed		1	30,000,000			1	30,000,000	1				60,000,000
motor vehicle provided	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	6,000,000									6,000,000

Programme Name: Resource Mobilization, Revenue Enhancement and Administration services														
Objective: Strengthening Revenue Administration and Management														
Outcome: County Own source Revenue Growth														
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	
<i>Revenue Administration policies</i>	Revenue Administration Act.	No of Revenue administration acts prepared and approved		1	500,000	1	500,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	100,000	1,200,00
	County By-Laws	No. of County By-laws prepared and approved		1	700,000	1	500,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	100,000	1,400,000

	RRI Framework	No. of RRI Frameworks prepared and approved	1	500,000	1	300,000	1	100,000	1	100,000	1	100,000	1,100,000
	County Valuation Roll	No. of County Valuation Roll prepared and approved	5 wards	15,000,000	5 Wards	15,000,000	5 wards	15,000,000	5 Wards	15,000,000	5 Wards	15,000,000	75,000,000
	Finance Act	No. of Finance Act prepared and approved	1	300,000	1	300,000	1	300,000	1	300,000	1	300,000	1,500,000
	Risk Management Policy	No. of Risk Management Acts prepared and approved	1	400,000	1	400,000	1	400,000	1	400,000	1	400,000	2,000,000
	Annual Revenue Report	No of Revenue Reports prepared and approved	1	100,000	1	100,000	1	100,000	1	100,000	1	100,000	500,000
	Revenue Service Charter	No. of Revenue Service Charter prepared and approved	1	200,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	400,000
Mapping and Registration of Businesses	Business Data Base	No. of Business Mapped	1500	1,200,000	500	700,000	500	700,000	500	700,000	500	700,000	4,000,000
Upgrade / or Procure new Revenue system	Revenue system installed and maintained	No. of Revenue systems installed and maintained	1	40,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	49,000,000

Capacity Building of staff	Efficient and Effective staff	No. of staff trained		1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	1	3,000,000	15,000,000
Enhancement fleet Management	Enhanced logistics	No. of vehicles and motorbikes procured		2	10,000,000					2	10,000,000			20,000,000
Procure of ICT Revenue support tools	Real time service Delivery	No. of ICT tools procured		10 computers	2,000,000			10 computers	2,000,000					4,000,000
Motivation of Staff														
Identification cards and Uniforms	Ease of identification	No. of Identity Card and Uniforms Procured		200 uniforms	3,000,000	100 uniforms	1,500,000	100 uniforms	1,500,000					6,000,000
Build /Or Renovates existing Revenue Offices	Conducive workplace Environment	No of offices Constructed or Renovated		2 offices	4,000,000									4,000,000
Procure enough Office Furniture and Stationery	Conducive workplace Environment	No. of Office Furniture Procured		40	4,000,000									4,000,000

Sub-Sector 2; Public Service Management

PROGRAMME 1: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION POLICY PLANNING														
Objective: To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery														
Outcome: Improved services delivery														
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	
General administration and Support Services	Monthly payroll processed	Number of months processed	60	12	100,000	12	100,000	12	100,000	12	100,000	12	100,000	500,000
	Capacity built staff	Number of officers capacity built	500	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	100	5,000,000	25,000,000
	Leased offices and equipped	Number of offices leased and equipped	100	20	2,400,000	20	2,400,000	20	2,400,000	20	2,400,000	20	2,400,000	12,000,000
Policy development and planning	Developed policies, service delivery charter	Number of policies developed	15	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	30,000,000
	Developed and reviewed Strategic Plans	Number of Strategic Plans developed & reviewed	5	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Developed Service Charter	Service Charter developed	2	1	1,000,000			1	1,000,000					2,000,000
	Developed Annual Work Plan & Procurement	Number of Plans developed	10	2	2,000,000	2	2,000,000	2	2,000,000	2	2,000,000	2	2,000,000	10,000,000

Plan														

PROGRAMME 2: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT														
Objective: To Ensure timely delivery of core managerial and leadership competencies														
Outcome: Improved services delivery														
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 Development	Communication Strategy Developed	Number of Communication Strategies Developed		1	500,000	1	3M	0	0	1	1M	0	0	4.5M
	Records Management System established	Number of RMS established		1	500,000	1	1.5M	0	0	1	2M	1	500,000	4.5M
	Mental wellness & Counselling Unit established	Number of Mental wellness & Counselling Unit established		1	500,000	1	2M	1	500,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	4M
	Departmental structures and designs reviewed	Number of departmental structures and designs reviewed		12	500,000	12	2M	0	0	0	0	12	500,000	2.5M
	Performance management system developed	Number of officers on PC		1	500,000	1	4M	1	500,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	
	Staff Performance Appraisal conducted	Number of officers appraised		1	2M	1	500,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	
	Staff welfare system developed	Number of Staff Welfare Associations		1	500,000	1	1.5M		1.5		1.5		1.5	

		established												
	Employee exit management programs developed	No Employees prepared for exit		2	500,000	2	500,000	2	500,000	2	500,000	2	500,000	2
	Annual Staff audit undertaken	Staff Audits report prepared		1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	
	Continuous professional development program undertaken	No of officers on CPD program		40	2M	40	2M	40	2M	40	2M	40	2M	

PROGRAMME 3: COORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DECENTRALIZED UNITS

Objective: To provided efficient services

Outcome: Improved Services delivery

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	
	Ward Offices Constructed	Number of offices constructed		4	24,000,000	4	24,000,000	4	24,000,000	4	24,000,000	4	24,000,000	120,000,000
	Established Village Administration Units	Number of Village Administration Units established												

PROGRAMME 4: PUBLIC PARTICTIPATION

Objective: To establish a well-structured coordination, management and administration framework for public participation

Outcome: effective public participation, framework for citizen engagement programmes

Sub	Key Output	Key	Linkages	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total
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Programme		Performance Indicators	to SDG Targets*	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Budget (KSh. M)*
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Policy Planning	Developed policies and manuals	Number of policies & manuals developed		2	2,000,000	2	2,000,000							4,000,000
	Developed CE curriculum	Number of curriculums developed		1	5,000,000									5,000,000
Management & coordination of Public Participation	Mapped marginalized and minority groups	Number of groups mapped		20	2,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	6,000,000
	Developed service charters	Number of charters developed		1	2,000,000			1	2,000,000					4,000,000
	A well-informed resident of the ward	Number of wards covered		20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Strengthened complaints and redress mechanisms	Number of meetings held		4	500,000	4	500,000	4	500,000	4	500,000	4	500,000	2,500,000
	Strengthened feedback and reporting mechanisms	Number of feedback forums held		20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Published reports	Number of reports published		4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	4	1,000,000	5,000,000
	motor vehicle provided	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	6,000,000									6,000,000

PROGRAMME 5: ENFORCEMENT & COMPLIANCE														
Objective:														
Outcome:														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						

		Indicators	Targets*	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	(KSh. M)*
<i>Policy Planning</i>	Developed policies and manuals	Number of policies & manuals developed		1	2,000,000									
	Office space provided	Number of offices leased		1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	6,000,000
	Holding yard provided	Number of yards leased		1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	1	1,200,000	6,000,000
	Enforcement equipment & tools procured	Number of enforcement equipment & tools procured		100	2,000,000	100	2,000,000	100	2,000,000	100	2,000,000	100	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Band equipment procured	Number of band equipment procured		100	3,000,000			100	3,000,000					6,000,000
	Capacity built staff	Number of staff capacity built		100	4,500,000	100	4,500,000	100	4,500,000	100	4,500,000	100	4,500,000	22,500,000
	Uniforms procured	Number of uniforms procured		430	5,200,000	430	5,200,000	430	5,200,000					15,600,000

Sub-Sector 3; County Public Service Board

PROGRAMME 1: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION POLICY PLANNING														
Objective: To Ensure timely delivery of core managerial and leadership competencies														
Outcome: Improved services delivery														
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	
General administration and Support Services	Office space leased	Number of offices leased		1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	25,000,000
	Capacity built staff	Number of officers capacity built		10	3,000,000	10	3,000,000	10	3,000,000	10	3,000,000	10	3,000,000	15,000,000

	Public Service Week held	Number of Public Service Week Held		1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Established Records Management System	Number of Records management systems procured		1	10,000			1	5,000,000					15,000,000
Policy development and planning	Developed policies, service delivery charter	Number of policies developed		3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	3	6,000,000	30,000,000

4.2.2 Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
construction of sub-county offices	Masaba north	To sub-county admins & staff	to enable the sub-county admins & sub-county staff to delivery their services efficiently		1 YEAR	4M	GOK	PSM
construction of sub-county offices	Nyamira north	To sub-county admins /staff	to enable the sub-county admins & sub-county staff to delivery their services efficiently		1 YEAR	4M	GOK	PSM
Digitization of HR registry	Headquarters	To ease retrieval of records and management			2 YEARS	5M	GOK	PSM
Carry out staff work load analysis	Headquarters	to determine optimal staff levels			1YEAR	4M	GOK	PSM
		to determine skill sets for optimal utilization of staff						
		to arrest the arising wage bill						

	to inform on recruitment plans						
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Table 19: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	1. End insecurity in all its forms	By 2030, eradicate insecurity everywhere by employing more enforcement officers
	2.introduce revenue automation	By 2030, ensure revenue automation to increase revenue collection
	3. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
	4.proper public governance system	
16 th SDG	1.Safety of citizens	ensure safety of citizens and prevent violence by other groups, set basic rights of citizens to enjoy legal identity, participate in decision making& access justice

4.1.4 SECTOR NAME: SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

Sector composition and their roles

Sub sector of Culture

The roles of the sub sector include, approvals of persons for awards & honors as heroes & heroines, coordination of cultural activities (Heritage, exhibition, museums/cultural centers, concerts, art and related food competitions /festivals, development of creative cultural industries). Liquor licensing and control, establishment of treatment and rehabilitation facilities and programs, carrying out public education on alcoholic drinks and drug abuse in the county in collaboration with other stakeholders. Provision of library and archiving services, consultancy, advisory and information dissemination and development of film industry.

Sub sector of Sports

The sports sub sector has the role of promotion and development of sports facilities and activities. In particular the sub sector develops sports stadia and play grounds. It also does talent search, research in sports and supports sports activities by providing sports equipment. The sub sector coordinates inter sectorial collaboration of programmes among stakeholder such as sports, art development and market sports as an industry in the County.

Sub Sector of Youth Empowerment

The sub sector involves coordinating the youth empowerment issues across the county. In specific capacity building of youth countywide in collaboration with other stakeholders and establish youth desk in each sector.

Sub sector of Gender Empowerment

The sub sector involves Gender mainstreaming and empowerment Women, Girls and Boys, establishment of gender desk in every sector to handle gender-based violence and related issues.

Sub sector of Social Services

The social services subsector involves empowerment of persons living with disability, social protection to children, widows/widowers, and older persons, interventions on various reliefs on vulnerable groups in the county

Vision

To be a leading County in social development, having high levels of gender parity in all spheres of life.

Mission

To empower the youth and vulnerable groups, promote culture and sports, and protect children while Main streaming gender parity for sustainable socio-economic development.

Sub-Sector Goal

Achieved social development by enhancing social inclusion

Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Disability mainstreaming and sensitization programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensitization campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities -Mainstreaming training and audit to government ministries and MDAs -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations on pwds -Recruit staff ie sign language interpreters -develop county specific plan of action for pwds -Sensitization campaigns against harmful practices
Registration of persons with disabilities with NCPWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devolve Assessment facility to sub county hospital -free assessment and any other health services to PWDs -sensitization campaign on disability Employ assessment team Conduct mass registration at the locational level
Awareness creation on PWAs Enhance PWA programs	Sensitization campaign
Provision of safety net programs for persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Scale up of PWSD CT , scholarship and bursaries -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations -operationalize county PWDs act and policies
Adequate provision of assistive devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -procure various assistive devices and issuance to beneficiaries -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations -operationalize PWDs act and policies
Improve performance /standards in sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and equip talent centres /academies. Establish and equip sports facilities (Build stadia and playing grounds) at grass root levels. Develop laws, policies and regulations at county level. Train sports personnel. Mentor and nurture talents. Benchmarking by sports personnel. Capacity building of sports personnel. Develop a reward and motivation system. Create awareness on the existence and importance of other or emerging sports disciplines (tennis, basketball, rugby etc) Organize annual sports and cultural festivals/ events week. Organize sports activities/tournaments at all levels. Support and nurture young talents through funding of sporting activities

	<p>Start clubs. Establishment of a high altitude training centres</p>
High levels of Gender mainstreaming	<p>Sensitization campaigns on Gender mainstreaming Launch Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level and ward level Construct offices at sub county levels Train Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at all levels Initiate Gender Protection Information Management System (GDIMS) Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Establishment of gender recovery centre/protection/ rescue centre Nyamira County Increase Women empowerment- through provision of soft loans/grants to women groups. County wide Recruit staff</p>
Positive cultural practices	<p>Sensitization campaigns on Gender mainstreaming Launch Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level and ward level Initiate Gender Protection Information Management System (GDIMS) Establishment of gender recovery centre/protection Nyamira County HQs Anti FGM Board be devolved to county level</p>
To reduce the rate of defaulters on affirmative loans/funds	<p>Increasing funding from government and other multi- national partners. The county government to establish gender affirmative funds.</p>
Formulate/customize county gender policies	<p>Customize national policies to county Identification of partners to support development of various gender policies.</p>
Establish GBV recovery centres	<p>Identification of partners, state and non-state partners(NGAAF, county government and NGAO</p>
Establish GBV spaces/ homes	<p>Identification of partners, state and non-state partners(NGAAF, county government and NGAO</p>
To end the causes of triple threats	<p>Increase collaboration and multi-sectoral approach, GTWG and policies such as children/;’-n’s act</p>
Increase accessibility of gender statistics of the county	<p>Advocacy and collaboration with stake holders Awareness creation</p>
High appreciation of cultural heritage	<p>Construction of a social hall in every sub county. Establishment of cultural centres Keroka, Nyamaiya & Nyamira Establishment of botanical garden at county headquarters Restoration of traditional caves at manga sub county Celebration of annual cultural and sports festivals Collection and preservation of artefacts</p>

	<p>Equip the museum structure at manga</p> <p>Refurbish the museum structure at manga</p> <p>Documentation of oral traditions</p> <p>Initiate a county choir and band and elders</p> <p>Development of Nyamira film industries/studios {to document and showcase culture as an industry for employment for the youth }</p>
Enhanced reading culture	<p>Construction of one library per sub county</p> <p>Create awareness on the importance of continuous reading county wide</p> <p>Lobby for institutions to donate books to libraries in Nyamira county</p> <p>Make the existing library to be user friendly.</p>
Controlled Betting , lotteries and gaming	<p>Develop county specific laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Conduct campaigns to sensitize the public on the negatives of addition to betting and gaming</p>
Controlled alcohol consumption, drugs and substance abuse	<p>Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level</p> <p>Review of Nyamira County Alcohol consumption and control, and substance abuse act 2014</p> <p>Proper enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Recruit staff</p> <p>Establish at least one rehabilitation centre.</p> <p>Conduct campaigns to sensitize the public on the dangers of addition and abuse of alcohol, and substance abuse</p>
Enhanced community participation in socio-economic activities	<p>Mobilize and sensitize community members on the importance of group formation</p> <p>Registration of community groups in accordance with Community Group Registration Act 2022</p> <p>Establish and capacity build County and Sub-County Social Development Committees (SDCs) as guided by the Act</p> <p>Capacity building of community groups on resource mobilization</p> <p>Link community groups to MFIs, State and other Non-State actors</p>
Local communities protected from unintended negative adverse effects of social risks on development projects	<p>Engage National Government and other non-state actors on the formation and training of County Social Risk and Management Committee</p> <p>Address complaints and grievances from community members affected by development projects in the County</p>
<p>Rights of older persons protected</p> <p>Strengthened partnership on the implementation of older persons and ageing programmes</p>	<p>Develop County Policy Brief on issues affecting older persons and Ageing</p> <p>Hold consultative engagement forums on intergenerational solidarity</p> <p>Engage State and Non-State actors on addressing issues affecting older persons and ageing</p> <p>Organize and participate in observance of the UN day on Older Persons (UN IDOP)</p>

Strengthened family care and support systems	<p>Identify and train County Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) on National Parenting Programme (NPP)</p> <p>Train Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) as facilitators on the National Parenting Training Manual (NPTP)</p> <p>Train parents/caregivers (including parents and caregivers of persons with disabilities) on NPP</p>
Improved economic livelihood standards amongst the vulnerable members in the community	<p>Capacity building of all cash transfer beneficiaries and caregivers on financial literacy</p> <p>Mobilization of beneficiaries and caregivers in cash transfer program to ensure 100% utilization of the stipend</p>
strengthen child protection system in the county	<p>Sensitization campaigns on child rights</p> <p>Train CACs at all levels</p> <p>Improve Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) usage and data sharing</p> <p>Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Recruit staff</p> <p>Build county child rescue centre</p> <p>Develop, launch and implement a County Child Policy</p> <p>Sensitization campaigns against harmful cultural practices</p> <p>Coordinate County stakeholder meetings</p>
	<p>Promote family based care for all children</p> <p>Scale up of CT OVC</p> <p>Scale up and bursaries</p> <p>Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Provide parenting training to caregivers</p> <p>Community awareness programs to promote care for children</p> <p>Advocacy and lobbying of partnerships to support vulnerable households</p> <p>Advocacy to improve county funding for children welfare programs</p> <p>Conduct parenting training sessions</p>
To promote youth talent, innovation and entrepreneurship development through Promotion of skills development and job creation for the youth.	<p>Hold sensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF).</p> <p>Fund more youth groups.</p> <p>Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters.</p> <p>To create a youth development fund at the county level.</p> <p>Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.</p> <p>Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs.</p> <p>Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation.</p>

	<p>Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.</p> <p>Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary.</p> <p>Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign.</p> <p>Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act.</p> <p>Awareness creation on the Youth Policy.</p> <p>Establish youth sector working groups.</p> <p>Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy.</p> <p>Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group.</p> <p>Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework.</p> <p>Analysis of data, report writing and printing.</p> <p>Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers.</p> <p>Provide internship opportunities.</p> <p>Sensitization on the importance of technical skills.</p> <p>Mobilize youth to join TVETs.</p> <p>Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy.</p> <p>Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption.</p> <p>Hold Career guidance fora..</p> <p>Train youth in new technologies.</p> <p>Construct and renovate offices.</p> <p>Develop county specific plan of action for youth.</p> <p>Identification of youth engaged in agriculture.</p>
	<p>Hold sensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF).</p> <p>Fund more youth groups.</p> <p>Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters.</p> <p>To create a youth development fund at the county level.</p> <p>Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.</p> <p>Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs.</p> <p>Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation.</p> <p>Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.</p> <p>Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary.</p> <p>Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign.</p> <p>Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act.</p>

	<p>Awareness creation on the Youth Policy. Establish youth sector working groups. Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy. Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group. Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework. Analysis of data, report writing and printing. Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers. Provide internship opportunities. Sensitization on the importance of technical skills. Mobilize youth to join TVETs. Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy. Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption. Hold Career guidance fora.. Train youth in new technologies. Construct and renovate offices. Develop county specific plan of action for youth. Identification of youth engaged in agriculture.</p>
	<p>Hold sensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF). Fund more youth groups. Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters. To create a youth development fund at the county level. Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment. Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs. Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation. Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks. Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary. Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign. Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act. Awareness creation on the Youth Policy. Establish youth sector working groups. Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy. Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group. Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework. Analysis of data, report writing and printing.</p>

	<p>Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers. Provide internship opportunities. Sensitization on the importance of technical skills. Mobilize youth to join TVETs. Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy. Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption. Hold Career guidance fora.. Train youth in new technologies. Construct and renovate offices. Develop county specific plan of action for youth. Identification of youth engaged in agriculture.</p>
	<p>Hold sensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF). Fund more youth groups. Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters. To create a youth development fund at the county level. Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment. Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs. Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation. Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks. Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary. Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign. Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act. Awareness creation on the Youth Policy. Establish youth sector working groups. Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy. Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group. Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework. Analysis of data, report writing and printing. Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers. Provide internship opportunities. Sensitization on the importance of technical skills. Mobilize youth to join TVETs. Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy. Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption.</p>

	<p>Hold Career guidance fora..</p> <p>Train youth in new technologies.</p> <p>Construct and renovate offices.</p> <p>Develop county specific plan of action for youth.</p> <p>Identification of youth engaged in agriculture.</p>
To promote a sober youthful population for community development	Sensitization on drugs and substance abuse and negative cultural practices (FGM) and Radicalization.
To promote, support & mobilize youth in Youth social development	<p>Training Youth in Leadership and life skills.</p> <p>Map and Engage youth partners in Decision making.</p> <p>Train Youth on mentorship and Sensitize on National values.</p> <p>Engage Youth in peace building through youth exchange programmes and activities.</p> <p>Carry out a baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground.</p> <p>Design and Develop a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching.</p> <p>Sensitization on environmental conservation.</p> <p>Tree planting exercises.</p>
To enhance youth access to youth friendly services	<p>Refurbishment and Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres.</p> <p>Provision of adequate facilities and equipment.</p> <p>Operationalization of YECs.</p> <p>Construction of new YECs.</p> <p>Train Youth empowerment centres management committees.</p>
To enhance youth access to youth friendly services.	Sensitization of youth on Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.

4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

PROGRAMME 1: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY PLANNING														
Objective 1: Enhancing institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery. Adherence to set up legal framework														
Outcome: Increased access to services across the county														
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	
Sub-P 1: Policy and planning services.	trainings and capacity building sessions for staffs and other Stakeholders held	No of trainings and capacity building sessions for staffs and other Stakeholders held		50	0.1m	50	0.1m	50	0.1m	50	0.1m	50	0.1m	0.5m
	Bills, Policies and Plans prepared	No of Bills, Policies and Plans prepared		1	0.5m	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	2.5m

	Strategic Plans prepared	No of Strategic Plans prepared		1	1.5m	-		-		-		-		1.5m
	annual budgets prepared	No annual budgets, ADP, Procurement plans, work plans prepared		3	1m	3	1m	3	1m	3	1m	3	1m	5m
	Meetings and Workshops held for staff members	No of Meetings and Workshops held for staff members		14	0.5m	14	0.5m	14	0.5m	14	0.5m	14	0.5m	2.5m
Sub-P 2: General administration and support services	staff remunerated	No of staff remunerated		52	41m	52	41m	52	41m	52	41m	52	41m	205m
	staff recruited	No of staff recruited		5	2.4m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4m
	operational offices.	No. of operational offices.		2	2.5m	2	2.5m	2	2.5m	2	2.5m	2	2.5m	12.5m
	motor vehicle bus purchased	No. of motor vehicle bus purchased		1	9m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9m
	motor vehicle van and two double –cabin purchased	No. of motor vehicle van and two double –cabin purchased		-	-	-	-	1	5.5m	-	-	-	-	5.5m

PROGRAMME 2: CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION

Objective 1: Appreciation and promotion of cultural expression and heritage.

Outcome: Improved appreciation of cultural expression and heritage

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key	Linkages to SDG	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)					Total
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

		Performance Indicators	Targets*	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Budget (KSh. M)*
Sub-P 1: Cultural Promotion and Heritage.	Cultural festivals held.	No. of Cultural festivals held.	1	3	8m	3	8m	3	8m	3	8m	3	8m	40m
	cultural centres /social halls established in each sub county	Number cultural centres / social halls established in each sub county	1	1	10m	-	-	1	10m	-	-	1	10m	30m
	botanical gardens established	No of botanical gardens established	11,13	-	-	1	2m	-	-	-	-	-	-	2m
	traditional caves identified and restored	Number of traditional caves identified and restored	1,15,16	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	1	0.5m	2.5m
	artifacts collected and preserved	Number of artifacts collected and preserved	11,15.	100	0.7m	100	0.7m	100	0.7m	100	0.7m	100	0.7m	3.5m
	Museums structures refurbished	Number of Museums structures refurbished	1,15,16	1	15m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15m
	One Museum structure equipped	No of Museum structure equipped	1,15,16	-	-	-	-	1	10m	-	-	-	-	10m
	oral traditions documented	Number oral traditions documented	11,15	10	0.5m	10	0.5m	10	0.5m	10	0.5m	10	0.5m	2.5m
	County choir/artists and troupes established	No of County choir/artists troupes established	1,16	6	1.5m	6	1.5m	6	1.5m	6	1.5m	6	1.5m	7.5m

	cultural equipment purchased	No of cultural equipment purchased	1,15	20	8m	-	-	20	8m	-	-	-	-	16m
	Benchmarking	No. of benchmarking (museum/cultural centre)	15,16	1	1.5m	-	-	1	1.5m	-	-	-	-	3m
	Awards to festival/ film winners	No. of awards to festival / film winners.	1,16	-	1m	-	1m	-	1m	-	1m	-	1m	5m
Objective 2: To increase safety in alcohol consumption														
Outcome: Responsible and safe alcohol consumption across the county														
Sub-P 2: Reduction of alcohol and substance abuse	licensed outlets selling alcohol	Number of licensed outlets selling alcohol	1	550	2m	500	2m	540	2m	600	2m	500	2m	10m
	Act reviewed	One Act reviewed	17,	1	5m		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5m
	staff redesignation	5staff redesignated	10,1	5	1m		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1m
	One rehabilitation center established in the county.	No of rehabilitation center established in the county.	3,	1	10m		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10m
	One rehabilitation centre equipped	No of rehabilitation centres equipped	3	-	-	1	15m				-	-	-	15m
Objective: To Promote and develop a reading culture														
Outcome: Reading Culture promoted and developed														

Sub-P 4: Promotion of reading culture.	persons accessing functional library services	Number of persons accessing functional library services	4,10	1000	0.1m	1000	0.1m	1000	0.1m	1000	0.1m	1000	0.1m	0.5m
	awareness campaigns done on the importance of continuous reading culture county wide	No of awareness campaigns done on the importance of continuous reading culture county wide	16,12	5	0.2m	5	0.2m	5	0.2m	5	0.2m	5	0.2m	1m
	Libraries constructed	No. of libraries constructed	4,17	-	-	-	-	1	20m	-	-	-	-	20m
Sub-P 5: Control Betting, lotteries and gaming in the county.	persons participating in betting, lottery and gaming	No of persons participating in betting, lottery and gaming	1,3	5,000	0.2m	4,500	0.2m	3,900	0.2m	3000	0.2m	2,000	0.2m	1m
	licensed Betting, lotteries and gaming premises	Number of licensed Betting, lotteries and gaming premises	3,4	50	0.15 m	40	0.15m	25	0.15m	15	0.15m	5	0.15m	0.75m
Objective : To promote and develop the film industry.														
Outcome: Established and vibrant film industry in the county														
Sub-P 6: Establish and operationalize film industry	Film production and studios produced and established	No. of film productions and studios produced and established.	1,5	-	-	4	13m	-	-	-	-	-	-	13m
	revenue generated	Amount of revenue generated	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1m	-	0.1m	-	0.1m	0.3m
Programme Name: PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS														
Objective: To promote and develop sports talent														
Outcome: Improved and increased participation in sports														

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	
	Coaches, Referees and Sport Administrators trained	No of Coaches, Referees and Sport Administrators trained	3,4	50	0.5m	50	0.5m	50	0.5m	50	0.5m	50	0.5m	2.5m
	sports equipment purchased	No of sports equipment purchased	3,9	25	5m	25	5m	25	5m	25	5m	25	5m	25m
	benchmarking visits	No of benchmarking visits	9,4	2	0.5m	2	0.5m	2	0.5m	2	0.5m	2	0.5m	2.5m
	sports disciplines/men and women rewarded	No of sports disciplines/men and women rewarded	1,5	500	5m	500	5m	500	5m	500	5m	500	5m	25m
	annual sports weeks/festivals held	No of annual sports weeks/festivals held	1,3,16	1	3m	1	3m	1	3m	1	3m	1	3m	15m
	sports activities/tournaments held.	No of sports activities/tournaments held.	3,5	5	10m	5	10m	5	10m	5	10m	5	10m	50m
Objective 2: To Provide adequate and standard sports facilities														
Outcome: Improved participation and performance in sports														
Sub-P 2:	youth talent centers established and equipped	No of youth talent centers established and equipped	9,1	20	0.5m	20	0.5m	20	0.5m	20	0.5m	20	0.5m	2.5m
	talent academies constructed/rehabilitated	No of talent academies constructed/rehabilitated	3,17	1	2m	1	2m	1	2m	1	2m	1	2m	10m
	Stadium developed	No of Stadium developed	3,1	2	35m	2	35m	2	35m	2	35m	2	35m	175m

	Play fields developed	Number of Play fields developed	3,11	2	5m	2	5m	2	5m	2	5m	2	5m	25m
	High altitude training centres constructed	Number of high altitude training centres constructed	9,3,1	1	20m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20m

Programme Name: DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

Objective 1: To Promote Youth talent, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development for Employment Creation.

Outcome: Increased Alternative Employment Opportunities

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sub P 1: Youth Entrepreneurship for Employment Creation.	Youth sensitized on AGPO promotion , AAFs and entrepreneurship	No. of youth sensitized on AGPO promotion, AAFs and entrepreneurship.	SDGs 8,1,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Youth groups Funded through AAFs.	Number of youth groups Fund through AAFs	SDGs 8,	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
	Operationalized community Youth SACCOs	No. of community Youth SACCOs Operationalized	SDGs 8,17	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	7.5
	Create a Youth Development Fund at the county level.	A Youth Development Fund created at the county level.	SDGs 8,17	0	0	1	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters.	A legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters Created.	SDGs 8,17	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20

	Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.	A Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment Constituted.	SDGs 8,17	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Youth engaged in internship	No. of Youth engaged in internship	SDGs 8,17	10	3.6	10	3.6	10	3.6	10	3.6	10	3.6	18
	Youth Sensitized on the importance of technical skills.	No. of Youth Sensitized on the importance of technical skills.	SDGs 8,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Establish Multi sectoral collaborations to support creation of an Industrialized economy.	No of Multi sectoral collaborations established to support creation of an Industrialized economy.	SDGs 8,17	1	2.3	1	2.3	1	2.3	1	2.3	1	2.3	11.5
	Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption	No of Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption	SDGs 8,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Hold Career guidance fora for the youth.	No of Career guidance fora for the youth held	SDGs 8,4,1,17	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
	Train youth in new technologies and online jobs.	No of youth Trained in new technologies and online jobs	SDGs 8,4,1,5,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Youth Development Officers engaged in Benchmarking	No. of Youth Development Officers engaged in Benchmarking	SDGs 8,4,1,17	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.5	2.5
	Youth engaged in food and nutrition security identified	No. of Youth engaged in food and nutrition security identified	SDGs 8,12,2,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
Outcome: Improved Youth Talent Development and Innovation Harnessing														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)					Total Budget (KSh.					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						

				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	M)*
Sub P 2: Youth Innovation and Talent Development	Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation.	No of talent Auditions and innovation contests Held to harness youth talent and innovation	SDGs 8,1,9,17	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	25
	Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.	No of harnessed (identified) talented youth and innovators linked to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.	SDGs 8,1,9,17	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	5
Outcome: Established Youth Development Policy														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sub P 3: Youth Development Policy	Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act.	A Youth Policy, Bill and Act Enacted.	SDGs 8,17		32	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	10
	Sensitization on the Youth Policy.	No of Youth Sensitized on the Youth Policy.	SDGs 8,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Establish youth sector working groups as per the youth policy.	A youth sector working group as per the youth policy Established.	SDGs 8,17		11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

	Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy.	No of implementation forums on Youth development Policy Held.	SDGs 8,17	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5
	Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group.	A Youth Development Index technical working group Established.	SDGs 8,17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Hold a retreat to develop county Youth Development Index framework.	No of retreats Held to develop county Youth Development Index framework	SDGs 8,17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Develop county specific plan of action for youth.	A County specific plan of action for youth developed.	SDGs 8,17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Objective 2: To Promote a Sober Youthful Population for Community Development														
Outcome: Reduced Levels of Drugs and Substance abuse and Radicalization														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sub P 1: Youth Drugs and Substance abuse and Radicalization.	Youth Sensitized on drugs and substance abuse and negative cultural practices (FGM) and Radicalization.	No of Youth Sensitized on drugs and substance abuse and negative cultural practices (FGM) and Radicalization.	SDGs 3,16,5,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
Objective 3: To Promote, Support & Mobilize Youth in Youth Social Development														
Outcome: Increased Awareness on Youth involvement in Social and Sustainable Community Development														

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Sub P 1: Youth Social and Sustainable Community Development	Train Youth in Leadership and life skills.	No of Youth Trained in Leadership and life skills.	SDGs 10,16,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Map and Engage youth partners in Decision making.	No of youth partners Mapped and Engaged in Decision making	SDGs 10,16,17	5	1.5	5	1.5	5	1.5	6	1.8	5	1.5	7.8
	Train Youth on mentorship and Sensitize on National values.	No of Youth Trained on mentorship and Sensitized on National values.	SDGs 10,16,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Engage Youth in peace building through youth exchange programmes and activities.	No of Youth Engaged in peace building.	SDGs 10,16,17	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	30	4	20
		No of youth exchange programmes and activities held.	SDGs 10,16,17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Carry out a baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground.	A Baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground Carried out.	SDGs 10,8,17	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5
	Design and Develop a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching.	A training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching Designed and Developed.	SDGs 10,8, 17	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	7.5
	Sensitize youth on environmental conservation.	No of youth Sensitized on environmental conservation	SDGs 13,15,17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20

	Plant Trees for environmental conservation	No of Trees Planted for environmental conservation	SDGs 13,15, 17	2501	2501	2501	2501	2501	2501	5						
Objective 4: To Enhance Youth Access to Youth Friendly Services.																
Outcome: Reduced Occurrences of the Triple Threads.																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Sub P 1: Teenage pregnancies, SGBV and high levels of HIV/AIDS infections among the youth	Sensitize youth on Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.	No of Youth Sensitized on Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.	SDGs 3, 17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Sensitize Youth on SGBV	No of Youth Sensitized on SGBV	SDGs 3, 17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
	Sensitize Youth on HIV/AIDS infections among the youth.	No of Youth Sensitized on HIV/AIDS infections among the youth.	SDGs 3, 17	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	1,000	4	20
Outcome: Increased existence of operational Youth Empowerment Centres and Offices																
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			

Sub P 2: Youth Empowerment Centres and Offices	Construct, Refurbish and Equip Youth Empowerment Centres.	, No of Youth Empowerment Centres Constructed.	SDGs 8, 17	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	50
		No of Youth Empowerment Centres Completed, Refurbished and Equipped.	SDGs 8, 17	15	1	5	1	8	1	5	1	5.5	28.5
	Proved adequate facilities and equipment.	No of facilities and equipment Provided.	SDGs 8, 17	18	1	7.5	1	7	1	7.5	1	7.5	37.5
	Construct and renovate offices.	No of offices Constructed and renovated.	SDGs 8, 17	12	1	4	1	3.5	1	4	1	4.5	18
	Operationalize YECs.	No of YECs Operationalized	SDGs 8, 17	15.5	1	5	1	5.5	1	5.5	1	5.5	27
	Train Youth empowerment Centres' Management Committees.	No of Youth Empowerment Centres' Management Committees trained.	SDGs 8, 17	21	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	10

4.2.2 Flagship Projects

Table18: Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (Ksh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Manga stadium	manga	Tap, nurture and develop talents	Construction of sports facilities terraces, volley pitch, basketball etc	Facilities constructed	5 years	180 m	County government	GYSC&SS
Museum	Manga	Preservation and appreciation of heritage	Renovation and equipping of Manga Baraza Hall	Museum renovated and equipped	5 years	50m	County Govt./National Govt.	GYSC&SS
Rescue centre	Esise	Provide a safe environment for GBV victims	Construction	Rescue centre constructed	5 years	20m	County Govt./National Govt..	GYSC&SS
Rehabilitation centre for alcohol and substance abusers	Bosamara	Provide healing and craft trade to the victims	Construction	Rehabilitation centre constructed	5 years	50m	County Govt.	GYSC&SS
Youth empowerment Centres	Nyamaiya	Provide youth friendly services	Refurbishment and equipping	Youth empowerment centre refurbished	5 years	10m	National and County Govt.	Directorate of youth Affairs/DGYSC&S

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

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

4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International

Development Frameworks

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

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
National council for persons with disabilities(ncpwd)		
ICPD25 Kenya Commitment	ICPD25 Comm. No. 15: End gender and other forms of discrimination	-Sensitization campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities -Mainstreaming training and audit to government ministries and MDAs -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations on pwds -Recruit staff i.e., sign language interpreters -develop county specific plan of action for pwds -Sensitization campaigns against harmful practices
SDGs		Devolve Assessment facility to sub county hospital -free assessment and any other health services to PWDs -sensitization campaign on disability Employ assessment team Conduct mass registration at the locational level
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization campaign
	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	-Scale up of PWSD CT , scholarship and bursaries -Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations -operationalize county PWDs act and policies
Sports Development		

ICPD25 Commitments	<i>Comm. No. 8: Eliminate legal, Policy and programmatic barriers that impede youth participation</i>	<p>Establish and equip talent centres /academies. Establish and equip sports facilities (Build stadia and playing grounds) at grass root levels. Develop laws, policies and regulations at county level. Train sports personnel. Mentor and nurture talents. Benchmarking by sports personnel. Capacity building of sports personnel. Develop a reward and motivation system. Create awareness on the existence and importance of other or emerging sports disciplines (tennis, basketball, rugby etc) Organize annual sports and cultural festivals/ events week. Organize sports activities/tournaments at all levels. Support and nurture young talents through funding of sporting activities Start clubs. Establishment of a high-altitude training centres</p>
Gender Development		
ICPD25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Commitment. No. 13: End FGM</i> • <i>Comm. No. 14: Eliminate all forms of gender based violence</i> 	<p>Sensitization campaigns on Gender mainstreaming Launch Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level and ward level Construct offices at sub county levels Train Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at all levels Initiate Gender Protection Information Management System (GDIMS) Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Establishment of gender recovery centre/protection/ rescue centre Nyamira County Increase Women empowerment- through provision of soft loans/grants to women groups. County wide Recruit staff</p>

ICPD25	<i>Comm. No. 13: End FGM</i>	Sensitization campaigns on Gender mainstreaming Launch Area Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWG) at county level and ward level Initiate Gender Protection Information Management System (GDIMS) Establishment of gender recovery centre/protection Nyamira County HQs
		Increasing funding from government and other multi-national partners. The county government to establish gender affirmative funds.
		Customize national policies to county Identification of partners to support development of various gender policies.
		Identification of partners, state and non-state partners(NGAAF, county government and NGAO
		Increase collaboration and multi-sectoral approach, GTWG and policies such as children/;’[-n’s act
		Advocacy and collaboration with stake holders Awareness creation
Cultural Development		
Agenda 2063	<i>Aspiration No. 5; Africa with a strong Cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics</i>	Construction of a social hall in every sub county. Establishment of cultural centres Keroka, Nyamaiya & Nyamira Establishment of botanical garden at county headquarters Restoration of traditional caves at manga sub county Celebration of annual cultural and sports festivals Collection and preservation of artefacts Equip the museum structure at manga Refurbish the museum structure at manga Documentation of oral traditions

		<p>Initiate a county choir and band and elders</p> <p>Development of Nyamira film industries/studios {to document and showcase culture as an industry for employment for the youth}</p>
		<p>Construction of one library per sub county</p> <p>Create awareness on the importance of continuous reading county wide</p> <p>Lobby for institutions to donate books to libraries in Nyamira county</p> <p>Make the existing library to be user friendly.</p>
		<p>Develop county specific laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Conduct campaigns to sensitize the public on the negatives of addition to betting and gaming</p>
		<p>Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations at national level</p> <p>Review of Nyamira County Alcohol consumption and control, and substance abuse act 2014</p> <p>Proper enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations</p> <p>Recruit staff</p> <p>Establish at least one rehabilitation centre.</p> <p>Conduct campaigns to sensitize the public on the dangers of addition and abuse of alcohol, and substance abuse.</p>
Social Development and Services		
		<p>Mobilize and sensitize community members on the importance of group formation</p> <p>Registration of community groups in accordance with Community Group Registration Act 2022</p> <p>Establish and capacity build County and Sub-County Social Development Committees (SDCs) as guided by the Act</p>

		Capacity building of community groups on resource mobilization Link community groups to MFIs, State and other Non-State actors
		Engage National Government and other non-state actors on the formation and training of County Social Risk and Management Committee Address complaints and grievances from community members affected by development projects in the County
		Develop County Policy Brief on issues affecting older persons and Ageing Hold consultative engagement forums on intergenerational solidarity Engage State and Non-State actors on addressing issues affecting older persons and ageing Organize and participate in observance of the UN day on Older Persons (UN IDOP)
		Identify and train County Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) on National Parenting Programme (NPP) Train Lay Volunteer Counsellors (LVCs) as facilitators on the National Parenting Training Manual (NPTP) Train parents/caregivers (including parents and caregivers of persons with disabilities) on NPP
Children Development		
Demographic Dividend Roadmap	<i>Pillar 1: Health & Wellbeing</i> <i>Action Area 5: Promote policies and programmes to improve child survival</i>	Sensitization campaigns on child rights Train CACs at all levels Improve Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) usage and data sharing Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Recruit staff Build county child rescue centre Develop, launch and implement a County Child Policy Sensitization campaigns against harmful cultural practices

		Coordinate County stakeholder meetings
ICPD25 commitments	<i>Comm.no 4: Improve support to older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children</i>	Promote family based care for all children Scale up of CT OVC Scale up and bursaries Enforcement of relevant laws, policies and regulations Provide parenting training to caregivers Community awareness programs to promote care for children Advocacy and lobbying of partnerships to support vulnerable households Advocacy to improve county funding for children welfare programs Conduct parenting training sessions
Youth Development		
Kenya demographic dividend roadmap	<i>Pillar 111: employment and entrepreneurship costing</i>	Hold sensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF). Fund more youth groups. Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters. To create a youth development fund at the county level. Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment. Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs. Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation. Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks. Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary.

		<p>Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign.</p> <p>Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act.</p> <p>Awareness creation on the Youth Policy.</p> <p>Establish youth sector working groups.</p> <p>Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy.</p> <p>Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group.</p> <p>Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework.</p> <p>Analysis of data, report writing and printing.</p> <p>Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers.</p> <p>Provide internship opportunities.</p> <p>Sensitization on the importance of technical skills.</p> <p>Mobilize youth to join TVETs.</p> <p>Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy.</p> <p>Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption.</p> <p>Hold Career guidance fora..</p> <p>Train youth in new technologies.</p> <p>Construct and renovate offices.</p> <p>Develop county specific plan of action for youth.</p> <p>Identification of youth engaged in agriculture.</p>
Kenya demographic dividend roadmap	<i>Pillar IV: rights, governance and youth empowerment roadmap</i>	<p>Training Youth in Leadership and life skills.</p> <p>Map and Engage youth partners in Decision making.</p> <p>Train Youth on mentorship and Sensitize on National values.</p> <p>Engage Youth in peace building through youth exchange programmes and activities.</p> <p>Carry out a baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground.</p> <p>Design and Develop a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching.</p> <p>Sensitization on environmental conservation.</p> <p>Tree planting exercises.</p>

		<p>Refurbishment and Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres.</p> <p>Provision of adequate facilities and equipment.</p> <p>Operationalization of YECs.</p> <p>Construction of new YECs.</p> <p>Train Youth empowerment centres management committees.</p>
		<p>Sensitization of youth on Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.</p>
		<p>Hold sensitization Fora/clinics on Affirmative Action Funds. (AGPO, UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, NGAAF).</p> <p>Fund more youth groups.</p> <p>Create a legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters.</p> <p>To create a youth development fund at the county level.</p> <p>Constitute a Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Unemployment.</p> <p>Operationalization of Community Youth SACCOs.</p> <p>Hold talent Auditions and innovation contests to harness youth talent and innovation.</p> <p>Link the harnessed (identified) youth talent and innovations to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/Incubation/Technical support /Financial support/ markets networks.</p> <p>Develop a youth talent and innovation documentary.</p> <p>Mobilize and engage youth in Brand Kenya Active campaign.</p> <p>Enactment of a Youth Policy, Bill and Act.</p> <p>Awareness creation on the Youth Policy.</p> <p>Establish youth sector working groups.</p> <p>Hold implementation forums on Youth development Policy.</p> <p>Establish a Youth Development Index technical working group.</p> <p>Hold a retreat to develop a county Youth Development Index framework.</p>

		<p>Analysis of data, report writing and printing. Benchmarking by Youth Development Officers. Provide internship opportunities. Sensitization on the importance of technical skills. Mobilize youth to join TVETs. Multi sectoral collaborations towards an Industrialized economy. Sensitization programmes and activities on corruption. Hold Career guidance fora.. Train youth in new technologies. Construct and renovate offices. Develop county specific plan of action for youth. Identification of youth engaged in agriculture</p>
ICPD25 kenya commitments	<i>Comm no.13: end female genital mutilation by strengthening coordination in the area of legislation and policy framework, communication and advocacy, evidence generation and support cross border collaboration on elimination of FGM by 2022</i>	<p>Sensitization on drugs and substance abuse and negative cultural practices (FGM) and Radicalization.</p>
		<p>Training Youth in Leadership and life skills. Map and Engage youth partners in Decision making. Train Youth on mentorship and Sensitize on National values. Engage Youth in peace building through youth exchange programmes and activities. Carry out a baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground. Design and Develop a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching. Sensitization on environmental conservation. Tree planting exercises.</p>
		<p>Refurbishment and Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres. Provision of adequate facilities and equipment. Operationalization of YECs. Construction of new YECs.</p>

		Train Youth empowerment centres management committees.
		Sensitization of youth on Sexual and Reproductive Health issues.
		<p>Training Youth in Leadership and life skills. Map and Engage youth partners in Decision making. Train Youth on mentorship and Sensitize on National values. Engage Youth in peace building through youth exchange programmes and activities. Carry out a baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground. Design and Develop a training manual on youth mentorship & Coaching. Sensitization on environmental conservation. Tree planting exercises.</p>

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

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
<i>social protection, culture and recreation</i>	Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries	providing food and livelihoods to the vulnerable groups		

	Roads and public works	provides the link in both social and economic activities facilitate social, cultural and sporting activities.		opening of many rural roads
	Health	Sporting and recreation activities ensure that people remain healthy		fight of negative cultural practices like female genital mutilation, unhygienic traditional male circumcision, and early marriages
	Education	Enhancing skills development through established institutions within it; access to quality education by vulnerable children, orphans and persons with disabilities		provision of bursary to orphans and vulnerable children and persons with disabilities.
	Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources	ensures that workplaces do not pollute the environment through emissions and effluent waste.	<i>Environment pollution</i>	<i>Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines</i>

4.1.5 HEALTH SECTOR

Sector Name:

- ✦ **Sector composition:** Provide the sub sectors under the sector and their key roles.
- ✦ **Vision and Mission:** Provide sector Vision and Mission
- ✦ **Sector Goal(s):** Provide what the sector aims to achieve

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Programme 1: Medical Services	
Sector Priorities	Strategies
Increase health financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalise billing system • Increase number of services provided • Lobby for increased departmental allocation from treasury • Advocate on the increase on registration on NHIF Registration of indigents and funding of their NHIF premiums
Develop relevant policies and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customization of national guidelines and policies Enact the Revolving Drug Fund act
Improve preventive maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop asset registers • Regular maintenance of vehicles, plant and medical equipment •
Strengthen medicine and non-pharms supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have in place commodity management system
Procure medical equipment as per norm and standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressively equip all health facilities to attain norms and standards

Digitalise health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out a robust Health Management Information System
Develop research framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize Research within the department
Improve staff welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement staff motivation framework
Improve skills mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training through on job and in service
Increase staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of additional missing staff
Avail specialized services.	Completion of doctors plaza
Adequately layout facilities	Follow norms and standards to construct health facilities Strengthen collaboration with Public works
Provide essential health services	Conduct survey on causes of high maternal and neonatal deaths.
Strengthen community health systems	Provide incentives to Community Health workers
Develop health facilities master plan	Facilitate health facilities to develop master plans
Develop collaboration framework with health-related sectors	Hold stakeholders meeting Establish call centre

Minimize exposure to health risk factors	Community health Education Set up IPC committees in all facilities AYSRH activities
Programme 2: Preventive Health Services	
Strengthen provision of public health services	Carry out inspections of eateries and health facilities Carry out food sampling in markets Enforce public health laws
Reduce the burden of non communicable diseases and malnutrition	Develop a cancer centre at NCRH Early screening and detection of NCDs
Eliminate communicable diseases	Health promotion
Reduce the burden of Violence & Injuries	Capacity build staff on emergency response Create emergency response teams in all facilities Community sensitization Form a multi-sectoral TWGs Construction of Accident and emergency centre at NCRH Construction of GBVRC at NCRH

4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

Table 17: Sector Programmes

PROGRAM 1: MEDICAL SERVICES														
Key Outcome: Improved access to diagnostic and Curative Services														
Programme Objective: To Reduce Incidences Of Mortality And Improve Quality Of Life Of Individuals, Households and Community.														
Sub-program	Key Output	Key performance indicator	Linkage to SDG Targets*	Planned targets and Indicative Budget(Ksh)										Total cost
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		COST
				TARGET	COST	TARGET	COST	TARGET	COST	TARGET	COST	TARGET	COST	
S.P.1.1 Hospital Services	Mortuaries constructed	Number of mortuaries constructed	SDG 3	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1		20,000,000
	Health facilities with functional radiology units	No of health facilities with functional radiology units		0		1	8M	1	8M			1	4M	20,000,000
	Ophthalmic Units established	No. of Ophthalmic Units established		1	5M	1	5M	1	3M	1	2M			15,000,000
	Hospitals renovated hospitals	No of hospitals renovated hospitals		8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	8	20M	100,000,000

	Equipping laboratories	No. of Equipped laboratories			1	2M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	5,000,000
	Incinerators constructed	No of incinerators constructed		1	6M		1	6.8M					12,800,000
	Operation theatre construction	No of operation theatre construction		1	20M	1	20M		1	10M			50,000,000
	Newborn units constructed	No of newborn units constructed		1	2M	1	2M		1	1M			5,000,000
	Equipping of 80 bed amenity at county referral hospital	No. of 80 bed amenity equipped at county referral hospital		1	50M	1	26M	1	25M	1	25M		126,000,000
	Equipped HDUs	No of equipped HDUs				1	60M						60,000,000
	Dental units operational	No of Dental units operational	SDG 3	1	5M			1	5M	1	5M	1	5M

	Hospitals automated	No. of hospitals automated	1	21M	2	8M	2	6M	2	6M	0		41,000,000
	Equipping Mental health unit	No. of Mental health unit equipped			1	5M							5,000,000
	Hospitals with oxygen generating plants	No of hospitals with oxygen generating plants							1	30M			30,000,000
	Mother Child Hospital constructed	No. Mother Child Hospital constructed			1	100 M	-	100 M	-	100 M			300,000,000
	Hospitals with Fences	Number of Hospitals with Fences			1	90M	4	80M	3	30M			200,000,000
	Renal units upgraded	No. Of renal units upgraded			1	80M	-	80M		-	40M		200,000,000
S.P 1.2 Emergency and Referral Services	Hospitals with Accident and Emergency Centres	No of hospitals with Accident and Emergency Centres			1	30M					1	30M	60,000,000

	Ambulance procured	No. of ambulance procured		1	7M			1	9M			1	9M	25,000,000
	Emergency call centers established	No. Of emergency call centers established		1	2M									2,000,000
PROGRAM 2: HEALTH PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES														
Programme Objective:	To Organize, Monitor And Support All Supply Chain Activities to Guarantee Access to Safe and Efficacious Health Products And technologies													
Outcome:	Improved commodity security in health facilities													
S.P 2.1 Pharmaceuticals and non pharmaceuticals	Facilities stocked with essential commodities and medical supplies annually	No of facilities stocked with essential commodities and medical supplies annually	SDG 3	111	200 M	113	200 M	115	200 M	117	200 M	119	200 M	
	Integrated Logistics Management Information System installation	No. of integrated Logistics Management Information System installed		5	10M	1	2.5 M	1	2.5 M	1	2.5 M	1	2.5 M	

Health Products and technologies unit	NO. of Health Products and technologies unit formed	1	100 M									
Revolving Drug Fund units	No. of Revolving Drug Fund units constructed			1	50M							
Specialized units fully stocked with specialized commodities	No. of specialized units fully stocked with specialized commodities			3	7M	4	9M	5	10M	6	11M	
County Drug store renovated	No. of County Drug store renovated			1	8M							

	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plants established	No. of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plants established		1	50M	-	50M								
S.P 2.2 Medical equipment and Technologies	Inpatient wards equipped in primary health facilities	No of inpatient wards equipped in primary health facilities		3	90M	2	70M	1	20M	1	10M	1	10M		
	Equipping of existing health facilities	No of existing health facilities Equipped		20	90M	20	90M	31	120M	20	100M	20	100M		
PROGRAMME 3. PROMOTIVE AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES															
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE:	To Reduce Incidence Of Preventable Diseases And Mortality In The County														
Outcome	Improved primary health care services														
S.P. 3.1: Primary Care treatment Service	construction of staff houses in Primary health facilities	No of staff houses constructed Primary health facilities	SDG 3&6	8	16M	25	50M	15	30M	15	30M	9	18M	144,000,000	

Maternity units operational	No. of maternity units operational	10	30M	11	33M	16	48M	21	36M	15	45M	192,000,000
Procurement of vaccine fridges	Number of vaccine fridges procured	5	2.5M	10	5M	15	7.5M	20	10M	0		25,000,000
Installation of water tanks	No of water tanks installed	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10	2M	10,000,000
Youth friendly centers set up	No. Youth friendly centers set up			1	25M	1	25M					50,000,000
No of new primary health facilities	No of new primary health facilities	0		4	25M	4	25M	4	25M	4	25M	100,000,000
Construction of burning chambers	No of burning chambers constructed	10	1.5M	20	3M	20	3M	20	3M	10	1.5M	12,000,000
Construction of Pit latrines in primary facilities	No of Pit latrines constructed in primary facilities	4	2M	3	1.5M	3	1.5M	3	1.5M	3	1.5M	8,000,000

SP. 3.2 Primary care diagnostic services	Renovation of laboratories in primary facilities	No. of laboratories renovated in primary facilities		10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	10	5M	17	5M	25,000,000
S.P 3.3 Referral ServiceS	Functional community health units	No. of community health units functional		10	20M	10	20M	10	20M	10	20M	10M	20M	100,000,000
PROGRAMME 4: HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES														
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE: To Improve Service Delivery By Providing Supportive Functions to Implementing Units under the Health Services Department														
Outcome: Improved Health Service access and efficiency														
S.P. 4.1: Health policy and planning	Nyamira county health policy 2018-2030 developed	No.of Nyamira county health policy 2018-2030 developed	SDG 3&17			1	15M							15,000,000
	Nyamira Health Sector Plan	No.of Nyamira Health Sector Plan				1	5M							

County programs Strategic Plan(HIV, Community Health, Nutrition, M&E, HIS) developed	No.of County programs Strategic Plan(HIV, Community Health, Nutrition, M&E, HIS) developed	4	4M			1	1M				5,000,000
Environmental Health Policy and Bill enacted	No.of Environmental Health Policy and Bill enacted			1	5M						5,000,000
One County Health Investment and Strategic Plan (CHSSP) developed	No.of One County Health Investment and Strategic Plan (CHSSP) developed			1	5M						5,000,000
County Pharmaceutical Policy and Bill enacted	No.of County Pharmaceutical Policy and Bill enacted			1	5M						5,000,000

	Maternal and Child health Policy and Bill	No. of Maternal and Child health Policy and Bill			1	5M							5,000,000	
	HRH strategy implemented	No. of HRH strategy implemented		1	74M								74,000,000	
S.P. 4.2 Health Research and Development	ICT equipment procured (laptops, computers and accessories)	No. of ICT equipment procured (laptops, computers and accessories)		5	0.5 M	5	0.5 M	5	0.5 M	5	0.5 M	5	0.5 M	2,500,000
	Prepare policy briefs	No. of Prepared policy briefs		2		2		2		2		2		50,000
	Carry out operational researches	No. of operational researches carried out		1	50,000	1	50000	1	50000	1	50000	1	50000	250,000
S.P 4.3 Human Resource for Health	Health workers staff recruited and deployed	Number of Health workers staff recruited and deployed	SDG 3	100		100		100		100		100		557,500,000

	staff trained	No. of staff trained			1200			1200			1200			1200		172,000,000
S.P 4.4 Finance and general administration	Utility vehicles procured	No of utility vehicles procured	1	8M	1	8M	1	8M	1	8M	1	8M	1	8M	40,000,000	
	Motor bikes procured	No of Motor bikes procured	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5	1M	5000000	
	Departmental budgets prepared and approved	No of Departmental budgets prepared and approved	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	500000	
S.P 4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation	Health Sector Report developed	No.of Health Sector Report developed	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	50000	
	APR developed	No.of APR developed	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	50000	
	Projects monitoring and Evaluation	No. of Projects monitoring and Evaluation	4	50000	4	50000	4	50000	4	50000	4	50000	4	50000	250000	

	Inventory Management	No. of inventory Managements done	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	1	10000	50000
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* Refer to the 169 SDGs Targets (<https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/>)

4.2.2 Flagship Projects

Table18: Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Mother child hospital	NCRH	To reduce maternal and neonatal deaths	Designs Commissioning	Architectural and structural designs	3months	240,000	CGN	Health
			Tendering	Successful bidder	2month	760,000		
			Construction	MC HF	3year	100M		
			Equipping	Medical equipment	1year	20M		
						121M		
Modern Funeral Home	NCRH		Designs	Architectural and structural designs	3months	240,000		
			Tendering	Successful bidder	2month	760,000		

			Construction	Modern funeral Home-50M	3year	50M		
			Equipping	Chapel-1M Mortuary cold chain-15M Mortuary furniture-5M Waiting bay furniture-2M Hearse-4M	1year	26M		
Accident and emergency center	NCRH							

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

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals (Frameworks goal)	County Government contributions/Interventions* (programme strategies)
<i>ICPD25 KENYA COMMITMENTS</i>	<i>Commitment no.3 Progressively increase health sector financing to 15% of total budget, as per the Abuja declaration, by 2030.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitalise billing system • Increase number of services provided • Lobby for increased departmental allocation from treasury • Advocate on the increase on registration on NHIF • Registration of indigents and funding of their NHIF premiums

<p><i>KENYA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ROADMAP(2020-2030)</i></p>	<p><i>Foster sustainable investments in health systems,including in human resources and infrastructure,with the goal of enhancing access to quality health services for all.</i> <i>Key action9(d)</i> <i>Employ more human resource for health</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of additional missing staff
<p><i>AGENDA 2063</i></p>	<p><i>Goal 3</i> <i>Healthy and well-nourished citizens</i></p>	<p>Conduct survey on causes of high maternal and neonatal deaths.</p>
<p><i>ICPD25 KENYA COMMITMENTS</i></p>	<p><i>Commitment no.13</i> <i>End FGM by strengthening coordination in the area of legislation and policy framrework,communication and advocacy,evidence generation and support cross border collaboration on elimination of FGM by 2022.</i></p> <p><i>Commitment no.14</i> <i>Eliminate by 2030,all formd of GBV including child and forced marriages,by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girlswho have been affected</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Increased access to quality and comprehensive response and support services across sectors</i></p>	<p>Capacity build staff on emergency response Create emergency response teams in all facilities Community sensitization Form a multi-sectoral TWGs Construction of Accident and emergency centre at NCRH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of FGM and GBVRC at NCRH

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Improve coordination and sustainability for effective programming for GBV prevention and response.</i> ➤ <i>Eliminate social cultural norms that affect women and girls</i> 	
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**This should be presented either as priorities and/or strategies.*

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Road's infrastructure	Trade	Connection to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centers and parking bays along the roads;
	Environment		Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
P1:Medical Services	Roads	Physical access to health services	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Develop a resettlement plan. Proper county plan to guide construction.
P1:Medical Services	Environment and water	Prevention of water borne diseases		
P3:Promotive and Preventive	Education	Improved maternal and child health Reduced teen pregnancies		
P2:Health Products and Technologies				
P3:Promotive and Preventive	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Food security and good nutrition		
P4:Health Administration and Support services				

4.1.6 EDUCATION SECTOR

Sector composition:

Sub sector

1. ECDE AND CCC

- Enhance the capacity of the ECDE & CCC staff
- Administration and management of education programmes at ECDE & Child Care centers.
- Quality assurance, supervision and maintenance of Standards in ECDE & CCC
- ECDE Teacher, Management, development and utilization
- Mobilization of curriculum support materials
- Implementation of nutrition and feeding program for ECDE centers
- Mobilization of resources for infrastructural development
- Providing policy guidelines and advisory services.
- Monitoring and evaluation of institutional projects and service delivery
- To equip, refurbish and upgrade infrastructure in county ECDE centers.
- To initiate and strengthen partnership with development partners and other stakeholders in order to enhance ECDE & CCC development

2. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- To enhance the capacity of the Directorate and County Vocational Training centers (VTCs) staff
- To ensure that proper management systems and procedures are applied in managing departmental funds, records and other resources
- To mainstream and sustain county VTCs issues in relevant policies and policy documents
- To equip, refurbish and upgrade infrastructure in VTCs
- To improve the quality of training programmes
- To equip trainee with relevant entrepreneurial skills, social skills, knowledge and attitude and enhance their capacity to engage in meaningful activities.
- To initiate and strengthen partnership with development partners and other stakeholders in order to enhance youth training
- To develop and implement County Polytechnic Bursary Fund (CPBF)

- To develop effective and efficient systems and infrastructure that supports a harmonized and timely collection, processing, analysis, use and dissemination of data for education, training, planning and management

Vision:

- To be a lead County in the provision of Education, Vocational Training and Entrepreneurial skills for sustainable development.

Mission:

- To provide quality Education and Vocational Training skills for creativity, innovation and development

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

- Administration and management of education programmes at ECDE & CCC and Vocational Training & Home Craft Centres
- Quality assurance, supervision and maintenance of Standards in ECDE& CCC, VCTs & HCCs
- Teacher Management, development and utilization for effective service delivery
- Mobilization and development of curriculum support materials
- Auditing of institutional accounts
- Provision of bursaries and grants to institutions,
- Mobilization of resources for infrastructure development,
- Providing policy guidelines and advisory services.
- Strengthening the ICT infrastructure, policy framework and capacity development.
- Establish Collaboration and Partnership with partners and line ministries

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities <i>(To be stated at the objective level of the development issues)</i>	Strategies
Programme 1: Early Childhood Development & Education (ECDE)	
To enhance access to quality education through providing a conducive learning environment, provision of furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize major stakeholders to support ECDE infrastructure development • Resource mobilization • Strengthening partnerships and linkages
To provide a conducive learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize major stakeholders to support ECDE infrastructure • Resource Mobilization • Strengthening partnerships and linkages
To enhance access to quality education through facilitating teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Innovation and creativity by using locally available material to prepare Teaching and learning support materials
To promote the health of the learners, enhance enrolment, retention and ensure full transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Stakeholder engagement for support • Sensitization of the community on the importance of school feeding programme
Recruit and deploy teachers to pre-primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate adequate resources to employ enough ECDE teachers
Formulate policies in line with COG and mainstream ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource allocation, COG commitment on ECDE. • Strengthening partnerships and linkages
Enhance ECD development and learning through play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement as well as Boards of management of schools to provide land • Acquisition of government land
Promote integration of nurturing care in preschools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integration of nurturing care in preschools
To enhance monitoring and support of curriculum delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the scheme of service • Leverage on the available staff and resources

To improve quality of education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening partnerships and linkages Resource mobilization
Increase number of beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency in bursary disbursement
To enhance delivery of the curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embrace innovation Strengthen partnerships and linkages Benchmarking
To provide psychosocial and professional support to teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization Strengthen partnerships and linkages
Programme2: Vocational education and training (VTC)	
Construction of workshops, classrooms and dormitories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of adequate budget for construction of workshops, classrooms and dormitories
To provide training materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding VTCs in form of capitation to trainees
Provision of adequate tools and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate budget
To employ trainers in different specialties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate budget to employ trainers
To establish incubation centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate budget to establish incubation centers
To establish policies on VTCs operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop county VTC policies

4.2 Sector programmes and flagship projects

Table 17: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: ECDE AND CCC														
OBJECTIVE: To Enhance access to quality Early Childhood Development and Education services.														
Outcome: Improved access, equity, retention, completion, transition and holistic development of the child														
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	

Infrastructural development	ECDE classes constructed	No of ECDE classes constructed	SDG NO 4. SDG NO 7 SDG NO 9 SDG NO 17	25	75m	25	75m	20	60m	15	45m	15	45m	300M
	pit latrines constructed	No of pit latrines constructed	SDG 4.6,17	27	16.2m	25	15m	20	12m	15	9m	15	9m	61.2m
	Water tanks purchased	No of water tanks purchased	SDG 3,4,6	27	1.35m	25	1.25m	20	1m	15	750,000	15	750,000	4.9m
	Furniture purchased	No of furniture purchased	SDG 3,4,5	40	8m	40	8m	40	8m	40	8m	40	8m	32m
	Child care Centre established	No of child care centers established	SDG 3	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	25m
	Special Needs Education (SNE) Centre established	No of SNE Centre established	SDG4	1	3m	1	3m	1	3m	1	3m	1	3m	15m
	Resource center established	No of resource centers established	SDG4	0	0	1	10m	0	0	0	0	0	0	10m
	Teacher management centers established	No of management centers established	SDG 4. 84	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	9m
Teaching Learning Materials	CBC teaching/learning support materials provided	No of ECDE centers provided with CBC teaching	SDG 4,9,	408	20m	408	20m	408	20m	408	20m	408	20m	100m

		and learning support materials												
	Indoor and fixed outdoor play materials provided	No of ECDE centers provided with indoor and fixed outdoor play materials	SDG 4,517	82	4.1m	82	4.1m	82	4.1m	82	4.1m	82	4.1m	20.5m
	Integration of ICT in ECDE	No of centers integrated with ICT	SDG 4,9	82	1.64m	82	1.64m	82	1.64m	82	1.64m	82	1.64m	8.2m
	ICT gadgets for TAYARI ECDE learning program procured	No of gadgets procured	SDG 4,9	0	0	3280	16.4m	1640	8.2m	1640	8.2m	1640	8.2m	41m
	Teacher management structure constructed	No of teacher management structure constructed	SDG4,8	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	9m
Policy Planning and Administration	ECDE feeding program policy developed	No of policies developed		1	3m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3m
	Child care centres policy developed	No of policies developed		0	0	1	3m	0	0	0	0	0	0	3m
	ECDE policy guidelines developed	No of policies developed		1	3m	0	0	0	0	0	0	00		3m
School Feeding Program	ECDE learners provided	No of ECDE learners provided with milk	SDG 2,3,4,17	42,000	3m	42,000	3m	42,000	3m	42,000	3m	42,000	3m	15m
Quality Assurance and Standards	ECDE teachers Recruited on Permanent and	No of ECDE teachers recruited	SDG 1,2,4,5,8	0	0	350	12.25m	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.25m

	pensionable basis													
	Ward and sub county ECDE coordinators recruited	No of ECDE coordinator recruited	SDG 1,2,4,5,8	24	1.3m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3m
	ECDE field vehicle procured	No of ECDE vehicle procured	SDG 4,16	0	0	1	4m	0	0	0	0	0	0	4m
	Staff laptops and printers procured	No. of laptops and printers procured	SDG 4	7	650,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650,000
	ECDE teachers inducted	No of ECDE teachers and staff inducted	SDG 4,8	0	0	1000	5m	0	0	0	0	0	0	5m
	Stakeholders conference and annual education day held	No of conference held		0	0	1	10m	0	0	1	10m	0	0	20m
Co-curricular Activities	Costumes and uniforms provided	No of ECDE learners provided with costumes and uniform		4,000	2.5m	4,000	2.5m	4,000	2.5m	4,000	2.5m	4,000	2.5m	10m
Curriculum implementation	Supervision of curriculum implementation conducted	No of supervisory visits conducted		4	250,000	4	250,000	4	250,000	4	250,000	4	250,000	1.25m

Programme Name: VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Objective: To impart competency-based training to trainees

Outcome: To ensure quality training

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	

Improved informal employment	Workshop/classes constructed	Number of workshops/ classes constructed	SDG4	20	60m	15	45m	10	30m	5	15m	5	15m	165m
	Classes refurbished	Number of classes refurbished	SDG4	8	4m	8	4m	8	4m	8	4m	8	4m	20m
	Incubation centers constructed	Number of incubation centers constructed	SDG4	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	1	5m	25m
	Policies developed	Number of policies developed		3	6m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6m
	Salaries paid	Number of support staff paid		100	12m	100	12m	100	12m	100	12m	100	12m	60m
	Utilities paid	Number of VTCs utilities paid		12	10m	12	10m	12	10m	12	10m	12	10m	50m
	Trainers and supervisors recruited	Number of trainers and supervisors recruited	SDG 4,8	70	50m	70	50m	-	-	-	-	-	-	100m
	Trainings done	Number of trainers trained		20	2.5m	20	2.5m	20	2.5m	20	2.5m	20	2.5m	12.5m
	Training and learning materials provided	Number of training and learning materials provided	SDG 4,9,	40	10m	40	10m	40	10m	40	10m	40	10m	50m
	Assorted tools and equipment provided	Number of assorted tools and equipment provided	SDG 4,9,	40	20m	40	20m	40	20m	40	20m	40	20m	100m
Centers participated in skills development	Number of centers participated in skills development		40	5m	40	5m	40	5m	40	5m	40	5m	25m	
Co-curricular activities conducted	No of co-curricular activities conducted		40	5m	40	5m	40	5m	40	5m	40	5m	25m	

	County education support fund beneficiaries	Number of county education support fund beneficiaries		40,000	120m	40,000	120m	40,000	120m	40,000	120m	40,000	120m	600m
	Scholarship beneficiaries	Number of scholarship beneficiaries		230	13m	460	25m	690	38m	920	50m	1,150	63m	189m
Programme Name: TEACHER SERVICE COMMISSION														
Objective:														
Teacher management	Teacher management structure constructed	No of teacher management structure constructed	SDG4,8	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	4	1.8m	9m

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

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
KENYA VISION 2030/ MEDIUM TERM PLAN	<p>Social pillar: Education - e.g., Provide globally competitive quality education and training and research for development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening partnerships and linkages Resource mobilization Sensitize major stakeholders to support ECDE infrastructure development Allocate adequate resources to employ enough ECDE teachers
SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 4– quality education To ensure inclusive and equality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve infrastructure development to all VTCs and ECDE centers, construction of workshops and classes Provision of water tanks and VIP toilets for ECDE learners Recruiting trained instructors and ECDE care givers. Recruiting quality assurance officers for ECDE centers and VTCs Improving schemes of work for VTC trainers and ECDE care givers In-service training of trainers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SDG 2 – Zero Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the community on the importance of school feeding programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6-Clean water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize major stakeholders to support ECDE infrastructure • Provision of water tanks and VIP toilets for ECDE learners
ICPD 25	Commitment 11: Improve employability and life skills of youths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate budget to establish incubation centers • Provision of adequate budget to employ trainers
KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ROAD MAP	Pillar 2: Education and skills development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding VTCs in form of capitation to trainees • recruiting quality assurance officers for ECDE centers and VTCs
UN 2030 AGENDA	Goal 4: Providing quality education for all is fundamental to creating a peaceful and prosperous world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing access to quality education through facilitating teaching and learning • Provision of adequate budget to employ trainers

4.4 Cross- sectoral linkages

Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
ECDE management	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	-Improved health	-Malnutrition School dropout -Low enrollment, transition and retention	Initiate school feeding programme in pre- school
	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT;	-Improved access to schools	Poor access to school hence low enrollment and retention	Open up and maintain the roads leading to schools

	Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources;	-Improve water and sanitation -Develop and implement educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects	-Sharing of toilets with the preschool and upper school -Direct effects due to infrastructure damages and possible injury can disrupt the learning process for a long time.	-Initiate separation of toilets preschool and upper school. -Install water tanks -Increasing environmental awareness and education on climate change can contribute to effective adaptation and mitigation
	Health;	-Improve nutrition	-Malnutrition and ill-health -School dropout	Training on nutrition Startup of school feeding programme
Vocational Education and training	General, Economic and Commercial Affairs;	-Mass production of skilled labour	Low income hence challenge in education support from are givers	Produce demand driven market oriented skilled labour
	Governance, Justice, Law and Order;	More policies on education	Lack of programmes implementation	Initiate developing of policies such as school feeding programme policy and child care centres
	Health;	Improve nutrition	Malnutrition School dropout	Training on nutrition Startup of school feeding programme
	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT;	Improve access to schools	Poor access to school hence low enrollment and retention	Open up and maintain the roads leading to schools

4.17 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

Factsheet

Information Category		Gender	County Statistics (as at 2022)	Municipality (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Registration of persons	The no. of registration units	N/A	20	5	
		M	11		
		F			
	Total Registered Persons	M			
		F			
	Registered Persons (NPR) – Nyamira South	M	11,455	9369	5000,000
		F	12,798	10403	
	Masaba North NPR	M	7,263		
		F	7,872		
	Duplicates/Lost IDs	M	2261	11647	
		F	2299	8006	
	Borabu -NPR	M	5845		
		F	6067		
	Duplicates/Lost IDs	M	2800		
		F	1803		
	Nyamira North NPR	M	8170		
		F	7119		
	Duplicates/Lost IDs	M	1030		
		F	1098		
	Manga Sub-County NPR	M	8555		
		F	7098		
	Duplicates/Lost IDs	M	2244		
		F	2128		
	Duplicates/Lost IDs (Huduma centres)	M	11,647		

		F	8006		
	Change of Particulars	M			
		F			
Civil Registration	No. of births registered	M	39,322	23390	612097
		F	39,516	27748	588093
	No of deaths registered	M	5209	698	131599
		F	4639	542	100345
Probation and after care services	The no. of probation offices	N/A	2	1	
	The No. of persons placed under probation	M	600	380	
		F	152	72	
		Juvenile	68	41	
Prevalent cases	Assault (Lands)		430		
	Alcoholic issues		260		
	Other cases		130		
County Administration	The no. of subcounties		5	2	
	The No. of Divisions	A/N	16		
	The No. of Locations	A/N	52		
	The No. of Sub-Locations		128		
	The No. of Villages	A/N	1862		
	The no. of DCCs	A/N	5		
	The no of ACCs	A/N	16		
	The No. of Chiefs	A/N	52		
	The no of ASS. Chiefs	A/N	128		

	The no. of Nyumba Kumi clusters	A/N			
	The No. of community policing committees	A/N			
County security and justice systems	No. of law courts	A/N	2		
	No. of prisons	A/N	0		
	No. of prisoners	A/N	0		
	No of remand facilities	A/N	1		
	No of patrol bases	A/N			
	No of police stations	A/N			
	No of police posts				
	No of huduma centres		1		
Main crimes	Stock theft cases				
	Illicit brew				
	Murder				
	Land disputes				
	Assaults				
	Break ins				
	Robbery with violence				
	Defilement				
	Malicious damage to property				
	Creating disturbance				

Major Development Issues

Major issues/Problems	Causes	Development objective	Immediate objective	Existing opportunities/Strengths	Strategies
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS					
Ineffective and underutilization of the county registration bureau	Low registration turnout	To have high turnout of eligible persons	Increase turnout and eligibility	Availability of 21 registration bureaus	Introduction of mobile registration
	Double registration			Availability of Huduma centre	Sensitization forums/arazas
	Presentation of fake documents			Existence of legal framework on registration Availability of the law enforcers	Enforcement of Registration Act CAP107
CIVIL REGISTRATION					
Low Registration coverage.	Ignorance of parents.	To have 100% registration coverage.	To increase registration coverage to 70%	Registration centers in each sub location and in every hospital	Sensitization of registration agents.
	Laxity of registration agents.			Using MCH strategy in registering those not registered at birth	Regular monitoring of registration of events.
	Lack of regular monitoring of registration agents(hospitals and asst chiefs)				Having registration offices in every sub county.
	Lack of regular monitoring of registration agents(hospitals and asst chiefs)				Enforcement of registration policies
PROBATION					
Recidivism/Reoffending and soaring crime rates	Weak family ties Substance and alcohol abuse Unemployment	Avoid Reoffending	Reduce recidivism and crime rate in the county	Trained personnel Existing administrative structures Availability of funds and tools for empowerment of offenders	Guiding and cancelling Empowerment Reintegration Sensitization

						Rehabilitation and re-integration

Programs

Programme Name: County Administration and security affairs														
Objective: To have crime free community														
Outcome: ensured secure living														
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(m)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Capacity enhancement of security structures	Trained security committees (County security committee, Sub-County security committees, Divisional security committees, Locational peace security committee, Nyumba kumi)	No of committees trained		20	0.5M	20	0.5M	20	0.5M	20	0.5M	20	0.5M	2.5m
Civil registration	Sensitized registration agents	The no. sensitized		4	2.5M	4	2.5m	4	2.5M	4	2.5M	4	2.5M	10M
	Monitored registration events.	The No of monitoring reports		4	1.5M	4	1.5M	4	1.5M	4	1.5M	4	1.5	7.5M
	Established registration offices	The no. of offices constructed		1	6M	1	6M	0	0	0	0	0	0	12M

Correctional services (Probation)	Guided and counseled offenders	The no. of offenders counseled		800	2m	800	2m	800	2m	8000	2m	800	2m	10m
	Empowered community	The no of persons empowered		200	5m	200	5m	200	5m	200	5m	200	5m	25m
	Reintegrated offenders	The no. of offenders re-integrated		400	1.5m	400	1.5m	400	1.5m	400	1.5m	400	1.5m	6m
	Sensitized community													
Registration of persons	mobile registration established	The no of centres established		20	1.5m	20	1.5m	20	1.5m	20	1.5m	20	1.5m	6m
	Sensitized forums/barazas	The no. of barazas held		24	1m	24	1m	24	1m	24	1m	24	1m	5m
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ARTONEY														
Provision of County Legal services	Court sessions attended	The no. of sessions attended		240	1.2m	240	1.2m	240	1.2m	240	1.2m	240	1.2m	6m
	Recruited staff	The no. of staff recruited		8	6.4m	0	6.4m	0	6.4m	0	6.4m	0	6.4m	32m
	Provided legal fees and court costs	The no. of firms engaged		5	30m	5	30m	5	30m	5	30m	5	30m	150m
	Office space provided	The no. of offices provided		2	12m	2	12m	0	0	0	0	0	0	24m

4.1.8 ENERGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1.1 The Sector has the following subsectors with distinguishable constitutional functions.

- Roads
- Transport, and Public Works
- Disaster Management
- Information and communication Technology (ICT)
- Energy

4.1.2 Sub Sectors and their Roles

a) Roads

The mandate of the subsector includes the following

- Design, construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of county roads and related facilities;
- Motor Vehicles Inspection
- Mechanical and transport services
- County Transport, roads, public works and disaster management policy planning and management
- Protection of County road reserves
- Maintenance of inventory of government property in liaison with the County treasury
- Overseeing provision of mechanical and electrical(Building) services to public buildings
- Development and management of government buildings

b) Transport, and Public Works

- Motor Vehicles Inspection
- Mechanical and transport services
- County Transport, roads, public works and disaster management policy planning and management
- Maintenance of inventory of government property in liaison with the County treasury
- Overseeing provision of mechanical and electrical(Building) services to public buildings

- Development and management of government buildings

c) Information and communication Technology (ICT)

The mandate of the Subsector Includes the following

- To automate all County Government services for effective service delivery.
- To facilitate dissemination of information for decision making through ICT
- To provide a data bank for the County Government of Nyamira
- To maintain and service all ICT equipment and software in Nyamira county
- To enhance internal communication through installation of Networks
- To improve service delivery to Nyamira residents through use of ICT
- To facilitate other Departments to be effective in Service delivery technology

d) Energy

- Implementation of rural electrification and promotion of alternative energy sources

e) Disaster Management

- To coordinate all DRM issues in the country
- To advice the National and County Governments, private sector and all stakeholders in DRM.
- To coordinate, collect, review and analyze information relevant to DRM.
- To establish a National Early warning and emergency community system
- To promote disaster risk management capacity building, training and education throughout the country including in school
- To promote and strengthen linkages with key state department, international organizations, counties, wards and community based disaster management structures.
- To promote research into all aspects of disaster management.
- To oversee regular drills and exercises in all public establishments

4.1.3 Vision, Mission and Core Values

a) Vision

- To provide reliable transport system and state of the art public works for improved quality of life.

b) Mission

- To promote adequate, safe and well maintained transport system, roads infrastructure and public works services for socio-economic development.

b) Core Values

- The Core values and principles that guide and consign the staff and Political leadership of the
- Department of Transport, Roads and public works to the above Vision and Mission in providing
- services are enlisted below:
- Professionalism: adherence to the defined rules, standards and guidelines of the respective disciplines, exhibiting professionalism, competence and honesty.
- Integrity: highest standards of integrity, TRPW shall not place its self under any financial or other obligations to individuals or organizations that might seek to compromise our professional behavior in performance of our duties.
- Quality Assurance: We shall put in place measures and mechanisms that will ensure our clients deliver/receive quality services and works within budget and time.
- Selflessness: We shall put public interest above personal interest without consideration of any financial or material benefit and gain.
- Objectivity: We shall make decisions based on merit, researched information, professional codes and other codes of good practice.
- Customer/Client focus: We shall put the interests of our customers/clients as our first priority. We shall always seek to meet our customers' needs and expectations.
- Partnership: We shall engage our partners in planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating our programmes and Projects.
- Optimal use of resources: We shall optimally use resources in the attainment of the Ministry objectives and targets.
- Transparency and Accountability: We shall be transparent and accountable for our decisions, actions and inactions.
- Responsiveness: We shall respond to our clients effectively and efficiently when called upon.

- Impartiality: We shall provide services to all clients without discrimination on the basis of gender, race, colour and religion or creed or ideological orientation or social status
- It envisions “a county with reliable transport system and state of the art public works for improved quality of life
- Strategic Goals
- Ensure passable and safe road network
- Ensure timely maintenance of vehicles and machinery to minimize down town
- Develop and maintain cost effective government buildings and other public works.
- Prevent and reduce existing disaster risk
- Support and increase efficiency in service delivery.

d)Sector Goals

Roads:

- To open new access roads and maintain existing rural roads
- Transport:
- To develop a transport policy/legislation and ensure full enforcement of road safety rules and regulations
- To ensure timely and accurate inspection of machines and vehicles
- Public works:
- To build new public works such as new buildings, civil works and building services
- To demolish, refurbish, rehabilitate and redesign public works

Disaster Management

- Ensure effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation that provide protection both physically and in terms of human dignity.
- Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms and capacities for Disaster Management

Institutional capacity:

- To attract and retain new staff and build capacity of existing ones to improve their performance
- To improve working environment for staff through provision of suitable office, equipment of improvement of terms of service

4.1.4 Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities	Strategies
Reduce traffic jam in the central area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construct more parking lots• Construct extra BACK streets to off load traffic & open existing narrow roads• Control urban development
Ensure passable and safe road network Improve road network in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake regular Routine Maintenance on the roads that are in a good condition (maintainable network).• Spot Improve bad sections of the good roads to consolidate the maintainable network.• Partial rehabilitation of prioritised links in order to improve connectivity and provide access to the majority of the population• Construct bridges and drainage systems at appropriate points and junctions where there is no road continuity.
Ensure sustanaibity of safety to road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replace missing road furniture• Install new road furniture• Provide sustainable budget

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold public awareness meeting
Ensuring proper drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the drainage systems regulary • Constuct new culverts at appropriate points • Introduce new drainage systems where needed • Unblock any blocked existing drainage system
Increase classified roads networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry road inventory survey of all roads in the county • Policy review on road classification
Cover the entire area in road networking	<p>To procure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime mover. • Excavator • Shavel • 2 Tippers
Improved employee skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put up a Training programme and resources for the same
Enhance disaster response methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of the team • Recruitment of more firefighters and divers
Enhance reliability and stability of power supply to Nyamira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adequate financial resources • Capacity building especially in the area of renewable energy • Collaboration with experts in the industry such as REREC

4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

4.2.1 Sector Programmes to be implemented within the Planned Period

Programme 1 : Road Transport														
Objective: Ensure passable and safe road network														
Outcome: Improved transportation of goods and people														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Construction of Roads and bridges	Roads constructed to bitumen standard	Km of roads constructed to bitumen standard	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	5	120M	5	120M	5	120M	5	120M	5	120M	600M
	Roads constructed to gravel standard	Km of roads constructed to gravel standard	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	100	100M	100	100M	100	100M	100	100M	100	100M	250M
	Bridges Constructed	No. of Bridges Constructed	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	1	10M	50M
	Box culverts constructed	No. of Box Culverts Constructed	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	4	16M	4	16M	4	16M	4	16M	4	16M	80M
	Foot bridges constructed	No. of foot bridges constructed	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	0	0	1	4M	1	4M	0	0	1	4M	12M
	Pipe culverts Constructed	M of pipe culverts constructed	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	400	7.5M	400	7.5M	400	7.5M	400	7.5M	400	7.5M	37.5M
Rehabilitation & Maintenance of roads	Roads Rehabilitated & Maintained	Km of roads rehabilitated & maintained	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	150	100M	150	100M	150	100M	150	100M	150	100M	500M
	Road construction equipment purchased	No. of road construction equipment purchased	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	0	0	1	40M	0	0	1	40M	0	0	60M
Total													1589.5M	
Programme 2 : Transport and Mechanical Services														
Objective: Ensure timely maintenance of vehicles and machinery to minimize down town														
Outcome: Improved service delivery through continued availability of vehicles and machines														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	

Maintenance of motor vehicles and road construction machinery	Workshop constructed	No. of workshop constructed	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	1	15	1	15M	0	0	0	0	0	0	15M
	Workshop equipment purchased	No. of workshop equipment purchased	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	1	1M	5M
	Motor vehicle and machinery Serviced	No. of motor vehicles and machinery serviced	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	25	0.75M	30	0.9M	40	1.2M	50	1.5M	60	1.8M	6.15M
	Motor vehicle and machinery repaired & maintained	No. of motor vehicle and machinery repaired & maintained, Tyres	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	25	8.5M	30	9M	40	10M	50	11M	60	12M	50.5M
Fuel shortage and adulteration	Construction of a petrol station	No of petrol stationed construction	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	0	0	0	0	1	15M	0	0	0	0	15M
Total														91.65M
Programme 3: Disaster Management														
Objective: Ensure resilient disaster preparedness and response														
Outcome: Strengthen Disaster management capacity														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Rapid response to disaster through improvement of disaster response infrastructure and equipment.	Purchase fire engine	No. of fire engine purchased	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	0	0	1	40M	1	40M	0	0	1	40M	120M
	Purchase of PPE Kits	No. of PPEs Purchased	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	10M
Disaster risk reduction	Inspection of public facilities	No of facilities Inspected	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	300	1.5M	320	1.6M	340	1.7M	360	1.8M	400	2M	8.6M
	Disaster Mgt training conducted	Disaster Mgt training conducted	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	35	0.7M	40	0.8M	45	0.9M	50	1M	55	1.1M	4.5M
Total														253.1M
Programme 4 : Public Works														

Objective: Ensure all tender documents are prepared on timely as per request and development is controlled														
Outcome: Improved physical and social infrastructure in urban areas														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
<i>Government Buildings</i>	Office block buildings completed	No. of offices constructed	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	1	20M	1	20M	1	20M	-				60M
	Tender documents prepared	No. of tender documents prepared.	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	50	2.5M	50	2.5M	50	2.5M	50	2.5M	50	2.5M	12.5M
	Project management	No. of projects supervised.	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	50	3M	50	3M	50	3M	50	3M	50	3M	15M
Building development control	Building plans approved	No. of building plans approved	Goals 8, 9, 11, 12	100	2M	100	2M	100	2M	100	2M	100	2M	10M
Total														97.5M
Programme 4 : General Administration Planning and Support Services														
Objective: To support and increase efficiency in service delivery.														
Outcome: Improved and efficient administrative, financial and planning support services														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
General administration	Employee compensation	No. of employees compensated	Goal 17, 10, 8	154	84M	160	93M	170	112M	180	123M	190	136M	548M
Policy Development and Planning	Statutory reports	No. of statutory reports prepared and submitted on time	Goal 17, 10, 8	10	3M	10	3M	10	3M	10	3M	10	3M	15M
	Preparation of the bills and policies	No. of bills and policies developed	Goal 17, 10, 8	4	4M	3	3M	2	2M	1	1M	1	1M	11M

	Monitoring and evaluation reports	No. of monitoring and evaluation Reports	Goal 17, 10, 8	100	2M	100	2M	100	2M	100	2M	100	2M	10M
Human resource Development	Staff trained	No. of staff trained on competency skill	Goal 17, 10, 8	20	4M	20	4M	20	4M	20	4M	20	4M	20M
Programme Name: CORPORATECOMMUNICATION														
Objective: To Create awareness to the Public on Government Projects, Programs and Effective Service Delivery														
Outcome: Communication Results														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Corporate communication	Sensitization of internal and external stakeholders	Number of stakeholders trained	SDG 4	400	2m	500	2.5	550	3m	600	3.5	700	4m	15m
	Staff trained	Number of staff trained	SDG 4	5	1m	5	1m	5	1m	5	1m	5	1m	5m
	Established of information/ Media center	Number of information/Media center	SDG 4	1	2m	1	2m	1	2m	1	2m	1	2m	10m
	Structured publications and documentaries	Number of publications and documentaries	SDG 4	12	6m	12	6m	12	6m	12	6m	12	6m	30m
	Established Feedback mechanism on county projects/programs	Number of feedback on county projects/programs	SDG 17	12	2.4	12	2.4	12	2.4	12	2.4	12	2.4	12m
	Developed policies and regulations	Number of policies and regulations	SDG 17	2	2m	1	1m	1	1m	1	1m	1	1m	6m
	Purchased communication tools/Working tools	Number of communication tools	SDG 17	15	5m	10	2,5	10	2.5	10	2.5	10	2.5	15m

Programme Name: ENERGY														
Objective: Full access to affordable, adequate and reliable energy for social-economic transformation.														
Outcome: Electricity Coverage Increased from 49.5% to 70%														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Planned Targets										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Street lighting	Installation of 1000 solar powered lights	No. of solar powered lamps installed.	<i>SDG 4</i>	200	50M	200	50M	200	50M	200	50M	200	50M	250M
	Installation of 500 electric lights in major towns.	No. of electric lights installed	<i>SDG 17</i>	100	20M	200	40M	200	40M	0	0	0	0	100M
Rural Electrification	70 percent rural area coverage	%age access rate	<i>SDG 17</i>	2%	100M	2%	100M	2%	100M	2%	100M	2%	100M	500M
Establishment of Other sources of Energy	Establishment of 1 power generation plant.	No. of power generation stations	<i>SDG 17</i>	0	0	0	0	1	500M	0	0	0	0	500M

4.2.2 Flagships to be Implemented in the Period

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Construction and operationalization of Fire Stations	Borabu Nyamira North And Kitutu Masaba	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in firefighting capacity in the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Study Approval and Licensing Stakeholder Engagement Detailed Project Design Project Procurement 	3 Fire stations	5 Year	210M	CGN,GOK & Donors	TRPW&DM

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project execution • Monitoring & Evaluation • Project Handover/closure • Project O&M 					
Construction of railway line linking Sironga Industrial park and LREB counties	Nyamira county	<i>To improve movement of goods and services to markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility Study • Approval and Licensing • Stakeholder Engagement • Detailed Project Design • Project Procurement • Project execution • Monitoring & Evaluation • Project Handover/closure • Project O&M 	60 Kms railway line and stations	5 Year	3B	CGN,GOK & Donors	KRC& TRPW&DM
Upgrading of gravel roads to bitumen standards	Borabu Nyamira North, Nyamira South And Kitutu Masaba	<i>To improve movement of goods and services to markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility Study • Approval and Licensing • Stakeholder Engagement • Detailed Project Design • Project Procurement • Project execution • Monitoring & Evaluation • Project Handover/closure • Project O&M 	30Km of bitumen road network	5 Year	800M	CGN,GOK & Donors	TRPW&DM

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Construction of Road bypasses to bitumen standards in Nyamira and Keroka Towns	Keroka town and Nyamira municipality	<i>To decongest the towns</i> <i>To improve movement of goods and services to markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility Study • Approval and Licensing • Stakeholder Engagement • Detailed Project Design • Project Procurement • Project execution • Monitoring & Evaluation • Project Handover/closure • Project O&M 	20Km of bitumen road network	5 Year	600M	CGN,GOK & Donors	TRPW&DM
Construction of Airport	Nyamira county	To deliver fresh produce and finished products to markets To provide quick mode of transport for tourism activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility Study • Approval and Licensing • Stakeholder Engagement • Detailed Project Design • Project Procurement • Project execution • Monitoring & Evaluation • Project Handover/closure • Project O&M 	1 Airport	5 Year	1.2B	CGN,GOK & Donors	KAA, TRPW&DM
Purchase of Jaw Crasher Plant-complete	Nyamira county	To process building materials for road construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of detailed specs • Approval and Licensing • Procurement • Pre-inspection 	1 No. Crushing plant	5 Year	50M	CGN,GOK & Donors	TRPW&DM

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and commissioning • Inspection and acceptance • Project O&M • Warranty 					
Solar Power plant at Sironga	Sironga	To give power to the proposed Industrial Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility Study • Approval and Licensing • Stakeholder Engagement • Detailed Project Design • Project Procurement • Project execution • Monitoring & Evaluation • Project Handover/closure • Project O&M 	40MW	5Years	1B	CGN,GOK & Donors	REREC, EPRA & ENRWEM
Information / Media Centre(Information Resource Center)	Headquarters and Sub-County Offices	To advance access to information to government related information through departments and Sub-County offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Archiving of government information ▪ Dissemination of information on county programs/projects ▪ Listening to public concerns to advance feedback mechanism ▪ County Programs awareness ▪ Organizing exhibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase public awareness to the public to improve county visibility and image 	5 years	10,000,000	GOK	PSM

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media engagements ▪ Access to Internet 					

4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	Economic and Macro Pillar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of road network to facilitate
SDGs	SDG 9-Industry Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 7-Affordable and Clean energy SDG 13- Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of key technical staff for projects. • Construct and open back streets to off load traffic & also to open existing narrow roads • Control urban development • Purchase of key Construction equipments
Agenda 2063	Goal 2: World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of key technical staff for projects. • Construct and open back streets to off load traffic & also to open existing narrow roads • Control urban development • Purchase of key Construction equipments

EAC Vision 2030	Unbalanced distribution of economic and social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement to ensure equal distribution of county projects
Paris Agreement On Climate Change 2015	Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building especially in the area of renewable energy Collaboration with experts in the industry such as REREC Adoption of solar Technology
Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030	<p>i) Understanding disaster risk.</p> <p>ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.</p> <p>iii) Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.</p> <p>iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase 3 fire engines to enhance response capacity Capacity building of the team Recruitment of more firefighters and divers

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Roads	Trade	Connection to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; Develop a resettlement plan.

	Environment	Construction of culverts to for efficient drainage	Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
ICT	Trade	Connection of all market centers with Internet	Proliferation of cyber crimes	Embracing regulations on prevention of Cyber Crimes
	Education	Connection of all ECDE, Vocational centers with Internet	Proliferation of cyber crimes	Embracing regulations on prevention of Cyber Crimes
	Health	Connection of hospital facilities with Internet	Proliferation of cyber crimes	Embracing regulations on prevention of Cyber Crimes
Disaster Management	Environment	Capacity building on disaster preparedness and mitigations	Costs related to trainings ,equipping of the personnels	Timely planning and budgeting
	Health	Construction of rescue center i.e. Safe grounds and points	Cost implication of emergency rescue and construction of center's	Timely planning and budgeting
	Education	Trainings on disaster resilience and risk	Cost of disaster trainings and purchase safety gears	Timely planning and budgeting of disaster training and purchase of gears
Transport and Public Works	Environment	Construction of Road furniture's	Cost of erection of the furniture's	Timely planning and budgeting
	Health	Inspection of structural fitness of health facilities	Cost of Inspections	Timely planning and budgeting
	Education	Inspection of structural fitness of schools	Cost of Inspections	Timely planning and budgeting

Energy	Environment	Embracing of solar Technology and use of Non Renewable Energy	Cost of training of Solar Technicians and public Sensitization	Timely planning and budgeting
	Trade	Embracing of solar Technology and use of Non Renewable Energy	Cost of training of Solar Technicians and public Sensitization	Timely planning and budgeting
	Education	Embracing of solar Technology and use of Non Renewable Energy	Cost of training of Solar Technicians and public Sensitization	Timely planning and budgeting

4.1.9 WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

1. Environment

Programme name: forestry														
Objective: increase forest cover														
Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkages to SDGs	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	
sensitization on transition implementation	document understood and adapted.	number of meetings	1	6	10									10

plan (tips) at various levels.	Foresters and forest guards employed.	Number of foresters and forest guards employed.	8	20										10
Staff establishment in forestry directorate and their facilitation.	Avail transport means.	Purchase motor vehicles and motor bikes	15			2	20							8
	Percentage tree cover.	Number of trees planted.	15											10
Increase tree cover Tree resource survey	Baseline data report.	Number of surveys.	15	1	4									4
	Establish tree nursery	Established sub county tree nurseries. Support to community/private tree nurseries. Establish and support tree nurseries in learning institutions. Development of urban forest (parks, arboretums, town greening)	15											5,000,000
														5,000,000
														5,000,000
														8,000,000
High value forest products realized.	Number of marketing association formed. Number of timber treatment plants established. Number of efficient machineries introduced.	9												30
		9		10									2	
		9											10	

Number of cottage industries established.														
Establishment of ecotourism center.	17					10								15
Forest related enterprises e.g., apiculture (beekeeping) and aquaculture.	8					15								10
	8													

Programme name: water supply and management service

Objective: increase accessibility to clean and safe water for domestic and industrial use from estimated 35 % to 60 % by year 2027 and to <0.5km

Outcome: additional 22,000 households (110,000 persons) having access to clean and safe water

Sub Program	Key output	key Performance indicators	Linkage to sdg Targets*	Planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										Total Budget (ksh)
				year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
water supply	Medium water supply scheme	Construction of 21 no water supply schemes	45	1	15,000,000	5	15,000,000	5	15,000,000	5	15,000,000	5	15,000,000	315
	Borehole drilling and development	drilling and development of 110 no. Boreholes	73	20	6,000,000	30	6,000,000	20	6,000,000	30	6,000,000	20	6,000,000	720
	Development and protection of water springs	Development and protection of 400 no water springs	73	0	200,000	100	200,000	100	200,000	100	200,000	100	200,000	80
	Desilting of dams	Desilting of 10 no. Dams	0	2	8,000,000	2	8,000,000	2	8,000,000	2	8,000,000	2	8,000,000	80

Construction of water pans	Construction of 4 no water pans	0	0	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	20
construction of 2 waste water treatment plants	Construction of 2 waste water treatment plant and sewerage systems	0	0	1,500,000,000	1	1,500,000,000	0	1,500,000,000	1	1,500,000,000	0	1,500,000,000	3b
Water users associations	Formation of 120 uwas	53	20	50,000	20	50,000	20	50,000	20	50,000	20	50,000	5
Water users' associations trainings	Training of 120 uwas	53	20	30,000	20	30,000	20	30,000	20	30,000	20	30,000	3
Water management committees	Formation of 60 water management committees	53	20	10,000	30	10,000	20	10,000	30	10,000	20	10,000	1.2

Programme name: irrigation, drainage and water storage development

Objective: increase area (ha) under irrigation, drainage and water storage

Outcome: enhanced utilization of land through irrigation, drainage and water storage.

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	
General administration	Irrigation, drainage and water storage policies and bills developed	No of policies developed	Sdg	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	2.5

	Planning services	No. Of monitoring and evaluation reports	Sdg	4	0.25	4	0.25	4	0.25	4	0.25	4	0.25	1.25
	Financial services.	Annual budget prepared. Supplementary budget prepared.	Sdg	1 2	0.3 0.3	1 2	0.3 0.3	1 2	0.3 0.3	1 2	0.3 0.3	1 2	0.3 0.3	1.5 1.5
	Streamlined procurement services.	No. Of weeks taken to procure supplies and services.	Sdg	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	1.5
		Procurement work-plan report	Sdg	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	1.5
		Market survey reports.	Sdg	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	1.5
Irrigation and drainage development	Operational irrigation schemes developed	No. Of irrigation schemes implemented	Sdg1,2,3, 8,9,13,15	1		1		1		1		1		
		No. Of micro-irrigation drip kits installed	Sdg1,2,3, 8,9,13	4	1.8	6	2.7	8	3.6	10	4.5	12	5.4	18
		No. Of micro-irrigation projects rehabilitated (greenhouses 250no.)	Sdg1,2,3; 3,,5.1; 13	50	7.5	50	7.5	50	7.5	50	7.5	50	7.5	37.5
		Acres of micro-irrigation area rehabilitated,	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.36
		No. Of group beneficiaries for micro-irrigation drip kits	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	4	0.45	6	0.675	8	0.9	10	1.125	12	1.35	4.5
	Technology transferred	No. Of irrigation farmers adopting	Sdg1,2,3;	2528	5.06	1750	3.5	1750	3.5	1750	3.5	1750	3.5	19.06

		modern irrigation technologies	3,5.1; 13											
	Irrigation technologies promoted	No. Of modern irrigation technologies adopted	Sdg											
Insert men & women trained rows	Irrigation farmers capacity built on irrigation and drainage development and management	No of irrigation farmers capacity built	Sdg	2528	5.06	1750	3.5	1750	3.5	1750	3.5	1750	3.5	19.06
	Irrigation farmers trained on appropriate modern irrigation technologies	no. Of men trained	Sdg2,3	1011	2.022	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	
		No. Of women trained	Sdg2,3 Sdg5,1	1516	3.032	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	
	Irrigation farmers groups trained on appropriate modern irrigation technologies	No. Of irrigation groups trained	Sdg	26	1.95	33	2.48	40	3	46	3.45	53	3.98	14.86
		no. Of men trained	Sdg2,3	195	0.39	249	0.498	300	0.6	345	0.69	398	0.796	
		No. Of women trained	Sdg2,3 Sdg5.1	585	1.17	743	1.49	900	1.8	1035	2.07	1193	2.39	
Irrigation water management and capacity building	Irrigation farmers trained on appropriate modern irrigation water management techniques	No. Of men trained	S dg 1,2 .3;3,13	375	0.75	468	0.936	586	1.172	732	1.464	915	1.83	6.152
		No. Of women trained	Sdg1,2,3; 3,,5.1; 13	1125	2.25	1406	2.812	1758	3.516	2197	4.394	2476	4.952	17.924
	Irrigation farmers groups trained on	No. Of irrigation groups trained	Sdg	72	5.04	50	3.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	19.04

	appropriate modern irrigation water management techniques	no. Of men trained	Sdg1,2, 3,13	1008	2.016	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	
		No. Of women trained	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	1512	3.024	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	
	Groups trained on technical knowhow and skills in micro-irrigation systems	No. Of groups trained	Sdg	72	5.04	50	3.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	19.04
		no. Of men trained	Sdg1, 2, 3,13	1008	2.016	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	
		No. Of women trained	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	1512	3.024	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	
	Irrigation groups trained on institutional strengthening and capacity built	No. Of irrigation groups trained	Sdg	72	5.04	50	3.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	50	3.5	19.04
		no. Of men trained	Sdg1,2, 3,13	1008	2.016	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	700	1.4	
		No. Of women trained	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	1512	3.024	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	1050	2.1	
Wetlands rehabilitation conservation and management	Wetland schemes developed	No of wetland schemes implemented	Sdg	5		5		5		5		5		
	Irrigation farmers adopting modern wetland management technologies	No. Of irrigation farmers adopting	Sdg	1954		1954		1954		1954		1954		
	Irrigation farmers' capacity built on wetland management and drainage	No of irrigation farmers' capacity built.	Sdg	1954	3.908	1954	3.908	1954	3.908	1954	3.908	1954	3.908	19.54

	infrastructure development													
		no. Of men trained	Sdg1, 2, 3,13	782	1.564	782	1.564	782	1.564	782	1.564	782	1.564	
	Irrigation farmers' capacity built on wetland management and drainage infrastructure development	No. Of women trained	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	1172	2.344	1172	2.344	1172	2.344	1172	2.344	1172	2.344	
	Irrigation farmers' capacity built on wetland management and drainage infrastructure development	No. Of water storage systems implemented	Sdg 1,2, 3,5,13	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	12	3.6	18
	Water storage infrastructure developed on-farm	no. Of projects rehabilitated,	Sdg 1,2, 3,5,13	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	35
		No. Of modern technologies adopted	Sdg 1,2, 3,5,13	6	0.6	6	0.6	6	0.6	6	0.6	6	0.6	3
Water harvesting and storage	Increased technical knowhow and skills on water harvesting and storage technologies	No of irrigation farmers capacity built.	Sdg	400		400		400		400		400		3.52
	In-situ rainwater harvesting improved	no. Of men trained	Sdg1, 2, 3,13	160	0.32	160	0.32	160	0.32	160	0.32	160	0.32	
	Increased technical knowhow and skills on water harvesting	No. of women trained	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	240	0.48	240	0.48	240	0.48	240	0.48	240	0.48	

	and storage technologies													
	Increased technical knowhow and skills on water harvesting and storage technologies	No of irrigation farmers adopting the technology	Sdg ,2,3, 5,13	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	3.52
	Increased adoption of modern land use patterns through water utilization efficiency	no. Of men adopting	Sdg1, 2, 3,13	160	0.32	160	0.32	160	0.32	160	0.32	160	0.32	
		No. Of women adopting	Sdg1,2,3; 3,5.1; 13	240	0.48	240	0.48	240	0.48	240	0.48	240	0.48	
	Increased adoption of modern land use patterns through water utilization efficiency	No. Of iwuas legalized	Sdg	1	0.35	3	1.05	5	1.75	7	2.45	9	3.15	8.75
		No. Of irrigation farmers adopting innovations	Sdg ,2,3, 5,13	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	400	0.8	3.52
		No. Of meetings for problem – solving held	Sdg	12		12		12		12		12		
	Adoption of smallholder irrigation, drainage and water storage innovations by irrigation farmers	No. Of lessons learnt recorded and reformulated into future plans	Sdg	4		4		4		4		4		
Scheme organization and management	Effective monitoring and evaluation system established	No. & schedules of m & e done	Sdg	4		4		4		4		4		
	Participatory monitoring and evaluation	No. Of staff trained on m & e methodology	Sdg	20		20		20		20		20		
	Institutional memory	No. Of hierarchy of project	Sdg	4		4		4		4		4		

		objectives developed												
Monitoring, evaluation and communication	Improved future planning	No. Of m & e operational and performance indicators developed	Sdg	4		4		4		4		4		
Program monitoring Plan		No. Of m & e impact indicators developed	Sdg	4		4		4		4		4		

Program name: mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation measures														
Objectives:														
i) Promote green growth and circular economy activities														
ii) Provide real-time and early warning climate information for advisory support for key economic sectors														
Program name: mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation measures														
Objective 1: promote green growth and circular economy activities														
Outcome: percentage of population adopted green and circular economy														
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	
Training and sensitization on green growth and circular economy concepts	100% training of all county staff	% of training green growth and circular economy concepts	Sdg 4&13	10%	10	40%	40	30%	30	10%	10	10%	10	100
	40% increase of households trained	Percentage of households trained		5%	14.8	10%	29.6	10%	29.6	10%	29.6	5%	14.8	118.4

Green procurement	40% increase in uptake of green goods procured	No. Of green procurements of goods acquired	Sdg13,15,14 6,9,8,7,1,	5%		10%		10%		10%		10%		
Green financing	No of entrepreneurs accessed green financing	No of entrepreneurs accessed green financing	8,1,2,5 &13	100	30	500	150	1000	300	2000	600	3000	900	1980
Climate smart agriculture	Increased no of farmers adopting climate smart agric	No. Of farmers	8,1,2,5 &13	100	30	500	150	1000	300	2000	600	3000	900	1980
Green buildings	Increased no. Of constructed /renovation green building in each sub county headquarters	No. Of green buildings	3,15,13,7,11	1	10	2	20	1	10	1	10	1	10	60
	Receptors/bags for solid waste segregations	No. Of receptors procured	Sdg's no. 1, 2, 3,5, 6,7, 8, 9,10,12, 13,14,15& 17.	80	16	80	16	80	16	80	16	80	16	80
Circular economy on solid waste management	5 garbage trucks	Tonnes of waste collected	Sdg's no. 1, 2, 3,5, 6,7,	1		1		1		1		1		
	21 acres of land for circular economy	No. Of circular economy projects	8, 9,10,12, 13,14,15& 17.	5	25	5	25	5	25	5	25	1	5	

	centres- one acre for each and one nyamira municipality													
	Establishment of 50 garbage collection sub stations	Tonnes of waste collected from each station		10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	250
	Increased household uptake of renewable energy associated with effluent discharge	No of households adopting renewable energy.		100	7	500	35	1000	70	2000	140	3000	210	462
1. Circular economy on effluent discharge management	No. Of acreage planted	No.seedlings planted No.of acreage planted		20000	6	40000	12	80000	24	100000	30	150,000	45	117
2. Afforestation and reforestation program	Number of sites rehabilitated	Number of acreage of land rehabilitated		20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	20	20	120
3. Rehabilitation of degraded landscapes	Number of sites rehabilitated	Number of acreage of land rehabilitated		20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	20	20	120
Objective 2: provide real-time and early warning climate information for advisory support for key economic sectors														
Establishment of the weather/ climate change service centre(s)	Develop information education communication materials	No. Of education materials		2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10

and weather stations	Acquire forecaster work station to link with nmc forecaster work station	No. Of forecaster work station		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Operational manned weather station	weather station Established		1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
	installation of automatic weather stations (awss), 1 per ward (schools)	no. Of awss		5 awss	30	5awss	30	5awss	30	5 awss	30	5awss	30	150
	Acquire and install automatic rain gauges at least 2 per ward for 20 wards in Nyamira	No. Of automatic rain gauges		8 automatic Rain gauges	2.4	8 automatic Rain gauges	2.4	8 automatic Rain gauges	2.4	8 automatic Rain gauges	2.4	8 automatic Rain gauges	2.4	12
	Acquire and install weather radars receiver	No. Of weather radar receiver terminal		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Acquire and install satellite ground receivers	No. Of satellite ground receiving		0	0	0	0	1	34.26	0	0	0	0	34.26
	Acquire and install database management	No. Of database management system		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	system at the base station													
	Instrument inspections and calibration cost	No. Of instruments calibrated		10	0.2	10	0.2	10	0.2	10	0.2	10	0.2	12m
	Instrument inspections and calibration cost	No. Of inspection trips		5	0.04	5	0.04	5	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	12m
		No. Of inspection trips		5	0.04	5	0.04	5	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	

Programme name: environment and natural resources

Objective: to ensure a clean and safe environment for all

Outcome: clean and safe environment

Sub Programme	Key output	Key Performance indicators	Linkages to sdg Targets*	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)										Total Budget (ksh. M)*
				year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
<i>noise pollution and control</i>	noise meters procured	number of noise meters procured	<i>sdg 15</i>	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	50
	officers trained on use of noise meters	number of officers trained	<i>sdg 15</i>	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	60	1.5	4.5
Pollution and waste management services	Skip loader procured	Number of skip loaders	<i>Sdg 3, sdg 15</i>	3	36	3	36	3	36	2	24	2	24	156
	Sips procured	Number of skips procured	<i>Sdg 3, sdg 15</i>	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	50
	Garbage compactor procured	Number of compactors procured	<i>Sdg 3, sdg 1%</i>	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	2	40	200

	Land for permanent land fill purchased	Number of landfills purchased	<i>Sdg 3, sdg 15</i>	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	45
	Residents sensitized on waste segregation	Number of residents sensitized on waste segregation	<i>Sdg 3, sdg 15</i>	1,500	6	1,500	6	1,500	6	1,500	6	1,500	6	30
	Cleaning tools procured	Number of cleaning materials procured	<i>Sdg 3, sdg 15</i>	300	1.5	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	5.5
Environmental management	Environmental and social impact assessment (esia) reports done	Number of environmental and social impact assessment (esia) reports done	<i>Sdg 3, 13, 14, 15</i>	30	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	30	12	60
	Environmental audits (ea) done	Number of environmental audits (ea) done	<i>Sdg 3, 13, 14, 15</i>	15	3	15	3	15	3	10	2	10	2	13
	County environmental action plan(ceap) reports done	Number of county environmental action plan(ceap) reports done	<i>Sdg 3, 13, 14, 15</i>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	State of environment (soe) reports done	Number of state of environment (soe) reports done	<i>Sdg 3, 13, 14, 15</i>	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
Occupational safety and health administration	Occupational safety and health administration sensitizations created	Number of residents sensitized on occupational safety and health administration	<i>Sdg 15, sdg 3</i>	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	500	2.5	12.5

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed explanation on the implementation framework of the Nyamira County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027. The details include institutional framework, resources requirements by sector, the resource mobilization framework and the estimated resource gap and measures of addressing the gaps.

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Nyamira County Government mandate is vested in The Constitution of Kenya 2010, County Governments Act 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 where the functions of the devolved units are clearly stated. In order to achieve the county strategic goals, the county would seek to strengthen the existing organizational structure and thus make sure service delivery as well as implementation of the CIDP 2023-2027 moves on seamlessly.

5.1.1 Functions of the County Government

According to Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the functions and powers of the county are—

1. Agriculture, including—
 - (a) Crop and animal husbandry;
 - (b) Livestock sale yards;
 - (c) County abattoirs;
 - (d) Plant and animal disease control; and
 - (e) Fisheries.
2. County health services, including, in particular—
 - (a) County health facilities and pharmacies;
 - (b) Ambulance services;
 - (c) Promotion of primary health care;
 - (d) Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to The public;
 - (e) Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the Profession);
 - (f) Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and
 - (g) Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including—
 - (a) Betting, casinos and other forms of gambling;
 - (b) Racing;
 - (c) Liquor licensing;
 - (d) Cinemas;
 - (e) Video shows and hiring;
 - (f) Libraries;
 - (g) Museums;
 - (h) Sports and cultural activities and facilities; and
 - (i) County parks, beaches and recreation facilities.
5. County transport, including—
 - (a) County roads;
 - (b) Street lighting;
 - (c) Traffic and parking;

- (d) Public road transport; and
- (e) Ferries and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.
- 6. Animal control and welfare, including—
 - (a) Licensing of dogs; and
 - (b) Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
- 7. Trade development and regulation, including—
 - (a) Markets;
 - (b) Trade licences (excluding regulation of professions);
 - (c) Fair trading practices;
 - (d) Local tourism; and
 - (e) Cooperative societies.
- 8. County planning and development, including—
 - (a) Statistics;
 - (b) Land survey and mapping;
 - (c) Boundaries and fencing;
 - (d) Housing; and
 - (e) Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.
- 9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities.
- 10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including—
 - (a) Soil and water conservation; and
 - (b) Forestry.
- 11. County public works and services, including—
 - (a) Storm water management systems in built-up areas; and
 - (b) Water and sanitation services
- 12. Fire fighting services and disaster management
- 13. Control of drugs and pornography
- 14. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

The Macro-Structure of Nyamira County Government which is expected to spearhead implementation of the CIDP 2023-2027 constitutes the following institutions:

5.1.1.1 The County Assembly

The legislative authority of a county is vested in and exercised by its county assembly. The County Assembly may make any laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the functions and exercise of the powers of the County Government under the Fourth Schedule. While respecting the principle of the separation of powers, the County Assembly may exercise oversight over the County Executive Committee and any other organ. The County Assembly approves plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the County's resources as well as the development and management of its infrastructure and institutions.

5.1.1.3 The County Public Service Board

The County Public Service Board is established by the County Governments Act as a corporate body with perpetual succession and seal. The Public Service Board can sue and be sued in its corporate name. The main functions of the Board are to establish and abolish offices within the County, appoint persons to the offices of the County Public Service, facilitate the development of the human resource planning and budgeting for personnel and make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

5.1.1.4 The County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the County is vested in the County Executive Committee (CEC). The County Executive Committee consists of the Governor, the Deputy Governor and CEC Members. The Governor and the Deputy Governor are the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive of the Nyamira County. The CEC Members are appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. They are accountable to the Governor for the performance of their functions and powers. The County Executive Committee implements county legislation, implements national legislation relevant to the county, manages the ten (10) sectors of the County Administration and performs any other functions conferred on it by the Constitution or National Legislation. The CEC committee may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the County Assembly.

5.1.1.5 The County Public Service

The County Public Service is headed by the County Secretary. The public service is the major tool used in the county for service delivery. In implementing the CIDP 2023-2027, the county is heavily relying on the civil servants to make the process a success.

5.1.1.6 The County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)

The forum is established under section 137 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 to provide means for consultation by the County Government on preparation of county plans, the county fiscal strategy paper (CFSP), and the Budget Review and Outlook Paper (BRPOP). The CBEF creates a platform which ensures all county planning and budgeting processes are all-inclusive an consultative, through public participation, governance and civic education.

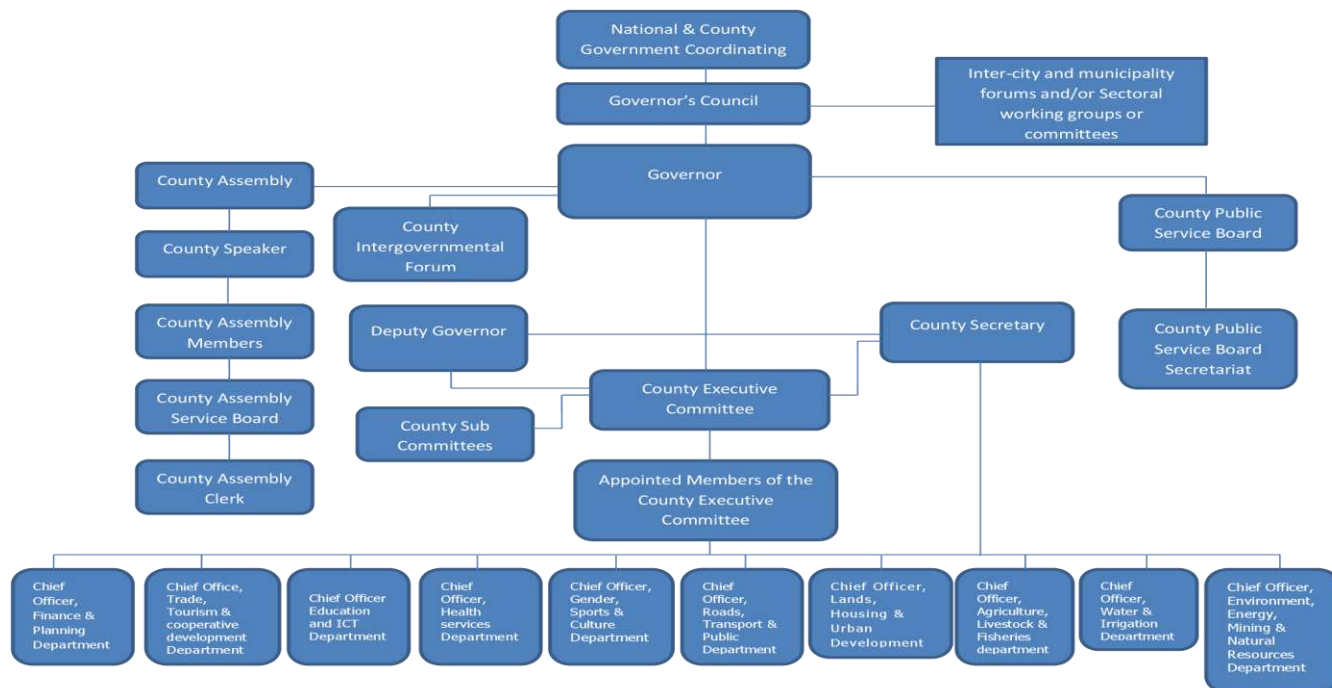
5.1.1.7 The County Treasury

The County Treasury is established under section 103(1) of the PFMA, 2012 and is charged with the responsibility of monitoring, evaluating, and overseeing the management of public finances and economic affairs of the County government. It comprises of the County Executive Committee Member for Finance, the Chief Officer for Finance, and the departments of the county Treasury responsible for financial and fiscal management.

5.2: THE COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW

This shows the organizational structure of the County hierarchy.

Figure 1: County Organogram



5.3 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY DEPARTMENT

In the implementation of the CIDP 2023-2027, resources to fund the various planned projects would be required. The table below indicates the budgetary proposals by various sectors within the county government.

Table 14: Summary of Proposed Budget by Department

DEPARTMENT	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	TOTALS
	Amount (Ksh "Millions")					
trade, tourism, industrialization and cooperatives development	395	524	439	446	382	2,185
health services	739	1,044	705	1,121	2,777	6,386
agriculture, livestock and fisheries	354	337	367	327	400	1,784
public service management and ict	261	384	406	367	200	1,618
lands, housing and urban development	461	584	497	567	2,257	4,366
department of water, environmental and natural resources	463	563	563	563	563	2,717
department of gender, culture and sports development	582	582	582	582	582	2,912
education and youth empowerment	520	520	520	520	520	2,598
roads, transport and public works	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,543	6,916
finance and planning	599	599	599	599	599	2,995
Executive	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
county public service board	278	278	278	278	278	1,390
county assembly	800	800	800	800	800	4,000
Total	7,295	8,058	7,599	8,013	11,401	42,366

5.4 THE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

This section explains the resource mobilization strategies which include: revenue raising, asset management, financial management, debt management, capital financing and accountability. The section also details resources expected from own-source, the equitable share of national revenue, expected conditional grants from National Government or Development Partners as well as the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangement.

Table 15: Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Local Revenue	255,566,158	281,122,774	309,235,051	340,158,556	374,174,412	1,560,256,951
Equitable Share	4,772,800,000	5,250,080,000	5,775,088,000	6,352,596,800	6,987,856,480	29,138,421,280
Conditional Grants from national government	191,753,888	210,929,277	232,022,204	255,224,425	280,746,867	1,170,676,662
Conditional Grants from Donors	363,015,478	399,317,026	439,248,728	483,173,601	531,490,961	2,216,245,795
Totals	5,583,135,524	6,141,449,076	6,755,593,984	7,431,153,382	8,174,268,721	34,085,600,688

5.5 ESTIMATED RESOURCE GAP AND MEASURES OF ADDRESSING IT

The estimated revenue for the implementation of this development plan in the next five years is Ksh.42, 366,000,000. On the other hand, the County projects to raise Ksh.34,085,600,688 from own local revenue, equitable share, and conditional grants from the national government and other donors. The expected resource gap therefore is approximately Ksh.8, 280,399,312.

The Resource gap would be addressed through the following interventions:

- **Revenue automation:** This would help in sealing the revenue leakages and enable the county to work in a fully integrated revenue system
- **Revenue Automation:** This would widen the revenue base through mapping of new revenue streams
- **Public Private Partnership:** The County government would embrace partnerships with private entities to invest in various forms of development initiatives through incentives, provision of land, conducive environment. Such sectors include environment, water, waste management, energy, health among others.
- **County revenue administration legislations** – The county government would pursue preparation and enforcement of relevant laws meant to improve on revenue generation

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter specifies projects/programmes to be implemented during the plan period will be monitored and evaluated. It also outlines objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor projects/programs implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The chapter explains in details; monitoring mechanisms in the county, evaluation mechanisms in the County, reporting mechanisms and Monitoring and evaluation outcome indicators.

6.1.1 Monitoring Mechanism

Monitoring of the entire process from planning, designing and implementation is very important. This keeps the planned activities in check, reduces duplication, wastages, allows for remedial measures to be taken and ensures the projects/programmes delivery on time. The County will constitute the Monitoring and evaluation frame which will take three executing entities being; County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC), Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU), Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCMEC) and the Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (WMEC). The CMEC will have an overall role in supervision of the plan implementation and will also organize surveys on the quality of service delivery. The information from such surveys is for dissemination to all stakeholders.

It is important to note that a Bi-Annual Review Meetings (BARM) will be conducted with the stakeholders to keep the plans' activities and outputs on track during implementation, and enable the stakeholders to identify and take necessary actions to address emerging challenges. The BARM will be undertaken through the Stakeholder Review Fora (SRF).

6.1.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation structure in the county

1) County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC)

The CMEC has the responsibility of the overall supervision of the plans implementation and prepare the quarterly reports based on the monthly reports emanating from the DMEC and SCMEC through the technical scrutiny by the Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. The CMEC will be in charge of monitoring and evaluating all the flagship projects and any programme and projects costing more than Ksh. 10,000,000. The process shall require the co-operation and collaboration of all stakeholders.

The findings and recommendations from the CMEC shall be submitted to the Executive Committee Member for Planning and Finance for the Cabinet Decisions. The findings and recommendations shall also be copied to the Head of Results Office for the analysis to Governor's office for the information and use. The CMEC shall be chaired by the County Executive Committee Member and that all the Accounting Officers of the County entities shall be members of the committees. The Accounting Officer Planning shall be the secretary and The Directorate of Economic Planning shall be the ex-official member of the committee.

2) Technical Monitoring and evaluation unit (TMEU)

This unit is anchored under Economic Planning directorate with responsibility of technically carrying out the site visits to all the County Projects and Programmes. The Unit is chaired by the

Directorate of County Economic Planning and membership shall comprise of the Planning and M & E Officers under the directorate of Economic Planning. The secretary and convener is the County M & E officer. The unit shall initiate all the project site visits together with the Head of accounts, Procurement, Revenue and Finance and Statistics. The same shall be done at the County departmental entities. The monitoring and evaluation reports from SCMEC and DMEC shall be submitted to the TMEU on monthly basis to be technically scrutinized and submitted to the CMEC on a quarterly basis. Technically it shall be the responsibility of the TMEU to provide site visit on the flagship projects and programmes above Ksh. 10,000,000 on behalf of the CMEC and report quarterly to the same Committee.

3) *The Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC)*

This is a committee based at the departmental level of the County government and the membership shall comprise of the Accounting officer of the department being the chairperson and the Programme Managers appointed in writing by the Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic planning to be members of the committee. Other members include the departmental accountant, procurement officers, revenue officers and finance officers. The Departmental head of Economic Planning shall be the secretary to the committee.

The departments shall ensure that Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Units are created within the departments with the following memberships; Departmental Head of economic planning who shall be spearhead the process of project site visits of the departmental projects and programmes, the departmental head of accounts, departmental head of revenue, departmental head of procurement shall be members. The departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Units shall be responsible for the day to day site visits of the projects and programmes and shall monitor projects between Ksh. 5,000,000 to at most Ksh. 10,000,000. The DMEC shall submit its reports on a monthly basis to TMEU.

4) *Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCMEC)*

The committee shall be constituted in the Sub-Counties to monitor and evaluate projects and programmes within the Sub-County. The committee is chaired by the Sub-county Administrator and the secretary is the officer in charge of Planning at the Sub-county level who shall convene the meetings. The membership is comprised of the Sub-county heads of departments. There shall be established Monitoring and Evaluation secretariat comprised of sub-county administrator, the in charge of economic planning, the sub-county procurement officer, sub-county accountant and sub-county revenue officers who shall be responsible on day to day monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes at the sub-county level. The SCMEC shall monitor all the projects and programmes between Ksh. 1,000,000 to Ksh. 5,000,000 and shall report to the TMEU on monthly basis.

5) *Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee*

There established Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee to be chaired by the Ward Administrator and the secretary is the officer in charge of planning at the Sub-county level or his/her representative. The convener is the Ward Administrator. The membership comprises of the ward heads of departments and the Committee is in charge of coordinating M & E activities at the ward level. The committee shall report to the SCMEC on monthly basis and shall monitor

the projects and programmes below Ksh 1,000,000.

6.1.2 Evaluation

Evaluation entails checking the impacts of these undertakings have had on the community. The Plan will be subjected to two internal Annual Evaluations, namely the Mid-Term Evaluation and the End term Evaluation. Mid Term Evaluation and Review (MTER) will assess the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and timelines. This review will be carried out in June 2025. The prime purpose of the End Term Evaluation of the plan, which is expected to be carried out at the end of December 2027, will be to address four major issues:

Effectiveness (Impact): The extent to which the implementation of activities met the stated objectives and strategies.

Lessons Learnt: Document lessons learnt.

Feedback: Disseminate lessons learnt, best practices, achievements, challenges faced.

Terms of reference (TORs): Prepare the TORs for the next plan.

6.2 DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Reporting is important in this process because it provides feedback to establish the challenges, successes and weaknesses in the implementation of various projects and programmes and whether the set objectives can be been achieved or are on course. Sub-County Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (SCMMER) will be prepared together with Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (WaMER) and submitted to the County Planning Unit (CPU) in order prepare progress reports

Furthermore, County Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CQMER) and a County Half Year Monitoring and Evaluation Report will also be prepared to capture progress during a quarter period of the year and half period of the year respectively. Finally, a County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CAMER) are to be produced and submitted to the County Planning Unit for preparation of Annual Progress Report. These reports will outline in summary from projected targets achievements, facilitating factors and challenges faced. These reports prepared by CPU are for submission to the Governor's office for information, use and dissemination to the stakeholders. Issues requiring policy interventions will be submitted to the County Executive Committee for action.

Information sharing and reporting is key in reviewing this plan. It will be posted on the official county website for the wider circulation and consumption. It will also provide a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. Various stakeholders can visit the county website for detailed information. Furthermore, there will be a quarterly stakeholders meeting to share reports at all levels of devolved county government structures and address emerging challenges.

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OUTCOME INDICATORS

This section explains in details the monitoring and evaluation of outcome indicators by sector, the programme outcome indicators and targets.

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation outcome indicators per sector.

AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Programme Name: Crop, Agribusiness And Land Management								
Objective: Improve Food Security And Eradicate Poverty In The County								
Outcome: Improved Food Production And Farming Practices								
Sub-program	key output indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets					End-term target
			Yr1	Yr2	Yr 3	Yr4	Yr5	2027
County Agricultural Extension Support Services	number of farmers provided with subsidized inputs	CCO/DIRECTOR Agriculture extension	8,000	8,500	8,750	9,000	9,000	43,250
	no. Of agriculture finance acts operationalized		1	1	1	1	1	5
	number of agro dealers trained		25	25	30	30	30	140
	no. Of surveillance visits done		4	4	4	4	4	20
	no. Of farmers trained on soil fertility improvement technologies		4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	22,500
	no. Of rapid infra-red soil testing kits procured		5	4	4	4	3	20
	no. Of officers trained		25	25	20	20	10	100
	no. Of farmers trained on soil and water conservation, farm laying		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	14,000
	number of women trained		500	800	900	950	1,000	4,150
			phase 1	phase 2	phase 3			100%
	no. Of value addition canters supported.		2	2	1	-	-	5
	no. Of farmers trained		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
	no. Of extension officers trained		30	20	20	10	10	90
	no. Of micro-irrigation schemes established and operationalized		1	1	-	-	-	2
	no. Of farmers trained & adopting the technologies		1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	8,500

	<i>no. Of dams re-habilitated</i>		1	1	-	-	-	2
	<i>no. Of pest and disease surveillances systems established & equipped.</i>		1	1	1	1	1	5
	<i>no. Of plant clinics established & equipped</i>		5	-	-	-	-	5
	<i>no. Of farmers trained on ipm</i>		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
	<i>no. Of officers trained on ipm</i>		30	30	30	-	-	90
	<i>no. Of pest and disease surveillance teams formed & operational</i>		1	1	1	1	1	5
	<i>no. Of extension staff employed</i>		20	20	20	20	20	100
	<i>no of extension staff skills & competencies improved</i>		20	20	20	20	20	100
	<i>no. Of motor cycles/motor vehicles serviced/maintained</i>		27	27	30	30	30	144
	<i>no of ppp formed & operationalized</i>		4	4	5	5	5	23
	<i>no. Of technologies and innovations developed and disseminated to farmers</i>		8	8	8	8	8	40
	<i>no. Of coffee seedlings distributed</i>		10,000	10,000	5,000	-	-	25,000
	<i>no. Of farmers reached with extension messages on coffee</i>		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	<i>no. Of coffee milling machines procured, installed & operational</i>		phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	phase 5	100%
	<i>no. Of pyrethrum seedlings distributed</i>		10,000	10,000	5,000	-	-	25,000
	<i>no. Of pyrethrum nurseries established</i>		8	4	2	2	-	16
	<i>no. Of pyrethrum farmers reached with extension messages on pyrethrum</i>		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
nutrition sensitive agriculture (nsa)	<i>no. Of innovations and technologies on kitchen gardening promoted</i>		6	6	6	6	6	30
	<i>no. Of farmer trained on nutrition sensitive agriculture</i>		1,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,200
	<i>no. Of famers trained on climate smart agriculture technologies</i>		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
	<i>no. Of youth in agriculture trained</i>		500	500	500	500	500	2,500
	<i>no, of 4k clubs, young farmers' clubs established</i>		60	60	60	60	60	300
	<i>no. Of agricultural training center established & equipped</i>		phase 1	phase 2	phase 3	phase 4	-	100%
	<i>no. Of biotechnology labs established & equipped</i>		1	1	1	1	-	4

post-harvest management & marketing	<i>no. Of cold storage rooms secured and equipped</i>		1	1	1	1	1	5
	<i>no. Of policies developed</i>		4	4	4	-	-	12
improved access to sustainable markets	<i>no. Of produce aggregation centers established & equipped</i>		2	2	-	-	-	4
	<i>no. Of farmers trained on group marketing</i>		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
	<i>no. Of farmers trained on export market requirements & standards</i>		200	200	200	200	200	1,000
	<i>no. Of 'nyamira county branded' products sold</i>		3	3	3	3	3	15
	<i>no. Of marketing exhibitions & trade fairs participated</i>		4	4	4	4	4	20
	<i>no. Of policies & regulations on marketing of nyamira products developed</i>		1	1	-	-	-	2
	<i>No of farmers targeted</i>			20	20	0	0	40
	<i>No of call center established</i>			20	30	0	0	50
national agricultural value chain development project(navcdp)	<i>number of farmer trained</i>	<i>CCO/DIRECTOR Agriculture extension</i>	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Kenya agricultural business development programme	<i>number of farmer trained</i>	<i>CCO/DIRECTOR Agriculture extension</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000

Programme name: fisheries development and management								
objective: improved fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing								
outcome: improved livelihoods and increased incomes								
sub programme	key performance indicators	Responsibility	planned targets and indicative budget					End-term target
			year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	2027
<i>aquaculture development</i>	number of fingerlings stocked in fish ponds	CCO/Director Fisheries	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
aquaculture extension services	No of policies developed and domesticated		1	1	1	1	-	4
	number of modern hatcheries established		1	-	-	-	-	1
	number of fish farmers adopting technologies, innovations and management practices		500	500	500	500	500	2,500
	eat more fish campaigns		50	50	50	50	50	250
climate smart holding units installation(industrial park)	number of units constructed		10	5	10	-	5	30
	number of training of beneficiaries conducted		10	5	10	-	5	30
fish inspection safety and quality assurance	number of fish market patrols conducted		100	100	100	100	100	500
	number of routine and product inspections		20	20	20	20	20	100
	number of fish monger sensitizations		40	30	20	20	20	130
	number of stakeholder forums conducted		10	10	10	10	10	50
inland and riverine fisheries	number of dams surveyed and fenced		4	4	4	4	7	23
	number of fisher folk and catch effort established		20	25	30	30	30	135
	number of catchment management committees formed		5	5	5	5	5	25
	number of fisher folk supported with fishing gears and capacity building		10	10	10	10	5	45
	number of cold chain storage facilities		1	-	1	-	1	3
	number of fingerlings stocked in dams		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
	number of dam management units trained		5	5	5	5	10	30

Programme name: livestock extension and advisory services								
Objective: to increase organizational, technical and enterprise capacity of farmers, groups and cooperatives to manage livestock enterprises								
Outcome: enhanced organizational, technical capacity and enterprise skills of farmers, groups and cooperatives								
Sub Programme	Key Performance indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets and indicative budget					End-term target
			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
Disruptive technologies, extension and advisory services	no of e-extension programmes	CCO/Director Livestock	3	3	4	4	4	18
	no of farmers trained		6,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	
	Increased adoption of timps		10	10	15	20	20	
	Number of timps trained		20	30	40	50	60	
	No of private sps recruited		5	5	6	6	6	
	No of public sp recruited		40	-	20	-	-	
Programme name: livestock production and marketing services								
Objective: to increase livestock productivity, safety and high quality of livestock products								
Outcome: smallholder livestock farming productivity and supply of quality products enhanced and consumption at household level increased								
Sub	Key Output indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets					End-term target
			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
Livestock production services	increase in livestock production in tonnes	CCO/Director Livestock	20	20	30	30	40	140
	no of farmers reporting increased productivity		1,000	1000	1,500	1,500	2,000	7,000
	Percentage increase in productivity		10	10	15	20	20	75
	Number of animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed		20,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	30,000	140,000
	no of farmers trained in entrepreneurship and reporting increased profitability		1,000	1000	1,500	1,500	2,000	7,000
	Percentage increase in profitability		10	10	15	20	20	75
	No of dairy and poultry farms climate proofed		300	350	400	450	500	2,000
	No of water harvesting equipment installed		1000	1000	1200	1500	1500	6,200
	No of energy saving devices installed		1000	1000	1200	1500	1500	6,200
	Tonnes of crop residues utilized		100	150	200	250	300	1,000
	Tonnes of livestock wastes utilized	100	150	200	250	300	1,000	
	Percentage increase in farmers households taking eggs, meat, honey	10	10	15	15	20	70	
	Reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Livestock nutrition services	Acres of leguminous plants		1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	7,000
	Number of farmers utilizing leguminous feeds		1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	7,500

	Tonnes of high yielding and disease free/ resistant seed varieties		2	3	2	2	1	10
	Number of farmers conserving feeds		1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	7,500
	Tonnes of feeds conserved		100	100	150	150	200	700
	Number of smallholder feed processing industries		5	5	5	5	-	20
Artificial inseminated service	No of cows inseminated		10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	100,000
	No of female calves born		7000	12,000	17,000	23,000	27,000	86,000
	Revenue collected from inseminations		5m	7m	10m	12m	15m	49
Animal health and welfare management services	Doses of vaccines distributed		50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	280,000
	Number of farms with proper bio-security measures		1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	7,500
	Number of farmers undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping		1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	7,500
County veterinary laboratory	Number of county veterinary laboratory constructed		1	0	0	0	0	1
Slaughter house constructed at masaba north	Number of slaughter house constructed		1	0	0	0	0	1
county tannery	number of county tannery constructed		1	0	0	0	0	1
Programme name: livestock marketing, value addition, safety and post-production management								
Objective: to increase livestock marketing, value addition, improve safety and reduce post production losses.								
Outcome: expanded and improved utilization of collection, marketing processing infrastructure, reduced post production losses and improved safety of livestock products								
Sub Programme	Key Performance indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets					End term target
			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Marketing, value addition, safety and post-production management	Percentage increase in farmers marketing collectively	CCO/Director Livestock	15	15	20	20	25	95
	No. Of milk value added product produced		6	6	6	6	6	30
	No. Of poultry products value added		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Number of aggregation centres established		20	20	10	10	-	60
	Number of processing units/centres established		10	10	10	15	-	45

	Number of transport facilities distributed and utilized		2	2	1	-	-	5
	Tonnes of livestock produce aggregated and value added		200	250	300	350	400	1500
	Number of aggregation and value addition equipment distributed		20	30	20	20	-	90
	No of certificates of quality and standardization distributed		10	10	10	15	-	45
	no farmers taking up insurance and investment products		100	150	200	250	300	1000
	Value of livestock and products insured		20m	20m	25m	25m	30m	120m
	no of farmers linked to insurance and finance sps		1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	11000
	No of sps linked to farmers		5	5	6	6	6	28
	No of agricultural fund offices and staff established		4	4	-	-	-	8
	No of agricultural fund policies finalized		1	-	-	-	-	1
Meat inspection and safety services	Tonnes of meat inspected		50	50	60	60	60	280
	Revenue collected from meat insoection fees		5m	7m	10m	12m	15m	49m
Programme name: coordination and management of livestock policies and programmes								
Objective: to improve policy, programme and project coordination and management								
Outcome: enhanced policy, programme and project coordination and management								
Sub Programme	Key output indicators	Responsibility	planned targets					End term target
			Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Y 4	Yr 5	2027
Management and acoordination of projects and programmes	no of programme documents developed	CCO/Director Livestock	3	-	-	-	-	3
	No of programme documents utilized		3	3	3	3	3	15
	No of functional commitees established		20	20	20	20	20	100
	no of beneficiaries involved in pme		1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	11000
	No of pme sessions undertaken		20	20	20	20	20	100
	No of programme review workshops undertaken		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Ppp established		1	2	2	1	-	6

	Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders		4	4	6	6	6	26
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programme name: cooperative promotion and marketing								
Objective: ensure vibrant cooperative societies								
Outcome: saving, investment and marketing among members								End-term target
Sub Programme	Key Performance indicators	Responsibility	planned targets					2027
			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
1.cooperative governance	number of management committee trained	CCO/Director Cooperatives	250	300	350	400	450	1750
	number of exchange visits done by the committee		3	3	3	3	3	15
	Number of board meetings held		60	70	80	100	120	430
	Number of consultative meetings held		3	5	8	10	12	38
	Number of audit years done		25	30	35	40	45	175
	Number of cooperative inspections done		10	12	10	15	20	67
	Number of cooperative members training done		200	250	300	400	500	1650
	Number of ushirika day celebration held		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of members exchange visits done		50	55	60	70	80	315
	Number of bookkeeping centers established		1	0	0	1	0	2
	Number of arbitrations done		5	8	10	5	4	32
Sub Programme	Key Performance indicators	Responsibility	planned targets					End-term target
Programme	Performance indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yr 5	
2.value addition, and marketing.	Number of coffee pulping machine purchased	CCO/Director Cooperatives	4	4	4	4	6	22
	Number of solar/generator supplied		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Number of milk cooler supplied		2	5	2	5	2	16
	Number of stores for resale established		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of modern coffee store established		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of milling plant purchased			1		1		2
Sub Programme	Key Performance indicators	Responsibility	planned targets and indicative budget (ksh. M)					End-term target
			year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	

			Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	2027
3.capitalization and investments	Amount of revolving fund allocated	CCO/Director	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of dormant societies revived	Cooperatives	10	15	20	22	25	92
	Number of new societies formed		10	15	20	25	8	78
	Number of model societies promoted		1	1	1	1	1	5

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Programme name: ecde and ccc								End-term target
Objective: to enhance access to quality early childhood development and education services.								
Outcome: improved access, equity, retention, completion, transition and holistic development of the child								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	planned targets					2027
Programme	Performance indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Infrastructural development	no of ecde classes constructed	CCO/Director ECDE/CCC	25	25	20	15	15	100
	no of pit latrines constructed		27	25	20	15	15	102
	No of water tanks purchased		27	25	20	15	15	102
	No of furniture purchased		40	40	40	40	40	200
	No of CCC established		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of sne centre established		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of management centers established		4	4	4	4	4	20
Teaching learning materials	No of ecde centers provided with cbc materials		408	408	408	408	408	2040
								0
	No of ecde centers provided with materials		82	82	82	82	82	410

	No of centers integrated with ict		82	82	82	82	82	410	
	No of ict gadget provided		164	164	164	164	164	820	
	No of students provided with gadgets (smart phone)		15,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	40000	
Policy planning and administration	No of policies developed		1	0	0	0	0	1	
	No of policies developed		0	1	0	0	0	1	
								0	
	No of policies developed		1	0	0	0	0	1	
School	No of ecde learners provided with milk		42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	210000	
Feeding program								0	
Quality assurance and standards	no of ecde teachers recruited		0	350	0	0	0	350	
	No of ecde coordinator recruited		24	0	0	0	0	24	
	No of ecde vehicle procured		0	1	0	0	0	1	
	No. Of laptops and printers procured		7	0	0	0	0	7	
	No of ecde teachers and staff inducted		0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
									0
	No of conference held		1	1	1	1	1	5	
Co-curricular activities	No of ecde learners provided with costumes and uniform		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20000	

Curriculum implementation	No of supervisory visits conducted		4	4	4	4	4	20
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Programme name: vocational education and training								End-term Targets
Objective: to impart competency-based training to trainees								
Outcome: to ensure quality training								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	planned targets					2027
Programme	Output indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Improved informal employment	Number of workshops/ classes constructed	CCO/Director vocational training	20	15	10	5	5	55
	Number of classes refurbished		8	8	8	8	8	40
	Number of incubation centers constructed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of policies developed		3	-	-	-	-	3
	Number of support staff paid		100	100	100	100	100	500
	Number of vtcs utilities paid		12	12	12	12	12	60
	Number of trainers and		70	70	-	-	-	140

	supervisors recruited							
	Number of trainers trained		20	20	20	20	20	100
	Number of training and learning materials provided		40	40	40	40	40	200
	Number of assorted tools and equipment provided		40	40	40	40	40	200
	Number of centers participated in skills development		40	40	40	40	40	200
	No of co-curricular activities conducted		40	40	40	40	40	200
	Number of county education support fund beneficiaries		40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000

ENVIRONMENT, WATER, NATURAL RESOURCES, ENERGY AND MINING

Programme name: forestry				End-term target
Objective: increase forest cover				
Sub	Key	Responsibility	planned targets	

Programme	Performance indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
sensitization on transition implementation plan (tips) at various levels.	number of meetings	Director Forestry	6					6
	Number of foresters and forest guards employed.		20					20
Staff establishment in forestry directorate and their facilitation.	Purchase motor vehicles and motor bikes			2				2
Increase tree cover	Number of surveys.		1					1

Programme name: water supply and management service								End-Term targets
Objective: increase accessibility to clean and safe water for domestic and industrial use from estimated 35 % to 60 % by year 2027 and to <0.5km								
Outcome: additional 22,000 households (110,000 persons) having access to clean and safe water								
Sub	key	Responsibility	Planned targets					2027
Program	Output indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
water supply	Construction of 21 no water supply schemes	CCO/Director water supply	1	5	5	5	5	21
	drilling and development of 110 no. Boreholes		20	30	20	30	20	120
	Development and protection of 400 no water springs		0	100	100	100	100	400
	Di siltation of 10 n0. Dams		2	2	2	2	2	10
	Construction of 4 no water pans		0	1	1	1	1	4
	Construction of 2 waste water treatment plant and sewerage systems		0	1	0	1	0	2
	Formation of 120 wuas		20	20	20	20	20	100
	Training of 120 wuas		20	20	20	20	20	100
	Formation of 60 water management committees		20	30	20	30	20	120

Programme name: irrigation, drainage and water storage development								End-term targets
Objective: increase area (ha) under irrigation, drainage and water storage								
Outcome: enhanced utilization of land through irrigation, drainage and water storage.								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	Planned targets					2027
Programme	Output indicators		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
General administration	No of policies developed	CCO/Director Irrigation	1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. Of monitoring and evaluation reports		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Annual budget prepared.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Supplementary budget prepared.		2	2	2	2	2	10
	No. Of weeks taken to procure supplies and services.		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Procurement work-plan report		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Market survey reports.		4	4	4	4	4	20
Irrigation and drainage development	No. Of irrigation schemes implemented		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. Of micro-irrigation drip kits installed		4	6	8	10	12	40
	No. Of micro- irrigation projects rehabilitated (greenhouses 250no.)		50	50	50	50	50	250
	Acres of micro- irrigation area rehabilitated,		1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	6
	No. Of group beneficiaries for micro-irrigation drip kits		4	6	8	10	12	40
	No. Of irrigation farmers adopting modern irrigation technologies		2528	1750	1750	1750	1750	9528
	No. Of modern irrigation technologies adopted							0
Insert men & women trained rows	No of irrigation farmers capacity built		2528	1750	1750	1750	1750	9528
	no. Of men trained		1011	700	700	700	700	3811

	No. Of women trained		1516	1050	1050	1050	1050	5716
	No. Of irrigation groups trained		26	33	40	46	53	198
	no. Of men trained		195	249	300	345	398	1487
	No. Of women trained		585	743	900	1035	1193	4456
Irrigation water management and capacity building	No. Of men trained		375	468	586	732	915	3076
	No. Of women trained		1125	1406	1758	2197	2476	8962
	No. Of irrigation groups trained		72	50	50	50	50	272
	no. Of men trained		1008	700	700	700	700	3808
	No. Of women trained		1512	1050	1050	1050	1050	5712
	No. Of groups trained		72	50	50	50	50	272
	no. Of men trained		1008	700	700	700	700	3808
	No. Of women trained		1512	1050	1050	1050	1050	5712
	No. Of irrigation groups trained		72	50	50	50	50	272
	no. Of men trained		1008	700	700	700	700	3808
	No. Of women trained		1512	1050	1050	1050	1050	5712
Wetlands rehabilitation conservation and management	No of wetland schemes implemented		5	5	5	5	5	25
	No. Of irrigation farmers adopting		1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	9770
	No of irrigation farmers' capacity built.		1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	9770
	no. Of men trained		782	782	782	782	782	3910
	No. Of women trained		1172	1172	1172	1172	1172	5860
	No. Of water storage systems implemented		12	12	12	12	12	60
	no. Of projects rehabilitated,		1	1	1	1	1	5
No. Of modern technologies adopted		6	6	6	6	6	30	

Water harvesting and storage	No of irrigation farmers capacity built.		400	400	400	400	400	2000
	no. Of men trained		160	160	160	160	160	800
	No. of women trained		240	240	240	240	240	1200
	No of irrigation farmers adopting the technology		400	400	400	400	400	2000
	no. Of men adopting		160	160	160	160	160	800
	No. Of women adopting		240	240	240	240	240	1200
	No. Of iwuas legalized		1	3	5	7	9	25
	No. Of irrigation farmers adopting innovations		400	400	400	400	400	2000
	No. Of meetings		12	12	12	12	12	60
	No. Of lessons learnt recorded and reformulated into future plans		4	4	4	4	4	20
Scheme organization and management	No. & schedules of m & e done		4	4	4	4	4	20
	No. Of staff trained on m & e methodology		20	20	20	20	20	100
	No. Of hierarchy of project		4	4	4	4	4	20
Monitoring, evaluation and communication	No. Of m & e operational and performance indicators developed		4	4	4	4	4	20
Program monitoring	No. Of m & e impact indicators developed		4	4	4	4	4	20

Program name: mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation measures								
Objective 1: promote green growth and circular economy activities								End-term Target
Outcome: percentage of population adopted green and circular economy								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	planned targets					
Programme	Output indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027

Training and sensitization on green growth and circular economy concepts	%of training green growth and circular economy concepts	CCO/Director climate change	10%	40%	30%	10%	10%	100%
	Percentage of households trained		5%	10%	10%	10%	5%	100%
Green procurement	No. Of green procurements of goods acquired		5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	100%
Green financing	No of entrepreneurs accessed green financing		100	500	1000	2000	3000	6600
Climate smart agriculture	No. Of farmers		100	500	1000	2000	3000	6600
Green buildings	No. Of green buildings		1	2	1	1	1	6
	No. Of receptors procured		80	80	80	80	80	400
Circular economy on solid waste management	Tonnes of waste collected		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. Of circular economy projects		5	5	5	5	1	21
	Tonnes of waste collected from each station		10	10	10	10	10	50
	No of households adopting renewable energy.		100	500	1000	2000	3000	6600
Circular economy on effluent discharge management	No.seedlings planted		20000	40000	80000	100000	150,000	390000
Afforestation and reforestation program	Number of acreage of land rehabilitated		20	20	30	30	20	120
Rehabilitation of degraded landscapes	Number of acreage of land rehabilitated		20	20	30	30	20	120
Objective 2: provide real-time and early warning climate information for advisory support for key economic sectors								
Establishment of the weather/ climate change service centre(s) and weather stations	No. Of education materials		2	2	2	2	2	10
	No. Of forecaster work station		1	0	0	0	0	1
	weather station		1	0	0	0	0	1

no. Of awss		5awss	5awss	5awss	5 awss	5awss	25
No. Of automatic rain gauges		8	8	8	8	8	
No. Of weather radar receiver terminal		1	0	0	0	0	1
No. Of satellite ground receiving		0	0	1	0	0	1
No. Of database management system		0	1	0	0	0	1
No. Of instruments calibrated		10	10	10	10	10	50
No. Of inspection trips		5	5	5	0	0	15
No. Of inspection trips		5	5	5	0	0	15

Programme name: environment and natural resources								End-term target
Objective: to ensure a clean and safe environment for all								
Outcome: clean and safe environment								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	planned targets					2027
Programme	output indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
<i>noise pollution and control</i>	number of noise meters procured	CCO/Director environment	20	20	20	20	20	100
	number of officers trained		60	60	60	60	60	300
Pollution and waste management services	Number of skip loaders		3	3	3	2	2	13
	Number of skips procured		20	20	20	20	20	100

	Number of compactors procured	2	2	2	2	2	10
	Number of landfills purchased	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of residents sensitized on waste segregation	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
	Number of cleaning materials procured	300	200	200	200	200	1,100
Environmental management	Number of environmental and social impact assessment (esia) reports done	30	30	30	30	30	150
	Number of environmental audits (ea) done	15	15	15	10	10	65
	Number of county environmental action plan(ceap) reports done	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of state of environment (soe) reports done	1	0	1	0	1	3

Occupational safety and health administration	Number of residents sensitized on occupational safety and health administration		500	500	500	500	500	2,500
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Programme 2: Economic planning, Budget Formulation and Cordination Support Services								
Objective: To Strengthen policy formulation, economic planning resource allocation, specialized community funding and awareness								
Outcome: Improved livelihood due to proper allocation of the resources on planned programmes and their targets								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	Planned Targets					End-year target
Programme	Output Indicators		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
County monitoring and evaluation framework and reporting	Number of policies developed	CCO/Director planning	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of frameworks developed		1	0	1	0	0	2
	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of officers capacity built		100	100	100	100	100	500
	Number of officers recruited		5	0	0	0	0	5
	Number of M&E systems procured		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of offices leased		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of progress Reports prepared		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Number of Hand book prepared		0	1	0	0	0	1
Economic coordination and Special Funding	Number of statistical abstract prepared		1	1	1	1	1	5

	No of county profiles updated		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of Quick win Projects done to fastrack the implementation of the SDGs		30	30	30	30	30	150
	Sensitization reports		10	10	10	10	10	50
	Schedule of the persons trained							0
	Mid and End Term Review of the County Integrated Development Plan and its Strategic Plans		0	0	1	0	3	4
	Preparation of the Long Term Development Plan 2028-2032 (CIDP)		0	0	0	0	1	1
	Preparation of the Strategic Plans 2018-2022		0	0	0	0	14	14
	Joint venture on Economic block		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Social intelligence interrogation and Reporting		30	30	30	30	30	150
	SDGS, VISION 2030, AGENDA 2026 ETC		30	30	30	30	30	150
County statistical formulation, documentation and research	Number of the County Information and documentation centers operationalized		5	5	5	5	5	25
County MTEF budgeting and formulation.	Preparation of the Budget Policy Documents (ADP, CBROP, CFSP, DMSP, SECTOR REPORT AND PBB)		6	6	6	6	6	30
	Preparation of the budget implementation reports		4	4	4	4	4	20

Programme 3: County Financial Management, Budget Execution and Control Support Services								
Objective: To ensure quality financial resources enhancement, control and advisory								End-term target
Outcome: Better managed and controlled public financial management system								
Sub program	Key output Indicators	Responsibility	Planned Targets					

			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
	Number of policies, manuals and Regulations developed		5	5	0	0	0	10
Accounting and control services	Number of officers capacity built	CCO/Director Finance, procurement, audit	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Number of Revenue collection systems automated		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of assets registers developed		1	0	1	0	0	2
	Number of records management systems developed		1	0	1	1	0	3
	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	0	0	0	0	1
Objective Assurance/Audit Services	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of offices leased		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of systems procured		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of reports prepared		41	41	41	41	41	205
	Number of forums held		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Number of risk policy documents		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of officers trained		15	15	15	15	15	75
Number of officers paid for		15	15	15	15	15	75	
Supply chain management services	Number of policies, manuals and Regulations developed		5	5	0	0	0	10
	Number of officers & suppliers capacity built		100	100	100	100	100	500
	Number of Revenue streams created		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Revenue collection systems automated		1	0	1	0	0	2
	Number of records management systems developed		1	0	1	1	0	3

	Number of Fleet & Fuel management systems developed		1	0	1	1	0	3
	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	0	0	0	0	1

Programme 4: Resource Mobilization, Revenue Enhancement and Administration services								
Objective: Strengthening Revenue Administration and Management								
Outcome: County Own source Revenue Growth								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	Planned Targets					End-term target
Programme	Output Indicators		1	2	3	4	5	
Revenue Administration policies	No of Revenue administration acts prepared and approved	CCO/Director revenue	1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of County By-laws prepared and approved		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of RRI Frameworks prepared and approved		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of County Valuation Roll prepared and approved		4 wards	4 Wards	4 wards	4 Wards	4 Wards	20
No. of Finance Act prepared and approved	1		1	1	1	1	5	
No. of Risk Management Acts prepared and approved	1		1	1	1	1	5	
No of Revenue Reports prepared and approved	1	1	1	1	1	5		
No. of Revenue Service Charter prepared and approved	1	1	1	1	1	5		
Mapping and Registration of Businesses	No. of Business Mapped		1,500	500	500	500	500	3,500
Upgrade / or Procure new Revenue system	No. of Revenue systems installed and maintained		1	1	1	1	1	5

Capacity Building of staff	No. of staff trained		1	1	1	1	1	5
Enhancement fleet Management	No. of vehicles and motorbikes procured		2	-	-	2	-	4
Procure of ICT Revenue support tools	No. of ICT tools procured		10	-	10	-	-	20
Identification cards and Uniforms	No. of Identity Card and Uniforms Procured		200	100	100	-	-	400
Build /Or Renovates existing Revenue Offices	No of offices Constructed or Renovated		2	-	-	-	-	2
Procure enough Office Furniture and Stationery	No. of Office Furniture Procured		40	-	-	-	-	40

PROGRAMME 2: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT								
Objective: To Ensure timely delivery of core managerial and leadership competencies								
Outcome: Improved services delivery								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	Planned Targets					
Programme	Output Indicators		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2017
Human Resource Development	Number of RMS established	CCO/Director Human Resource	1	1	0	1	1	4
	Number of Mental wellness & Counselling Unit established		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of departmental structures and designs reviewed		12	12	0	0	12	36
	Number of officers on PC		1	1	1	1	1	5
	NO. of pc reports developed		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of officers appraised		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of Staff Welfare Associations established		1	1	1	1	1	5

	Number of HIV & AIDs awareness carried out		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of work environment programmes carried out		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No Employees prepared for exit		2	2	2	2	2	10
	Staff Audits report prepared		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of officers on CPD program		40	40	40	40	40	200
			200	200	200	200	200	1,000
			12	12	12	12	12	60
	Number of training needs assessment report		all staff	all staff	all staff	all staff	all staff	all staff
	Number of officers trained on career development process as per schemes of service		300	300	300	300	300	1,500
	no of reports developed		1	2	2	2	2	9
	no of interventions and reports prepared		5	5	5	5	5	25

PROGRAMME 3: COORPARATE COMMUNICATION,PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & CIVIC EDUCATION SUPPORT SERVICES							End term target	
Objective: To establish a well-structured coordination, management and administration framework for public participation								
Outcome: effective public participation, framework for citizen engagement programmes								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	Planned Targets					
Programme:	Performance Indicators		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
Policy Planning	Number of policies & manuals developed	CCO/Director public participation and communication	2	2	0	0	0	4
	Number of curriculums developed		1	0	0	0	0	1
Management & coordination of Public Participation	Number of groups mapped		20	20	20	20	20	100
	Number of charters developed		1	0	1	0	0	2
	Number of wards covered	20	20	20	20	20	100	

	Number of redress mechanisms established		1	4	4	4	4	17
	Number of feedback forums held		20	20	20	20	20	100
	Number of reports published		4	4	4	4	4	20
	Number of motor vehicles procured		1	0	0	0	0	1

GENDER, CULTURE, SPORTS AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Programme 2: cultural development & promotion							End-term target
Objective 1: appreciation and promotion of cultural expression and heritage.							
Outcome: improved appreciation of cultural expression and heritage							
Sub	Key	Responsible					2027
Programme	output indicators		Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sub-p 1: cultural promotion and heritage.	No. Of cultural festivals held.	CCO/Director Culture	3	3	3	3	12
	Number cultural centres / social halls established in each sub county		-	1	-	1	2
	No of botanical gardens established		1	-	-	-	1
	Number of traditional caves identified and restored		1	1	1	1	4
	Number of artifacts collected and preserved		100	100	100	100	400
	No of museum structure equipped		-	1	-	-	1
	Number oral traditions documented		10	10	10	10	40
	No of county choir/artists troupes established		6	6	6	6	24
	No of cultural equipment purchased		-	20	-	-	20
	No. Of benchmarking (museum/cultural centre)		-	1	-	-	1

Sub-p 2: reduction of alcohol and substance abuse	Number of licensed outlets selling alcohol		500	540	600	500	2140
	No of rehabilitation centres equipped		1			-	1
Objective: to promote and develop a reading culture							
Outcome: reading culture promoted and developed							
Sub-p 4: promotion of reading culture.	Number of persons accessing functional library services		1000	1000	1000	1000	4000
	No of awareness campaigns done on the importance of continuous reading culture county wide		5	5	5	5	20
	No. Of libraries constructed		-	1	-	-	1
Sub-p 5: control betting, lotteries and gaming in the county.	no of persons participating in betting, lottery and gaming		4,500	3,900	3000	2,000	13400
	Number of licensed betting, lotteries and gaming premises		40	25	15	5	85
Objective : to promote and develop the film industry.							
Outcome: established and vibrant film industry in the county							
Sub-p 6: establish and operationalize film industry	No. Of film productions and studios produced and established.		4	-	-	-	4

Programme name: directorate of youth affairs								
Objective 1: to promote youth talent, innovation and entrepreneurship development for employment creation.								End-term target
Outcome: increased alternative employment opportunities								
Sub	key	Responsibility	Planned targets					
Programme	output indicators		year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
							2027	

Sub p 1: youth entrepreneurship for employment creation.	No. Of youth sensitized on agpo promotion, aafs and entrepreneurship.	CCO/Director Sports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	<i>number of</i> youth groups fund through aafs		20	20	20	20	20	100
	no. Of community youth saccos operationalized		3	3	3	3	3	15
	a youth development fund created at the county level.		0	1	0	0	0	1
	A legal framework for follow-up of loan defaulters created.		1	0	0	0	0	1
	A youth sector working group on youth unemployment constituted.		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No. Of youth engaged in internship		10	10	10	10	10	50
	No. Of youth sensitized on the importance of technical skills.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No of multi sectoral collaborations established to support creation of an industrialized economy.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of sensitization programmes and activities on corruption		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No of career guidance fora for the youth held		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of youth trained in new technologies and online jobs		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No. Of youth development officers engaged in benchmarking		10	10	10	10	10	50

	No. Of youth engaged in food and nutrition security identified		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Sub p 2: youth innovation and talent development	No of talent auditions and innovation contests held to harness youth talent and innovation		10	10	10	10	10	50
	No of harnessed (identified) talented youth and innovators linked to relevant stakeholders for mentorship/ skills transfer/incubation/technical support /financial support/ markets networks.		20	20	20	20	20	100
Sub p 3: youth development policy	A youth policy, bill and act enacted.		3	3	3	3	3	15
	No of youth sensitized on the youth policy.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	A youth sector working group as per the youth policy established.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	no of implementation forums on youth development policy held.		2	2	2	2	2	10
	A youth development index technical working group established.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	no of retreats held to develop county youth development index framework		1	1	1	1	1	5
	A county specific plan		1	1	1	1	1	5

youth drugs and substance abuse and radicalization.	No of youth sensitized on drugs and substance abuse and negative cultural practices (fgm) and radicalization.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
youth social and sustainable community development	No of youth trained in leadership and life skills.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No of youth partners mapped and engaged in decision making		5	5	5	6	5	26
	No of youth trained on mentorship and sensitized on national values.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No of youth engaged in peace building.		30	30	30	30	30	150
	No of youth exchange programmes and activities held.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	A baseline survey to collect data on youth mentorship programs from the youth on the ground carried out.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	A training manual on youth mentorship & coaching designed and developed.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of youth sensitized on environmental conservation		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	no of trees planted for environmental conservation		250	250	250	250	250	1,250
Sub p 1: teenage pregnancies, sgbv and high levels of hiv/aids infections among the youth	No of youth sensitized on sexual and reproductive health issues.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No of youth sensitized on sgbv		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	No of youth sensitized on hiv/aids infections among the youth.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Sub p 2:	, no of youth empowerment centres constructed.		1	1	1	1	1	5

youth empowerment centres and offices	No of youth empowerment centres completed, refurbished and equipped.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of facilities and equipment provided.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of offices constructed and renovated.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	no of yecs operationalized		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of youth empowerment centres' management committees trained.		2	2	2	2	2	10

HEALTH SERVICES

Sector programmes

Programme	Key output Indicators	Responsible	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
			Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	
PROGRAM 1: MEDICAL SERVICES								
S.P 1.2 Emergency and Referral Services	No. of ambulance procured	CCO/Director medical services	1	0	1	0	0	2
	No of hospitals with Accident and Emergency Centres		1	0	1	0	0	2
S.P.1.3 Hospital Specialized Services	functional radiology unit established		1	0	1	0	0	2
	Functional Ophthalmic Unit established		1	1	0	1	0	3
	functional urology unit at NCRH established		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Modern, Equipped lab		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No of incinerators constructed		0	1	0	1	0	2
	No of hospitals renovated		2	0	2	0	2	6
	No of hospitals accredited to be baby friendly		0	1	0	0	1	2
	No of breast feeding centres		0	1	0	1	0	2
	No of theatre constructed		0	1	1	0	1	3
functional Kitchen at Keroka established		0	0	1	0	0	1	

PROGRAM 2: HEALTH PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES								
Outcome: Improved commodity security in health facilities								
S.P 2.1 Pharmaceuticals and non pharmaceuticals	Proportion of days f		80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	4.8
	units established		1	1	1	0	0	3
	No of revolving drug fund established		0	1	0	0	0	1
	No of county drug store renovated		0	0	1	0	0	1
	No of integrated logistics MIS installed		0	1	1	0	0	2
	Medical equipment procured		100%					1
	No. of 80 bed amenity equipped		50%					0.5
PROGRAMME 3. PROMOTIVE AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES								
Outcome: To Reduce Incidence Of Preventable Diseases And Mortality In The County								
S.P. 3.1: Rehabilitation of Primary Health Care Infrastructure	No of burning chambers constructed		10	10	0	0	0	20
	No of Pit latrines constructed		10	10	0	0	0	20
	No. of laboratories renovated		2	2	0	0	0	4
	No of staff houses constrcued		4	4	4	4	5	21
	No of maternity units operational		1	1	2	2	3	9
	No of vaccine fridges procured		5	2	2	5	0	14
	No of youth friendly centers set up		0	1	1	1	0	3
Total requirement for Programme 3								
PROGRAMME 4: HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, POLICY, PLANING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES								
			5	0	5	5	0	15
			0	0	0	30	0	30
S.P. 4.2: Health policy and planning,	No. of Nyamira Health Sector Plan		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of County programs Strategic Plan(HIV, Community Health, Nutrition, M&E, HIS) developed		4	0	1	0	0	5

Monitoring and evaluation	No. of Environmental Health Policy and Bill enacted		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of One County Health Investment and Strategic Plan (CHSSP) developed		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of County Pharmaceutical Policy and Bill enacted		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Maternal and Child health Policy and Bill		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of HRH strategy implemented		1	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Health Sector Report developed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of APR developed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of Projects monitoring and Evaluation reports developed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Health budget developed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of inventory Managements done		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Supervision reports made		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of performance review meeting held		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. of DQAa done		3	3	3	3	3	15
			2	2	2	2	2	10

LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme1: land, physical planning and surveying services								
Objective: to provide a spatial framework for infrastructure and socioeconomic development of the county								
Outcome: well-coordinated socio economic development within the county								End-term target
Sub programme	Key performance indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets					
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Physical planning	Number of spatial plan prepared	CCO/Director lands,survey	1	-	-	-	-	1

	25 lpdps		6	6	6	6	6	30
	Number of county physical planning act 2014 reviewed		1	-	-	-	-	1
lands	No of enforcement and compliance unit improved		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of county addressing act approved		-	-	1	1	-	2
	Number of staff trained on gis software, number of gis equipment purchased, 1 gis lab established		1	1	-	-	-	2
	Improved and land use management system		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number approved plans		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Reserved land or development		1	1	1	1	1	5
Lands	Number of land records managed		20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%
	Number of resettlement plans prepared		2	2	2	2	2	10
			1	1	1	1	1	5
	Reduced number of court cases and disputes		10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	100%
	Number of county valuation rolls prepared		20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	100%
	Accurate mapping data for conflict resolution		-	-	60%	20%	20%	100%
Survey	Number of demarcated public land boundaries		20	20	20	20	20	100
Programme 2: urban development & housing								
Objective: to enhance housing development and infrastructure through integrated management								
	Kms of drainages		10kms	10kms	10kms	10kms	10kms	
	Number of market centers upgraded		5	5	5	5	5	25
	County urban areas classification report		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Upgraded towns		2	2	2	2	2	10
	Number of new municipalities and town offices constructed and completed		6	6	6	6	6	30
	Number of management act approved		1	1	1	1	1	5

	Kms of roads opened and maintained	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Number of offices constructed	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Number of residence house constructed and completed	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Number of residence house constructed and completed	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Number of houses constructed	200	200	200	200	200	1000
	Number of units refurbished	30	30	30	30	30	150
	- number of trainings conducted in all the 4 sub-counties	4	4	4	4	4	20
	No of building inspectorate and compliant team established	3	3				6
	Out advertisement policy	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of signages made	2	2	1	1	1	7

NYAMIRA MUNICIPALITY

Programme name: environment and social support services							End-term target	
Objective: to establish and designate landfills, dumpsites and disposal sites								
Outcome: a habitable and safe environment								
Sub programme	key Output indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets					2027
environmental services	no. Of tones collected.	CCO/Municipal manager	20,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	150,000
	Number of dumpsites acquired		1					1
	Number of skip loaders purchased.		5					5
	Number of skips purchased		30	30	20	20	20	120
			300	300	300	300	300	1,500

	No of erected bill boards		20	20	20	20	20	100
Social services	No of platforms done.		3	3	3	2	2	13
Programme name: municipal infrastructure and disaster management								
Objective: to improve infrastructure and mitigate disasters.								
Outcome: integrated, developed, and safe infrastructure.								
Roads, transport and public works	Access roads opened		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Access roads maintained		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of vehicles purchased		1	1	1	1	-	4
	No of drainage systems constructed		3	2	2	1	1	9
Land survey.	No of cut-off drains constructed		20	10	10	5	5	50
	No of gullies constructed		30	30	30	20	20	130
	No of streets covered lighted		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of masts raised		20	10	10	5	5	50
	No of bridges constructed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Approved spatial plan.		1	-	-	-	-	1
	No. Of lands purchased		1	1	-	-	-	2
	No of inspections carried out.		200	200	200	200	200	1,000
	No of civic education sessions conducted.		6	6	6	6	6	30
	No of equipment procured		3	3	3	3	3	15
	Lis system developed for the municipality		1	-	-	-	-	1
	No of land parcels reclaimed		5	5	5	5	5	25
	.no of title deeds issued for public land parcels.		5	5	5	5	5	25
No of fire stations constructed.		1	1	-	-	-	2	

	no of fire engines purchased		1	1	1	-	-	3
	No of ffe purchased		10	10	10	-	-	30
	Recruited personnel		5	5	5	5	5	25
Disaster management	Health and safety committee in place.		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No of policies formulated		6	6	6	6	6	30
	Safety audits conducted		3	3	3	3	3	15
	No of plans developed.		5	5	5	5	5	25

ROADS, TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Programme 1 : road transport								
Objective: ensure passable and safe road network								
Outcome: improved transportation of goods and people								End-term target
Sub programme	Key Output indicators	Responsibility	Planned targets					
			Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of roads and bridges	Km of roads constructed to bitumen standard	CCO/Director Roads	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Km of roads constructed to gravel standard		100	100	100	100	100	500
	No. Of bridges constructed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	No. Of box culverts constructed		4	4	4	4	4	20
	No. Of foot bridges constructed		0	1	1	0	1	3
	M of pipe culverts constructed		400	400	400	400	400	2000
	No of road management system procured		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Km of road done by alternative technology		2	2	2	2	2	10

Rehabilitation & maintenance of roads	Km of roads rehabilitated & maintained		150	150	150	150	150	750
	No. Of road construction equipment purchased		0	1	0	1	0	2
Programme 2 : transport and mechanical services								
Objective: ensure timely maintenance of vehicles and machinery to minimize down town								
Outcome: improved service delivery through continued availability of vehicles and machines								
Fuel shortage and adulteration	No. Of motor vehicles and machinery serviced		25	30	40	50	60	205
	No. Of motor vehicle and machinery repaired & maintained, tyres		25	30	40	50	60	205
	No of petrol stationed construction		0	0	1	0	0	1
Purchase of construction equipment and machinery	No of construction equipment's purchased		8	0	0	0	0	8
Purchase of supervising vehicles	No of supervising vehicles purchased		3	0	0	0	0	3
Procurement of county fleet management system	No of county fleet management system procured		1	1	0	0	0	2
Programme 3: disaster management								
Objective: ensure resilient disaster preparedness and response								
Outcome: strengthen disaster management capacity								
Rapid response to disaster through improvement of disaster response infrastructure and equipment.	No of fire engine purchased		0	1	1	0	1	3
	No. Of ppes purchased		1	1	1	1	1	5
Disaster risk reduction	No of facilities inspected		300	320	340	360	400	1720
	Disaster mgt training conducted		35	40	45	50	55	225
Programme 4 : public works								

Objective: ensure all tender documents are prepared on timely as per request and development is controlled								
Outcome: improved physical and social infrastructure in urban areas								
<i>Government buildings</i>	no. Of offices constructed		1	1	1	-		3
	no. Of tender documents prepared.		50	50	50	50	50	250
	No. Of projects supervised.		50	50	50	50	50	250
Building development control	No. Of building plans approved		100	100	100	100	100	500
Programme 5 : general administration planning and support services								
Objective: to support and increase efficiency in service delivery.								
General administration	No. Of employees compensated		154	160	170	180	190	854
Policy development and planning	No. Of statutory reports		10	10	10	10	10	50
	Prepared and submitted on time							0
	No. Of bills and policies developed		4	3	2	1	1	11
	No. Of monitoring and evaluation		100	100	100	100	100	500
Human resource development	No. Of staff trained on competency skill		20	20	20	20	20	100
Programme name: corporate communication								
Objective: to create awareness to the public on government projects, programs and effective service delivery								
Outcome: communication results								
Corporate communication	number of stakeholders trained		400	500	550	600	700	2750
	number of staff trained		5	5	5	5	5	25
	Number of information/media center		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of publications and documentaries		12	12	12	12	12	60
	Number of feedback on county projects/programs		12	12	12	12	12	60
	Number of policies and regulations		2	1	1	1	1	6
	Number of communication tools		15	10	10	10	10	55
Programme name: Energy								
Objective: full access to affordable, adequate and reliable energy for social-economic transformation.								

Outcome: electricity coverage increased from 49.5% to 70%								
Street lighting	No. Of solar powered lamps installed.		200	200	200	200	200	1000
	No. Of electric lights installed		100	200	200	0	0	500
Rural electrification	%age access rate		2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0.1
Establishment of other sources of energy	no. Of power generation stations		0	0	1	0	0	1

Programme name: information communication and technology								
Objective: to be a leading ict hub in provision of quality and timely information with the use of the latest technology.								
Outcome: to be ict compliant county								
Sub	key	Responsibility	Planned targets					End-term target
Programm	Output indicators		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	2027
Ict infrastructural development	number of ict staff trained	CCO/Director ICT	5	5	5	5	5	25
	Number of ict policies		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of ict steering committee		1	0	0	0	0	1
	Number of machined serviced		1	1	1	10	1	14
	Number of machines purchased		5	5	5	50	5	70
	Number of call centers		1	0	0	0	0	1
	number of innovation centres		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Numbers lans installed		1	5	5	50	5	66
	Number of biometric systems		0	1	1	0	0	2
	Number of fleet and fuel management system		0	1	1	0	0	2
	Number of electronic data management system		0	1	1	0	0	2

	Number of e-cabinet and ms office 365		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of backups and network servers		1	1	1	0	0	3
	Number of data centres		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of wifi hot spots		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of voips installed		1	1	1	1	1	5
	Number of point to point connectivity		1	1	1	1	1	5

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Programme Name: Trade Promotion and Investment Development								End-term target
Objective: Create a conducive business environment								
Outcome: Improved business environment								
Sub	Key	Responsibility	Planned Targets					
Programme	Output Indicators		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Market infrastructure development and Management	Number of modern markets	CCO/Director Trade	2	2	2	2	2	
	Number of market sheds constructed		2	2	2	2	2	
	Number of markets fenced		2	2	2	2	2	
	Number of mama mboga sheds constructed		2	2	2	2	2	
	Number of markets repaired		3	4	3	4	4	
	Number of modern Ablution blocks constructed in major market centres		2	1	1	2	1	
	Investors conferences		1	0	1	0	0	

	Number of Modern toilets constructed		3	3	3	3	3
	Number of Modern stalls/kiosks constructed		5	5	5	5	5
	Number of Shoe Shine sheds Constructed in market Centre		1	2	2	2	2
	Number of markets supplied with water including drilling		1	1	1	1	1
	Number of Market committees Established		5	2	2	2	2
	Number of Market committees election held and facilitate		10	10	5	5	8
2.Traders Capacity building and awareness creation	Number of traders trainings on business skills held		4	4	4	4	4
	Number of sensitizations on business related matters held		4	6	8	10	10
3.Market access through Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions	Number of International and Regional trade fairs and exhibitions participated		4	4	4	4	4
	Number of Local trade fairs and exhibitions participated		4	4	4	4	4
4.Business Regulation and Revenue generation	Number businesses mapping to develop data on all businesses		1	1	1	1	1
	Number of meetings to plan and strategize on business licensing and revenue collection improvement done		2	2	2	2	2

	Number of businesses licensed		3000	3100	3200	3300	3400	
	Amount of Revenue generated through business licensing							
	Amount of Revenue generated from market fee		8m	8.5m	9m	9.5m	10m	
5.Affordable Business finance	Number of loan scheme established by enacting an Act		1	1	1	1	1	
	Number of businesses funded		100	100	150	200	300	
	Amount lent to businesses		30m	40m	50m	60m	70m	
	Amount of loan paid		10m	20m	25m	30m	2.5m	