



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**NYANDARUA COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN**

**2013-2017**

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## **Nyandarua County Vision and Mission**

### **Vision**

A united, prosperous county whose social-economic and political development benefits are equitably distributed.

### **Mission**

To uplift the county to higher levels of sustainable development through the provision of an enabling social-economic and political environment.

## Foreword

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 established one of the most revolutionary changes in the country's history with the establishment of the two tier governance system with a national government and 47 county governments. The constitution envisages that county governments shall spearhead development at the county level with a view to bridge the developmental disparities that have existed in the country since independence. Needless to point out therefore, County governments have been tasked with specific functions under the constitution, key among them agriculture, health, trade, roads, county planning so as to spur growth and create employment.

Pursuant to the specific mandate in the Constitution 2010, the County Government is required to prepare County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) that outlines the development goals covering a period of five years. The CIDP is the first for Nyandarua County as it is in the other Counties and will cover the period 2013-2017. It replaces the District Development Plans, which were used to guide development with the focus at the District under the former constitutional dispensation. The Nyandarua CIDP has been prepared through an inclusive and a wide consultative process as required by Article 10 of the Constitution.

Under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, National and County Governments are distinct but interdependent. The County Government is composed of the Governor, County Executive Committee and County Assembly. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to the County citizenry as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas.

The County Government responsibilities and functions are specifically spelt out under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. Currently, not all functions in the fourth schedule have been transferred to the county governments. The Nyandarua County Government will ensure that it has the capacity to undertake all the functions as stipulated in the fourth schedule by the end of the transition period. This will include: prudence financial management practises; build strong institutions for management of county affairs; and training and capacity building of county government staff and the County Assembly. These will be done under the legal framework established to support county governments where several laws on devolution have been enacted including: The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Other relevant laws that have been enacted in the different sectors to support implementation and operationalization of devolution include: the National Government Coordinating Act, 2012, and the County Governments Public Finance Management Transition Act, 2013.

Programmes that focus on the youthful population, who account for the highest proportion of the population, especially addressing youth unemployment, will be implemented during the Plan period. Attention will be given to provide knowledge and skills with a bias on entrepreneurship with affordable credit

to enable them engage in production of goods and services. Besides, the County Government is expected and will expand middle level colleges in the county to take advantage of opportunities in the industrial sector as the country moves towards industrialization. In addition, programs and projects that support the agricultural sector, which is the main economic activity in the county, will be aimed at transforming farming to make it more competitive and increase production per unit. Raising the profitability of farmers will not only boost the livelihoods of the county residents, but also attract the youth to join the sector helping to also address unemployment among the youth. The County Government will also start programs aimed at diversifying economic activities in the county. This includes value addition to agricultural produce and establishing a tourism route to connect the tourism circuit around Nakuru and Laikipia Counties.

The County government will work to attract investors in the county. Specific initiatives to establish and create an enabling environment to attract direct investments in the county will be implemented. Key projects especially the infrastructural projects will be marketed to investors to be implemented under the Public Private Partnerships. This will also address the financing gaps for projects in the county.

Finally, I call upon all the resident of Nyandarua County to commit towards the development process outlined in this Plan. This is the beginning of a new phase that will see the transformation of the county, improve the quality of life of the residents and as such all the stakeholders in the county must work together to ensure that the Plan's objectives are realised.



**H.E. Daniel Waithaka Mwangi**  
**Governor, Nyandarua County**

## Acknowledgements

The first County Integrated Development Plan for Nyandarua County was prepared with the support and generous contribution of many individuals and organizations. Our County Executive Committee would wish to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the following: Executive Committee Member for Finance Hon. Nelson N. Ngaruiya, MBS and all the respective County Executive Committee Members ; Dr. Timothy Njagi, from National Treasury as our lead consultant; Mr. Johnson Mureria Hungu RTD. Permanent Secretary Ministry of Planning and National Development; and Mr. Michael K. Kuria, County Director of Planning for their roles in guiding the County Integrated Development Plan preparation process. Other staff members at the planning department who played a key role include: Ms. Virginia Muthoni, Ms. Melody Njeru, Ms. Nduta Muchai, Mr. Simon Irungu, Mr. Willy Gichora and Mr. Muigai Wainaina.

We are also thankful for the role played by the Hon. Members of the Nyandarua County Assembly led by the Hon. Speaker Mr. Ndegwa Wahome who have actively participated in the Public consultative forums and adoption of the Plan. The role of various stakeholders including government departments, civil society organizations, community members and the private sector would not go unnoticed. Our appreciation also goes to the community members who participated in this process thereby ensuring that we are in conformity with article 10 of the constitution. We particularly thank the County Directors of various departments for the role that they played in sensitizing the community aspirations and linking them to priority programmes and projects.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning played a key role by preparing the guidelines and County Development Profiles that have been instrumental in the preparation of this Plan.

To all those who were involved, we salute you as we acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of this Plan. We call on you to continue with the same support as we deliver the programs and projects documented herein, and as we contribute towards attaining the priorities of the Second Medium Term Plan and the goals of the Vision 2030 which is the country's Long term development blueprint that aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous country providing a high quality of life for all its Citizen. It aspires to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle income country by 2030.



**H.E. Mwagi Waithaka**  
**Deputy Governor, Nyandarua County**


## Preface

The Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan was prepared by a county secretariat that was led by the Committee Executive Member in charge of Finance and Planning and the County Development Planning Officer in close collaboration with various stakeholders including government departments, civil society organizations, community groups and the private sector. In line with Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 the Constitution; the secretariat undertook consultations in all the wards in the month of July and August 2013, to identify key developmental priorities to be implemented over the next five years. These priorities were used to inform the projects and programs in this Plan. The increased participation by a wide cross section of the people in the county in the preparation of this Plan is expected to enhance the achievement of the key goal of devolution which is to empower citizens to exercise their rights to be involved in their social and economic development.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, "middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030". The Vision is based on three pillars: Economic, Social and Political Pillar. The pillars are supported by key enablers and macro foundations of the Vision. For each of the Pillars and the key enablers and macro foundations, priority sectors have been identified to drive the aspirations of the Vision. The Vision has also identified a number of flagship projects to be implemented across the country, including Nyandarua County, for all sectors.

As provided by the constitution, the Plan is aligned with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Term Plan. There are a number of the Vision flagship projects that are being implemented in the county. These projects have been documented in this Plan, and the County Government will work together with the National Government to ensure the successful implementation of these projects. In line with the developmental priorities outlined in the second Medium Term Plan, the Plan aims at transforming the agricultural sector in the county, which is the backbone of the county's economy. Target areas in this sector include increasing the area under irrigation, diversification of crop enterprises, support the development of the livestock sector, and improve the marketing of agricultural produce to reduce exploitation by middlemen. The county government will also seek to develop the industrial sector beginning with light manufacturing for value addition and processing of agricultural produce. In addition, priority projects to support the sector such as in the infrastructure, health and education sectors will be prioritized for implementation.

The county government will prioritise capacity building of the county executive and county assembly through training programmes in addition to those organized by the national government. The county public service board will recruit qualified and skilled human resources to ensure that the Nyandarua County government deliver on its mandate. The county government will also work closely with the national government, developments partners, private sector, civil society organizations including faith based organizations, and other stakeholders in improving the livelihoods of the people of Nyandarua County.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Hon. Nelson Ngaruiya Njoroge, MBS  
County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AFD	Agency for French Development
AHITI	Animal Health and Industry Training Institute
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMS	Agricultural Mechanization Services
ARV	Anti-Retroviral (Treatment)
ASDP	Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BCC	Behavioural Communication Change
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBHIs	Community Based Health Interventions
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institutions
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEISP	Community Empowerment Institutional Support Programme
CFA	Community Forests Association
CHC	Community Health Center
CHEW	Community Health Extension Workers
CHMIS	Community Health Information System
CHUs	Community Health Units
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDC	County Industrial Development Centre
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLRCs	Community Learning Resource Centre
CGoN	County Government of Nyandarua
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CT-P	Cash Transfer Programme
CWES	Constituency Women Enterprise Schemes
DHIS	District Health Information Software
EAAPP	East African Agricultural Productivity Project
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management Cordination Act
ENSDA	Ewaso Ng'iro South Development Authority
EPC	Export Promotion Council
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FCSs	Farmers Cooperatives Societies
FFEP	Fish Farming Extension Programme
FPE	Free Primary Education
GIS	Geographic Information System
GITS	Government Information Technology Services
HBC	Home & Community Based Care
HCDAA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICRAF	International Centre for Research and Agro Forestry
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
KIHBS	Kenya Household Baseline Surveys
KIDDP	Kenya-Italy Debt for Development Programme
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LEP	Livestock Extension Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE	Micro & Small Enterprises
MSEA	Micro & Small Enterprise Authority
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MYWO	<i>Maendeleo Ya Wanawake</i> Organization
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NCPB	National Cereals Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring System
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
OVOP	One Village One Product
PBG	Producer Business Group
PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSDA	Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RVWSB	Rift Valley Water Services Board
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisation
SCMP	Sub Catchment's Management Plan
SHEP UP	Small Holder Empowerment and Promotion Unit Project
SHOMAP	Small Holder Marketing Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEP	Small Micro Enterprise Programme
TARDA	Tana Athi Rivers Development Authority
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOWA	Total War Against HIV/AIDS
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WAC	World Agro Forestry Centre
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority
WARUA	Water Resource Users Association
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WWF	Worldwide Fund

YEC  
YEDF

Youth Empowerment Centre  
Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## Executive Summary

A key objective of this County Integrated Development Plan is to identify community developmental priorities to be implemented over the next five years. Chapter one provides the general information on the socio-economic, infrastructural, ecological and environmental information of the county. This includes a description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry and agroforestry; environment and climate change; mining; tourism; industry; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy; trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare.

Chapter two provides a summary of implementation during the previous planning period, and highlights the challenges and emerging issues that were realized. The chapter also provides a highlight of the priority areas that the county government will focus on and finalizes by identifying the risks to implementation and proposes mitigation measures.

Chapter three discusses the major development challenges such as poor infrastructure, poor marketing systems and low agricultural productivity among others. It also discusses the cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS, Gender including a SWOT analysis for the cross cutting issues. The chapter concludes by discussing potential strategic policy thrusts that address the developmental challenges.

Chapter four contains a spatial depiction of social and economic projects and programs in the county. The chapter sets out objectives of the county in a spatial form indicating the land use patterns, the spatial reconstruction of the county, guidance to the location of the projects, basic guidelines for land use, the environmental impact assessment of projects, public and private developments, areas for towns

Chapter five links the County Development Profile with the Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plan and the Sector Plans. The status of implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the county is also discussed in this section.

Chapter six outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow for the county government. The responsibility of different institutions in the county, the roles that they will play in implementing the CIDP is summarised in this chapter.

Chapter seven presents a highlight of programmes based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. There are ten sector working groups, namely, Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development; General Economic and Commercial Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT;

Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Social Protection Culture and Recreation; Public Administration and International Affairs; and National Security. For each of the MTEF sectors, we have highlighted the roles of the stakeholders and the county government's contribution to achieving the sector goals. In addition, the priority projects and programmes are presented as follows: the on-going projects and programmes, new projects proposals, flagship projects and stalled projects.

Chapter eight contains a budget projection required for managing the Nyandarua county government. It displays the available resources for capital projects development and an outline of strategies for raising revenue and their projections over the plan period. Strategies for asset management, financial management and capital financing are also included. Additionally, strategies for expanding the revenue generation, resources sharing from the national government and means of attracting external funding are included here.

Chapter nine specifies verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor projects and programs and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes is discussed under this section.

## **CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION**



## **1.0 Overview**

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. It provides description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare.

Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet in Appendix I.

## **1.1 Position and Size**

The county is located in the central part of Kenya. The county has an area of 3245.2km<sup>2</sup> lying between latitude 0°8' to the North and 0°50' to South and between 35° 13' East and 36°42' West. The county borders include several counties; Laikipia to the North, Nyeri to the East, Kiambu to the South, Murang'a to the South East and Nakuru to the West.

### **1.1.1 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

#### **1.1.1.1 Physical and Topographic Features**

The main physical features of the county include Kinangop Plateau and Ol'kalou/Ol'joroOrok plateau which have slopes that are interrupted by low undulating hills. The gentle slopes flatten to plain-like features encouraging formation of marshlands and swamps. The county was affected by volcanic and faulting which gave rise to major land forms, the Great Rift Valley to the west and Aberdare ranges to the east. The highest point of the Aberdare ranges is 3999m above sea level. There are steep slopes that have undergone great transformation through weathering creating shallow valleys and gorges. The ranges drop gradually in a series of faults giving way to an escarpment that has been broken into sharp valleys occasioned by change in levels of the river courses.

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

These are igneous rocks, volcanic, and alluvium. Most rock systems have lines of weaknesses occasioned by faulting which allows porosity and easy percolation. The soils in the County are of volcanic origin and vary in both fertility and distribution. The county is endowed with moderate to high fertile soils. Soils in the Kinangop and Ol'kalou plateau are poorly drained clay loams. However, Ndaragwa, northern part of Ol'joroOrok and Ol'kalou has well drained clay loams. These soils have different crop production potentials.

**Map 1: Location of Nyandarua County in Kenya**

## Location of Nyandarua County



Prepared by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Cartography/GIS Section  
 Source: 2009 Kenya Population & Housing Census

This map is not an authority on delineation of boundaries

### 1.1.1.2 Ecological Conditions

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

### 1.1.1.3 Climatic Conditions

The county experiences moderate to low temperatures. The highest temperatures are recorded in the month of December, with a mean average of 25<sup>0</sup> C while the lowest is recorded in the month of July, with a mean average temperature of 12<sup>0</sup> C.

The cold air rises during clear nights on the moor lands of the Aberdare Ranges flows down the Plateau, through the valleys west of the plateau. The temperatures in these valleys can fall to between 1.2<sup>0</sup> C and -1.3<sup>0</sup> C which last for few hours before sunrise.

The County experiences two rainy seasons: Long rains from March to May with a maximum rainfall of 1600 mm and short rains from September to December and with a maximum rainfall of 700 mm. The rainfall intensity varies according to the location. Areas near the Aberdare slopes receive sufficient rainfall with the plateau receiving scanty and erratic rainfall.

## 1.2 Administrative and political Units

### 1.2.1 Administrative Subdivision Constituencies, Divisions, Locations)

The county is divided into five sub counties (constituencies) namely Kinangop, Kipipiri, Ol'kalou, Ol'joroOrok and Ndaragwa. Kinangop is the biggest sub county with 6 divisions and 16 locations, Kipipiri has 3 divisions and 12 locations, Ol'kalou has 8 divisions and 21 locations, Ol'joroOrok has 4 divisions and 8 locations and Ndaragwa has 4 divisions and 13 locations.

Table 1 shows administrative units for the county in terms of constituencies, sub counties, area in Km<sup>2</sup>, number of divisions and locations. Ndaragwa Constituency covering 903.7 Km<sup>2</sup> inclusive of the Aberdare forest with four divisions and 13 locations is the largest followed by Kinangop covering 822 Km<sup>2</sup>. Ol'joroOrok Constituency covering 389.1 Km<sup>2</sup> with four divisions and eight locations is the smallest.

Table 1: Area of the county by Sub -Counties

Constituency	Sub County	Area(km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Electoral wards	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations
Kinangop	Kinangop	822.0	8	6	16
Kipipiri	Kipipiri	543.7	4	3	12
Ol'kalou	Ol'kalou	586.7	5	8	21
Ol'joroOrok	Ol'joroOrok	389.1	4	4	8
Ndaragwa	Ndaragwa	653.6	4	4	13

Constituency	Sub County	Area(km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Electoral wards	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations
	Aberdare forest	250.1		-	
<b>Total</b>		<b>3245.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: County Commissioners' Office, Nyandarua County 2012

### 1.2.2 Political Units (Constituencies, electoral wards)

The county has five constituencies namely Ol'kalou, Ol'joroOrok Ndaragwa, Kipipiri and Kinangop constituencies and Twenty 25 county wards. Kinangop Constituency with eight electoral wards has the largest number of wards followed by Ol'kalou with five, while Kipipiri, Ol'joroOrok and Ndaragwa Constituencies have four electoral wards each (Table 1).

## 1.3 Demographic Features

### 1.3.1 Population Size and Composition

Population in the county stood at 596,268 as at the last national population census of 2009. This comprised of 292,155 males and 304,113 females. The 2013 projected populations for the county were 656,348 persons. The population which grows at 2.4 % annually comprises of 321,593 male and 334,755 female as shown in Table 2.

The population is expected to grow to 688,618 and 722,498 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively with 43 % of the population being below 15 years while over 69% of the population is below 30 years. There is no significant difference between the male and female population as there are 104 females for every 100 males.

### Projected Population for selected age groups

Table 3 provides population projections for selected age groups namely: under 1 year, under 5 years, pre-primary, primary and secondary school going, youthful and reproductive population. Other significant categories are the labour force and aged population.

#### Under 1 year

Population under one year was 17,669 in 2013 and this is projected to increase to 18,538 and 19,450 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This calls for promotion of post natal and nutritional activities so as to lay a health foundation to this age cohort.

#### Under 5 years

The 2013 projected population for this group is 91,987 with 46,833 being male and 45,144 being female. This group accounts for 14 % of the total population. The less than five mortality rate is at 51 deaths per 1000 live births. The immunization coverage which currently stands at 86 % in the county targets this group of the population. Malaria control campaigns for this group should also be enhanced considering that only 1.6% of children less than five years sleep under treated nets.

**Map 2: Nyandarua County Administrative and Political Units**

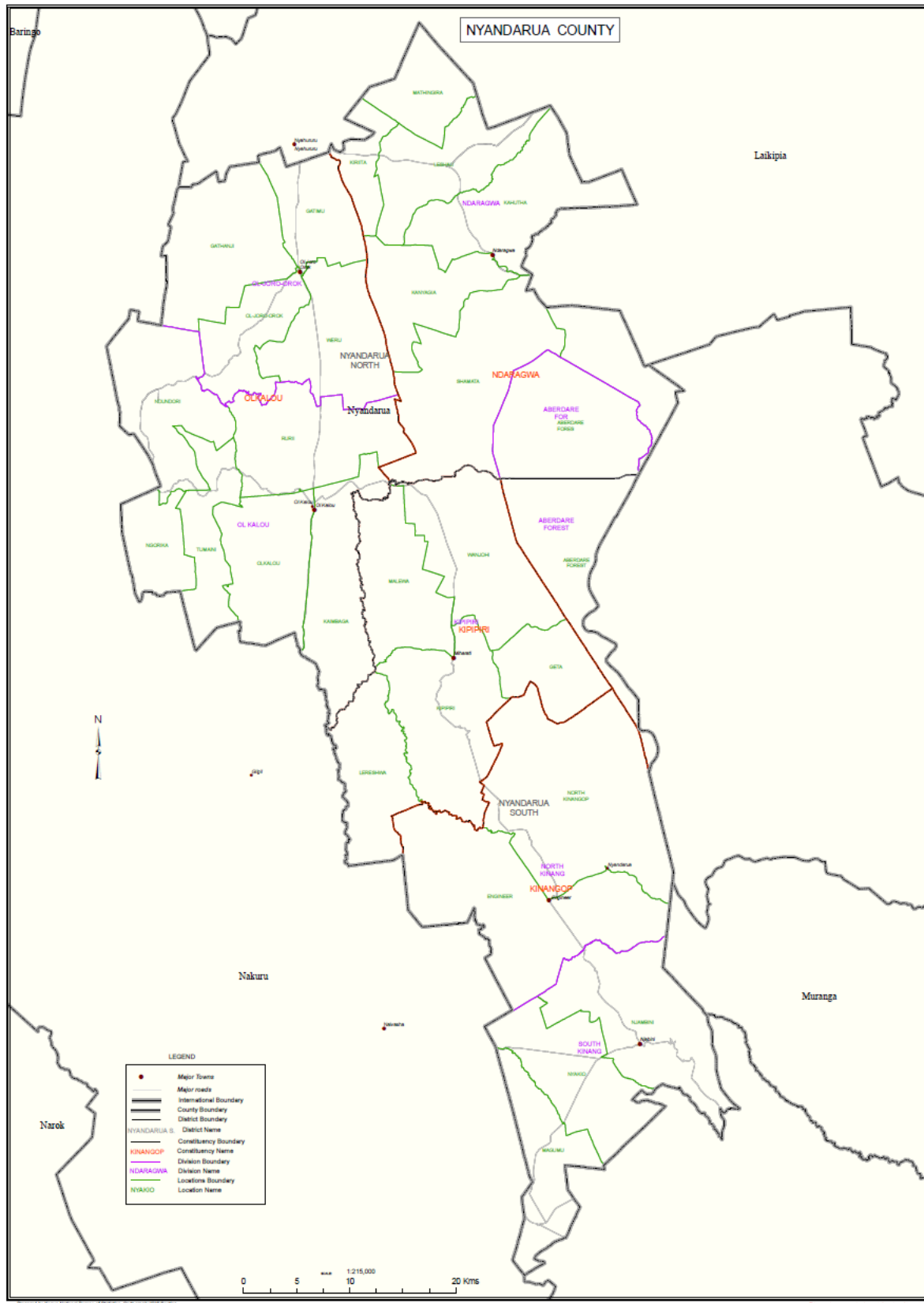


Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 Census			2013 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	42,555	41,012	83,567	46,843	45,144	91,987	49,146	47,364	96,510	51,564	49,694	101,258
5-9	45,706	44,021	89,727	50,311	48,457	98,768	52,785	50,839	103,624	55,382	53,340	108,722
10-14	42,482	41,100	83,582	46,762	45,241	92,004	49,062	47,466	96,527	51,475	49,801	101,276
15-19	32,466	29,188	61,654	35,737	32,129	67,866	37,494	33,709	71,203	39,339	35,367	74,706
20-24	22,539	24,703	47,242	24,810	27,192	52,002	26,030	28,529	54,559	27,310	29,933	57,243
25-29	19,737	23,472	43,209	21,726	25,837	47,563	22,794	27,107	49,901	23,915	28,441	52,356
30-34	17,651	20,396	38,047	19,429	22,451	41,881	20,385	23,555	43,940	21,388	24,714	46,102
35-39	15,989	18,778	34,767	17,600	20,670	38,270	18,465	21,686	40,152	19,374	22,753	42,127
40-44	12,749	14,490	27,239	14,033	15,950	29,984	14,723	16,734	31,458	15,448	17,557	33,005
45-49	10,920	12,443	23,363	12,020	13,697	25,717	12,611	14,370	26,981	13,232	15,077	28,309
50-54	7,027	7,617	14,644	7,735	8,384	16,120	8,115	8,797	16,912	8,515	9,230	17,744
55-59	5,682	6,322	12,004	6,255	6,959	13,214	6,562	7,301	13,863	6,885	7,660	14,545
60-64	4,895	5,720	10,615	5,388	6,296	11,685	5,653	6,606	12,259	5,931	6,931	12,862
65-69	3,626	5,225	8,851	3,991	5,751	9,743	4,188	6,034	10,222	4,394	6,331	10,725
70-74	3,106	3,315	6,421	3,419	3,649	7,068	3,587	3,828	7,415	3,763	4,017	7,780
75-79	1,961	2,236	4,197	2,159	2,461	4,620	2,265	2,582	4,847	2,376	2,709	5,086
80+	2,941	3,983	6,924	3,237	4,384	7,622	3,397	4,600	7,996	3,564	4,826	8,390
Age NS	123	92	215	135	101	237	142	106	248	149	111	261
Total	292,155	304,113	596,268	321,593	334,755	656,348	337,404	351,214	688,618	354,004	368,494	722,498

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	8,164	7,888	16,052	8,987	8,683	17,669	9,428	9,110	18,538	9,892	9,558	19,450
Under 5	42,555	41,012	83,567	46,833	45,144	91,987	49,146	47,364	96,510	51,563	49,693	101,256
pre- school age (3-5 years)	28,106	26,774	54,880	30,938	29,472	60,410	32,459	30,921	63,380	34,055	32,441	66,496
Primary school age (6-13)	70,560	68,604	139,164	77,670	75,516	153,186	81,489	79,230	160,718	85,495	83,125	168,621
Secondary School age (14-17)	28,658	26,804	55,462	31,546	29,505	61,050	33,097	30,956	64,052	34,724	32,478	67,202
Youth Population (15-29)	74,742	77,363	152,105	82,273	85,158	167,431	86,318	89,345	175,664	90,563	93,738	184,301
Reproductive Age – female (15-49)	-	143,470	-	-	157,926	157,926	-	165,691	165,691	-	173,838	173,838

Age Group	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Labour force (15-64)	149,655	163,129	312,784	164,734	179,566	344,300	172,834	188,395	361,229	181,333	197,659	378,991
Aged Population (65+)	11,757	14,851	26,608	12,942	16,347	29,289	13,578	17,151	30,729	14,246	17,995	32,240

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

### **Pre-primary school age group (3-5 years)**

This group has a total population of 60,410 which represents 9.2 % of the total population. This group is the main target for ECD programmes where the county has 1,034 ECD centres with a total enrolment of 31,729 pupils which is 54.1 % of the targeted population. There is need to establish more ECD centres as well as recruit more teachers in order to boost enrolment in ECDE. Awareness campaigns should be done to sensitize the parents on the benefits of enrolling their children for ECDE at the right age.

### **Primary school going Age Group (6-13 years)**

The 2013 projected population for this age group was 153,186 comprising of 77,670 males and 75,516 females. This population which account for 23.3% of the county population is expected to increase to 160,718 and 168,621 in 2015 and in 2017 respectively. The increase in population for this group calls for the expansion of existing primary education facilities and provision of more learning and teaching materials. The increase in learning facilities should be accompanied by increase in number of teachers.

### **Secondary school going Age group (14-17 years)**

The existing projected population in this age group was 61,050 comprising of 31,546 males and 29,505 females. This population accounts for 9.3% of total county population and is expected to rise gradually to about 64,052 and 67,202 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This increase in population calls for increase in the number of secondary schools education facilities through expansion of existing ones and construction of new schools. The population also calls for increase in number of youth polytechnics and tertiary institutions to absorb the school leavers. This group is targeted for the free day secondary education programme to increase the transition and completion rates in the county.

### **Reproductive Age group (15-49 years)**

This group comprises of females of the reproductive age. The projected female population in this category is 157,926 in 2013 and will increase to 165,691 in 2015 and 173,838 in 2017. This implies that, with declining infant mortality rates, the high increase of the females in this age group will contribute to increased population in the county. This calls for an increase in maternal and child healthcare services as well as measures to reduce the fertility rate. This will be the target group for family planning programmes.



## Age Group (15-64 years)

This is the productive or labour force population of the county. There is a total labour force of 344,300 (52.4%) comprising of 164,734 males and 179,566 females in 2013. This number is expected to rise to 378,991 persons in 2017. There are more females than males in this category. A large proportion of this population, mainly between 15-25years is either in secondary schools or at the tertiary level. The bulk of the labour force is either unskilled or semi-skilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for increased investments in manufacturing and service industries in the county to enhance job creation opportunities to absorb this ever increasing population especially those being released into the job market.

## Urban Population

The county has four urban centres; Mairo-inya, Engineer, Njambini, and Ol'kalou. In 2013 the total urban population was 26,655 comprising of 13,160 male and 13,495 females as shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Population Projections by urban centres

Urban centres	2009(Census)			2013(Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Engineer	1,026	1,007	2,033	1,129	1,108	2,238	1,185	1,163	2,348	1,243	1,220	2,463
Njambini	3,003	3,039	6,042	3,306	3,345	6,651	3,468	3,510	6,978	3,639	3,682	7,321
Ol'kalou	3,501	3,524	7,025	3,854	3,879	7,733	4,043	4,070	8,113	4,242	4,270	8,512
Mairo-Inya	4,792	5,066	9,858	5,275	5,576	10,851	5,534	5,851	11,385	5,806	6,138	11,945
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,322</b>	<b>12,636</b>	<b>24,958</b>	<b>13,564</b>	<b>13,908</b>	<b>27,473</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>14,594</b>	<b>28,824</b>	<b>14,930</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>30,241</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

As shown in the table 4, the number of people living in urban centres was 4.2% of the total population in 2009. This indicates that the county is predominantly rural. The population in these centres is expected to increase from 24,958 persons in 2013 to 28,824 and 30,241 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

The increase in population in urban centres is likely to exert pressure on the existing amenities in these centres such as schools, houses, water and health facilities and therefore calls for proper planning by all the respective stakeholders.

### 1.3.2 Population Density and Distribution

The population density of the county has been steadily increasing over the years. The density was 52 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in 1969 and increased to 69 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in 1979 then to 102 and 145 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in 1989 and 1999 respectively. The 2013 population density for the county is 202 persons per Km<sup>2</sup>. Table 6 shows the population densities for the constituencies in the county.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

Constituency	Area(KM <sup>2</sup> )	2009 (Census)		2013 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Ol'kalou	669.6	120,282	180	132,401	198	138,912	207	145,742	218
Ol'joroOrok	439.4	95,643	218	105,280	240	110,457	251	115,888	264

Constituency	Area(KM <sup>2</sup> )	2009 (Census)		2013 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Ndaragwa	654	92,626	142	101,959	156	106,972	164	112,232	172
Kinangop	939	192,379	205	211,763	226	222,175	237	233,100	248
Kipipiri	544	95,338	175	104,944	193	110,104	202	115,518	212

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Ol'joroOrok with a density of 240 persons per km<sup>2</sup> is the most densely populated constituency followed by Kinangop, Ol'kalou, Kipipiri and Ndaragwa Constituency with 226, 198, 193 and 156 persons per km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

Due to the envisaged increase in population, the population density in 2017 is estimated to be 264 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in Ol'joroOrok, 248, 218, 212, 172 in Kinangop, Ol'kalou, Kipipiri and Ndaragwa respectively.

### Population Projections by Constituencies

The county has five constituencies namely Ol'kalou, Ndaragwa, Kipipiri, Ol'joroOrok and Kinangop with populations as shown in Table 7.

Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ol'kalou	59,128	61,154	120,282	65,086	67,316	132,402	68,286	70,626	138,911	71,645	74,100	145,746
Ol'joroOrok	47,154	48,489	95,643	51,905	53,375	105,280	54,457	55,999	110,456	57,137	58,754	115,891
Ndaragwa	45,229	47,397	92,626	49,786	52,173	101,959	52,234	54,738	106,972	54,804	57,431	112,235
Kinangop	94,331	98,048	192,379	103,836	107,927	211,763	108,941	113,234	222,175	114,301	118,805	233,106
Kipipiri	46,313	49,025	95,338	50,979	53,965	104,944	53,486	56,618	110,104	56,117	59,404	115,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>292,155</b>	<b>304,113</b>	<b>596,268</b>	<b>321,593</b>	<b>334,755</b>	<b>656,348</b>	<b>337,404</b>	<b>351,214</b>	<b>688,618</b>	<b>354,004</b>	<b>368,494</b>	<b>722,498</b>

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

As indicated in the table 6, Kinangop Constituency with a population of 211,763 has the highest population followed by Ol'kalou Constituency with 132,402 persons; Ol'joroOrok has 105,280, Kipipiri has 104,944 and finally Ndaragwa has 101,959.

## 1.4 Human Development Indicators

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and using them fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment.

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but it is not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support healthcare, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, an

achievement in Human Development makes critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Approach measures a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a 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 area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goals: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 % and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports (NHDR) provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytical capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and Gender Development Index (GDI).

### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic well-being. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and county and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes. For instance the HDI for the country in 2009 was 0.561 while that of the Nyandarua County was 0.6342. This means that the county was doing relatively well compared to the national score. However it is still low because in an ideal situation the index should be as close as possible to 1.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. For instance in Nyandarua County the index (YDI) was 0.6517. This means that the county has a relatively developed youth compared to the whole country score but is still low.

It is recommended that; income-earning opportunities be created and expanded to absorb and employ the youthful population, thereby reducing the dependency ratio. A system should be established for capturing,

storing and analysing the pertinent data for computation of the human development indices, namely YDI, HDI, HPI, GDI and GEM in the county by linking and collaborating with KNBS and ICT capacity in relevant ministries, departments and agencies strengthened, to be able to collect, analyse and interpret youth and human development data for the County.

Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance abuse, and crime. There is need to ensure the youth in the county access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

## **1.5 Infrastructure and Access**

### **1.5.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrip**

The provision of a well maintained and efficient road network is key to the development of the county. However the county has adequate road network though most of them have never been opened due to inadequate funds while the existing ones are in poor condition. The county has a total of 3,400 Km of road of which 224 Km is bitumen, 525 Km is gravel surface and 2,651 Km is earth surface. The earth roads are impassable during the rainy season while in many cases the gravel roads are cut off. This is a frequent phenomenon noting that the county has three heavy rainy seasons in any given year and the poor alignment soils (black cotton soils). Road C69 Njabini Ndudori road was completed in 2010 and is the only all-weather road that cuts across the county. The other is Gilgil-Ol'kalou road which is in bad state of repair though the contractor is trying to fix it. Roads linking Muranga and Nyeri needs to be opened up to enable smooth and cheap movements of goods from the county. The road linking Naivasha and engineer once fixed will facilitate movement of goods from Nyandarua to Nakuru County. The county has 60 kilometres of railway line running from Nyahururu to Gilgil in Nakuru County that is currently not in use. There is one air strip in Nyandarua west district which is in good condition and is operational.

### **1.5.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile telephony, landline**

The telephone connections (landlines) stands at 1 % of the population and are mainly found in major towns of Ol'kalou, Engineer and Njambini. The county enjoys high mobile network coverage of 90 % provided by all mobile phone service providers. The areas which have no reliable mobile connections are the interior parts of Mirangi-ini and Kipipiri. The county is serviced by nine (9) post offices situated in Mirangi-ini, Miharati, Ol'kalou, Njambini, Ndaragwa, Engineer, Kasuku, and Kaheho and two sub-post offices in Mairoinya and Ol'joroOrok. The county has no fibre optic cable connections but it is anticipated to be connected in the next fiscal year. However some people are currently using E-mail as way of communication.

### **1.5.3 Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs, Micro Finance Institutions**

There are three commercial banks: Equity Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank and Cooperative Bank with branches, ATM networks and agents spread in various market centres within the county. Family Bank is expected to start operations soon. There are 3 microfinance institutions namely Faulu Kenya, Kenya

women Finance Trust (KWFT) and Small and Micro Enterprise Programme (SMEP). There are 32 Saccos with 22,000 members. The county is disadvantaged in terms of the coverage and spread of commercial banks and other financial institutions.

#### **1.5.4 Education Institutions: Primary &Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, and Universities.**

The county has 846 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres of which 436 are private, 508 primary schools of which 171 are private and 337 are public, 185 secondary schools where public are 139, 14 Youth Polytechnics and 1 Science and Technology Institute. The county has two branches of universities namely: Gretsia University and Maasai Mara University.

#### **1.5.5 Energy Access**

Main source of cooking energy is firewood while electricity covers 10.5 % of the county and is mainly found in urban centres of Mairo-inya, Ol'kalou, Njambini and Engineer and several trading centres located in different parts of the county. The total number of households using electricity for cooking is 0.2 %, while 77.8 % of household use firewood as the main source of cooking fuel. The proportion of households using charcoal is 19.3 %, paraffin is 1.4%, and biomass residue is 0.3%. Households using firewood for lighting are 0.3%; paraffin 82.7 %, electricity 10.5 %, and solar 6.0 %.

#### **1.5.6 Markets and Urban Centres**

There are 313 trading centres and 4 urban centres namely Mairo-inya, Ol'kalou, Njambini and Engineer. Except for Mairo-Inya, the other urban centres grew out of formally designated and planned parcels of land while Mairo-inya developed organically out of subdivision of agricultural land. Mairo-inya lacks urban form due to lack of unanticipated development. All the urban centres do not meet the requirements set out in the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011. A number of the trading centres have scheduled market days where buyers and sellers congregate for trading purposes on retail basis. Major goods traded in these markets include potatoes, cabbages, and tomatoes among other agricultural produce, second hand clothes and household items. There are 537 registered wholesale traders and 12,900 retailers in the county. This implies that the bulk of the trade is in retail.

#### **1.5.7 Housing: Types**

Most of the houses in the county are walled by use of timber which constitutes 42.9% of the total houses. Other walling materials include: mud/wood 33.4 %, stone 13.5 %, corrugated iron sheets 3.1 %, mud/cement 3 %, brick/block 2.6 % and tin 0.1 %. Most of the urban centres in the county have got development plans. In Mairo-inya a zoning plan has been approved and is being implemented while Engineer's zoning plan is awaiting approval.

Majority of the houses in the county are roofed by use of corrugated iron sheets (at 95.1 %) while asbestos and tiles account for 2 and 0.6 % respectively. Most of floors are of earth surface at 74.3 % and cemented at 23.5 %.

## **1.6 Land and Land Use**

### **1.6.1 Mean holding size**

Most of the land in the county has been subdivided, allocated and settled. Most of the land held by farmers is in small scale with few large farms that are spread throughout the county. The mean holding size per household is 3.5 ha. With the increasing population and emergence of urban centres, the holding sizes are expected to reduce as sub division and sale of land continues.

### **1.6.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds**

Approximately 93 % of farmers in the county have title deeds. In cases where title deeds have not been issued to farm owners could be due to either non-clearance of Settlement Fund Trustee (SFT) moneys or incomplete processing of succession cases.

### **1.6.3 Incidence of Landlessness**

There are incidences of landlessness in the County that dates back to colonial era. Farm workers who worked for the white settlers have continued to stay in the former labour camps or squatted in vacant plots within trading centres spread out in the county such as in Magumu, Heni, Koinange, Mukeu, Njabini, Gitwe, Murungaru, Ndunyu Njeru, Githioro, Kiriko, Wanjohi, Sofia, Ol'kalou, Passenga, Rurii, Gathanje, Mirangine, Boiman, Kaheho, Kanyagia and Ndaragwa.

Internally displaced persons who flocked the County following post-election violence in 2008 increased the number of people without land. This situation since 2009 to date has been dealt with by the Government with most families being settled within and outside the County on purchased parcels of land. Within the County they have been settled in Kaimbaga, Mawingo, Salient, Ol'joroOrok, Mbuyu, Kianjogu and Uruku settlement schemes as well as in Laikipia and Nakuru Counties.

Land uses in the county can be categorized into national park, forestry, roads, townships, arable, watercourses and water bodies (see map3).

## **1.7 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors**

### **1.7.1 Co-operative Societies**

The county has 96 active co-operative societies of which 40 are in agriculture and dairy, 32 are SACCOs, 2 investment cooperative societies, 3 multipurpose cooperative societies, 5 housing societies, 12 transport SACCOS, and 1 jua kali and 1 boda boda cooperative societies. The dormant cooperative societies are 33 while collapsed societies are 13 between the years 2008-2012. The total cooperative registered members are 86,816.

## 1.7.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

There were 23 registered Non – Governmental Organizations operating in the county as at 2012 with their main focus being on: youth, women and children. They promote agricultural production and food security, advocacy on research, poverty eradication and environmental management.

## 1.7.3 Self Help, Women & Youth Groups

There are 268 women groups and over 400 youth groups in the county. These are the active groups receiving funds from the devolved funds namely: youth fund, National Aids Control Council (NACC) and women enterprise fund. The self-help groups engage in farming enterprises in crop and livestock as well as environmental conservation.

Table 7: Cooperative Societies and Memberships as at 2012

Cooperative societies by type	Number	Registered members	Total turnover /share capital
Agriculture dairy	40	59729	869,586,000
Investment	2	2000	1,100,000
SACCOs	32	22,000	2,257,154,000
Multi-purpose	3	1,115	800,000
Housing societies	5	1200	250,000
Transport SACCOs	12	550	60,000,000
Jua kali	1	200	72,000
Boda boda	1	22	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>86,816</b>	<b>3,189,022,000</b>

Source: County Cooperatives Office-Nyandarua County, 2013

## 1.8 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

### 1.8.1. Main crops produced

The main crops grown are potatoes, wheat, maize and vegetables. The county has a large proportion of its farming area dedicated to food crops which include potatoes, cabbages, peas, carrots among others. These crops are not exclusively meant for subsistence as they also account for significant income for most of the households. Cut flowers and horticulture are the main cash crops grown in the county. Revitalisation of the pyrethrum growing industry will play an important role in improving the economic status of the county.

### 1.8.2. Acreage under food crops and cash crops

The County has 96,062 hectares under crop production. The total arable land area in the county is 184,900 ha. This shows that slightly more than half of the arable land is cultivated. The region enjoys adequate rains making it suitable for farming apart from some periods of dry spells. The county has high potential for agricultural production. Horticulture and dairy production are the leading enterprises in the county.



Map 3: Nyandarua County Land use

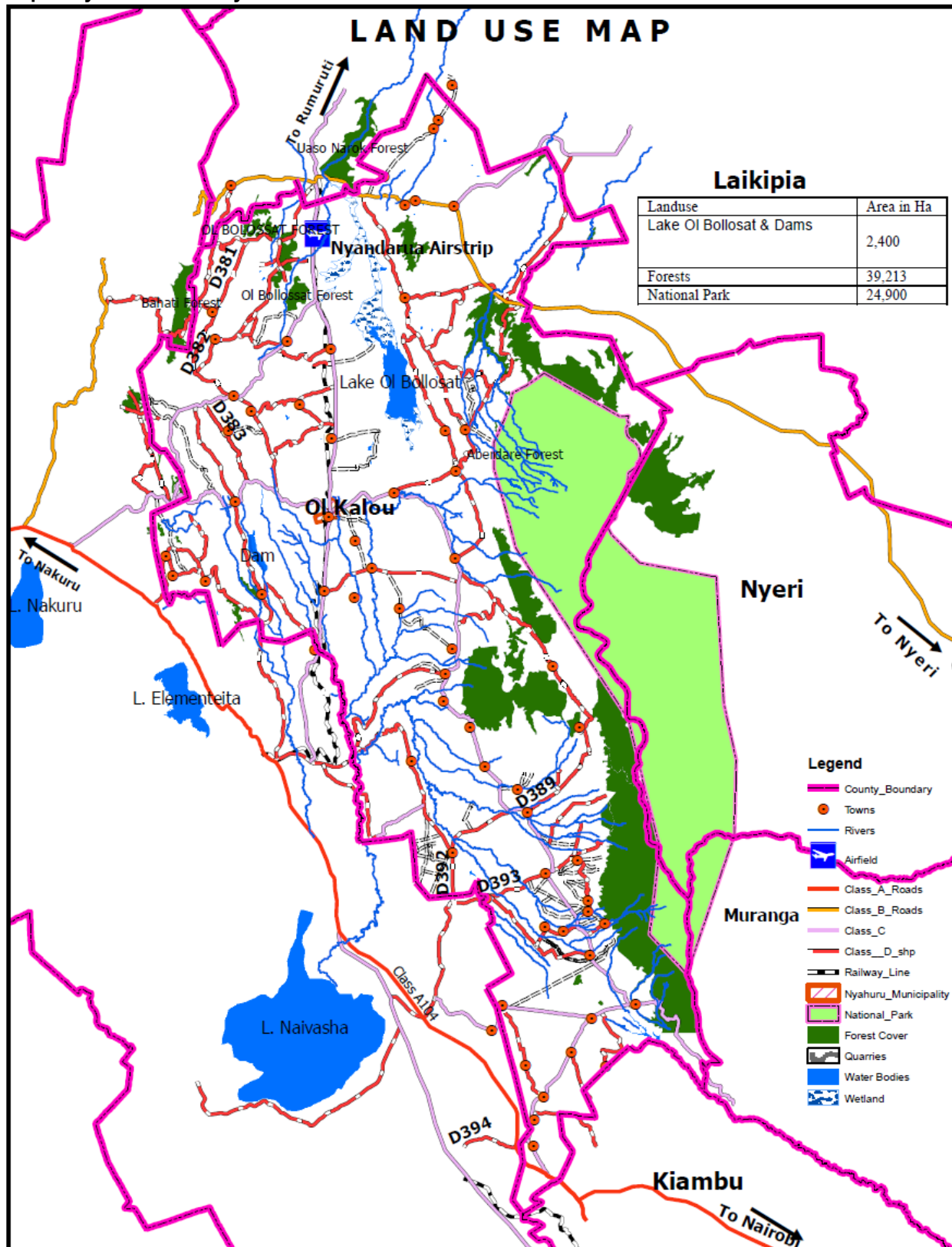




Table 8: Main Crops, Acreage, Production and Total Values in 2012.

CROP	ACREAGE (HECTARES)	PRODUCTION (TONNES)	TOTAL VALUE (KSHS-MILLIONS)
Irish Potatoes	36,446	46,1657	5,935
Maize	19,000	51,300	1,300
Cabbages	10,958	164,370	821
Garden peas	15,010	60,040	900
Snow peas	70	450	31.5
Carrots	2,317	23,170	231
Wheat	4,100	16,605	442
Beans	6,812	3065	183
Lima beans	550	1,260	5
Kales	260	900	9
Spinach	180	900	9
Tree potatoes	60	325	1.2
Pears	41	82	0.8
Plums	58	290	2.3
Pyrethrum	200	80	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,062</b>	<b>976,808</b>	<b>9,164.8</b>

Source: County Agriculture Office-Nyandarua County, 2013

### 1.8.3 Average farm sizes

The Large farms are located evenly all over the county and majority of them are used for horticultural and dairy farming. Smaller farms are found in areas originally designated as settlement areas during the colonial period. The farmers in these areas mostly practice mixed farming. Land sizes in both the low and high potential zones are experiencing subdivision into smaller parcels and low productivity due to overuse of the land.

### 1.8.4 Main storage facilities

There are two National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) stores located in Ol'kalou and Lereshwa (Kipipiri) with storage capacities of 100,000 bags and 50,000 bags respectively. Individual farmers, on average, have a traditional maize crib with a capacity of 20 bags and a potato store with a capacity of 10 bags. Incomplete Midland store in Kinangop for potato cold storage has a capacity of 65,000 bags.

There is need for more fresh produce storage facilities at least one per sub-county as well as cold rooms for perishable horticultural produce which currently is sold directly from the farms at throw away prices.

### 1.8.5 Main livestock breed

Livestock farming is also a major activity in the county and the main animals reared are indigenous and exotic species of cattle, goats, sheep, rabbits and poultry. Dairy farming is the dominant enterprise in the livestock subsector. Bee keeping is also being practiced by several farmers in the region. The main value addition activities on livestock products include milk processing, cooling of milk, processing and packaging of honey and leather tanning. Most of these activities are on small scale. The table below shows the different types of livestock reared in Nyandarua County.

Table 9: Livestock Breeds Reared in the County in 2012

Livestock	Nyandarua South	Nyandarua Central	Kipipiri	Nyandarua West	Milangine	Nyandarua North	Kinangop	County Total
Dairy	59650	33544	43795	32650	23733	69220	35690	298282
Zebu	6350	3617	545	2924	0	8860	0	22296
Wool Sheep	57000	36200	34220	42432	26848	6260	33880	236840
Hair Sheep	5400	7915	2815	25298	4168	36590	850	83036
Local Poultry	37000	42420	61100	82762	23453	93390	34240	374365
Layers	950	7680	0	1476	2200	3000	600	15906
Broilers	0	1740	0	1500	320	1500	300	5360
Ducks	1080	464	564	326	1549	460	75	4518
Turkeys	390	1011	765	330	1111	1090	111	4808
Geese	320	914	475	527	675	990	100	4001
Pigeons	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	65
Local Goats	2040	27816	2520	2481	7692	36860	900	80309
Dairy Goats	500	224	434	649	349	3180	250	5586
Pigs	360	949	0	79	207	248	70	1913
Hives KTBH	860	148	302	306	167	2000	215	3998
Langstroth	214	31	203	49	658	480	111	1746
Log Hives	2000	610	640	1305	650	4220	360	9785
Rabbits	7900	3777	6900	5567	3941	2150	9020	39255
Donkeys	990	1044	454	2131	1374	1740	560	8293
Horses	1	6	0	2	15	6	0	30
Guinea Fowls	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6

Source: County Livestock Department, 2013

### 1.8.6 Number of ranches

The county has one ranch in Kipipiri called Ol'Magogo ranch run by Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). The ranch has an area of 300 hectares (750 acres) and the animals mostly reared are sheep and cattle.

### 1.8.7 Main fishing activities, Types of fish produced

Fish farming is also an upcoming economic activity in the county with 1,200 fish ponds with a total area of 360,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The main fish species reared are tilapia, catfish, trout and common carp. Most of the fish produced is for local consumption. The main source of fish fingerlings for the county is the Sagana hatchery. The total fish harvest is 130 metric tonnes with a value of Kshs 26 million. The cost of the fingerlings stocked was Kshs 12 million. The strategy for enhancing fish production and aquaculture development is by provision of quality fingerlings, restocking of the over 200 dams and water pans, introduction of cage culture in the same, enhancement of trout production, introduction of Public Private Partnership in the sub-sector and establishment/support of cottage fish feed industries.

## **1.9 Forestry and Agroforestry**

### **1.9.1 Main Forest types and size of forests**

Total gazetted forest area in the County is 49,916.2 Km<sup>2</sup> which is concentrated in the Western side of the Aberdare Ranges. They include four forests namely; Ndaragwa (13,233.5 ha), Ol'bollosat (3,326.9 ha), Geta (19,884.3 ha), North Kinangop (6,811.5 ha), and South Kinangop (6,660 ha). It also includes Ol'bollosat wetland which covers 33.3 Km<sup>2</sup>. Out of the 49,916.2 Km<sup>2</sup> of gazetted forests, plantation type of forest covers 84.3 Km<sup>2</sup>, natural forests area 21.2 Km<sup>2</sup>, grassland 39.4Km<sup>2</sup>, bush land 84.35 Km<sup>2</sup> and bamboo 77.01 Km<sup>2</sup>.

There are non-gazetted forests in the county namely; Muruai, Kirima, Kaimbaga Extension, Mawingu, Salient and Malewa Tree Nursery as well as two presidential tree parks within Ol'kalou urban centre.

### **1.9.2 Main Forest products: Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests**

The main forest products are Livestock fodder (grass), timber, poles and fuel wood. These are both from gazetted and un-gazetted forests. About 57.6 % of the households in the county use fire wood as cooking fuel and 28 % use charcoal as cooking fuel. There is, therefore, need to explore more alternative sources of energy in order to sustain and increase the county forest cover.

### **1.9.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy for:-**

#### **a) Income generating activities including farm forests**

A number of farmers and institutions have been able to establish woodlots in their farms. The total area under farm forestry is estimated to be 97.36 Km<sup>2</sup> and is increasing. Most of the trees planted on farms provide a source of income when they are sold to saw millers. For instance under plantations, the county has 27.95 Km<sup>2</sup> of cypress, 11.2 Km<sup>2</sup> of pine and 6.6 Km<sup>2</sup> of eucalyptus. Some of these are sold to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company.

#### **b) Protection of water catchment areas**

The activities on protection of water catchment areas include river line tree planting which has been going on. Other activities include sensitization of Community Forest Associations (CFA) members who are sensitized on Forest Protection for their sustained benefits from the Forest, enforcing conservation efforts by arresting and prosecuting offenders, involving all other stakeholders and relevant arms of Government as well as adequate facilitation of the responsible officers.

#### **c) Prevention of Soil Erosion.**

In addition to riverine tree planting, degraded sites in farmlands have been rehabilitated and steep slopes in river banks have continuously been planted with indigenous trees while gazetting steep slope and hilltops have been maintained as conservation areas.

**d) Provision of wood fuel and Generation of energy for industries e.g. Tea Estates**

Factories are supplied with fuel wood from all the forest stations through contracted contractors during the harvesting period. Due to lack of industries in the county, the contractors are from other counties. Factories have also leased farms from individual land owners for purposes of planting trees as source of wood fuel (KTDA in Ndaragwa).

**e) Improvement of soil fertility by growing fertilizer trees**

Farmers have always been advised and sensitized on Agroforestry tree species like *calliandra*, *lecaena*, *casuarinas*. These trees are nitrogen fixing and hence fertilize the soil. Some of these trees have been used to reclaim degraded soils.

**f) Growing of fruit trees for improved nutrition both for domestic use and surplus for markets**

Promotion of fruit trees like mangoes and avocados has been on going. Seedlings have been distributed to a number of groups and individual farmers and some have established fruit orchards in their farms. Main fruit trees are plums (mirangine), pears and apple trees.

**g) Provision of Carbon sinks e.g. Carbon Trading**

Trees act as carbon sinks but carbon trading has not taken off in the county mainly due to lack of knowledge on carbon trading mechanisms. Therefore, there is need for proper mechanisms to exploit carbon trading especially in the forests which are protected and on-farm forest activities.

**h) Beautification activities in Towns, highways, schools, homes and other public places**

Planting of ornamental trees have been done in homes, schools, roadsides and other public places. This was highly promoted under the Economic Stimulus Programme. The most common ornamental tree species is the bottlebrush. There are two recreational tree parks situated within the Ol'kalou urban centre which have not been gazetted: the Presidential Tree Park (Nyayo Tree Park) covering about 37.4 Ha (87 acres) and National tree planting site, covering about 0.20 Km<sup>2</sup>.

**i) Animal Feeds Production Ventures**

Trees like *lecaena*, *calliandra* are good fodder for livestock. The Kenya Forest Service has been promoting growing of the same basically to provide food for animals. These tree species have provided alternative nutritional fodder during the dry spells and are planted as hedges or as boundary markers.

**j) Growing and processing for medicinal purpose/ Value plants and Products**

To ensure sustainable collection of herbs from the gazetted forests, promotion of planting of high value indigenous trees like *Prunus Africana (muiiri)*, *Kigelia Africana (muratina)* *fagaramacrophylla (munganga)* on

private farms have been done through capacity building. In forestry, opportunities exist in the carbon trading where farmers are yet to embrace the idea and the benefits it brings.

## **1.10 Environment and Climate Change**

### **1.10.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the county**

There are threats to Lake Ol'bollosat due to encroachment and pollution from human settlements and agricultural activities; increased number of quarries which has caused loss of vegetation cover and topsoil making land vulnerable topsoil erosion and threats to forests due to illegal logging, charcoal production, cultivation, settlement, fires are some of the challenges facing environmental conservation in the county.

There have been cases of blocking of natural water ways by farmers leading to enhanced volumes of water in fewer water ways. This has led to increased erosion and flooding. This was evidenced during the 2013 long rains where we witnessed flooding of magnitudes never witnessed before.

Lack of proper waste management, both liquid and solid waste, has also been another factor contributing to degradation and loss of livestock due to consumption of plastic waste.

### **1.10.2 Effects of environmental degradation**

Due to the deteriorating environment, the county has witnessed silting of dams and rivers which has led to decreased water levels in these water sources. Out of the 222 dams in the county, 151 were identified for de-silting. There has also been a reduction in the agricultural productivity as a result of decreased soil fertility due to loss of top soil. The farmers have been forced to use more fertilizer but the production is still lower.

There is increased run off during rainy seasons and reduced water flow in rivers during dry seasons hence interfering with the availability of water for domestic and livestock use.

The encroachment on the lake Ol'bollosat has led to increased cases of human wild life conflict as the silting has led to shrinking of the lake.

The increased run off and flooding during the rainy seasons has led to destruction of property and reduced productivity due to loss of soil fertility.

### **1.10.3 Climate change and its effects in the county**

The county has witnessed a change in Climate over the years. The weather patterns have changed. Previously the county did not have distinct rainfall seasons as is now the case. The county experienced rainfall throughout the year but nowadays there are two rainfall seasons with the long rains in March to May and short rains from September to December. This change in weather patterns has also changed the farming patterns in the county as some areas such as Ndaragwa experience some periods of famine. Cases of crop failure have also been common due to extremely low temperatures at night leading to frost bite. Livestock farming has also been affected leading to reduced productivity especially for dairy and beef

products. Cases of disease incidences e.g. malaria is now common unlike in the past when the county was considered a malaria free zone.

#### **1.10.4 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies**

There will be enforcement of laws regarding encroachment of river banks, forests, wetlands and other riparian reserves, repossession of illegally acquired forests, riverbanks and wetlands where they have been grabbed.

De-silting of the lake to enhance retention of the lake and reduce human wildlife conflict, enhanced tree planting both at the farm level and public land, embracing the carbon credit programmes, development of alternative sources of energy e.g. biogas, solar, electricity and energy saving jikos, encouraging the farmers to move from range management of livestock to zero grazing. Green house farming should also be promoted for enhanced productivity. Farmers in the drier areas of Ndaragwa and Kipipiri should be encouraged to plant drought resistant crops and also practice irrigation farming. Building of multipurpose dams for farming, livestock watering, power generation should be undertaken.

### **1.11 Mining**

#### **1.11.1 On-going activities**

The only mining activity on-going in the county is quarrying. This is also done at small scale with no large quarries. Main quarrying sites are found in Ol'kalou which provides materials for road maintenance such as gravel and murrum.

#### **1.11.2 Mining potentials**

No exploration has ever been done for minerals in the county. There is need to do a geological mapping to determine where any potential exist. If there is any potential the county should consider inviting investors to concession and explore the viability of any commercial mining

### **1.12 Tourism**

#### **1.12.1 Main tourist attractions, National Parks/Reserves**

There are a few tourist attraction sites in the county. The main tourist attraction sites include: Lake Ol'bollosat that is ideal for bird and hippos watching, boating and water surfing activities and sport fishing. At the Aberdare ranges there is mountain climbing and nature trails. Evidence of the pre-colonial and colonial-times settlements can be located in the County. There exists white mischief valley homes at the foot of the Aberdare forest where the colonialists lived and Mau-Mau caves at Geta and Kimathi. Some Community Based Organisations have endeavoured to preserve these relics.

There is tourism potential in the visit of caves used by the Mau Mau in the Aberdare forest. The county has been a training ground for some of the best athletes in the world.

There is great potential for tourism in the county as it borders the Aberdare National Park to the east. Main Wildlife found in the county are elephants, hippos and different bird species. The county has

numerous investment opportunities in tourism as it has no tourist class hotels and facilities.

### **1.12.2 Main Wildlife**

The county has little wildlife found in the Aberdare Forest and at Lake Ol'bollosat. The Aberdare ecosystem constitutes of a dense forest with elephants, baboons, Columbus monkeys, tree and ground squirrels, porcupines and many species of birds. The Sharpe's long claw is one of the threatened birds species can be found here. Hippopotamus are found at the lake Ol'bollosat.

### **1.12.3 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy**

The county has 2 unclassified hotels i.e. Taiwan hotel and Tambo hill hotel, and 1,306 bars and restaurants which are distributed within the county. The lack of tourist class hotels and facilities affect the number of visitors in the county.

## **1.13 Industry**

The country has an undeveloped industrial sector. The jua kali artisans operate in un-coordinated manner in production and marketing. There are 1023 jua kali artisans and five associations. Great potential in development of industries exist in agro processing. Thread milling which done at small scale in Kinangop could be expanded and replicated in other areas as the raw material (wool) is readily available in the county.

The Midlands factory in Njambini deals with potato processing and has contracted market in Nairobi. There is room to expand this factory and establish more to boost potato farming in the county and offer cold storage facilities for green peas and carrots.

The pyrethrum processing industries in the county that have since collapsed should be revived.

Milk processing and dairy product making should be expanded to enhance value addition. There is also potential for processing of hides and skins.

Cut Flower farming is also practiced in the county with flower farms in Ol'joroOrok, Ol'kalou, and Kipipiri.

## **1.14 Employment and Other Sources of Income**

### **1.14.1 Wage earners**

About 30,918 persons in the county are employed. This is only 9.3 % of the eligible labour force in the county. Majority of these are employed in the few urban centres and the rest in the rural areas. The introduction of industries in the county will go a long way to increase the number of people in this category as more job opportunities will be created both at the industries and in the farms which provide the raw materials for the industries.

With devolution, it's expected that more jobs will be created with the improvement and increase in number of institutions at the county level. The county government structures will also create employment in the



county as the demand for services increase.

### **1.14.2 Self-employed**

The majority of the self-employed persons are found in the rural areas. 15,460 persons or 4.6 % of the labour force live on profits from their own enterprises in the rural areas compared to 9,276 persons or 2.8 % of labour force engaged in their own enterprises in the urban areas.

It is expected that with the creation of more jobs at the county level, the demand for supporting services will push more people to venture into private businesses to provide these services hence increasing the number in this category.

### **1.14.3 Labour force**

The total eligible labour force for the county is 334,054 with 159,832 males and 174,222 females. This labour force is engaged as wage earners, self-employed, in school or is unemployed. The majority are in the agriculture sector as they are either unskilled or semi-skilled. The improvement of the county education structures will equip this labour force with the necessary skills needed in the job market or venture into private businesses and be job creators. The ICT sector can be considered to provide such openings as it's under exploited.

There is need for skills upgrading for the existing labour force with the incoming of county structures to meet the enhanced demand for skilled workers to drive the county economy. With the expansion of youth polytechnics, technical institutes and middle level colleges the number of skilled workers will be increased.

### **1.14.4 Unemployment levels**

The employment level in the county is at 16.9 %. The rest of the labour force is not economically engaged either because they are at school, are incapable to work or cannot find any work. This unemployment level of 83.1 % indicates the extent to which the resources of the county including human capital remain under exploited.

The level of unemployment may also be attributed to job-skills mismatch where the available jobs are not filled with the qualified personnel for that post.

## **1.15 Water and Sanitation**

### **1.15.1 Water resources and quality**

The county is categorized as a water scarce area. The situation has been aggravated by the degradation of water catchments leading to reduced ground water recharge. As a result boreholes have medium to low yields. The main source of water in the county is rainwater which ends up in dam sand rivers. The major rivers within the county originate from the Aberdare forest and drains into Ewaso-Nyiro and Narok in Rift valley and Tana catchment areas.

The county has one lake, 222 dams, 280 boreholes, 6,244 shallow wells and 96 springs. Main source of

water for domestic use is dams and shallow wells. This water issued for domestic, agricultural and small industrial use. Most of the water used is untreated which poses great health risk.

### **1.15.2 Water supply schemes**

There are two water companies in the county registered by the Rift Valley Water Services Board (RVWSB). These are: the Nyandarua water and Sanitation Company and the Ol'kalou Water and Sanitation Company.

Most of the areas in the county are not covered under these schemes thus remains unserved. The water supply system is unreliable and there will be need to expand water schemes to increase the number of households with access to piped water.

### **1.15.3 Water sources (distance to nearest water points)**

The average distance to the nearest water point is 1.5km. 35,321 households have access to piped water while 21,154 have access to portable water. Most of the households depend on water from shallow wells, roof catchments and rivers.

The main form of disposal for human waste is pit latrines. 92 % of the households have latrines out of which 81 % have pit latrines and three % have flush toilets. There is no sewerage system in the county. On the other hand, the most common mode of disposal for solid garbage is by garbage pit at 32.8 % of the households. 28 % of households dispose by burning while 25 % dispose in their farm gardens. The local authority collects garbage for only two % of the households.

### **1.15.4 Sanitation**

On waste disposal, 92 % of the population have access to latrines with 81 % utilizing pit latrines, eight % VIP latrines and three % flush toilets. There are no sewerage systems in the county.

Garbage collection by the town and County Councils within the county cover a small %age as only two % of the waste is collected by the local authorities. There are no private firms engaging in waste disposal. This has a negative effect on the environment and hence proper mechanisms for waste disposal need to be put in place to ensure the county remains clean.

There is need to develop sewerage systems for the major urban centres of Ol'kalou, Mairo-inya, Engineer and Njambini.

## **1.16 Health Access and Nutrition**

### **1.16.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)**

There are two level four public health facilities in the county, one mission hospital, three nursing homes, seven level three health facilities, 32 level two facilities and 50 private clinics. The doctor population ratio is 1:155,188 and nurse population ratio is 1:2,150. The average distance to the nearest health centre is 3.2 km. In the county, 21 % of the households travel up to one kilometre to access health service, 78 %

travel between 1.1 km and 4.9 km while those who travel above five kilometre account for one % of the population.

Of major concern is that only 15% of the total population in Nyandarua County use mosquito bed nets. This needs to be improved through creating public awareness to the residents.

#### **1.16.2 Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence**

The most prevalent disease in the county is upper respiratory infections which account for 23.1 % of all reported cases. Other diseases are: lower respiratory infections which account for 5.9 % of reported cases, malaria at 14.5 % diarrhoea is at 1.4 % and stomach aches at 3.8 %. The average morbidity rate for the county is 21.2 %. The male morbidity rate is 19.2 % and female morbidity rate is 23.4 %. Most of these diseases are bacterial infections that can be prevented through proper clothing, appropriate beddings, water treatment and hand washing.

#### **1.16.3 Nutritional status**

On nutrition, 35 % of children under five are stunted, while the proportion severely stunted is 14 %. Stunting is highest (46%) in children aged 18-23 months and lowest (11%) in children aged less than six months. A higher proportion of male children under five years are stunted compared with female children.

The stunting is least common among children of more educated mothers and those from wealthier families. This reflects a need to supply vitamin supplements to young children in order to improve their health. This is attributed to high levels of poverty of 46.3% in the county as compared to other counties like Murang'a which stands at 28.5%, Kirinyaga at 25.2%, Nyeri at 32.7% and Kiambu at 21.8%. Therefore, there is need to reduce the poverty levels through increasing income per households to address the nutritional status.

Wasting, which is a sign of acute malnutrition, is far less common (7%) while 16% of the children are underweight.

#### **1.16.4 Immunization coverage**

The immunization coverage stands at 86 % of the children in the entire county. There is however marked variation with some areas recording lower coverage. Some families do not take their children for immunisation due to religious beliefs or out of ignorance. This has led to prevalence of communicable diseases which could have been prevented. Immunization can be improved through proper sensitization to overcome the religious beliefs hampering immunization.

There is need for enhanced awareness campaigns on the need and importance of immunization which can be done through expansion of the community health strategy.

#### **1.16.5 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence**

Family planning services access in the county is wide spread and is found in all health facilities. The contraceptive acceptance rate stands at 67 %. The most commonly used contraceptives are male condoms, injectable contraceptives and pills. The remaining 33 % represent the unmet need for family

planning. Some women have not tried contraception because they fear side effects. Counselling about side effects and mass media communication can improve acceptance rate.

Modern contraceptive use has increased with women education. The unmet need for contraceptive is highest in rural areas and among the poorest women.

Men should also share the burden of family planning by accepting permanent or temporary family planning methods.

Health education, sex education and family planning should be an integral part of school/college education.

## **1.17 Education and Literacy**

### **1.17.1 Pre-School Education**

The county has 864 early childhood development (ECD) centres with a total enrolment of 26,964 pupils. This enrolment is 54.3% of the target population aged between 3-5 years. This means there are many children who have not been enrolled in ECD. There are 1,828 ECD teachers indicating a teacher pupil ratio of 1:17. The average years of attendance are two years.

There is need for increased funding to expand the ECD facilities, increase the number of ECD teachers and there is also need to sensitize the parents about the need to take their children to the ECD facilities at the appropriate age.

### **1.17.2 Primary Education**

The county has 508 primary schools with a total enrolment of 155,732 pupils. This enrolment is 95.3% of the county population aged 6-13 years. The number of primary school teachers is 3,573 with the teacher pupil ratio of 1:40. About three per cent of the children travel for less than one kilometre to school while 93% travel between 1.1-4.9 Km. Four per cent of the children travel for more than five kilometres to school.

### **1.17.3 Literacy**

The county literacy rate is 86.3%. This is the county population that can read. However the proportion of the population that can write is 85.2% while the proportion that can read and write is 83.8 %. This implies that about 13.7% of the population cannot read and will be the target for adult education basic literacy programmes.

### **1.17.4 Secondary Education**

The total number of secondary schools in the county is 185 schools with a total enrolment of 49,769. This enrolment is 50.3% of population aged 4-17 years. There are 1063 teachers in the county giving a teacher/student ratio of 1:28. The dropout rate in secondary school stands 5.8%. Students travelling less

than one kilometre to a secondary school account for 12% of the total student population, while those travelling 1.1 to 4.9 km account for 54%. However those travelling for five kilometres and above are 34%.

The transition from primary school to secondary school is 21% meaning that 79% either join tertiary institutions or they drop out of school after completing primary school.

#### **1.17.5 Tertiary Education**

The county has 14 youth polytechnics and one Institute of Science and Technology (Nyandarua institute). There is one university branch of Maasai Mara University in both Kinangop and Kipipiri. This shortage in tertiary institutions has greatly affected the transition rates from secondary school to institutions of higher learning.

There lacks an institution offering agro-based courses which would be more relevant to the economy of the county that largely depend on agriculture.

## **CHAPTER TWO: PAST PERFORMANCE AND PRIORITIES FOR 2013-2017**

## **2.0 Overview**

The Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2013-17) is the first in a series of successive 5 year development plans being implemented in Nyandarua County under the new Constitution which introduced the two-tier government system i.e. a national government and 47 county governments. It succeeds the Nyandarua North and Nyandarua South District development Plans, which were the planning documents used to guide the development agenda in the last planning period 2008-2012. This CIDP be implemented in a setting and context which differs significantly from that of the preceding plans in that the Constitution of Kenya which was promulgated in 2010 is based on the doctrine of separation of powers, an extensive Bill of Rights, respect for human rights, and its Implementation will be spearheaded by the Nyandarua County Government.

Similar to the growth targets set in the Second Medium Term Plan, this Plan aims at stimulating the development of Nyandarua County and contributes to the overall attainment of the Kenya Vision 2030. This will be achieved through sustaining development of the agricultural sector which is the main economic activity in the county, diversifying economic activities, attracting investments especially those that target value addition of agricultural products, reducing youth unemployment, and promoting environmental conservation and embracing measures to green the county economy. To facilitate implementation of the Nyandarua CIDP 2013-2017 the county will reform key institutions in the county, adopt the necessary policies and enabling legislation at the county level, and work closely with the national government to ensure the successful implementation of projects and programmes documented in the Plan.

### **2.1 Progress Achieved Under the Previous Planning Period 2008-2012**

In the previous planning period, 2008-2012, the theme of the two development plans was “towards a competitive and prosperous Kenya”. They were implemented at the same time as the first phase of the first medium term plan of the vision 2030. Key successes were realized in infrastructure, health, education and agriculture sectors.

- Under infrastructure, 102 Km of roads were upgraded to bitumen standards and 540 Km were graveled.
- In health, four model health centres were constructed and 120 nurses were employed in the County under the Economic Stimulus Programme. Additionally, 21 health centres and 14 dispensaries were rehabilitated with the assistance of African Development Bank.
- An estimated 8,000 households were connected with clean water for domestic use under two major water projects that were implemented during the plan period, i.e. Ol'kalou water projects and Kipipiri-Malewa water project.
- In agriculture, farmers benefitted by receiving subsidized fertilizer from the fertilizer cost reduction programme. The bags of fertilizer were distributed to farmers between 2010 and 2012 by the National Cereals and Produce Board. Additionally, 83 groups and one cooperative society were funded to the tune of Ksh.15.7 million under the Njaa Marufuku programme during under the plan period.1,200 fish ponds were constructed and stocked with fingerlings to promote fish farming in the county under the Economic Stimulus Program. The ponds were mainly constructed for selected

individual to enhance fish production and those in institutions were used to train farmers and promote fish farming in the county. Six 3,000 sq metre water reservoirs were also constructed and stocked with fish. Several other existing dams were also stocked. However, despite these successes, a number of key projects were never implemented due to lack of funding for these projects.

## **2.2 Critical Issues, Remaining and Emerging Challenges**

Project Financing was a major hindrance in implementation of projects during the last planning period. With the establishment of County Governments, this is expected to change significantly. However, the coordination between the County governments and devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF) remains a critical issue. Harmonization between the different implementers at the county level will be crucial so as to avoid duplication, inadequate financing of projects, and maximize the impact of projects and programmes implemented in the county.

The county's economy is predominantly reliant on agriculture. As such, the declining productivity for major crops in the county, high dependence on rainfall, marketing of agricultural produce, and the negative impacts of climate change will be key challenges that the county government will continue to address in the plan period. Value addition to the agricultural produce will be an important approach to improve the profitability of farmers. In addition, maintaining the quality of the expansive road network will also be a significant boost to link farmers to markets, and improve transportation and access to services within the county.

## **2.3 Priority Areas to be addressed under the Nyandarua CIDP 2013-17**

Taking cognisance of the ward level consultations that took place during the preparation of the CIDP, the Nyandarua County government will implement the following priorities in the plan period to transform the economic and social development within the County.

**Infrastructure:** improving the condition of the roads will greatly boost the performance of other sectors. In addition increasing the number of people who are connected with electricity is also expected to stimulate the value addition in the agricultural sector. Development and increase in the number of centres in the county with access in high speed internet is also expected to address the youth unemployment. The County will initiate planning for renewable sources of energy to tap into the high potential available in wind and solar energy.

**Education:** The key focus in the education sector will be to improve the infrastructure in primary and secondary schools and develop training institutions for post-secondary training. In addition to rehabilitation of classrooms, the County will benefit from the national government program to provide laptop computers to primary schools. Establishment of youth polytechnics and improving the infrastructure and capacity of the Nyandarua Institute of Technology will equip youth with relevant skills preparing them for the opportunities as the country moves towards industrialization. The county government will also develop ECD centres and increase the number of special needs classes.

**Tourism:** The County will develop and market tourist attraction centres. The Aberdare ranges, Kimathi caves and lake Ol'bollosat will be marketed to target visitors who visit Lake Naivasha and the Thompson



falls in Nakuru and Laikipia Counties respectively. In addition, the county government will position itself a major destination for agro-based tourism. To achieve this, the county government will create an enabling environment for private sector investments in the sector.

**Health:** investments in the health sector will greatly improve the human resource development in the county. Key projects include the upgrading of Ol'kalou to a referral hospital in the county, and upgrading of Ndaragwa and Bamboo health centres. In addition, the county will deploy more health workers to cope with the increased demand for services in public health centres as the county implements the national government free maternal health care programme, and step up training of community health workers.

**Agriculture:** To strengthen the performance of the sector, which is the main economic activity in the county, measures will be put in place to address the high prices of farm inputs especially fertilizer and certified seed. In addition, training of farmers in agri-business and linking them to the available sources of credit is expected to transform the sector to make it competitive. To reduce reliance on rainfall agriculture, the county will target to increase the acreage under irrigation. Projects targeting the improving livestock husbandry and fodder supply will also be implemented in the plan period.

**Water:** The county government will invest in provision of clean water for domestic use as well as protecting the water catchment areas which are also a source of water for neighbouring counties. Priority will be given to developing a county water master plan that will be used to guide investments in the sector.

**Capacity building for the county government:** The county government will prioritise training for members of the county executive and county assembly to enable them discharge their functions effectively and efficiently. In addition, the county government will construct the required infrastructure for the county assembly and the county executive such as county parliament, offices and the establishment of the county headquarters.

## **2.4 Risks to the Implementation of the Nyandarua CIDP 2013-2017 and Mitigation Measures**

The Nyandarua CIDP is the first under the two-tier system on government established under the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Currently, the coordination between the national government and county government is far from ideal. The county government require a lot of capacity building to effectively discharge the functions under the forth schedule of the constitution. In addition, the discord between the Senate and the National assembly, Governors and the Transition Authority, threatens to slow down key policy and institutional reforms that are required to smoothen the transition to county governments. The County government also faces a large deficit to fund development projects. Specific measures such as investor conferences should be undertaken to attract potential investors in the county. The county will also undertake spatial planning that will guide the development for the next 10 years. This will help provide insights on anticipated developments that the County government will undertake. In addition, the county government will continue to implement projects geared towards environmental conservation and green economy growth to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.

## **CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**

### **3.0 Overview**

This chapter analyses the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. These include high population growth, high poverty incidence, degradation of the environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS and Gender issues are discussed here. The chapter concludes by analysing the development issues, their causes, development objectives that will address the issues and also provides immediate objectives and strategies that will be implemented.

#### **3.1 Major Development challenges**

The major challenges affecting development in the county are: poor road network; poor marketing systems for agricultural produce; declining agricultural production; and inadequate supply of electricity and other energy sources.

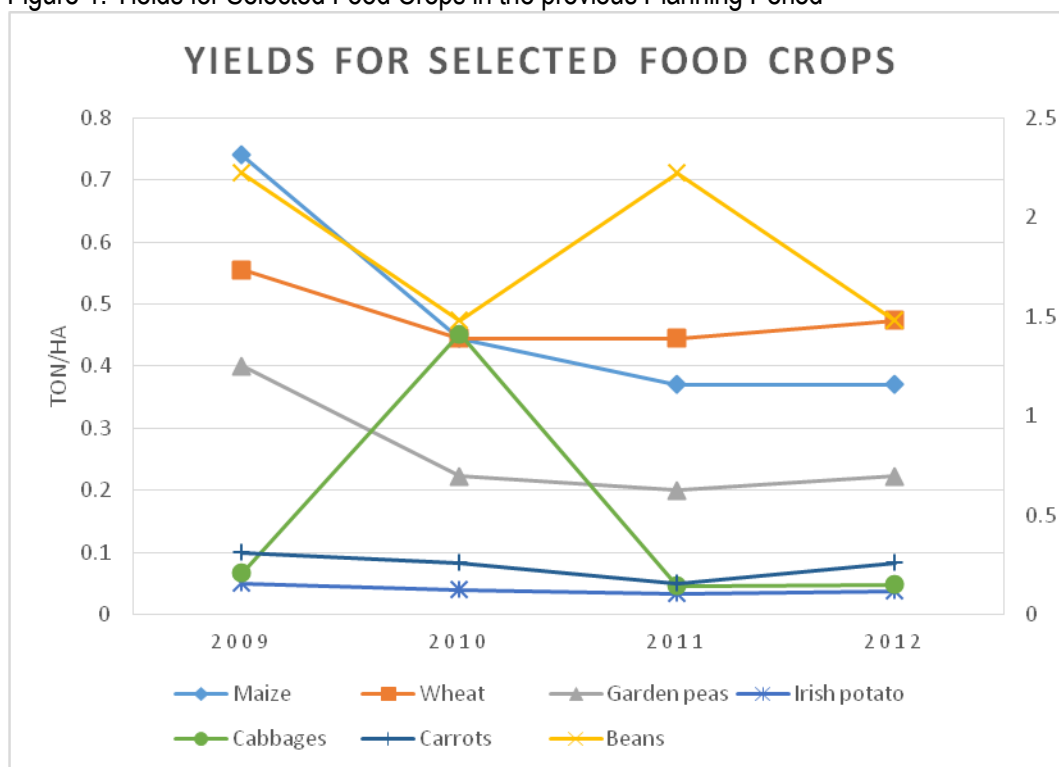
##### **Poor Road Condition**

The provision of a well maintained and efficient road network is key to the development of the county. However the county has adequate road network though most of them have never been opened due to inadequate funds while the existing ones are in poor condition. The county has a total of 3,400 Km of road of which 224 Km is bitumen, 525 Km is gravel surface and 2,651 Km is earth surface. The earth roads are impassable during the rainy season while in many cases the gravel roads are cut off. This is a frequent phenomenon noting that the county has three heavy rainy seasons in any given year and the poor alignment soils (black cotton soils). The construction of C69, Njabini-Ndudori road, was completed in 2010 and the section between Gilgil and Ol'kalou is currently under construction. Roads linking Muranga and Nyeri Counties need to be opened up to enable smooth and cheap movements of goods from the county. The road linking Naivasha and Engineer once fixed will facilitate movement of goods to and from Nakuru County.

##### **Declining Productivity in Agricultural Sector**

The productivity of major crops produced in the county has been constant or declining. This is accentuated by the high prices of inputs especially certified seeds and fertilizer. Low productivity in Irish potatoes, cabbages, peas, carrots and kales is also affected by the heavy reliance in rainfall in their production. In the livestock subsector, manufactured feeds for cattle and poultry are expensive for farmers across the county. In addition, the collapse of many agricultural cooperative societies imply that many of the member farmers can no longer access cheap inputs that were offered by the cooperatives as a result of scale economies. Figure 1 shows that's yield variability as a result of favourable weather affected beans and cabbages which require shorter maturity periods. However, yields for crops such as maize and potatoes declined as the rains subsided. Farming under irrigation and use of higher yielding varieties together with fertilizer would reverse this trend.

Figure 1: Yields for Selected Food Crops in the previous Planning Period



Source: County Department for Agriculture, 2013

Note: Beans are on secondary axis

### Poor Marketing Systems

Marketing of agricultural produce has been a major challenge for farmers in the county. This has been occasioned by poor marketing infrastructure and market information. As a result, farmers sell their produce to the middle men at very low prices eroding their profitability. Poor road condition has also led to increased transportation costs for both inputs and output. Additionally, lack of strong farmer organization has led to farmers in the county not being able influence the price of the commodities they produce. Major Farmer cooperative societies especially in the dairy sub-sector have collapsed due to their inability to compete in the market and mismanagement.

Due to the perishability of agricultural produce and the lack of cool storage facilities in the county, value addition provides an opportunity to improve profitability for farmers. However, the lack of knowledge and skills and the lack of electricity in many areas constrains this opportunity. Measures should be put in place to train agricultural producers on agri-business, value addition, and marketing and branding of their products.

### Inadequate supply of electricity

Only 16% of the trading centres and 11% of the households in the county are connected with electricity (KNBS, 2009). Lack of electricity constrains value addition activities in the agriculture sector. Recently, the

main distributor Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) had increased the power connection fees by 100% from Kshs 35,000 to Kshs 70,000. This is expected to further lower the number of new connections in the county. In addition, the high cost of power tariff lowers the profitability of light industries. However, the county has a high potential for renewable sources of energy in wind and solar energy. The County government should promote use of these sources of energy as an alternative to the electricity supplied by KPLC.

## 3.2 Cross Cutting Issues

### Unemployment

The Youth (15-29 years) comprise 48.6 % of the county's total labour force. Limited job opportunities and poor skill development are major contributors for youth unemployment. Although, majority of the youth in the county have basic education (primary school education), they additional training required for both formal and informal employment. As a result, a high number of them are involved in drug and alcohol abuse.

The Government has been undertaking mitigation measures to remedy this situation. These include establishment of funds aimed at assisting the youth to start income generating activities such as Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and Women Enterprise Fund (WEF). In addition, the ministry of youth has been holding Youth Entrepreneurship Workshops and Seminars so as to sensitize the Youth on existing opportunities in business. Campaigns against drugs and alcohol abuse have been conducted. The county government will prioritise addressing the youth unemployment and initiate programmes to equip the youth with skills required in the job market.

### SWOT Analysis for Unemployment

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political goodwill;</li> <li>• Large population of youth;</li> <li>• Availability of Youth groups;</li> <li>• Youth SACCOs;</li> <li>• Fertile soils;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of entrepreneurial skills;</li> <li>• Rural –urban migration;</li> <li>• Limited resources for the big number of youth;</li> <li>• Limited publicity and information on youth activities;</li> <li>• High school dropout rates; negative attitude toward agricultural based enterprises;</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure e.g. roads, power connectivity;</li> <li>• Insufficient tertiary institutions</li> <li>• Outdated farming practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educated youth;</li> <li>• Growth of ICT sector;</li> <li>• Availability of credit facilities and other devolved fund such as YEDF;</li> <li>• Youth development training, supportive donors -KIDDP, Volunteerism;</li> <li>• Ready market for the agricultural products e.g. Nairobi and Nakuru;</li> <li>• Availability of agricultural land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty;</li> <li>• Insecurity;</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS;</li> <li>• Mushrooming of illegal groups;</li> <li>• Emergence of illicit brews;</li> <li>• Drug and substance abuse</li> </ul>

### High Population Growth

The annual population growth rate is 2.4 %, with the average household size at 5. The County government will plan for social amenities such as schools, hospitals, water and sanitation as well as

agricultural production to ensure that the population has access to basic needs. Key among the challenges of a rapid growing population is the conversion of agricultural land for human settlement. In addition, land subdivision into very small parcels required that farmers be trained on intensifying agriculture to increase food production.

The dependent population constitutes 63 % of the total county population, of whom 67 % are school aged children. The county government should therefore put in place measure that will result in higher job opportunities to absorb graduates from the learning system.

### SWOT Analysis for High Population Growth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of skilled and unskilled labour force;</li> <li>• A market base for retailers;</li> <li>• High literacy levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High unemployment rates;</li> <li>• Rural-urban migration;</li> <li>• Low acceptability of modern family planning methods;</li> <li>• Early marriages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult education programmes;</li> <li>• Family planning;</li> <li>• Education programmes like FPE and FDSE.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Degradation;</li> <li>• Sub-division into uneconomical land parcels;</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

### Poverty

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2006 categorises 43% of the rural population and 49% of the urban population as poor. In urban areas, high unemployment especially among the youthful population expose majority of them into anti-social behaviours especially excessive consumption of illicit brew. Low profitability in the agricultural sector, heavy reliance on rain fed agriculture coupled by shocks in the weather patterns, and the increase in sub-division of land into small and uneconomical sizes are thought to be the main contributors of rural poverty. Female headed households who comprise of 36 % of total households in the county are expected to be made worse off as a result of high poverty incidence. This is because of traditional practices that marginalised women economically. To address poverty, the county governments will implement projects and programmes geared towards improving profitability in the agricultural sector.

### SWOT Analysis for Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly productive agricultural land;</li> <li>• Ample sources of water;</li> <li>• Good terrain for infrastructural development;</li> <li>• Entrepreneurship skills;</li> <li>• Relatively well educated people;</li> <li>• Government programmes aimed at reducing poverty.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unviable subdivision of land;</li> <li>• Lack of collateral for women and youth to access credit;</li> <li>• Lack of cooperation by the community;</li> <li>• Problem with issuance of title deeds.</li> <li>• Poorly managed cooperatives;</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolved funding for youth and women;</li> <li>• Well organised farming groups;</li> <li>• Willing donors;</li> <li>• High Mobile network coverage;</li> <li>• Well trained human resource;</li> <li>• Availability of technical staff in agriculture;</li> <li>• Free primary and subsidized secondary education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV AIDS;</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for development programmes;</li> <li>• Insecurity;</li> <li>• Depletion of the natural resource;</li> <li>• Unpredictable weather changes;</li> <li>• High number of IDPs and squatters.</li> </ul>

## HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS continues to pose a major challenge to all sectors of the economy and is affecting the development programmes in the county. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Nyandarua County is 4.6 %. Though the government has initiated programmes and interventions aimed at curbing the spread of new HIV infections and improving the quality of life of those infected and affected, the disease remains a challenge. The main causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the county include: unsafe sexual behaviour, drug abuse especially drinking of illicit brews, peer pressure, family breakdowns and mothers to child transmissions.

The main constraints in addressing the scourge include: delayed disbursement of funds for supportive supervision, inadequate operational funds for supervision for PMTCT/VCT counsellors, shortage PMTCT counsellors and ART service providers, Shortage of space for desired services in health facilities Comprehensive Care Centre, VCT, PMTCT; shortage of female condoms, erratic supply of test kits and other tools (post rape ,VCT client date booklets, facility referral tools (HBC), lack of appropriate referral mechanism for clients and mechanism for defaulters tracing, lack of properly established home based care support system and stigma /discrimination is high in some pockets of the county.

Efforts have been made to scale up PMTCT services in all health facilities including faith based and private hospitals and clinics, continuing with mobile/statistic VCT services, training more counsellors and supervisors and mobilizing the communities to utilize PMTCT, VCT and ART Services.

### SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OVC programmes;</li> <li>• Presence of NACC;</li> <li>• Well trained staff;</li> <li>• High number of health centres;</li> <li>• Static and regular VCT activities;</li> <li>• Availability of essential drugs;</li> <li>• Presence of PMTCT centres;</li> <li>• Availability of food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of harmonisation of stakeholders;</li> <li>• Low level of funding;</li> <li>• Stigmatisation of the affected among the residents;</li> <li>• Peer pressure among the youth;</li> <li>• High ARV defaulting rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More training and counselling;</li> <li>• Good number of micro financial institutions;</li> <li>• Mobile VCT services;</li> <li>• Availability of ARV drugs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Poverty levels;</li> <li>• High unemployment ;</li> <li>• High illicit brew consumption</li> </ul>

### Gender Inequality

Gender inequalities within the County have been brought about by cultural beliefs that marginalised women economically. In this regard, women were never allowed to own property especially land which is very critical since agriculture is the main economic activity in the county. Women were disadvantaged by lack of property as it constrained their access to credit financial institution. Women have also been disadvantaged in leadership due to traditional gender roles that assigned these positions to men. The inequality gap is however expected to narrow with the affirmative action that requires that one third of these positions be held by women, and the sustained campaign on educating the girl child, and change in the traditional beliefs that barred women in succession of property .

## SWOT Analysis for Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively High level of women literacy;</li> <li>• High number of women groups;</li> <li>• High level of advocacy. Active MYWO activities at the grassroots levels;</li> <li>• Constitution of Kenya.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teenage Pregnancies</li> <li>• inaccessibility of credit facilities;</li> <li>• Increasing sexual harassment and domestic violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women Enterprise fund;</li> <li>• Changing cultural beliefs;</li> <li>• Advocacy by civil organisations;</li> <li>• Affordable health care;</li> <li>• FPE and FDSE;</li> <li>• Adult education programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of Unemployment;</li> <li>• Insecurity;</li> <li>• High poverty levels.</li> </ul>

## Persons with Disabilities

People living with disabilities have been previously marginalized in all sectors of development. There are 11,685 persons living with disabilities in the county, of whom 1,595 are hearing challenged, 2,276 are speech impaired, 3,443 are visual impaired, and 2,377 are mentally challenged 5,303 are physically impaired while 1,994 have other impairments.

People living with disabilities are seen as dependants. The challenges facing them include: neglect by parents/guardians who fail to enrol them in schools, lack of proper facilities like toilets, dormitories and classes to cater for their needs and unequal employment opportunities.

## SWOT Analysis for People with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Disabled Associations ;</li> <li>• Existence of a disabled fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of trained mentors;</li> <li>• Inadequate education facilities;</li> <li>• Expensive support equipment</li> <li>• Stigmatisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of devolved funds;</li> <li>• Political goodwill;</li> <li>• The new constitution provisions;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Limited access to opportunities for PWDs</li> <li>• High poverty incidence among PWDs</li> </ul>

## Environment Conservation and climate change

Ensuring a secure and sustainable environment has remained a challenge for the county. Majority of farmers in the county depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihood. The rapid population growth rate and high population densities in the high and medium potential areas have resulted to land subdivision into small units leading to soil degradation and erosion. Cultivation on hill slopes and water catchment areas also lead to soil erosion and environmental degradation. Lake Ol'bollosat which is a large water mass in the county has faced threats from: encroachment from human settlements and pollution from the use of agricultural inputs with chemicals



## Major contributors to environmental degradation in the county include;

Over application of chemical fertilizer without regard to soil quality has led to reduction in the soil quality. Milk processing plants are similarly posing health hazard to neighbouring communities through bad odour from stagnant effluent that also acts as breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Health institutions, such as dispensaries and hospitals are also a source of pollution from medical waste. Educational facilities are another source of pollution due to lack of adequate sewerage and solid waste disposal facilities. Slaughter houses are a source of pollution especially the bad odour from the waste water.

Quarrying poses a major challenge because most of the quarrying activities are done informally hence hindering any attempts by regulatory agencies such as NEMA to regulate them. These quarries usually have no plans for land reclamation once they are exhausted leaving behind open pits.

Most of the natural vegetation in forests has been cleared to pave way for agriculture and human settlements. The threats to forest depletion are real with the most affected areas being Geta and Ol'bollosat forests. These forests are faced with: illegal logging, charcoal production, cultivation, and settlement and forest fires. This destroys the carbon sink leading to global warming which in turn has negative effects on climate. This has led to crop loss and has aggravated the problem of food insecurity.

## SWOT Analysis for Environmental Conservation

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Political good will;</li><li>• Availability of organisations dealing in environmental issues;</li><li>• Availability of Devolved funds.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pollution;</li><li>• Poor Waste management;</li><li>• Human settlement;</li><li>• Poor Farming methods;</li><li>• Encroachment to water catchment areas;</li><li>• Poor enforcement of environmental laws.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of renewable energy;</li><li>• Enforcement of forest Act 2005;</li><li>• Existence of Environment Management and Coordination Act;</li><li>• Existence of Youth groups that participate in environmental conservation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High pressure on land due to population growth;</li><li>• Poor drainage systems;</li><li>• Inadequate waste management system</li></ul>

## Climate Change

Climate plays an important role in social, economic and environmental activities since it determines the space and time distribution of natural resources. Climate change refers to the permanent shift in traditional space and time patterns of climate mostly caused by human activities. This shift results to natural disasters mostly hydro-meteorological, epidemics and infestations.

In the county, key areas affected by climate change include: health due to the favourable climate for the survival of vectors and microbes, decline in agricultural yields, forest, water resources, loss of habitat and species of wildlife.

In addressing climate change, focus is on public education and awareness, technology transfers, provision of funds and resources and private sector involvement in development of environmental friendly technologies and their transfer to the community and improved disaster preparedness.

### SWOT Analysis for Climate Change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of reforestation programmes;</li> <li>• Better farming methods;</li> <li>• Public Private Partnerships in reforestation programmes;</li> <li>• Existence of Environment Committee;</li> <li>• Relevant legislation in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate technologies;</li> <li>• High Population;</li> <li>• Low funding; deforestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of CDF and other devolved funds;</li> <li>• Supportive NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultivation on riparian reserves;</li> <li>• Grabbing of wetlands;</li> </ul>

### Disaster Management

The county is vulnerable to natural hazards particularly drought in the northern part, HIV/AIDS, livestock diseases, environmental degradation, deforestation leading to desertification and climate change. Droughts and floods have become more frequent and severe and there has been an increase in average temperature. The county is experiencing hotter days, colder nights, successive crop failure and spread of vector bone diseases such as malaria in places which were not malaria zones the county included. These changes affect the resources critical to the prosperity and economic growth of the county.

In coping with disasters the five priority areas on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) will be emphasized. These are: ensuring DRR is a county priority with a strong institutional basis of implementation; Identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks and enhancing early warning; Using knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; reducing underlying risk factors and Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

### SWOT Analysis for Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of management authorities that regulate various activities in the counties (e.g. NEMA, KWS, KFS, Local authorities, WARMA );</li> <li>• Existence of NEMA;</li> <li>• Legislation framework e.g. WARMA, NEMA.</li> <li>• Availability of government officers who can be trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity of regulating authorities;</li> <li>• Lack of specific institutions handling disasters;</li> <li>• Inadequate &amp; unreliable funding to management authorities;</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to carry out EIA (Few experts);</li> <li>• Lack of information on EIA requirements;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of the current government structures;</li> <li>• Room to inculcate DRR into all sectors through legislation;</li> <li>• Existence of radio stations broadcasting in local dialect to warn on disaster;</li> <li>• Incorporate DRR into learning curricula;</li> <li>• Availability of media houses is a fertile ground for public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor enforcement mechanisms;</li> <li>• Conflicts between implementing authorities.</li> <li>• Poor enforcement of policies;</li> <li>• Political interference;</li> <li>• The magnitude of the disaster may overwhelm the capacity and personnel;</li> <li>• Ignorance on the part of the affected;</li> </ul>

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>to mainstream DRR into development activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of early warning mechanisms;</li> <li>• Media houses broadcasting in vernacular</li> <li>• Mobile &amp; internet network readily available at local level;</li> <li>• MOA offers extension services;</li> <li>• Fertilizer subsidy;</li> <li>• Relief seeds;</li> <li>• Traditional high value crops being encouraged;</li> <li>• ESP fisheries program</li> <li>• PEC initiative;</li> <li>• Water pan projects;</li> </ul> <p>Existence of state &amp; non state actors e.g. Red cross, St John Ambulance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate resources to undertake capacity building on the officers;</li> <li>• Inadequate personnel and capacity to deal with disasters;</li> <li>• Dissemination mode used not able to reach all the affected;</li> <li>• Issues pertinent to DRR not given priority; Relying on rain fed agriculture;</li> <li>• High cost of inputs;</li> <li>• Lack of training by volunteers;</li> </ul> <p>Lack of county disaster contingency plans</p>	<p>awareness;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of numerous water sources to undertake irrigation;</li> </ul> <p>Reduction of disaster effects through voluntarism; Community ownership of DRR process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural beliefs;</li> <li>• Abuse of broadcasting services fuelling conflict;</li> <li>• Crop pests &amp; diseases;</li> <li>• Prolonged Drought;</li> </ul> <p>Lack of skills in addressing the various disasters can increase the magnitude of disasters</p>

### Information Communication Technology (ICT)

By virtue of the increasing versatility and potential to enable radical transformation in the way business is organized and conducted, Information and Communication Technology presents unparalleled opportunities to transform the county government and the way in which it delivers services and provides information. ICT is a powerful enabler of development goals due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal communication and exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks.

ICT, when well harnessed and focused, has the potential to bring in multiple benefits in the areas of governance, integration of all pockets of the economy, development of rural areas, improving marketing systems and productive improvement in major sectors of the economy. This will improve the livelihoods of the entire population and reduce poverty.

The ICT sub-sector is not fully developed in the county despite its high potential. This has been mostly attributed to low internet and electricity connectivity. A lot needs to be done on the development of internet facilities to improve connectivity and its utilization. Implementing the digital village programme in the county will be an effective way of improving information access in the county.

## SWOT Analysis for ICT

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many computer literacy centres coming up for public;</li> <li>• computer syllabus in schools;</li> <li>• general interest in IT skills among the public;</li> <li>• Good coverage of mobile networks;</li> <li>• Cybercafé operating.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scarce ICT infrastructure for training;</li> <li>• Inadequate trainers; Expensive ICT hardware and software.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e-government;</li> <li>• local ICT villages and production parks feasible projects;</li> <li>• Public Private Partnership;</li> <li>• availability of wireless internet services</li> <li>• cable connectivity shifting to digital TV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unclear ICT laws e.g. on training and investment</li> <li>• cyber crime</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Potential Strategic Policy Trusts

The table below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding County functions

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture Rural and Urban development	Agriculture	Crop husbandry; Plant disease control; Soil and water conservation	Inadequate funding for operations and maintenance  Inadequate extension services  Inefficient rural finance and credit system Dependency on rain fed agriculture	Inappropriate and outdated methods of farming. Land fragmentation Collapse of marketing co-operatives societies and other farmers based institution. High cost of inputs. Poor and inadequate storage facilities. Lack of agriculture based credit facilities. Human wildlife conflict. Lack of adequate irrigation systems.	Improve farm income through increased productivity and efficient marketing channels Increase the acreage under irrigation; Strengthen collaboration between research and extension; Strengthen marketing channels Improve access to information Increase technology adoption	Reduce post-harvest losses by 10% by 2015 Provide relevant technical and production skills to the farmers through extension services; Encourage organic farming; Explore new markets and marketing. Encourage soil and water conservation. Promote on farm seed production. Promote use of drought tolerant crops in areas with inadequate rainfall. Provision of water for irrigation Diversification of crop enterprises	Allocate 15 % of the county budget to agriculture sector Increase extension service coverage through CEP; Expand the capacity of Ol'joroOrok and Njambini ATC; Promote Agricultural Mechanisation Services (AMS) Provide cooling and storage facilities for milk, potatoes and cabbages; Promote farmers based marketing organizations; Improve technology adoption through training. Improve the conditions of the road network; Improve land use management by promoting soil and intensive farming; Construction of water dams/pans and designing irrigation structures. Promote Greenhouse technology
	Livestock development	Livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; animal disease control;	Low livestock production.	Poor animal husbandry. Poor fodder management. High cost of animal feeds. High incidences of animal	Achieve high levels of livestock production	Increase milk production by 30% by 2015 Ensure adequate	Promoting artificial insemination services Encouraging the private sector insemination

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
				diseases. Poor credit system		supply of feeds throughout the year Reduce incidences of livestock diseases by 5 % by 2015 Improve A.I and breeding services Increase honey production	services Promote the processing of honey Develop modalities for privates sector participation in extension service delivery Expand the national agriculture and livestock extension programme Encourage and promote the vaccination of animals Developing community capacity on tick control through training of dip committees
	Fisheries development		Low fish production Inadequate market structure Low income for fish farmers Low skills transfer	Lack of cold storage and processing facilities. Drought in some parts that lead to drying up of ponds Poor ponds management Lack of fishing gear Poor fish eating culture	Improve the incomes and livelihoods of fishing based communities through Promoting fish farming ,marketing and penetration for fish and fish products	Construct and stock 20 fishponds in every sub-county  Restock/stock dams and water pans (200)	Undertake training of fish farmers in post-harvest technology.  Promoting the development of fish ponds. Providing fishing equipment/ gears through fisheries office. Restock and stock 200 dams/water pans
	Co-operative development and marketing		Collapse and dormancy of cooperatives  Inadequate farmer cooperative societies.	Financial, mismanagement. Competition from middlemen and hawkers.  Poor marketing skills	To develop an efficient and effective marketing channel for agricultural products and inputs	Conducting a baseline survey on the capacities and statuses of existing societies ; Training the management staffs	Capacity building and reviving of collapsed societies Liquidate unviable societies Enforcement of the cooperatives act

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
						Auditing of all societies in the county	Speeding up the settlement of disputes
	Lands		Lack of title deeds Squatter problems Uncontrolled subdivision of land Gender inequity in land ownership	Inflow of internally displaced persons Lack of clear land use policy Grabbing of public land Increasing population densities.	Ensure an effective system of land use planning with minimum conflict	Resolution of boundary disputes in all the county Repossess all grabbed public land	Strengthening land adjudication and speed up issuance of title deeds Adopt developed land use policies. Encourage participatory land use planning Resettling of squatters, IDPs and the landless
	Land survey and mapping; Boundaries and fencing; housing	Inadequate housing	High Population growth rates in urban centres; High cost of building materials; Low rate of construction of new houses.	Provide adequate and affordable housing for the county residents.	Construct new houses for the civil servants  Encourage establishment of local housing cooperative societies to give people better access to credit	Construction, rehabilitation and upgrading the existing houses. Promote investment in medium and low cost housing Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies Ensure proper use of government residential buildings	Housing
General economic and commercial affairs	Trade	Issuing of trade licences; Fair trading licences;	Lack of entrepreneurial/business skills	Lack of Business education of business people on areas e.g. book keeping and business management skills Lack marketing opportunities for different goods and services from the county	Increase number of whole sale traders from 537 to 1000 by 2015	Sensitize the business community on emerging markets Lending out to trading groups	Reduce business licenses to single business permit Expand training opportunities in existing institutions in order to equip small traders with the necessary modern

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
							skills Explore new marketing opportunities for different goods and services from the county Business education through seminars to educate business people on areas e.g. book keeping and business management skills Encourage group based credit schemes
	Tourism	Promotion of local tourism; County parks, beaches and recreation facilities; Museums.	Unexploited tourism potential  Inadequate tourism promotion	Poor tourism infrastructure Poor tourism statistics Lack of community participation in the tourism industry	Rehabilitation and reclamation of tourists attraction sites such as the happy valley settlements, the white mischiefs, lake Ol'bollosat and the Geta caves	Promote cultural tourism	Improve tourism package Improve and rehabilitating tourist access routes. Provide up-to-date statistics on tourist attraction sites and activities Plough back benefits from the tourism to improve communities and encourage local participation
	Industrialization		Selling of primary products that fetch very low prices in the market Costly credit to investors High cost of energy Lack of awareness on the benefits of patents and	Lack of agro based industries Inadequate technical skills Lack of land to set up industries Limited access to modern technologies insecurity	Improve the environment for small scale and micro enterprises to thrive	Promote setting up of agro processing industries e.g. milk processing , leather tanning, honey processing Establishing jua kali sheds and providing market information for their produce	Provision of credit facilities to jua kali artisans at reasonable interest rates Promote rural electrification Imparting business skills to the community



MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
			intellectual property rights Limited technological transfer inadequate access to markets			Rehabilitation of the existing polytechnics and equipping them. Expand the Nyandarua institute of science and technology	
	Labour	Village polytechnics; Home craft centres.	High levels of youth Unemployment/underemployment Increased child labour Loss of manpower due to HIV/AIDS	Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills; Lack of industries; weak linkage between training and market demands	decrease unemployment levels (83.1%) by 30% by 2015	Establishing and maintaining community empowerment programs Upgrading of youth polytechnics with modern facilities and equipment Eliminate child labour	Develop women and youth capacity through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management. Provide infrastructure for youth business activities Mitigate HIV/AIDS at work place
Energy, infrastructure and ICT	Roads	County roads; Street lightning; Traffic and parking; Public road transport.  Storm water management systems in built up areas; Water and	Poor or lack of rural access roads Poor linkages between rural roads and other major roads  Few all weather roads.	Inadequate funds for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system;  Heavy rainfall in most months of the year; Encroachment on road reserves.	Improved transportation by Providing a modernized road network of 300Km	Maintain the existing roads of 525km to all weather standards.  Increase gravel level of 100 km per year. Ensure professional supervision of road works and transparent and accountable use of road funds.	Frequent Grading of all rural access roads; Upgrade all main roads to gravel standards; Regular maintenance of the existing road networks through labour intensive programmes; use RMLF and CDF funds for roads construction/repair; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads.
	Transport		High transport cost.	Un utilised railway transport. Poor roads networks. High fuel costs	Lower transport cost through an efficient road and railway transport.	Revive the un utilized railway transport and maintaining roads to all weather motorable conditions	Identify roads traversing through high potential areas through the CRCs and maintaining them.
	Energy	Electricity and gas	Inadequate	Low grid coverage;	Provide an affordable,	10% of rural	Enhance the rural

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
		reticulation and energy regulation	electricity connections in the rural areas	High cost of connection Under developed alternative sources of energy; Slow implementation of the rural electrification programme.	reliable and sustainable supply of energy.	households fitted with solar equipment per year; 5% increase in use of energy saving jikos per year	electrification programme; Promote the development of efficient energy stove, biogas and wind energy Promote use of solar energy.
	Public works		Non-compliance to building standards by some contractors	Lack of enough technical staff to carry out regular supervision on all construction works	Ensure all buildings are constructed as per the standards	Post additional staff to cover each of the sub counties.	Regular inspection of all public buildings under construction; Provide technical backstopping on construction works
	Information and communications		Inaccessibility to information technology e.g. emails and internet	Few cyber cafes. High costs of internet enabled phones and modems	Make information and technology affordable to the residents of the county; Improve delivery of services by government and the private sector through use of IT.	Promote initiatives to integrate IT in education and training programmes at all levels; Establish community learning and information centres; Develop IT educational materials for all including for the physically challenged; Use of the E-government portal to improve service delivery.	Increase use of internet services to provide access to information on government activities; Proper dissemination of accurate and timely information at all levels; Increase phone network coverage by increasing transmitters in the county; Setting up of county information and documentation; Establishment of digital villages; Encourage private investors to set up cyber cafes; Connect the county to the fibre optic cable.
Environmental	Water and	Water and sanitation	Inadequate water	High cost of developing gravity	Increase access to	Increase access to	Revive stalled and

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
protection, water and Natural Resources	irrigation	services	supply for domestic use  Poor management of water resources	water schemes and sewerage systems; High demand for domestic and water for irrigation; Over obstruction to water ways; Inadequate funds to undertake water drilling; Encroachment on water resources e.g. dams	clean water	hygienic and adequate drinking water to additional 20% households every year; Increase the land under irrigation by 5% per year;	establish new water projects; Involve the local communities in the management of water resources; Rehabilitate and augment rural water supplies; Establishing an effective and efficient management unit for small projects to reduce water wastage; Establishing new irrigation systems. Drill more boreholes in rainfall deficient areas; Desilting of dams to enhance their storage capacities; Promote roof harvesting of rain water
	Forestry and wildlife	Forest conservation; Soil and water conservation	Decreasing forest cover	Unselective cutting of trees  Poor selection of exotic trees for planting	Increase forest cover to at least 20% by 2015	Rehabilitate all degraded forest sites Encourage agro-farming	Encourage farm forestry Strengthen community participation in forest management Promote planting of trees in schools and public places. Prompt compensation for loss of life and crops Fencing of wildlife sanctuaries Maintenance and rehabilitation of park roads

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
	Environment and mineral resources	Soil and water conservation; Forestry conservation; Storm water management systems in built up areas	Environmental degradation	Global warming, uncontrolled human activities, Cultivation around riverbanks Poor selection of exotic trees for planting e.g. eucalyptus Contradictory legislation	Integrate biodiversity management principles in county development planning	Enhance environmental awareness Regular environmental inspections and audits of major firms/enterprises Strengthen local environmental NGO's Implement the district environmental action plans	Afforestation and reforestation Entrusting reserved wetlands to genuine agents such as WRUA's. Implement environmental management and coordination act Developing and implementing green technologies Implement the Nyandarua environmental action plan. Promotion of carbon credit trade
		Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; Fire fighting services and disaster management.	Poor waste disposal in urban areas	Lack of sewerage systems in all urban areas and lack of dumpsites.	Improve disposal of waste in urban centres	Develop a sewerage system in major urban areas.	Design and implement a new sewerage system.
		Refuse removal, refuse dumps, and solid water disposal.	Poor waste disposal in urban centres.	Lack of sewerage systems in some urban centres. Lack of dumpsites.	Improve disposal of waste in urban centres.	Develop a sewerage	Design and implement of new sewerage systems; Provision of funds
Health	Public health	County health facilities; Ambulance services; Promotion of primary health care; Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; Cemeteries, funeral	High HIV/AIDS Prevalence rates	Shortage of staff i.e. VCT Counsellors, PMTCT Counsellors and ART service providers; Shortage of space for desired services in health facilities (i.e.)- CCC, VCT, PMTCT; Shortage of female condoms; Erratic supply of test kits and other tools (post-rape, VCT client date	Reduce HIV prevalence from 4.6 to 2.5% by 2015.	Improved health care for HIV infected persons Educating the community to reduce HIV stigma. Intensify campaign against HIV/AIDS through public	Scale up PMTCT services in all health facilities including FBO, private hospitals and clinics; Continue with mobile/static VCT services Moonlight services and train more

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/country functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
		parlours and crematoria; Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.		booklets, referral tools (HBC) ; No appropriate referral mechanism for clients & mechanism for defaulters tracing; No properly established home based care support system; Stigma /discrimination high in some pockets of the county		gatherings, workshops posters etc. Encourage the youth to change their attitude and moral behaviour towards sex	counsellors and supervisors; Mobilize communities to utilize PMTCT, VCT, and ART Services; Strengthen TB/HIV and malaria collaboration and follow ups. Avail retroviral drugs at affordable cost. Promoting safe sex Screening of blood and safe use of medical equipment
			Inadequate access to quality health care	Inadequately equipped health facilities; Poor hygiene and sanitation; Inadequate health education; Understaffing in health facilities; Inadequate access to health care.  Frequent Drug shortages in health facilities Inadequate family planning services Insufficient community based health care Poor road network	Provide access to quality and affordable health care	Increase the number of trained community health workers by 500 by 2015; Intensify community health education. Streamline the supply of drugs to health facilities Encourage the community to use treated nets Strengthen preventive health services skilled deliveries -improve neonatal care centres -improve immunization -provide FP commodities	Provide modern equipped health facilities and effective drugs;  Promote preventive health services through community health education and training of community health workers. Spread awareness on use of clean domestic water. Encourage private medical practitioners to set up private health facilities in the county. Expand and give free family planning services. Rehabilitation and construction of new health facilities.

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
							Expand the immunization programme, integrated management of childhood diseases and the management and control of environmentally related and communicable diseases Encourage improved nutrition
Education		Pre-primary education and childcare facilities	Inadequate education infrastructure and equipment;  Lack of adequate learning facilities for the physically challenged. Lack of adequate skilled human resource	Inadequate special institutions for the physically challenged; Child labour; Low priority given to early childhood development; Lack of role modelling.	Increase access to basic education and Improve education standards.	Increase retention rates for ECD, Reduce the teacher pupil ratios in primary schools; Improve ECD education. Improve ECD learning and teaching aids.	Construction of more nursery schools and post trained teachers; Introducing ICT in schools programs; Establish centres for children who are physically challenged in schools;
Public Administration and International Affairs	County government coordination.	Finance, Planning and statistics	Inadequate coordination of development programmes Lack of adequate community participation in development planning Rising Poverty Inadequate M&E	Poor project identification Low levels of awareness in local community to effectively participate in development activities Inadequate resources for implementing development projects Inadequate training of project committees on project management	Ensure community participation in project identification Enhance accountability and transparency in the management of public funds	Establish County headquarters Develop and publish PRA reports to be shared with all development stakeholders Establish accountable and transparent systems of financial management at	Implement IFMIS at the county treasury

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
						grassroots levels	
National Security			Rising insecurity	Unemployment, organized illegal groups, moral decay, drug abuse. Lack of sufficient police posts and stations; Lack of communication equipment for security personnel Lack of transport facilities Lack of proper mechanism for supervising community service offenders	Improve security	Provide additional equipment and vehicles to the security staff	Involvement of the community in security matters through community policing Rehabilitation of offenders within the community and probation institutions Expand the use of community volunteer probation officers
Governance ,justice, law and order	Judiciary	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.	Inadequate courts.	Inadequate funds.	Construction and expansion of more courts.	Acquisition of land; Construction of courts.	Provision of funds;
Social protection culture and recreation	Gender children and social protection		Child labour Inadequate funds for social protection  Large number of orphans and vulnerable children	HIV/AIDs Poverty negative cultures	Ensure equity in resource distribution, empowerment and integration of the vulnerable groups	Identification of the OVCs and linking them with guardians, foster parents & CCIs; Assisting them through the cash transfer packages	Gender mainstreaming in development activities Provision of bursaries to girls to give them equal chance in education Discarding negative attitudes and cultural

MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
			Gender inequity in property ownership and political representation Prejudice against the physically challenged			Reduce school dropouts Eliminate female genital mutilation  Improve access for women to alternative financial services. Community empowerment Reduce sexual and gender based violence Safeguard the rights and welfare of children. Cash transfers for the physically challenged	practices through public education Adopt gender sensitive employment policies even in the private sector Manage HIV/AIDS among children Provide legal services to children Provision of capital to women to start up IGAs through the women enterprise fund Mobilisation and registering of community self-help groups; capacity building and group support.
	Youth and sports		High unemployment/underemployment levels Under-utilized potential in sports High prevalence of AIDSs and other STIs Teenage pregnancies	Limited access to credit facilities Underdeveloped sporting facilities Engaging in risky sexual behaviour Drug abuse	Empower the youth to participate productively in social -economic and political development	Facilitate the training of youths in technical and vocational skills Increase the participation of youth in economic activities ; Educate and create awareness on effects of drugs and substance abuse amongst the youths  Tap and nurture sports talent in the youths	Expanding the constituency youth enterprise fund; Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics; establishment of youth empowerment centres; recruitment into the national youth service; Counselling the youth; Encouraging female youth to engage in career development Promoting behavioural change Solicit for sponsors to support sporting



MTEF Sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
							activities.  Establish youth sport centres Implement labour intensive programmes including repair and maintenance of roads, planting of trees Campaign against drug and substance abuse Provide infrastructure for youth business activities
	Special programmes		Inadequate disaster prevention and management plan.	Inadequate disaster preparedness; Inadequate disaster prevention equipment and facilities	Create awareness on disaster prevention and management; Establish and operationalize disaster prevention and management plan.	Improve disaster prevention and management.	Establishment of a disaster management and prevention committee at constituency level.
	Culture	Betting, casinos and other forms of gambling control; Racing; Liquor licensing; Cinemas; Video shows and hiring; Libraries; Museums; Sports and cultural activities and facilities	Inadequate cultural and library recreational centres	Inadequate funds allocated for construction of cultural and recreation centres.	Construction of cultural, recreational, libraries and resource centres in the county.	Documentation and preservation of cultural heritage	Provision of funds for promoting positive culture;  Construction of recreation and cultural centres

## **CHAPTER FOUR: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK**

## 4.0 Overview

This chapter presents a spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. It is envisaged that equitable and balanced development shall be attained at all levels in the County with the Sub – Counties, Wards and/or Villages playing pivotal roles upon which development shall be cascaded down to the lower levels. Spatial plans, as tools of development, are to provide the framework upon which development shall be guided and shall, therefore, have both regulatory and development functions.

### Basic Guidelines for Land Use

To guide development in the County the following are recommended basic guidelines;-

- ✓ Existing spatial plans for urban areas and trading centres prepared under any physical planning legislation shall continue to be in force during the planning period
- ✓ Delineation of either municipality or township areas shall be undertaken in accordance with either prevailing approved spatial plan or determined afresh during planning
- ✓ Road reserves of all classified and unclassified roads shall be maintained with developments observing a setback of at least 4.5metres
- ✓ Provision for road of access in all subdivisions shall be pegged at a minimum of 9m
- ✓ All subdivisions and change of users to be processed in accordance with the spatial planning legislation
- ✓ To safeguard on encroachment onto road of access planting of trees (perennial/ornamental) shall be a requirement for upcoming developments

## 4.1 Road and Air Transport

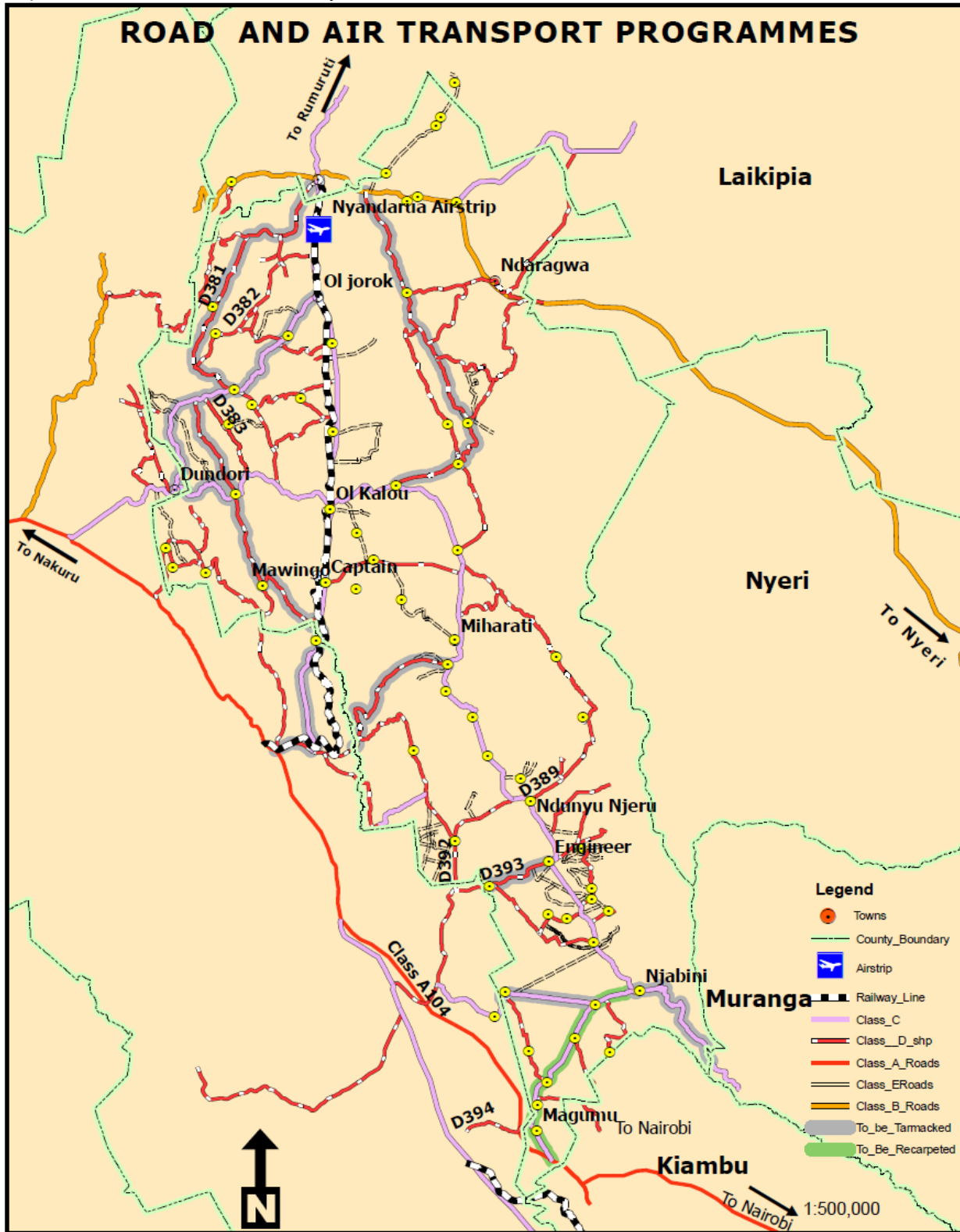
Development of the County, by all the sectors, will be driven by an efficient and functional road network. Investment in roads is a concurrent function between the national and the County Governments hence collaboration and prioritization of this sector shall remain a priority. The following roads shall form the main accesses affecting and influencing development; -

- ✓ Nairobi – Nakuru road (Class A 104)
- ✓ Nyahururu – Nyeri road (class B5)
- ✓ Nyahururu – Gilgil road (class C77)
- ✓ Dundori – Ol'kalou – Njabini road (class C69)
- ✓ Lanet – Gwa Kiongo – Ol'Joro Orok road (class C83)
- ✓ Gwa Kungu – DB Laikipia road (class C76)
- ✓ Githioro – Kirima road (class67)
- ✓ Njabini – Gatura road (class 67) and
- ✓ Njabini –Magumu road (class C68)

Other equally important roads in the county include; - Gwa Kiongo – Tumaini – Gilgil road, Nyahururu – Bioman – Charagita, Boiman – Laikipia University, K.A.R.I – Ngano – Charagita, Ndaragwa – Kanyagia,

Mairo Inya – Shauri – Ndogino - Karampton, Ndaragwa – Uruku – Pesi, Captain – Ndemi – Wanjohi – Geta,  
Machinery – Gilgil and Haraka – Mukey - Githioro roads.

Map 4: Classified Roads in the County



Roads targeted for upgrading to bitumen standards are as shown below

Table 10: Proposed roads for upgrading

Road Name	Classification	Length (Km)
Kanamba-Gatura	C67	50
Magumu-Njambini	C68	24
Gwakungu-DB Laikipia	C76	14
Oljoro orok-Dundori	C83	32
Nyahururu-Boiman	D381	14
Charagita-Boiman	D381	18
Gwakiongo-Gilgil	D385	43
Mairo Inya-Mairo ikumi	D388	12.5
Mairo ikumi-Kaheho-Kariamau	D388/E458	55
Gilgil-Machinery	D390	27
Engineer-Kirima-Junction E580	D393/391/392/389	46
<b>Total</b>		<b>335.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Roads, Nyandarua County, 2013

Airstrip at Gatimu in Oljoro Orok Constituency should be expanded to allow for the landing and take-off of small and medium sized aircrafts. In future, it could be developed, in consultation with the Kenya Airports Authority, as the County Airport buoyed by the fact that it is within a distance of less than 30 kilometres from the Ol'kalou, the County headquarters.

It is therefore imperative that the County Government of Nyandarua puts a lot of emphasis to the two sectors. Other roads not earmarked for upgrading to bitumen standard during the first five years should be improved to all weather standards so as to ease transportation of agriculture produce, materials and movement of people, goods and provision of services.

## 4.2 Water Development

Nyandarua is categorized as a water scarce county in spite of it having major rivers that originate from it and supply water as far as Nairobi, Nakuru and Laikipia Counties. With the exception of Kipipiri and Kinangop the rest of the Sub - Counties have inadequate water sources. This situation has been aggravated by degradation of the water catchment areas leading to reduced water recharge. To address this challenge a number of dams and water projects have been developed and others are ongoing while others are earmarked for development as stated in chapter seven.

A number of dams are proposed along the following rivers; - Malewa, Pesi, Kinja, Turasha and Thiririka rivers.

In addition to the above water projects sewerage treatment works is proposed for Ol'kalou Town and design works is complete. Water treatment works at Ol'kalou is proposed to be undertaken otherwise continued supply of raw water is untenable.

Generally water projects and programmes during the five year plan period shall entail construction of dams, water projects, Ol'kalou Sewerage Treatment Works and de – silting of dams/pans as well as rehabilitation

of water projects. To augment water supply individual households should engage in water harvesting so as to boost access to water for both domestic and livestock/farming.

Map 5: Water Sources and Catchment Areas in the County



### 4.3 Agriculture & Livestock Development

Agriculture, being the economic backbone of the County, it implies that necessary infrastructural support has to be put in place for this sector to play her rightful role. This shall include development of the Showground site in Ol'kalou as more expansive land shall be sought. Existing Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), Ol'Magogo ranch and Animal Health and Industry Training Institute (AHITI) have to be expanded and equipped to perform their research and training functions adequately. KARI should assist in research on agricultural based activities/enterprises to which the county has comparative advantage as well as in new ventures hitherto untapped. Courses offered at AHITI should be tailor – made to boost livestock production and value addition.

A number of projects, as enumerated below, are proposed to be undertaken in the next five years.

Table 11: Agriculture & Livestock projects

Facility	Proposed facility	Strategy	Location (Sub County)
KARI -	-	Expand research capacity and modernize equipment	Ol'Joro Orok
AHITI	-	Provision of modern training facilities and materials Expansion of the facility to take more students	Ol'Joro Orok
Ol'Magogo Ranch under KARI		To offer farmers field days for learning and sale breed animals to farmers	
NCPB stores	Two more stores to be constructed	Stores to be used to stock fertilizer and other farm inputs as well as cereals	Ndaragwa and Kinangop
Fresh produce market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ndaragwa fresh produce market</li> <li>• Soko Mpya etc</li> </ul>	Construct fresh produce market in every sub county	Ol'kalou, Kipipiri, Ndaragwa, Mirangine, Kinangop, Ol'joroOrok, Engineer.
Milk Cooling plants		Additional projects to be undertaken privately and/or through public private partnership	Entire county
Slaughter slabs/houses		Upgrade existing ones through facilitation	Entire County
Livestock marketing sales yards& value addition complex (Ndaragua, Ol'kalou, South Kinangop)	3 modern livestock produce markets to be Constructed		Ndaragua, Olkalou, South Kinangop)

Source:



## 4.4 Education Development

Education is very fundamental in the development for both an individual and a nation and so it is for the county. There is need to establish a university and strengthen all existing colleges, schools and ECDs in the county. Table 13: highlights recommendations and programmes in education.

Table 12: Programmes and projects for education

No	Institution	Location (Sub County)	Recommendations
1	University	Ol'joroOrok	University be established within KARI land
2	Nyandarua Technical Training Institute	Ol'joroOrok	Modernize and expand curricular to cover wider and relevant key areas
3	Animal Health & Industry Institute	Ol'joroOrok	Courses offered to be modern and tailor made for livestock production
4	Centres of Excellences	Ndaragwa, Ol'kalou, and Kipipiri constituencies	All necessary infrastructure be provided and materials and equipment be provided in all the centres
5	Youth Polytechnics	Entire county	Youth polytechnics within sub – county headquarters be developed and equipped so as to make them offer the best training up to and including diploma courses
6	Youth Empowerment Centres	Murichu, Ol'kalou and Kipipiri	Construction, fencing and equipping of the centres to be continued
7	Talent Centres	Entire County	To be established one in every sub – county
8	Secondary Schools	Entire county	An assessment to be undertaken so as to determine schools in need of financial and physical facilities
9	Primary Schools	Entire county	Pockets of poor coverage to be assisted with setting up of schools
10	ECD	Entire county	The more than 45% of the children who do not attend school to be reached through sensitization and awareness creation

Map 6: Educational Facilities in the County



#### 4.5 Health Development

Health of the population is pertinent to social and economic development. To achieve this existing facilities are proposed for upgrading.

Table 13: Upgrading of health facilities

No	Facility	Recommendation
1	Ol'kalou Level 4 Hospital	Be elevated to a County Hospital (Level 5) with modern theatre, X – ray, scanners, and maternity, male, female and children wards as well as Intensive Care Unit. Shall be a referral for Level 4 hospitals
2	Engineer Level 4 hospital	Be equipped to have modern wards and accessory facilities including X – rays, scanners, theatre Be upgraded to Level 5
3	Manunga Health Centre (Level 3)	Be upgraded to level 4 and equip
4	Ol'Joro Orok Health Centre (Level 3)	Upgrade to level 4 and equip
5	Ndaragwa Health Centre (level 3)	Upgrade to level 4 and equip
6	Other health centres and dispensaries	To be equipped, upgraded and staffed

Investment and development in this area by private sector should be encouraged and necessary facilitation provided.

Existing hospitals, health centres and dispensaries in the county are to be upgraded and requisite facilities and staff provided so as to enable them discharge health services adequately. Cases requiring specialized attention shall be made to referral hospital. This calls for utility vehicles in all health facilities.

#### 4.6 Sports and Cultural Development

The county needs to harness the prevailing talents in the youth of the county. Setting up of facilities to harness sports and artistic talents would help in creating employment and engaging the youth in creative and valuable lifestyles. This would lead to reduced crime, idleness, drug abuse among other social ills. Nyandarua has abundant talents in soccer, athletics, volleyball, indoor games among others. The county needs to leverage on this idle talents. Below is a list of recommended stadia for upgrading and development.

Table 14: Stadia recommended for upgrading

Stadium Location (Sub County)	Soccer pitch only	Soccer & Running track	Recommendations
Ol'kalou		✓	Grading and construction of wall with provision of two gates, stand and toilets
Ol'Joro Orok		✓	Grading, walling and provision of support facilities
Ndaragwa	✓		Ndaragwa centre is partly on a gazetted

Stadium Location (Sub County)	Soccer pitch only	Soccer & Running track	Recommendations
			forest hence and a de-gazetted land hence alternative site has to be identified to facilitate growth of the centre
Kipipiri		✓	Recommended for grading, walling, two gates and public toilets
Engineer		✓	Recommended for grading, walling, two gates and public toilets
Kipipiri	✓		Recommended for grading, walling, two gates and public toilets
Kipipiri	✓		Recommended for grading, walling, two gates and public toilets
Kinangop	✓		Recommended for grading, walling, two gates and public toilets
Kinangop	✓		Recommended for grading, walling, two gates and public toilets

A county soccer league and annual county sports days should be developed to tap on diverse talents.

It is recommended that athletics training camps be setup in all sub counties so as to tap on both local talents as well as those from other counties.

There are also people with ability to engage in artistic work such as painting, acting, singing etc. Setting up of theatre halls especially in the county headquarters i.e. Ol'kalou Sub County, artists (such as painters, musicians, sculptures etc) should have ways of exhibiting their works. A county exhibition can be conducted annually and the winners rewarded.

Presence of theatres and stadia are basic requirement as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 for all towns.

#### **4.7 Tourism Development**

The promotion of investment in touristic and conference facilities is required to tap into available touristic circuit passing through the county. The circuits are Aberdare ranges, Lake Nakuru, Mt Kenya and Thompson Falls among others. Lake Ol'bollosat is a major tourist attraction in the county with various hippopotamus as well as various types of birds. The county can also take advantage of the nearby tourist attraction sites such as the Thompson Falls, Great Rift Valley View etc. by promoting the setting up of tourist class hotels in convenient locations. The county has one five-star hotel, therefore, benchmarking with other counties and countries that have done well in this aspect shall be necessary.

It recommended that the Caves and Lake Ol'bollosat be developed so as to promote tourism in the county as detailed out in the Table 16.

Table 15: Tourism development

Project	Recommendations /proposal
Demarcation and development of Lake Ol bollosat	Survey to establish the highest water mark as a basis for determination of the lake's riparian reserves. Compensations/ acquisition of the riparian reserve and fencing off the same. Develop a hippo point and road infrastructure Promote setting up of a tourist hotel nearby.
Rehabilitation and development of Mau Mau Caves in Geta and Kimathi areas	Rehabilitate the caves and provide necessary infrastructure Private sector be supported in developing touristic facilities
Fencing of Aberdare National park	Look for ways of exploiting the wildlife and nature in the park to generate income for the county.
Development of Tourist hotels and restaurants	Campaign to be initiated and incentives to be provided towards development of hospitality industry in the county especially targeting tourism sector.
Nature trails and picnic sites in Ndaragwa, Geta and Kinangop	Establishment of nature trails and picnic sites

## 4.8 Forestry Development

Area of the Aberdare National park falling within Nyandarua County should be fenced off so as to eliminate human – wildlife conflict that occasionally lead to losses damage of property and loss of life.

All the four gazetted forests of; - Ndaragwa, Ol'bollosat, Geta, North Kinangop and South Kinangop should be protected and rehabilitated especially the degraded sites within Ndaragwa forest.

Generally all the forests should be conserved and protected but the plantations comprising approximately 17% of the forest are to be managed in a manner that benefits accrue to both the country and the county in terms of wood products, carbon sink and tree cover. Plantation consists mainly of cypress, pines and eucalyptus found mainly in all the five forests.

Table 16: Plantations

Forest	Total Gazetted Area (Ha)	Plantation	Degraded Sites (Ha)	Recommendation
Ndaragwa	13,233.5	693.2	141.6	Degraded sites to be rehabilitated
Ol'bollosat	3,326.9	1,140.0		Open grace land to be replenished with trees and the plantations to be protected, harvested and replenished accordingly
Geta	19,884.3	3,372.8		Depleted sections to be replenished with trees and the plantations protected
North Kinangop	6,811.5	2,221.2		Trees to be planted after harvesting and young immature trees protected Indigenous trees to be protected at all times
South Kinangop	6,660.0	1,005.0		Open grace land to be replenished with trees and plantations protected

<b>Total</b>	<b>49,916.2</b>	<b>8,432.2</b>	<b>141.6</b>	
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Map 7: Tourism Potential in the County





Presidential Parks within Ol'kalou Town are to be managed, developed and protected by the County Government as an Arboretum.

It is recommended that agro forestry, though it shall be undertaken by the farmers, KFS should provide technical and necessary support so that tree cover within the county can be realized. Carbon trading and award should be introduced with exemplary farmers being recognized given incentives.

### **Energy, wind and solar generated power**

Potential to generate electricity by use of wind power within the County is found within Kinangop and Kipipiri (Satima Peak) areas,

Feasibility study should be undertaken to determine potential of solar energy within Ndogino and Mbuyu areas of Ndaragwa.

Kenya power is developing energy centre in Mirangine Township which shall be the focal point for technological and knowledge transfer on efficient ways of energy use.

### **Mining (Quarrying & Sand Harvesting)**

Quarrying activities is found in a number of places within the County while sand harvesting is limited to Miharati and south-western parts of Kinangop along Nakuru – Nairobi highway. In spite of their economic contributions, these activities have a potential to socially and economically destroy and degrade the environment beyond limits hence the need for controls.

Table 17: Quarrying and Sand Harvesting

S/No	Activity	Location	Near a River	Recommendations
1.	Quarrying	Ol'kalou Town	No	Environmental Audit to be undertaken to establish levels of impact on the environment and quality of water. Rehabilitation programme of the quarry pits to be put in place
		Kaimbaga	No	
		Kimathi	Yes	
		Mkungi	Yes	
		Karati Ridge	Yes	
2.	Sand harvesting	Miharati	Yes	Environmental Audit to be undertaken and viable options established
		Kinangop	No	

## **4.9 Urban Development, Commerce & Industry**

The County has four towns; - Mairo-inya, Ol'kalou, Njambini and Engineer. In the year 2012 there was a total urban population of 26,655 resident populations comprising 13,160 male and 13,495 female. Table 5 in chapter two indicates population projections for the four townships.



As can be observed the number of people living in urban areas was 4.18 % of the total population in 2009 compared to slightly over 22% at the national. This implies that the County is predominantly rural. The population in these townships is expected to increase from projected 27,473 in 2013 (up from 24,958 persons in 2009) to 28,824 and 30,241 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively. These increases will exert pressure on existing amenities such as schools, housing and health facilities thereby calling for accurate anticipation and projections.

In accordance with the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 and the urban population projections it is apparent that none of the four towns meets the requirements of a City, Municipality nor a Town. It is in this regard that all urban areas and trading centres shall continue to be planned, managed and developed under the tutelage of the County Government.

Ol'kalou shall, however, play its central role has the County headquarter while Ndaragwa, Ol'joroOrok, Miharati and Engineer Townships shall be the Sub County headquarters. The Sub County and Ward headquarters shall act as centres for development in a sense that County development initiatives shall be channelled and operated from within these centres and other lower levels. Ndaragwa Township has unique development challenge in the sense that much of the land is within the Ndaragwa Forest reserve and that it shall require to be de – gazetted to allow for expansion. Urban areas and trading centres shall continue to play central role in commerce and industry hence planning of the same is extremely crucial. Focus shall be given to the County and sub – county headquarters in this regard as detailed in Table 20.

Table 18: Planning of Townships and squatter resettlement

No	Township	Recommendation
1	Ol'kalou town	-Update and revise the local physical development plan for the town -provide for establishment of county offices, assemblies and residence among other facilities -provide for framework for infrastructure development such as sewer system, water reticulation, road development, commercial and industrial development -provider a framework for development control and arbitration
2	Ol'joroOrok town	Revise the local physical development plan to reflect the new status of a sub – county headquarters
3	Miharati town	Ditto
4	Engineer town	Ditto
5	Ndaragwa town	De-gazettement be undertaken by the County Government as provided for by the Forest Act and Environmental Management & Coordination of 1999.
6	Kanyagia Squatters	Colonial village to be profiled, picked, planned, surveyed and allotted in the 2013/2014
7	Igwa miti squatters	Colonial village to be profiled, picked, planned, surveyed and allotted in the 2013/2014
8	Ngano Squatters	Colonial village to be profiled, picked, planned, surveyed and allotted in the 2013/2014
9	Passenga Squatters	Colonial village to be profiled, picked, planned, surveyed and allotted in the 2013/2014
10	Matindiri Squatters	Colonial village to be profiled, picked, planned, surveyed and allotted in the 2013/2014

The County's land use is in the following categories; - forest land, arable land, roads, urban areas/trading centres, lakes dams and rivers. Development of the County shall continue to respect existing land use patterns with development interventions will protecting arable, water bodies, forest and urban areas.

### **Assessment of environmental impact of the projects**

All major projects with the exception of single storey buildings and all categories of projects spelt out in the Environmental Coordination and Management Act of 1999. Projects and programmes to be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment shall include all major road works, putting up of industrial plants and setting aside of and development of waste disposal sites. This shall be in addition to fulfilling planning requirements of Change or Extension of user.

### **Capacity building measures for implementation of spatial plan**

It is recommended that there shall be established Sub – County spatial planning units charged with the responsibility of discharging planning function at the lower level units. These units shall oversee spatial plan implementation and ensure compliance.

### **Mechanisms for arbitration in spatial plans**

Adequate publicity and engagement of members of public should be obtained during preparation of all spatial plans. County government should put in place dispute resolution committees to arbitrate on objections and complaints against planning decisions.

### **Validation of the plan by stakeholders and the County public**

Preparation of the CIDP shall seek to engage the public and all stakeholders in fulfilment of the rights to participation as stipulated by the Constitutional of Kenya 2010 and County Government Act of 2012.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS**

## **5.0 Overview**

This chapter provides the linkages of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) with the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans, taking cognisance of Article six of the constitution which established two tier governments with different functions outlined in the fourth schedule. The CIDP has been prepared based on the functions of the county governments while appreciating that the county and national governments are interdependent. Therefore, this CIDP take into account the priorities contained in the second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 of the Kenya Vision 2030 by aligning the goals and priorities in the CIDP with the national priorities. As a result, successful implementation of projects and programmes in this CIDP will contribute in the attainment of national goals. The CIDP also identifies national flagship projects in different sector that are going to be implemented in the county under the national government

The chapter also provides linkages with the Urban area Plans as well as explores the status of implementation of the Millennium Development goals in the county

### **5.1 Linkage of the CIDP with the Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan**

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

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average gross domestic product growth rate of 10 % per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, business process outsourcing and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

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

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship projects and other programmes and projects that were not completed in the first Medium Term Plan.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans has been aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017, providing the essential linkages of the National and County Governments

## **5.2 CIDP Linkage with the Kenya Constitution, 2010**

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

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

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

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The County Development Profile seeks to provide the baseline information which will guide the execution of the foregoing functions.

### **5.3 Status of Implementation of the MDGs at the county level**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 and are meant to be met by 2015. The following is the status of implementation of the MDGs at the county level:

#### **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Efforts have been put to increase agricultural productivity through various programmes in the county. The revival and expansion of extension services has facilitated the transfer of modern technologies in agriculture and livestock. The government has been issuing subsidized fertilizer through the agriculture department. This combined with the stabilized prices of cereals through the National Cereals and Produce Boards (NCPBs) is meant to reduce the cost of production and increase returns for the farmers.

Other programmes in agriculture and livestock including Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Small Holder Marketing Programme (SHOMAP) National Extension Programme (NAEP), Livestock Extension Programme (LEP), and Fish Farming Extension Programme (FFEP) which have been ongoing were designed to ensure that the county is food secure and farmers get maximum returns from their farming enterprises. The Cash Transfer Programme (CT-P) for the elderly, orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) and persons with severe disability has ensured that the vulnerable members of the society afford to meet basic needs and supplement the income they get from other sources. Currently 2,093 households in the county are under the OVC programme, 92 households are under the CT-P-elderly programme and 280 households are under CTP- severe disability programme.

The ministry of devolution and planning through the Poverty Eradication Commission has established poverty eradication revolving fund. The programme is running in Kinangop and several people through their groups have benefited from the fund to establish income generating projects.

#### **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

There has been some success in this sector following the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE). The net county enrolment rate in primary school in 2012 was 83%. This however is lower compared to the

national rate of 92.9 %. In order to achieve the county target of 90 % by 2015, there is need to expand the education infrastructure in primary schools. The completion rate however is impressive at 87.3 % compared to the national at 83.2 %.

At secondary school level, the transition rate from primary to secondary in 2012 was 65 %. This matches closely with the national rate at 64.1%. The waiving of tuition fees in public secondary schools, awarding of bursaries to the needy students through the constituencies bursary fund and the improvement of infrastructure in secondary schools has greatly helped in increasing transition to secondary school.

### **Goal 3: Promotion of gender equity and empowerment of women;**

Through the Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) implemented at the county level through the Constituency Women Enterprise Schemes(C-WES), women have been able to access capital to engage in income generating activities. Over 268 women groups in the county have benefitted from the funds. The constitution 2010 has guaranteed women at least 30%re presentation in all elected and public Offices in the County. The election of a county Member of Parliament will ensure that women and issues affecting women are addressed through influencing legislation.

The women have also been represented in various forums and decision making through their respective organizations like the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake*.

The ministry of education has introduced provisions of free sanitary towels to girls in schools to prevent them from missing classes. The free primary education has also given equal opportunities tithe boys and girls to access education. This goal is likely to be met as long as the supporting legal framework including the provisions of the constitution 2010 and the affirmative action are observed and implemented.

### **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality rate**

The county's under-five years mortality rate is 51 per 1000 births. The county is doing better compared to the national rate of 74 deaths per 1000 births. The up scaling of immunization which is at 83 %, expansion of rural health facilities and training of community health workers has increased access to health services there by reducing the number of children who die before they reach their fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate is also lower at 42 per 1000 compared to the national at 52 per 1000 births.

Through the devolved funds like CDF and LATF, the number of health facilities in the county has increased in the last few years. The government has also over the years improved access to healthcare with free immunization and treatment for children under five years. The immunization coverage however needs to be increased to cover all the eligible children.

### **Goal 5: Improvement of maternal health.**

Through the expansion of rural health facilities, training of community health workers, the expansion of maternity units in various health facilities, the number of mothers delivering in health facilities has increased with deliveries done in hospital being 45 %. The access to family planning services has also been improved with the contraceptive acceptance rate being 40 % and antenatal care at 60 %.

### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases**

The government has been promoting the use of condoms by making them accessible in most public places. This combined with the up-scaling of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), increasing the number of VCT centres, blood screening and availing of antiretroviral drugs in most health facilities has increased the capacity of the county to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. The HIV prevalence rate in the county is 4.6%.HIVAIDS being across cutting issue is being mainstreamed into all sectors 'activities.

Only15 % of the children sleep under nets since the county is not a malaria zone. The issuing of free mosquito nets to pregnant mothers has been introduced to curb any malaria infections.

### **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

The conservation of environment in the county received major boost through programmes like: the trees for jobs initiative, green schools and the rehabilitation of the Aberdare ranges where over three million trees have been planted over the last two years. Farmers are also being advised to adopt farm forestry through an agriculture policy that requires 10 % tree cover on the farms. The current forest cover in the county is 15.3 %.

The ministry of environment through NEMA have been enforcing the Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA) that requires environmental impact assessments to be done for all major development programmes.

There is however the need to enhance waste management through proper waste disposal programmes and facilities.

In the post 2015 period, sustainable development goals (SDGs) have been proposed to replace the MDGs. These are:

- End extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve development and prosperity for all without ruining the environment
- Ensure learning for all children and youth
- Achieve gender equality and reduce inequalities
- Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages
- Increase agricultural production in an environmentally sustainable manner, to achieve food security and rural prosperity
- Make cities productive and environmentally sustainable
- Curb human-induced climate change with sustainable energy
- Protect ecosystems and ensure sound management of natural resources

The CIDP has aligned these goals in order to contribute to the country's efforts to attain global development goals.

### **5.4. Linkage with Sector plans, Urban and city plans**

The sector plans for the various sectors have been derived from the second Medium Term Plan 2013-2017 and are prepared as per the sector working groups. This county plan will take into account the



priorities and strategies as outlined in the existing sector plans to ensure harmony in implementation. The county specific sector plans and models which will be developed by the departments will also be derived from this integrated plan taking into account other policy documents and the jubilee coalition manifesto. The projects proposed for implementation in this plan will be implemented as per the existing spatial and zoning plans to ensure a balanced distribution of development in the county. Such plans address issues such as settlement, environment, transport and economic development. These spatial plans form the basis upon which development activities in support of the integrated plan will take place.

## **CHAPTER SIX: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

## 6.0 Overview

This chapter sets the way for implementing the plan and a multi sectoral framework for the county response to development. It sets out the proposed joint institutional arrangements for the implementation of Nyandarua county integrated development plan.

### 6.1 Institutional framework and organization flow

In the implementation of the county integrated development plan, the challenge of infrastructure particularly roads will be addressed. The roads issue has constantly been raised in various county forums. In the county budget for the financial year 2013-2014, road rehabilitation has taken almost half of the county's allocation, a clear indication of the county's commitment to improve the infrastructure.

Vision 2030 comes at a time in the history of Kenya when the government and the people of Kenya have agreed on the need to move from business as usual to business unusual. The vision 2030 is designed to provide practical solutions to problems the country faces. This calls for pragmatic approach to development by Kenya, constant monitoring of both internal and external development and a political will to make changes rapidly so that our economy does not lose any ground vision that responds to the dynamic needs of the people that must be flexible enough to respond to changing local and international realities.

To deliver on these, the county will need to shift from multiple and often uncoordinated levels of decision making to centralized implementation process, from a limited sense of urgency to relentless follow up, from slow reactive to fast proactive legislative, from low and dispersed to high and ring-fenced investment and from shortage of skills to a war for talent.

To meet the implementation need of the plan, the proposed structure emphasizes leadership, technical expertise, consensus building, accountability and community outreach. To this end, the following structures are proposed to ensure timely implementation of the plan.

#### 1. The steering committee

The steering committee will provide leadership in the implementation of the plan. The committee will have seven members who will include the following:

- a) The governor
- b) The deputy governor
- c) Executive member in charge of finance and planning
- d) Executive member in charge of agriculture livestock and fisheries
- e) Executive member in charge of roads public works and transport
- f) County secretary
- g) County chief officer in charge of finance and planning.

This committee will be tasked with the following:

- a) Providing interpretation of county's vision, direction and execution of objectives.
- b) Providing oversight and guidance on strategic issues and direction.
- c) Making decisions which can change project organization, project scope, or allocation of project funding.
- d) Ensuring that the direction of the county's growth continues to be in line with the original mission and goals set forth at the beginning.
- e) Setting the overall policy for the implementation of the plan.
- f) Ensuring public involvement and support of plan related activities.
- g) Managing funds allocated to the plan from all public and private sources.
- h) Identifying sources of financial support for the plan and developing grant applications
- i) Coordinating with technical professionals from the county.
- j) Monitoring progress towards the plan's implementation.
- k) Updating the plan as needed.
- l) Providing management support and leadership
- m) Setting the departmental performance targets.

## **2. County technical advisory committee**

The county technical advisory committee will provide technical support and backstopping in the project implementation. The committee will comprise of the ten chief officers. The county technical advisory committee will undertake the following:

- a) Providing technical support and guidance to the steering committee on matters regarding the on-going development and implementation of the plan.
- b) Keeping the Steering Committee and project stakeholders updated as to project status, progress and/or any deviations.
- c) Advising the steering committee on the selection of paid consultants to perform technical work.
- d) Recommending and overseeing research and planning activities.
- e) Supervising and coordinating of the project implementation committees.
- f) Coordinating the preparation, documentation and distribution of reports.

## **3. Project implementation committees**

The project implementation committees will be in charge of implementing the activities of the approved projects and programs in the county. The implementation committee will provide up to date information on the progress of the various projects and programs being implemented to the County technical advisory committee. The county directors under which various projects and programs fall will form sub-county/ward project committees which will undertake implementation of the projects. The named directors will ensure public participation/representation is followed.

## **6.2 Implementation Process**

In order to actualize this plan, each sector will have to prepare annual work plans and budgets in conformity with this plan which will be budgeted for and implemented in the same period. There will be frequent monitoring and evaluation together with annual reviews to determine progress made in the implementation of the plan and putting up measures to correct deviations from the plan.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

## **7.0 Overview**

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, the second MTP Consultations, CIDP consultations and other stakeholders' consultations at the ward levels. The report for the participatory rural appraisals conducted in each ward will be finalised and published. The report contains details of projects and programmes that are highlighted in this chapter.

The chapter presents the projects and programmes include national flagship projects, county flagship projects, other on-going projects, stalled projects and new projects proposals.

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors for 2012/2013. However, it is anticipated that the sector composition will change following the re-organization of government. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection, Culture and Recreation.

For each of the MTEF sectors, the national sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Cross Cutting issues in each sector are also included.

### **7.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development**

This sector comprises of the Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries sub-sectors.

#### **7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Sector's vision is: An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture, rural and urban development sector.

The mission is: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forest resources management and conservation of wildlife

#### **7.1.2 County Response to Sector vision and Mission**

The county is predominantly agricultural and there is need to exploit its potential to produce adequate food, create employment and conserve natural resource. Activities in this sector will focus on transfer of modern farming technology to farmers, improving agricultural extension service delivery and making it efficient, and enhance liaison with other private service providers like breeders, agro vets, dairy cooperatives and NGOs.

In the Agriculture sub-sector, training for agricultural staff and farmers on value addition, crop

diversification, environmental conservation, as well as promotion of traditional high value crops will be undertaken. Attention will also be paid to linking farmers to credit institutions and providing market information. Farmers will be encouraged to form marketing organizations, while improvement in the conditions if the roads will enhance market access.

In the livestock subsector, training and capacity building of farmers, and livestock production staff on improving animal management and productivity will be prioritized. In addition, the subsector will promote livestock marketing and value addition of livestock products and by-products, improve the quality of livestock inputs, improve livestock husbandry and management produce and products, promote research and provide a link between researchers and farmers, and promote management and conservation of natural resources. Moreover, control of livestock diseases through surveillance, inspection and vaccination will be enhanced.

The Fisheries Department is currently promoting fish farming which has not been a major activity in the county despite its high potential. Key activities will include completion of the fish hatchery which is under construction in Ndaragwa, and grow out ponds/race ways for trout fish at Geta. Construction and stocking of fish ponds which started in the previous plan period will also be up-scaled, together with the stocking and restocking of dams and water pans in the county. Coordination of establishment of one stop shops for fisheries inputs, introduction of Public, Private Partnership in the sub sector.

The revival of collapsed dairy farmers' societies and strengthening the existing cooperatives with the aim of increasing the role they play in marketing of produce, provision of farm inputs, credit facilities and training to the farmers as well as increasing savings and investment will be emphasized in the cooperative subsector.

The Kenya Wildlife Service and the Kenya Forest Service departments will be actively involved in the conservation of the Aberdare forest which has in the recent past been severely deforested. Farmers will also be encouraged to practise agroforestry and farm forestry with the aim of increasing the tree cover in the county.

Implementation of land reforms in the county will help conserve the forest and wetlands and stop their encroachment. In the settlement scheme, farmers will be provided with title to their land which will encourage investments in these lands while strengthening their access to credit.

### 7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

#### Role of stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Environmental conservation; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Reporting of disease outbreaks; Active membership to cooperative societies



<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Role</b>
<b>Cooperative Societies</b>	Provision of farm inputs, training, savings and credit and marketing of produce.
<b>NGOs, CBOs, Religious bodies</b>	Financing, capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in environmental conservation.
<b>National government/county government</b>	Policy formulation and review; Facilitate implementation of policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to other stakeholders; Research and development; Funding of various projects.
<b>Kenya Forestry Service</b>	Reforestation and forest conservation; Facilitating implementation of the forest Act; Promoting agro-forestry
<b>Kenya Wildlife Service</b>	Wildlife management and trainings on the same; Tracking wildlife population at the Aberdare Ranges; Promoting tourism in the Aberdare and other tourist sites; Manning the Aberdare electric fence
<b>Financial Institutions</b>	Provide financial services and credit to farmers
<b>Private Sector</b>	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.
<b>Parastatals /Agencies (KARI, AFC, NCPB, AHITI, KFA, HCDA KEPHIS)</b>	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Train farmers on marketing. Registering and Licensing horticultural exporters Seed inspection
<b>Development partners</b>	Compliment government funding through CEP, SHOMAP, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.
<b>Agrochemicals companies</b>	Supply of Agro-chemicals to stockist Offer extension services
<b>Agrochemical stockists</b>	Sales of Agro-inputs to farmers Offer after sales services
<b>Government departments</b>	Extension services, training of farmers on new technologies, marketing, provide farmers with market information
<b>Water Resource Management Authority (WARMA)</b>	Regulation of water usage
<b>National Cereal &amp; Produce Boards (NCPB)</b>	Distribution point for farm inputs and food stuffs Marketing channel for cereals
<b>Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA)</b>	Rural Road Maintenance
<b>Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC)</b>	Provide Credit and training to farmers

## 7.1.4 Projects and Programmes

### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

#### Agriculture: crop production

Project Name	Location: (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National Agricultural Extension Programme CEP-GOK	County wide	To ensure an Efficient and effective extension service delivery system	To reach 60,000 farmers with extension messages per year.	To hold Field days, demonstrations and exhibitions.  Individual farm visits. Group visits, Barazas, workshops/ seminars, tours.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	County wide	Reduce poverty and hunger in the county	Provide grants to farmer groups	Group grants for implementation of vetted projects  School feeding programmes
Traditional high value crops	County wide	Provision of good quality certified seed to farmers	Farmers in drier parts of the county	Distribution of the seed to identified needy individuals
SHOMAP	County wide	Improve Market infrastructure  Increase production of produce through greenhouse farming	Construction of 5no model markets- Whole sale and retail market of fresh produce in Kinangop (2), Ndaragwa and Ol'kalou (2)  -Feeder roads  -Promotion of greenhouse technology for income generation	Construction of markets.  -Spot maintenance of feeder roads.  -Construction and management of green houses
ASDAP	County Wide	To improve rural incomes by adopting value chain approach	1 farmer group per sub-county	-Increased production of potatoes  -Acquisition of clean potato seeds  -Formation of marketing associations.  -Value addition  -Processing

SHEP UP	County wide	-Improve livelihoods of smallholder horticulture farmer groups through training and spot rural access road improvement.  -Strategy on increased productivity  -To promote usage of inputs as per standard application patterns, quantities and types  - Increase access to affordable credit	Fund 5 model groups per sub county per year	-Training farmers on Production of enterprises  "Do-nou" technology for spot access road maintenance  -Gender and family budgeting
NAAIAP	Kipipiri	Increased productivity of produce	1000 needy farmers per programme sub county	Supply of seed and fertilizer for 1 acre per farmer
EAAEPP	Oi 'kolou	Provision of good quality wheat seed for multiplication	Wheat farmers	Distribution of basic seed to seed merchants
KAPAP	County wide	Agro processing and value addition	Farmer groups in 4 Sub-counties	Processing of produce
PSDA	Nyandarua Central	Agro processing and value addition	Farmer groups in Nyandarua Central	Value chain development

## Livestock Production

Project Name	Location (sub county)	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Livestock production services	County wide	To promote and facilitate livestock production for poverty reduction and income generation  Increase output & productivity in livestock  Train on environmental	All livestock farmers	Train 2000 farmers on fodder management, animal husbandry, marketing annually ;  Carry out 4 on farm demonstrations each year in

Project Name	Location (sub county)	objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		conservation Facilitate access to market for livestock & livestock products		each sub county Establish 10 farmer field schools Carry out 20 Farmer field days in each sub county at the end of the plan period; Operationalize 1 sub county information board by end of 2013/2014 FY
EAAPP Project	Nyandarua west & Nyandarua South	Increase adoption of new varieties, breeds and management practices Increase in adoption of improved processing and handling methods by processors and other market intermediaries Increase in productivity for all disseminated technologies Increase land with seeds of improved cultivars Increase the number of improved livestock breeds.	Dairy farmers	promoting and facilitating livestock product poverty reduction and income generation Increase livestock output by 15% each year Train 2000 farmers annually on environmental conservation Facilitate access to market for livestock & livestock products
ASDSP	County wide	Increase in adoption of new varieties, breeds and management practices -increase in adoption of improved processing and handling methods by processors and other market intermediaries -increase in productivity for all disseminated technologies -increase land with seeds of improved cultivars -increase in number of improved livestock breeds.	Dairy ,Irish potatoes and Fish value chains	Holding 4 farmers field days annually in each sub county Training farmers in Common Interest Groups (CIGs) Preparing farm specific action plans Training school children & youth Carry out 6 Farm demonstrations annually in each sub county

## Fisheries

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fish farming Programme	County wide	Enhance Aquaculture Development	Public Institutions	Constructing Fish Ponds, stocking of ponds, supplying of inputs and liners  Training of fish farmers.  Holding of field days , demos, shows and awareness campaigns
Trout Development	Kinangop Constituency	Increase Trout production	To produce 5000kgs of trout(table-size) and 100,000 fingerlings	To produce table size trout and fingerlings

## Cooperative development

Project Name	Location, (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
EAAP	Ol'joroOrok, Kinangop	To enhance milk prices  To train farmers on good dairy practices  To identify new markets for milk  To assist one (1) cooperative with equipment	Train 4 cooperative members on dairy management	Training of cooperative members  Establish centres of excellence for value addition milk in the County
FAO	Ndaragwa Ol'Jor Orok	To enhance milk prices  To train farmers on good dairy practices  To identify new markets for milk	Train 2 cooperative members on dairy management  To assist one (1) cooperative with equipment for value addition	Training of cooperative members  Establish centres of excellence for milk in the County

## (ii). New project proposals

### Agriculture: crop production

Project Name	Location, (Sub county)	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water harvesting	County wide	3	Provide water for irrigation purposes to increase food production in areas without adequate rainfall	5 water pans per constituency	Excavation of water pans for irrigation  Plan and design the development of 50,000 acres under irrigation by mid plan period
Promotion of Greenhouse technology	County wide	8	Increased food crop production	1 demo site per sub county	Training on construction and maintenance of green houses Establishment of Demonstration sites and farmer field schools
Soil and water conservation	County wide	2	To protect the land resource base for agricultural development	Lay soil conservation structures on all farm land with a slope of 35% and above	Laying of conservation structures Training Promotion of agroforestry Spring protection Catchment conservation Rehabilitation of already degraded areas Protection of river banks
Clean Potatoes seed production	County wide	1	Provision of disease free high yielding seed to farmers	5 seed producer groups per sub county	Bulking of clean seed from research stations in collaboration with stakeholders Training of farmers and staff
Commercial village extension approach	Countywide	5	Satellite Increased volumes of production to support agro processing	Sub county enterprise based villages	Identify enterprises for different localities and promote them using this new approach Staff and farmer trainings
Promotion of Fruit trees and passion fruit production	County wide	6	Increase production of fruit for nutritional sufficiency		Setting up of fruit tree nurseries Training of farmers on production fruits

Project Name	Location, (Sub county)	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of horticultural crops for export	County wide	7	Income generation for farmers	farmers	Promote production of snow peas and other crops for export. Promote production of cut flowers Promote value addition and processing
Promotion of growing of pyrethrum	Countywide	3	Income generation and employment creation	Farmers	Capacity building of farmers and staff Acquisition of planting materials
Storage of fresh produce	County wide	4	To increase shelf life of fresh produce	One per sub county per year	Construction and equipping of 7 cold storage structures in the county
Pyrethrum Processing plant	Kinangop sub county	3	Value addition of pyrethrum Market outlet for pyrethrum Creation of employment	Pyrethrum farmers	Construction and equipping of pyrethrum extraction plant
Sugar beet processing plant	Ol'kalou sub county	9	Production of refined sugar. Creation of employment	Farmers	Construction and equipping of sugar beet plant
Provision of subsidized fertilizers and seeds	Countywide	2	Increased food production Reduction in production costs	Farmers	Procurement of subsidized fertilizers and seeds and distribution.
Diseases and pest control in crops	Countywide	4	To control outbreak of diseases and pests	Farmers	Procurement of pesticides and insecticides and distribution.
Fresh produce market stalls	County wide	3	To provide farmers with a formal fresh produce marketing channel	Construction of 8 fresh produce market stalls	Construction of fresh produce markets.
Cool storage facilities	County wide	2	Provide farmers with storage for	Construction of 5 storage	Construction and equipping of storage structures in the Sub

Project Name	Location, (Sub county)	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			perishable produce	facilities one per sub county	counties
Promotion agriculture among the youth	Countywide		Promotion of greenhouse technology in schools ; Promotion of rabbit and fish farming	14 schools per year	Roof water harvesting in school Training of pupils/student; Green house construction; Rabbit unit construction; Fish pond construction

### Livestock development

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk cooling plants	County wide	2	Preserve milk so as to secure better market prices.  Employment creation	5, 10,000 litres capacity cooling plants	Construction of 5 cooling plants
Support to extension services	County wide	3	Improvement of technology transfer	70,000 farmers per year	Trainings Field days Demonstrations Farmers exchange tours Farm visits
Livestock Auction Yard/value addition complex	7 auction yards county wide	4	Avoid middlemen in livestock trade so as to get better prices	Livestock sellers and buyers	Establishment of livestock yards.
Wool sheep development	County wide	5	Establish formal market for wool	Farmers' associations	Trainings Demonstrations Have cottage industries for value addition
Revival of cattle dips	County wide	6	To improve the control of tick borne diseases	All dips in the entire County	Provision of acaricides  Repossessing



Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
					of grabbed land for cattle dips
A.I services	County wide	5	To improve provision of subsidized A.I semen	Improve 5000 traditional breeds of cattle annually	Construction of a semen and liquid nitrogen depot  Employment of A.I providers
Mobile on farm livestock feed processing	County wide	4	To enhance availability of animal feeds within the county	5000 livestock farmers per year	-Bailing of hay  -Feed constitution  -Generation of livestock feeds homemade rations
Establishing fodder/pasture demonstration sites	2 secondary schools/2primary schools per sub-county	4	To increase community's and schools' capacity on fodder/pasture establishment	School children and communities at the demonstration sites	-Capacity building of communities through demonstrations on fodder and pasture management.
Model zero grazing units in schools	2 secondary schools/2primary schools per sub-county	4	To increase community's and schools' capacity on livestock feeding and management.	School children and communities at the demonstration sites	Capacity building of communities through livestock feeding and management.
Promotion of dairy cattle, bee keeping, poultry keeping, rabbit, and dairy goats	county wide	3	To increase community's capacity on husbandry management.	250,000 livestock farmers	-Training and demonstrations on animal husbandry.
Development of water troughs for livestock in dams & pans	County wide	2	Efficient use of harvested water.  Environment protection	Dams & pans	Designing  Technical support and supervision

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishing dairy processing plants	county wide	1	Value add dairy products	Processing 50,000lts/day per day	Construction works Promotion of products training
Promotion of Bio-gas technology	County wide	4	Promotion of environment conservation	2,00 households per sub-county	Training and capacity building on use of biogas
Hides and skins improvement and leather development	County wide	7	Establish rural tanneries	Farmer groups and private entrepreneurs	Trainings farmers on value addition techniques
Slaughter Slabs	County wide	8	To improve safety and quality of meat produced (value addition)	Construct 1 slaughter slab per sub county	By facilitating design and supervision of construction
Veterinary clinics/Laboratories and farmer's Information Centre	Ol'kalou and Tulaga	9	Diagnostic of diseases and provision quality assurance of livestock inputs and products	Two In the entire County	Rehabilitation and extension of veterinary clinics in Ol'kalou and Tulaga
Animal diseases and pest control	Countrywide	4	To control outbreak of diseases and pests	farmers	Procurement, storage and delivery of vaccines

## Fisheries

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dam fisheries	Countywide	1	Exploit the numerous dams as fisheries resources	Stock 200 dams/water pans Purchase fishing equipment for the sub-counties	Stock all the numerous dams, procure fishing gears

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish farming programme	County wide	2	Enhance fish production through aquaculture	300 fish ponds per constituency	Construction of ponds in private farms and public institution  Stock all the numerous dams, procure fishing gears

### Cooperatives development

Project name	Location, (Sub county)	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Equipment for all Jua Kali industries in the county.	County wide	3	To improve on quality of Jua Kali products	750 Jua Kali artisans	Training of Jua Kali people Build structures for Jua Kali people in the identified land Put up structures Buy equipment
Rehabilitation, upgrading, revival of all cooperative societies in the county.	County wide	2	To reduce incidences of spoilt milk To improve marketing of produce and access to capital	2000 farmers	Capacity building of members regular supervision of the management; Regular audit of cooperative societies

### Housing

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Residential housing for civil servants	County wide	1	Develop and facilitate adequate housing for civil servants	1500 no HG .fully functional 3-4 bedroom units; 75 no MG .fully functional 2-3 bedroom units; and 100 no LG .fully functional 1-2 bedroom to accommodate civil servants	Identification of suitable land for estate development  Carry out feasibility studies and develop designs through consultants  Manage completed project by either selling or mortgaging

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish Appropriate Building Technology (ABT)	County wide	2	Promote and facilitate use of appropriate and low cost technologies	One fully functional ABT centre	Secure suitable sites Construct a demonstration centre using the technology Manage the Center after construction
Slum upgrading	County wide	3	Improve the livelihood of at least 5,000 people living in slums and informal settlements	Construct 8 no classrooms 3 no high mast flood lights 1 no dispensary	Carry out survey to establish needs Hold stakeholders forum at county level Develop approved projects through consultancy Monitoring and evaluation

(iii). Flagship projects

**Agriculture**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fertilizer Cost reduction programme	Countywide	Provide Affordable inputs	Reduce cost of fertilizer Increase consumption of fertilizer	Registration of farmers Distribution of subsidized fertilizers

**Fisheries**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fish farming programme	Countywide	Enhance fish production through aquaculture	300 fish ponds per constituency	Construction of ponds in private farms and public institution Stocking the ponds

#### **(iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes**

There are no stalled projects

#### **7.1.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with the manpower sector ministries to provide training for women and youth engaging inspector related activities and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also continuously endeavour to ensure that women hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector. There will be continued efforts to sensitize and train farmers on disaster management. This will include way so handling floods especially in areas of the Ol'kalou and Ol'joroOrok salient which are relatively flat.

The community will be encouraged to start activities that are geared towards income generation and nutritional support for the infected and affected. This will be through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutritional foods and value addition. HIV/AIDS curriculum will be integrated in training of farmers to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS. Staff working in the sector will also be sensitized on HIV/AIDS in the work place through training and provision of IEC material.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of the eucalyptus tree, protection of water catchment areas. In order to increase forest cover, tree planting in the county will be promoted to ensure that social-economic with environmental conservation.

#### **7.1.6 Policy and Institutional framework at the county level**

The County government will legislate laws at the county level that will be aimed at protecting farmers from unscrupulous traders selling counterfeit inputs, promote and support cooperative societies, develop the livestock subsectors and establish marketing structures, protect intellectual property and support the informal sector.

### **7.2 General Economic and Commercial Affairs**

This sector comprises of Trade, Tourism, Industrialisation, Labour, Regional Development and Research and Development sub-sectors.

The sector is expected to be a major income earner towards realisation of the goals of the economic pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030 where focus is on promotion of tourism, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and business process outsourcing (BPO).

#### **7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector's vision is: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders.

The mission is: To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

### 7.2.2 County Response to Sector mission and vision

The county will promote tourism activities focussing on Kinangop Plateau and Aberdare Ranges with their scenic flora and fauna, the Sharpe's Long Claw bird. The historical sites dating to the colonial era such as colonial houses, caves and assorted artefacts will also be promoted. The county will aim at attracting investors to establish tourist class hotels which can accommodate both local and international visitors.

A lot of emphasis will be on promotion of light industries for value addition and processing of agricultural output. The county government will stimulate the growth of SMEs to generate much needed employment opportunities.

### 7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Nyandarua County government	Register and license businesses, Construction and maintenance of wholesale, animal auctioning yards and market stalls
NGOs, CBOs	Maintenance of bird's sanctuaries & conservatory sites by Nature Kenya, Friends of Kinangop Plateau, Broad Vision & friends of lake Ol'bollosat and other partners.
Nyandarua Chamber of Commerce & Industry.	Promotion of trade in the region
KWS, Aberdare National Park	Maintenance and management of the park, Promotion of domestic and international visits to the park and recreational facilities within.
National Government	Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural Development
Development partners	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.
Private Sector	Investment in hotels and industries
Cooperatives	Mobilization of people, funds and marketing
Trade	Promote private sector development through enterprise and entrepreneurship

### 7.2.4 Projects and Programmes

(i). On-going projects/programmes:

#### TRADE

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
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Joint loans board scheme	County wide	Provide access to funds for business expansions	Ksh 15M per year	-loan application -Business appraisal -loan processing and approval -loan recovery
Identification and promotion of producer business groups(PBGs)	Countywide	Identify and link the groups to the market both local and international through export promotion council (EPC)	50 groups	-identification of the groups -visits by the EPC -training of the groups

## (ii). New project proposals

### Enterprise development

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Tana and Athi River Development Authority (TARDA)and Ewaso Ngiro South Development Authority (ENSDA)	County Wide	To rehabilitate Aberdare Water catchment area	Aberdare Water catchment area	Planting of trees in the Riparian areas; De-silting of dams.
Equipping of the Constituency industrial development centres	County wide	Provide work sites and equipment for small and medium enterprises and support value addition to products in the county	800 people per year	-purchase of appropriate tools and equipment
Upgrading of Ol'kalou CIDC to county industrial development centre	Ol'kalou sub county	Provide work sites and equipment for small and medium enterprises and support value addition to products in the county	100 people per year	-construction of more sheds -procurement of appropriate tools and equipment
Implementation of one village one product programme (OVOP)	County wide	Produce competitive products utilizing local resources in which the area has a comparative advantage	6 villages OVOP	-sensitization on the locally available resources -training on value addition -linkage to financial providers -development of markets

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Development of Lake Ol'bollosat as a tourism attraction	Countywide	Increased number of visitors Improved revenue collection Improved nature-based tourism	10,000 visitors per annum	Surveying, fencing, rehabilitation of access roads, signage, terraces of hippo and bird-watching and trails
Development of the Geta and Kimathi Mau-mau caves as tourism attractions	Kipipiri sub county	Increased number of visitors Improved revenue collection Improved heritage tourism	5,000 visitors per annum	Clearing and creation of access roads, fencing, setting up camping and accommodation facilities, signage
Development of the Happy valley as a tourism attraction	Kipipiri sub county	Increased number of visitors Improved revenue collection Improved heritage tourism	5,000 visitors per annum	Reclamation and refurbishment of the happy valley housing, fencing off, setting up homestays and cottages at the happy valley
Development of high altitude athletes training camps	County wide	Increased number of visitors	200 athletes residents per annum	Survey and information collection on suitable sites, establishing training routes, establishment of training camps
Development of nature trails on the Aberdare's mountain Ranges	County wide	Increased number of visitors Improved revenue collection Improved nature-based tourism	5,000 visitors per annum	Routes between the Aberdares peaks, view point at wildlife migratory corridors, camping, hiking, fishing, mountain biking
Setting up tourism information centres at strategic points in the County	Countywide	Improved access to county tourism information	Visitors to access the information	Creation of centres for the placement of tourism information i.e. photos, maps, informational material such as brochures, guide books



Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
MSE survey and informal sector surveys	Countywide	To provide accurate profile of the sector in all its facets	All MSEs in the county	-collecting information on characteristics of informal enterprises, their use of technology, access to credit and markets.
Access to markets and market information	countywide	To expand the marketing frontier for MSE products	All associations	-participation in local regional and international trade fairs and exhibitions
Development and upgrading of MSE infrastructure	County wide	To promote decent working environment for MSE operators	9 worksites	-fencing, work sheds, ablution, install water and electricity
Capacity building of MSEs operators	Countywide	Develop entrepreneurship culture and impart management and entrepreneurship skills	100 per year	-train in business skills such as marketing, recordkeeping, costing etc
Improvement of MSEs product qualities	Countywide	Improve competitiveness through creativity and innovativeness of MSE products	All MSEs	Linking the identified unique products to financiers -encourage county innovations and technology exhibitions Link them to intellectual Properties and standardization bodies
Creation of a business solution centre	Ol'kalou sub county	-consolidate business information for easy access by the community	-all business people	-construction of the centre -purchase of computers/internet and furniture -creating a database of marketing information

### (iii). Flagship projects

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of an MSE centre of excellence/industrial	Ol'kalou sub county	Promote technological transfer, capacity	All MSEs in Ol'kalou	-establish a perimeter fence -construction

park		building, product designs and development of marketing of MSE products		artisans work sheds -exhibition hall construction -construction of vegetable and food processing unit. -service bay construction
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#### (iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Description of activities	Reason for stalling
Ol'kalou conference Centre	Ol'kalou constituency	Construction of a hall	Land ownership dispute
Ndaragwa jua kali sites	Ndaragwa	Fencing which was done halfway No ablution block	Land ownership dispute
Magumu jua kali sheds	Kinangop	Incomplete sheds No ablution block	Insufficient funds
Ol'joroOrok jua kali sites	Ol'joroOrok	Fencing which was done halfway	Land ownership dispute Which has since been resolved

#### 7.2.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In order to mainstream gender issues, the sector will involve women and youth in trade development issues by ensuring both women and youth representation development committees. In addition, the sector will undertake sensitization of the women and youth on the youth and women enterprises fund. In addition, the sector will promote affirmative action in the provision of credit facilities under the joint loan board scheme and other SME programmes.

HIV/AIDS issues will be addressed by ensuring that discrimination at the work place and home is discouraged while awareness creation will be done to all traders within the County. The sector will participate fully in environmental, water and sanitation conservation activities through proper disposal of waste generated from their businesses and industries.

#### 7.2.6 Policy and Institutional framework at the county level

The County government will legislate laws at the county level that will be aimed at protecting intellectual property, promote innovations and entrepreneurship, support the informal sector by providing targeted incentives, harmonise fees charged by the county government and improve their collection, and market the county as an investment friendly county to attract investors

### 7.3 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

The sector comprises of Roads, Transport, Energy, Public works, Information and Communications and Research and Development. This is a key sector for the development of the county as a key enabler for the attainment of Vision2030. The general infrastructure condition in the county is poor and every player in this sector will be expected to produce immediate results.

#### 7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is: A world class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT Infrastructure facilities

and services.

The mission is: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

### 7.3.2 County response to the mission and vision

Given that the county is an agricultural region, good infrastructure will reduce the cost of production, improve competitiveness and provide access to the farms and markets for produce and services. The sector's focus will be to ensure that local infrastructure is of good standard. This will be done through rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads; promotion of affordable environmental friendly and sustainable energy equipment and Scaling-up provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification programme.

The ICT sub sector will make immense contribution to education and training. Through online services the population will be able to access tuition and do examinations for curricula from the educational institutions. Training and sponsorship opportunities will also be accessible acquired through the internet. The development of effective and efficient telecommunication network and accessibility to print and electronic media will be promoted to catalyse the rate at which development information is accessed and utilized. Research institutions will communicate to the farmers the latest appropriate farming technologies for increased productivity as well as market opportunities. E-government will come in handy in provision of basic services over cheaper and convenient means such as mobile phones and emails.

### 7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
KeRRA	Provision of technical guidance to contractors on maintenance and construction of roads and bridges
Public Works Department	Supervise and give guidance during construction of public buildings; Advice on adoption of appropriate technologies for construction of buildings
Private merchants and local Community	Provision of labour, materials and services for roads and Building activities.
Ministry of Energy, Kenya Power and Lighting Company, rural electrification authority	Accelerate the implementation of Rural Electrification Programme, enable faster processing of applications
Kenya Wildlife Service	Improve and maintain roads and other infrastructure in the Aberdares
Donors, NGOs and CBOs(e.g. AFD)	Financing of roads and Electrification projects; Capacity Building on appropriate technologies
County government CDF, SHOMAP	Financing roads maintenance

### 7.3.4 Projects and Programmes

**(i). On-going projects/programmes:**

**Roads**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Oljoro-orok- Dundori (C83)Road	Oljoro-orok Constituency	Upgrading to Bitumen standards	32km	Culverting, bridging, bush clearing, gravelling, laying of bitumen.
Mairo Inya – Mairo Kumi (D388) road	Ndaragwa	Upgrading to Bitumen standards	12.5 km	Culverting, bridging, bush clearing, gravelling, laying of bitumen.
Nyahururu – Boiman (D381) Road	Oljoro-Orok	Upgrading to Bitumen standards	14	Culverting, bridging, bush clearing, gravelling, laying of bitumen.
Magumu - Njambini	Kinangop	Rehabilitation	24	Culverting and Rehabilitating the surface.

**(ii). New project proposals**

**Roads**

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Engineer-Kirima-E580 Junction(D393/D391/D392/D389)	Kinangop constituency	1	Upgrading to Bitumen standard	46 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works.
Mairo Kumi – Kaheho-Kariamu(D388/E458)	Ndaragwa constituency	2	Upgrading to Bitumen standard	55 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works.
Gwakiongo – Gilgil(D385)	Olkalou constituency	3	Upgrading to Bitumen standard	46 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works.
Gilgil – Machinery (D390)	Kipipiri constituency	4	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard	28 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works.
Charagita – Boiman (D381)	Oljoro-Orok constituency	5	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard	18 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works.
Kanamba – Gatura (C67)	Kinangop constituency	6	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard	50 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works.
Gwakungu – DB Laikipia (C76)	Ndaragwa constituency	7	Upgrading to Bitumen Standard	14 Km	Culverting, gravelling, Bitumen works
L3787 Kageraini-E1540 Sulmac	Kinangop constituency	1	Upgrading to gravel Standard	10 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C69Kanyenyaini-Gathara-E1760 Kahama	Kinangop constituency	2	Upgrading to gravel Standard	8 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C68 Kanyenyaini-E1766 Lower Munyaka	Kinangop constituency	3	Upgrading to gravel Standard	7 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Mwirigi- Mimano- Mbuthuri	Kinangop Constituency	4	Upgrading to gravel Standard	5 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Githinji Pry- St Mary	Kinangop Constituency	5	Upgrading to gravel Standard	4 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Thindi-D393 Mutiini	Kinangop constituency	6	Upgrading to gravel Standard	9 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C69 Kahuru Building – Mwenda andu	Kinangop Constituency	7	Upgrading to gravel Standard	5 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
DN-Michore-Gichungo	Kipipiri constituency	1	Upgrading to gravel Standard	10 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Karuri-kimbo	Kipipiri constituency	2	Upgrading to gravel Standard	7 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Ndiara-kiambo-marimu-geta forest road.	Kipipiri constituency	3	Upgrading to gravel Standard	15 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Huhirio-Gatondo	Kipipiri constituency	4	Upgrading to gravel Standard	12 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
David-Munyuini	Kipipiri constituency	5	Upgrading to gravel Standard	8 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Kirima-Miti Itano-Kiburuti	Kipipiri constituency	6	Upgrading to gravel Standard	15 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Kageta- Magega Road	Kipipiri Constituency	7	Upgrading to gravel Standard	4 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C77 Mukurino-C69-RAR36	Ol'kalou constituency	1	Upgrading to gravel Standard	9 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C77 Mumbi pry-C69 silanga (RAR19)	Ol'kalou constituency	2	Upgrading to gravel Standard	13.5 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C77 Ruriondo-d389 kaimbaga (RAR18)	Ol'kalou constituency	3	Upgrading to gravel Standard	18 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
385 Mawingu- C77 Captain	Ol'kalou constituency	4	Upgrading to gravel Standard	11 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
L3752Wiyumiririe-L3752 Nyaituga-Kanyiriri (L3752)	Ol'kalou constituency	5	Upgrading to gravel Standard	20 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C83 kangui-D382 Ngatha (L3761)	Ol'joroOrok constituency	1	Upgrading to gravel Standard	7 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C77 Kwa meja -E1754 Passenga (L3763)	Ol'joroOrok constituency	6	Upgrading to gravel Standard	12 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
B5 Nyumba lthatu -Huhoini bidii school	Ol'joroOrok constituency	3	Upgrading to gravel Standard	14KM	Murraming, grading& culverts

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
C77 Kasuku- -ol bollossat	Ol'joroOrok constituency	4	Upgrading to gravel Standard	8 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C77-Madaraka-Kibathi	Ol'joroOrok constituency	5	Upgrading to gravel Standard	5 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
C77 Kasuku- Kirima Ngai (E1755)	Ol'joroOrok constituency	2	Upgrading to gravel Standard	7 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Shamata- Kametha	Ndaragwa constituency	1	Upgrading to gravel Standard	6 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
B5-Subego farms	Ndaragwa constituency	2	Upgrading to gravel Standard	8 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Ngurumo-chepalangu	Ndaragwa constituency	3	Upgrading to gravel Standard	10 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Muruli-Muchemi	Ndaragwa constituency	4	Upgrading to gravel Standard	5 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
Karampton-Ndivai	Ndaragwa constituency	5	Upgrading to gravel Standard	6 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts
B5-mile 4-mahianyu	Ndaragwa constituency	6	Upgrading to gravel Standard	11 Km	Murraming, grading& culverts

<b>Wards access roads</b>	All wards		To improve all roads to motorable conditions	All access roads		Grading ,gravelling culverts and drainage works
	<b>WORKPLAN FOR THE REST OF THE PLAN PERIOD</b>					
	<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>WARDS</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>	<b>2016/2017</b>	<b>2017/2018</b>
	KINANGOP	8	237.1M	260.81M	286.9M	315.6M
	KIPIPIRI	4	118.56M	130.41M	143.45M	157.8M
	OLKALOU	5	148.2M	163M	179.3M	197.23M
	OLJOROROK	4	118.56M	130.41M	143.45M	157.8M
	NDARAGWA	4	118.56M	130.41M	143.41M	167.8M

#### Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

Project Name	Location County)	(Sub	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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Project Name	Location (Sub County)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of a customer facing website.	Online accessibility	Ease of Communication to and by the County government. Attraction of investors Provide government services online e.g by-laws, tender documents.	An up to date website	Content gathering Content validation Development works Training Updating
Automation of county government processes and Services	Countywide	Improve customer satisfaction Increase accountability of public funds. Reduce corruption	Interconnection of all subcounties through a Wide Area Network (WAN) and automation of revenue collection.	Installation of a wide area network Installation of a revenue collection software.
Automation of financial management	Countywide	Increase accountability in management of public funds. Automate budget and expenditure processes	Fully automated financial management process	Purchase of computer hardware and software Installation of IFMIS and full optimization of LAIFOMS. Training
Internet installation	5 sub counties	Ease communication. Ensure secure IT systems. Research and Development	All sub county offices.	Acquisition of both hardware and software. Deployment of the appropriate internet connection.



Project Name	Location (Sub County)	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Implementation of an SMS query service	Countywide	Provide customer convenience in payment of revenue to the county. Reduce corruption.	All revenue sources	Acquisition of both hardware and software. Development of a query platform.
Establishment of 2 resource centres	Olkalou and Engineer.	Research and development		Costruction Equiping
Development of a Geographical Information System (GIS)	Countywide	Equip planners with a tool for zoning, land use data, road networks, institutions etc. Monitoring and evaluation of county projects. Tool for budgeting.	All county resources and facilities	Tendering processes. Purchase or requisite ICT systems. Development process. Installation.
Establishment of one disaster recovery site.	County Headquarters	Ensure ICT systems recover from failures incase of disasters  Ensure business continuity in case of disasters.	Databases and Servers.	Develop an IT Service continuity plan. Establish secure facility for sensitive data. Purchase power back-up generaror. Establish a remote data storage site.

### (iii).Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme	Countywide	To increase the Number of households served with electricity	200households Per constituency annually public institutions, market centres	Installation of Mainlines and transformers; Publicity

### (iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes

There are no stalled projects

#### 7.3.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women. Achieved through involvement of the women in the maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads ensure the representation in the county roads. Increase in electricity coverage through the rural electrification programme will provide alternative sources of energy thereby easing the workload in fetching firewood by the women.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access to members of the community. Through improved, ICT the community will be able to access and share information on HIV/AIDS. The informed community will be in a better position to manage the effects of the disease on their day to day life.

Promotion of renewable sources of energy will greatly assist to conserve the environment and therefore sensitization on tradition sources of energy vis-à-vis alternative sources of energy. Improved drainage on the roads will assist to reduce the harmful effects on the environment. Through research alternative road construction materials can be identified which can go a long way to reduce environmental degradation emanating from road construction works.

#### 7.3.6 Policy and Institutional framework at the county level

The County government will legislate laws at the county level geared towards protecting public land, prevent road encroachment, take remedial action where that has taken place, lay down the legal framework for exploitation of renewable sources of energy and development of ICT in the county.

## 7.4 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

The sector comprises of: Water and Irrigation, Housing and Environment and Mineral Resources. The sector is very relevant to the development process in the county as environmental degradation is a major challenge while most of the households still lack access to potable water. In addition, the urban areas are

expanding in the absence of zoning plans and housing has become a great concern requiring close attention.

#### **7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Vision of the sector is: Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment.

The mission is to: To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development.

#### **7.4.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The major rivers within the County originate from Aberdare forest and drains into Ewaso Ng'iro, Rift Valley and Tana catchment areas. In the dry areas of the county, the inhabitants rely on small dams and pans for human and livestock water requirements.

The Water Department is expected to play a major role in realizing the county's objectives. In particular the department will ensure provision of adequate water through county and community based water projects, drilling of boreholes, construction and rehabilitation of dams and water pans.

Establishment of Water Resource Users Associations will be scaled up in the county and they have been formed according to the sub river basins. The WRUAs already formed include Upper Turasha /Kinja, Upper Malewa, Middle Malewa, Wanjohi, Mkungi/Kitiri and upper Gilgil. These WRUAs under the guidance of WRMA have developed their Sub Catchment's Management Plans (SCMP) that will be the basis of all activities of water resources management, conservation, catchments restoration and protection. Funding for project proposals addressing the SCMPs have been from the Water Services Trust Fund one of the boards formed after the enactment of the Water Act 2002 and other donors or partners.

The environment department will continuously conducted checks on general environment status, inspect and report on adherence to requirements by slaughter houses, food processing firms and road contractors as well as issue environmental restoration orders where necessary such as in cases of encroachment of wetlands.

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has played a key role in the safeguarding of the natural resources in the county such as forests, wetlands and water resources. Important partner in this area has been the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) which is involved in various conservation projects. NEMA will also set guidelines on environment and sanitation standards for all major and sensitive projects being implemented in the county by requiring implementers to perform Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) before the projects commence.

The housing department will roll out an ABT programme where each constituency will have an ABT centre for the local builders to access technology. Upgrading the of informal settlements by improving infrastructure and social services e.g. roads, provision of water, sewerage system, electricity, sanitation,

garbage collection points and income generating activities will be promoted. The department will also ensure adequate maintenance and security of government houses and promote research, identification and dissemination of information on appropriate low cost building materials and technologies and best practices

### 7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Private merchants and local Community	Provision of labour, materials and services for identified projects Facilitate the execution of housing projects professionally
Water Department	Handover major water works to autonomous bodies; Explore and exploit underground water; Enhance conservation of catchment areas; Rehabilitating meteorological
Rift Valley Water Service Board	Regional body responsible for regulation and planning of water services
WRMA, Naivasha Sub Region Office	To plan, regulate and manage water resources; Policy formulation
Catchment Area Advisory Committees	Regional bodies set up to advise WRMA on the management of water resources
Water Resource Users Associations	Local bodies setup by water users to enable communities and water users to participate in water resource management
Irrigation and Drainage Department	Identify, design and implement irrigation projects; Sensitize and capacity build farmers on a doption of irrigation farming methods
National Environment Management Authority, KFS, KWS	Safeguarding the wetlands by ensuring that dams and swamps are not drained or cultivated nor allocated; Sensitizing the public on environmental conservation; Evaluation of EIAs and regular monitoring for adherence to relevant legislation.
County government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Development partners	Compliment government funding
Farmers	Participate in conservation of environment and water.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.
Athi Water Board, Ewaso Ngiro Development Authority.	Participate in conservation of environment and water resources
Private sector organizations and professional Bodies	Public-private partnerships on housing development while professional bodies give direction on emerging trends in the house construction sector

### 7.4.4 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

## Water

Project Name	Location (sub county)	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kasuku Water Project	Nyandarua West	To provide water to the fast growing Kasuku trading centre and its environs	Provide about 200 people with potable water	Lay distribution pipes to business premises.
Ex Major Water Project	Nyandarua West	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 500 people with water	Lay rising main, distribution lines and install pumping set
Oraimutia Water Project	Nyandarua West	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 600 people with water	Lay distribution lines, purchase and install pumping set and connect electricity
Mawingu Kagua Water Project	Nyandarua Central	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 200 people with water	Purchase and install pumping set, lay rising main, construct storage tanks and distribution lines
Muiru Water Project	Nyandarua Central	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 100 people with water	Construct pump house, purchase and install pumping set, lay rising main, construct storage tank and distribution lines
Munyeki Water Project	Nyandarua Central	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 200 people with water	Construct pump house, purchase and install pumping set, lay rising main, construct storage tank and distribution lines
Kaimbaga Water	Nyandarua	To provide water	Provide about	Purchase and install pumping

Project	Central	to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	500 people with water	set, connect electricity and lay distribution lines
Gitirima Water Project	Mirangine	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 300 people with water	Provide washouts and air valves along the pipeline
GwaKiongo Water Project	Mirangine	To provide water to the fast growing GwaKiongo trading centre.	Provide about 500 people with water	Lay distribution lines, complete the composite treatment unit and purchase chemical dosers.
Mukungu Mumui Mikaro Water Project	Kipipiri	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 3,000 people with water	Lay 9km of distribution lines to Mumui area.
Kipipiri Malewa Water Project	Kipipiri	To provide water to the farming community and trading centres within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 25,000 people with water	Rehabilitate gravity main, lay additional distribution lines and construct additional storage tanks to augment water supply to Miharati and Lereshwa areas.
Rehabilitation of Kinangop Ring Main	Nyandarua South	To provide water to the farming community and trading centres within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 10,000 people with water	Rehabilitate gravity main, lay additional distribution lines and construct additional storage tanks.
Tulaga Ngwataniro Water Project	Nyandarua South	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas	Provide about 5,000 people with water	Construct intake works, lay gravity main, distribution lines and construct storage tanks

		to improve their livelihoods		
Tulaga Muruaki Water Project	Nyandarua South	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 2,000 people with water	Rehabilitate existing pipelines to ensure reliable water supply
Karuang'i Water Project	Kinangop	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 500 people with water	Rehabilitate existing pipelines and construct a 50m <sup>3</sup> storage tank
Kiburu Water Project	Kinangop	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 400 people with water	Rehabilitate existing pipelines to ensure reliable water supply
Rehabilitation of Kirima Water Project	Nyandarua North	To provide water to the farming community within the project areas to improve their livelihoods	Provide about 10,000 people with water	Rehabilitate existing pipelines and construct a treatment works

## (ii). New project proposals

### Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water projects	County wide	2	Connecting households with piped potable water	Provide about 600,000 people with safe drinking water	Drilling and equip 50 boreholes Rehabilitation of intake works construction of storage tanks and distribution

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
					pipelines
Desilting and rehabilitate dams and pans	County wide	2	Provide water for human, livestock and irrigation in the county	25 dams (one in every ward)	De-silt, repair breached sections of the embankments, provide water draw-off points, cattle troughs, fencing and planting of trees for water conservation
Sewerage projects	County wide	3	Provide conventional safe waste water disposal services	Provide waste water services to about 20,000 people	Development of a sewerage master plan Construction of waste water stabilization ponds, operators houses and laboratory
Public toilets	County wide	3	To improve hygiene	1 toilet block per ward	Construction of toilets.
Dumping site	County wide	4	To provide waste disposal site	25 dump site	purchase of land for dump site
Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes.	County wide	2	To provide safe and clean water to residents	boreholes	Drilling and equipping of boreholes, pipelines and storage tanks
County master water plan	Countywide	1	To establish distribution; quantity and quality of water resources	1 master plan	Study of surface and ground water resource potential of the county



### (iii).Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of The Aberdares Ranges Water tower	County wide	Rehabilitate and protect Water catchment areas and increase volume of water from catchment areas; To improve the living standards of communities living next to forests.	The Aberdares Ranges	Planting of trees in The forests; Promoting farm forestry in the surrounding farms; Fencing of Aberdare forest

### (iv). Stalled projects

There are no stalled projects

#### 7.4.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of crosscutting issues, the sector departments will team up with other relevant sectors such as the education and health sector in engaging the available labour force in environmental conservation to reduce the unemployment levels in the county. Youth have been engaged in tree planting in schools and other public places under the trees for jobs programme. Through this the youths earn income while at the same time participating in environment conservation. Both men and women are involved in this exercise.

In addition, the sector will promote technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. These include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of planting of the eucalyptus tree near rivers, dangers of overstocking, deforestation and encroachment on water catchments areas. They will also be sensitized on how to protect water catchment areas.

In mitigating against disasters especially floods, dams will be built to harvest rain water. This water can be used during the dry seasons to caution the area against the effects of drought. This will also provide continuous supply of food for people living with HIV/AIDS.

## 7.5 Health Sector

The sector includes medical services, Public health & Sanitation and Research and Development sub sectors.

### 7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is: An efficient and high quality healthcare system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

The mission is: To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans

### 7.5.2 County Response to the Sector vision and mission

The county aims at improving access to quality healthcare to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant and maternal mortality rates through upgrading local health facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and postnatal maternal services. Other strategies to be used include health education, prevention of the spread of communicable diseases and rehabilitation of the sick, increased immunization coverage and enhanced disease surveillance.

The health department will implement a community health strategy programme which aims at taking health services closer to the people by engaging community health workers in sensitization and provision of health care. The strategy will entail formation of community health units comprising of 50 persons each will be a boost for this sector when it covers all the areas.

Therefore the health department will strive to take the county beyond the traditional health services approach towards a focus on health using a primary health care approach which remains the most efficient and cost effective way to organise a health system

### 7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Identification of health problems, resource mobilization and consumption of health services
Health sector	Stewardship, policy development and health service provision
Education sector	Promotion of health literacy
Agricultural sector	Improvement of food security to promote nutrition
Environment, water and sanitation sectors	Protection of ecosystem to sustain social and economic livelihood
FBOs	Provision of health services and spiritual guidance
NGOs, CBOs, CSOs	Community mobilization, social accountability and oversight
Development partners	Financial and technical support

### 7.5.4 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Installation of theatre equipment	Engineer district hospital, Kinangop	Operationalize surgical activities	1 operational theatre	-Buy theatre lamp, theatre table, Autoclave. -Install an incinerator
Complete and Equip Maternity Ward	Tumaini Health Centre, Ol'kalou	Improve access to maternity services	Completed the ward and operationalize by 2015	Complete construction works Purchase equipment
Dispensary Under Construction	Kahuho Dispensary, Mirangine	Increase access to health care	Complete and operationalize by 2015	Complete construction work Equip dispensary and deploy staff
Dispensary Under Construction	Kamuchege Dispensary, Mirangine	Increase access to health care	Complete and operationalize by 2015	Complete construction work Equip dispensary and deploy staff

### (ii). New project proposals

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of community health workers	County wide	3	To create a knowledgeable pool of health workers	200 health workers trained	Recruitment and training of CHWs
Ambulance services	County wide	2	Improve health reduce mortality	1 ambulance per level 4 hospital	Purchase of an ambulance
Upgrading health centres and dispensary projects	County wide	3	To improve access to health care	25 Health centre and 50 dispensaries	Upgrading of health centres and dispensaries and equipping
Upgrading of level 4 hospitals;	County wide	2	Meet health demand for services	9 wards, X-ray units, 30 staff houses	Construction of male and female and ,paediatric wards buy x-ray machine and ultrasound construction of 10 staff houses
Computerize revenue collection and HMIS	County wide	3	Increase revenue collection	2 hospital department in all district hospitals	Purchase 30 computers. Train 100 health care workers on computers
Construction of a college of Nursing	Ol'kalou Hospital	3	Improve number of health workforce. Provide community opportunity to access medical Training and employment	1	Source funding

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Up Grade Ol'kalou Hospital to a Referrals Centre for the County.	Ol'kalou district hospital	2	Improve the quality of health services offered in the county	1 CT scan machine; 1 ECG machine 1 CD4 count machine 1 theatre 1 ICU unit	Source fund, Construction and Equip Expansion of CCC
Establish community health units in all sub locations	County wide	1	Empower community to take charge of determinants of health	100 units	Select, train and equip the CHWs and CHCs

### (iii). Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation /Expansion of Health Facilities	Ol'kalou and Engineer District Hospitals	To Reduce number of patients referred for CT Scan, ECG, ICU and Renal Care	Install 2 CT Scan Machines, 2 ECG Machines, 1 ICU and Renal Unit in the County	Construct 2 blocks  Purchase equipment
Strengthen Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA)	All 124 health care facilities	To facilitate quantification and procurement	Train 300 health care workers from high volume facilities	Train health workforce on commodity management
	Construct Commodity stores	Improve on commodity storage	4 stores	Source funds and building plans
	Construct two vaccine cold rooms	Create cold rooms for the County since we only have one	2 storage rooms	Source funds and building plans
Human Resource Strategy	Computerize Health Workforce Data Base	To track credentials ,Numbers and movement for Planning	Computerize all the 124 health care facilities reporting to the Governor	Purchase and train 248 Human resource officers on computer literacy
Develop Equitable Financing Mechanism	Hospitals, Health Centres And high volume dispensaries	Improve on computerisation of Revenue collection Improve revenue collection for planning.	80 health facilities	Purchase computers and network
Community Based Information Systems	Community Units	Improve on Community Based Information Systems	100 community units	Purchase software, Computers and training
Rehabilitation of	As per attached	Improve facilities to Offer	60 health facilities	Complete stalled

Rural Health	proposed project	Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare		projects
Develop Human Resources Strategy	All facilities	Collect and computerize data	All staff	Purchase software and computer
Fast-track implementation of the Community Strategy by training Community Health Workers(CHWs)	Form community units in the county	To improve access to health services		Train stakeholders Select and train CHWs
Implement Output Based Approach (OBA) in Reproductive Health	Low income populations identified by poverty index	Improve access to safe skilled delivery	55% of women of reproductive age not accessing skilled delivery	Assess pregnant mothers for eligibility of OBA criteria

#### (iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Location	Reason for stalling
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Mutarakwa Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Heni Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Weru Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Geta Forest Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Construction of wards	Murungaru Health Centre	Exhausted funds
Construction of wards	Bamboo	Exhausted funds
OPD block	Kwa Haraka Dispensary	Exhausted funds
OPD block	Kahuru Dispensary	Exhausted funds
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Koinange Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Mukungi Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Construction of OPD , Maternity and Staff Houses	Gatondo Dispensary	Inadequate funding
Githiuro dispensary	Kinangop	Lack of Funding
Gitogo dispensary	Kinangop	Lack of Funding
Kahuru dispensary	Kinangop	Lack of Funding
Rurii dispensary	Ol'kalou	Lack of Funding
Gichungo dispensary	Ol'kalou	Land ownership dispute
Silibnet health centre	gathanji	Exhaustion of funds
Huho-ini dispesary	gathanji	Exhaustion of funds

#### 7.5.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In seeking to promote an enabling environment for health, the USAID | Health Policy Initiative is mandated to devise appropriate policies and practices to address barriers to health service scale-up, access, quality, and use posed by poverty, gender inequality and Lack of human rights. The initiative works with government, civil society, and private sector entities to design and implement policy responses that will ensure equitable access for the poor and reach those most in need: The Ministry of health has the following systems in place; Exemption for health services for Under five population both in and out patient including surgical procedures; Waiver system for patients in crisis i.e. emergencies treatment and referral and those constrained which is evaluated by a team; Encourage clients and patients with long term illnesses to enrol with NHIF; Community based health care financing schemes such as merry go round, friends and family donations; Free treatment from the Government for Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Some partners pay NHIF for pregnant mothers who are HIV Positive; and free maternal health care.

Protect human rights-especially as they pertain to the rights of women and the poor as well as reduction of HIV-related stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and others affected by the epidemic. Ministry of Health activities through donor funding are: Disability mainstreaming in Hospitals; Implementation of disability friendly infrastructure in hospitals; Training Health workers on sign language to improve access to care for deaf and dump; Management of Rape victims through post exposure prophylaxis and counselling; Counselling and testing for diagnostic and general population; Health Promotion and behaviour change communication (BCC); Observing World AIDS day; Youth programme such as Chill Clubs; and Care for Orphans and vulnerable children

## **7.6 Education Sector**

The education sector has departments of Education and Higher Education, Science and Technology. This sector addresses issues concerning ECD, Primary, secondary and tertiary education.

### **7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is: A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

The mission is: To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

### **7.6.2 County response to the sector vision and mission**

With the introduction of free primary Education funding and Free Secondary Education support program, enrolment levels have increased both in primary and secondary schools. The stakeholders in the education sector seek to develop schools and to make them competitive nationally. This is being gauged by the performance of students in National exams in the county compared to students another counties. Much effort will be put in the constructionofclasses/laboratoriesanddormitoriestoprovideaconducive learning environment. Hiring of more teachers should be stepped up to improve the teacher pupil ratios thus improving teacher-pupil contact. These functions are expected to be performed by the national government while the county government will be in charge of ECD education and youth polytechnics.

The face-lifting of the youth polytechnics will encourage many school leavers to enrol for various courses in these institutions and publicity campaigns to market these Polytechnics should be increased to tap students who fail to attain marks to join secondary schools or to proceed after secondary education.

Research, innovation and technology are growing sectors with immense potential of unlocking opportunities in business, education, agriculture, industry and security. The development of this subsector will play a crucial role in the development of the county by increasing access to market information and developing unique products for the markets.

### 7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide subsidized universal basic education to all children of school going age; Develop education infrastructure/facilities
County government	Develop education infrastructure/facilities for ECD and polytechnics
Development partners	Compliment government efforts through funding of education infrastructure and education programs.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school-going children through education.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in education
Private Sector	Provide and increase access in provision of education

### 7.6.45 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Free Primary and Secondary Education programmes	countywide	Enrol all students of primary school age; Increase transition rate from primary to secondary; Increase retention rates at all levels	153,186 children of primary school going age 61,050 children of secondary school going age; Increase the transition rate to secondary to 80% By 2015	Sensitising the public on government policy on education; Acquisition and distribution of Necessary materials and funds to the schools
Adult education classes projects	countywide	Promote and sustain learners	Increase literacy rate to 90% by 2015	Teaching through reading and writing; Teaching and

		through learning and earning.		Practicing conservatory and economic activities like tree nurseries and livestock keeping; Merry-go rounds
Community Learning Resource Centres.	County wide	Serve as converging point for rural population accessing literacy services; Provide platform for community development mobilization.	25 community learning centres	Construction and furnishing
Construction of 160 classrooms	Countywide	Increase number of classrooms so as to increase access to secondary school education	43 Secondary schools	- Planning; Drawing bills of quantities. Construction of classrooms
Construction of 10 dormitories	Countywide	To increase bed capacity in secondary schools	10 Secondary schools	Construction and equipping.
Construction of laboratories in Secondary schools	Countywide	Improve performance in science subjects	30 laboratories	Construction of laboratories in Secondary schools.

### Youth training

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Green Houses	County wide	train on agribusiness provide income generating activity for the youth polytechnic	Trainees Local community	Construction of green houses Trainings



Hatcheries	County wide	train on agribusiness provide income generating activity for the Youths	Trainees Local community	Installing incubators Trainings
Fish Ponds	County wide	train on agribusiness provide income generating activity for the Youths	Trainees Local community	Construction of fishponds and stocking
Hostels for youth polytechnics	County wide	Provide boarding facilities for trainees.	5 no hostel blocks.	Construction and furnishing
Twin Workshops	County wide	Offer quality training	5 twin workshops	Construction and equipping
Upgrade of polytechnics	County wide	Increase the technical skills of school leavers	4 youth polytechnics	Equip fully the polytechnic

### (ii). Proposed projects

<b>Nurseries (ECD)</b>					
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
ECD infrastructure	County Wide	2	To promote ECD education	100 Classes per ward	Construction of 5 ECD classroom per ward per year
Recruitment of ECD teachers	County wide		Off load the burden from the parents	400 in 2013-2014) additional as need arises	Recruitment and deployment

### Youth Polytechnics

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Polytechnics	County Wide	1	Increase the technical skills of school leavers	1 polytechnic Per Sub County	Construction and equipping
Community learning resource centres	County wide	2	Improved reading culture Decrease illiteracy rates	32 CLRCs	Construction and furnishing

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hostels	Youth polytechnics county wide	1	Accommodate trainees from far	9 hostel blocks	Source for funds Implement Monitoring and evaluation
Workshops	Youth polytechnics county wide	2	Accommodate trainees from far	2workshops per year	Source for funds Construction Monitoring and evaluation
Modern Tools and equipments	Youth polytechnics county wide	3	To offer relevant and modern training	Equip 10YPs per year	Source for funds Implement Monitoring and evaluation
Green Houses	Youth polytechnics county wide	4	Modern agribusiness skills training and generate income	Install 25 per year	Source for funds Implement Monitoring and evaluation
Fish Ponds	county wide	5	Modern agribusiness skills training and generate income	Install 200 fish ponds per constituency	Source for funds Implement Monitoring and evaluation
Recruit qualified instructors to meet demands	Youth polytechnics county wide	6	To increase accessibility to vocational training	200 instructors	Carry out job analysis and recruit
Pilot the new youth polytechnics curriculum	Youth polytechnics county wide	7	Equip trainees with relevant skills	25 youth polytechnics	

### (iii).flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Centres of excellence	County wide	To upgrade education infrastructure in primary and secondary schools	7 secondary schools and 8 primary schools in the county	Construction of classrooms, laboratories and dormitories
Recruitment of teachers	County wide	Reduce teachers pupils ratio	50 primary and 10secondary	Recruitment and deployment of

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			school teachers per constituency per year	teachers

#### (iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes.

No stalled projects

#### 7.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector targets the population of school going age in passing HIV/AIDS behavioural change information. The students in secondary and tertiary institutions are vulnerable and specific strategies for youth and women friendly services and programmes will be developed.

Environmental conservation programmes will be promoted through school environment clubs to the young people on the importance of protecting and conserving the environment. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing forest cover in the county.

The free primary education and free day secondary has given equal opportunities for the boys and girls to access education. The county has thus experienced reduced disparities between boys and girls in enrolment at both ECD and primary school levels.

The improvement of polytechnics/vocational training centres is expected to absorb a big number of students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire relevant skills making them productive and employable.

### 7.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector is made up of the Judiciary, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, Ethic and Anti-Corruption Commission,

#### 7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Vision of the sector is: A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, and transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

The mission of the sector is: To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

#### 7.7.2 County response to the sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the county will continue strengthening various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. The county will strive to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities. The county will also strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership and upholding the rule of law.

In addition, some departmental heads have undergone Integrity Assurance courses to aid the EACC in efforts to deter corruption at the county level. There will be various offices in the county where residents can raise issues needing the attention of the governor. The Immigration and Registration of Persons subsector has made it easy and fast to acquire national identification cards, birth and death certificates. The county will however need to establish courts and a prison to facilitate administration of justice.

### 7.7.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Development partners	Provide funds for reform programs.
Community	Participate in building and maintaining values, law and order
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes
Civil society	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen,

### 7.7.4 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

There are no on-going projects

#### (ii). New project proposals

Project Name	Location/ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of county courthouses	Ol'kalou sub county	1	To improve the environment for adjudication of cases provision of legal services and	1	Renovation and modernization of existing courthouses
Civic Education on Devolution, Ethics and Anti-Corruption	County wide	1	To improve knowledge of basic rights and participation in maintain law and	1	Organizing civic education forums

Project Name	Location/ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			order		

**(iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes**

No stalled projects

### **7.7.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

This is a key sector since it is inter-linked with other sectors because of its coordination role and provision of leadership. It will be expected to play a central role in mainstreaming gender and environment issues in development. The sector will also be important in disseminating HIV/ AIDS information to other sectors

## **7.8 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector**

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Areas, Gender ,Children and Social Development, Special programmes, Youth and Sports and National Heritage and Culture.

### **7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is: Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans.

The mission of the sector is: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the County and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

### **7.8.2 County response to sector Vision and Mission**

The Departments of Social Services together with that of Youth development will help in the capacity building of self-help and common interest groups. Through these associations, the residents will be able to access the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and the Women Enterprise Fund. The Youth development office will also mobilize the school leaving youth to train in the youth polytechnics which will receive some all-round improvement in terms of training facilities, the personnel and advanced course contents.

The youth development sub-sector will further provide entrepreneurial skills to persons aged between 18 to 35 years and avail them with loans either as individuals or organized groups. This will create employment and self-reliance among the youth

The stakeholders in this sector will strive to mobilize and sensitize the community on social and productive activities geared towards poverty alleviation.

The county government is expected to introduce a county sports kitty which will be used in organizing sporting activities with prizes to be contested up to the national level. This is expected to instil and uphold national cohesion as well as provide avenues for discovery of talents.

Due to the impact of the HIV/AIDS menace which has prevalence of 4.6percentinthecounty, there are increasingcasesoforphansandvulnerablechildrenthatwillrequireconstant help. The Gender and Children Affairs subsector will ensure that all the children who needprotectionandcareandtheOVCsareprovidedwithallbasicneedsthroughthecash transfer programme.

The sector will play a pivotal role in motivating the vulnerable members of the society to initiate income generating activities to improve their social wellbeing. The sector will uphold the primary responsibility of involving the communities in identifying their social needs and drawing strategies in solving them e.g. schools, water, health, and the underlying need to sensitize the community on emerging social issues e.g. HIV AIDS and its impact to social growth and development.

It is within the same framework that the sector will undertake social measures to rehabilitate the vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows and orphans to fully integrate them into the district development process.

### 7.8.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
County and national government	Provide policy guideline and regulation in the sector; Training, employing and sustaining staff; Promote sports for talent identification and foster national cohesion.
Development partners	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities
Community	Participate in development activities; Contribute skilled and unskilled labour
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training; Establishing homes for the destitute
Children department	Identification and protection of OVCs; Advocacy of children rights
Private Sector	Infrastructural development; Support community initiatives

### 7.8.4 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

#### Social and gender development

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Older Persons Cash Transfer – OPTC	County wide	To provide financial assistance to elderly persons for their social economic empowerment		Identification of households with older persons in need of support  Shs2000 given to every identified household monthly
Persons with severe disabilities cash	County wide	To provide financial assistance to persons with severe		Identification of households with persons with severe disability  Shs2000 given to every identified

transfer PWSD-CT		disability for their social economic empowerment		household monthly
OVC-Cash transfer programme	Countywide	Provide cash grants to orphaned households.		Identification of households with OVCs Shs2000 given to every household monthly
Youth Empowerment centre(Library block)	County wide	Creation of one stop for the youths in the sub counties	Construction of YEC with 3 complete wings	construction works Fencing, power connection, water piping and construction of septic tank  Equipping  Sensitizing the community on the need to utilize and protect the facilities

## ii. New project proposals

### Social and gender development

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CBO projects	County wide	4	Education support to the OVC's, Incubate agro based economies to the people and value addition	8000 residents	Start OVC programs, put up a youth support program.
Public cemetery	County Wide	2	Provide burial site for the residents	5 cemetery	Purchase of land and fencing.
Supply of Sun-screen Lotions to persons living with albinism -	County wide	2	To create an enabling living environment	100 persons per year	Identification of persons with albinism  Distribution of sun cream lotions
Mobilization of communities to participate in development	County wide	4	To enhance capability among community	1	Organizing of barazas  Training of community groups



## Culture

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of cultural centres	County wide	2	To enhance and promote culture	1 per sub county.	Construction of cultural centres
Identification of tangible and intangible cultural heritage	County wide	1	To enhance and promote culture	2	Identification of tangible and intangible cultural heritage
Mobilization of communities for cultural development	County wide	1	To enhance and promote culture	County wide	Mobilization of communities for cultural development
Identification and registration of cultural practitioners	County wide	1	To enhance and promote culture	2	Identification and registration of cultural practitioners
Cultural and music festivals	County wide	2	To enhance and promote culture	County wide	Cultural and music festivals
Art exhibitions	County wide	2	To enhance and promote culture	County wide	Art exhibitions
Research and development in herbal medicine	County wide	2	To enhance and promote culture	County wide	Research and development in herbal medicine
Creative industry , poetry, film industry and writers	County wide	3	To enhance and promote culture	County wide	Creative industry , poetry, film industry and writers

## Youth development

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment centre	County Wide	1	Creation of one stop for the youths in the county	Construction of YEC with 3 complete wings per sub county	construction works of 2 new wings Equipping

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County talent centres	One in every sub-county	4	Talent development and gainful earning	5 talent centers , 1 in every sub-county	Construction works Equipping Monitoring and evaluation Sensitizing the community on the need to utilize and protect the facilities.

### Children

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of a children's rescue and rehabilitation centre	County wide	To offer shelter to the homeless	1no.rescue centre in the county	Construction

### (iii) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-Cash transfer programme	Countywide	Provide cash grants to orphaned households.		Identification of households with OVCs Shs2000givento every household monthly
Women enterprise Fund	Countywide	Empower women Economically by providing loans to groups and individuals	Women in county	Loans given to groups. Training provided to successful groups.
Youth enterprise Fund	Countywide	Empower youth Economically by providing loans to groups and individuals		Loans given to Groups. Training provided to successful groups.

### (iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes

There are no stalled projects in this sector

### **7.8.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

This sector will play significant role in mainstreaming gender, youth and HIV/AIDS issues in projects and programmes in the county. Issues of women empowerment will be tackled through the women enterprise fund and capacity building through the department of social services and other stakeholders. This will enable more women to participate in decision making forums that touch on development and social issues in the county.

The youth fund empowers the youth economically and assist in bridging the capital gap. Working closely with the sports department, the sector will initiate sports programmes to act as avenues for disseminating HIV/AIDS and drug abuse information while also bringing the youth together to address issues affecting them.

In addition, the sector will implement anti-poverty programmes which will have a multiplier effects on all other sectors in the county.

## **7.9 Public Administration and International Relations**

This sector is made up of the devolution, planning and coordination.

### **7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The vision of the sector is: A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

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

### **7.9.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission**

The County government will lay emphasis on improved policy formulation, coordination and implementation as well as enhance monitoring and evaluation. In addition, it will prioritize strengthening its human resource thorough increasing its productivity and improving service delivery. The county government will uphold integrity as well as establish standards for its public service. Stakeholders will be encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of development activities in the County.

The county government will co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation to ensure optimal effectiveness and efficiency as well as track the development indicators and provide feedback to the residents.

### 7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National and county government	Provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Training, employing and sustaining staff; Conduct performance appraisals and reward best performers
County Public Service Board	Hire public servants; Review schemes of service; Recommend and offer motivation to public servants
Planning and devolution	Provide leadership and coordinate formulation of county development plans Strengthen M&E structures at the county level
Development partners	Provide funds for reform programs.
Community	Participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of development projects

### 7.9.4 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Sub county HQ Offices	Sub-county HQs-Oljoro orok, Mirangine, Ndaragwa, Kipipiri, Engineer and Njambini	Provide office space for the staff	Complete 6 sub county Headquarters by 2014	Construction of offices
CEISP	Engineer, Ol'kalou and Ndaragwa	Provide office space for staff; Establish information and documentation centres  Empower the communities through trainings to participate in development activities in the county	3 sub county Planning units	Construction of offices, refurbishing, capacity building of communities

## ii. New project proposals

Project Name	Location/ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of County Headquarters	Ol'kalou sub county	1	To accommodate the County executive and departments	1	Design and actual construction of the county headquarters office block to accommodate the Governor, deputy governor, county executive, heads of departments
Construction of County Assembly	Ol'kalou	1	To accommodate members of the county assembly	1	Design and construction of the county parliament and offices for members of the county assembly

## (iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes

No stalled projects

### 7.9.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

This is a key sector since it is inter-linked with other sectors because of its coordination role and provision of leadership. It will be expected to play a central role in mainstreaming gender and environment issues in development. The sector will also be important in disseminating HIV/ AIDS information to other sector

## 7.10 National Security

This sector is made up of the coordination and Internal Security.

### 7.10.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Vision of the sector is: A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, and transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

The mission of the sector is: To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

### 7.10.2 County response to the sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the county will continue strengthening various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. Some of the strategies include community policing initiative that aims at involving the community increasing a secure environment.

### 7.10.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya National Police Service	Enforce the law
Kenya Prison Service	Rehabilitate offenders
Internal Security	Maintain order
Development partners	Provide funds for reform programs.
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen,
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes
Civil society	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen,

### 7.10.4 Projects and Programmes

#### (i). On-going projects/programmes:

There are no on-going projects

#### (ii). New project proposals

Project Name	Location/ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Equipping AP camps and posts	All wards	4	Improve security in the ward	All wards	Purchase of motor vehicles , motor cycles; housing ; increase no. of personnel
Construct, police stations	County wide	1	Improve security in the ward	2 police post	Upgrading the police patrol base to a police station
Community policing	All ward	2	Enhancing of community policing	All wards	Recruitment of informers
Staffing police posts	County wide	2	Improve security in the wards	All police posts	Recruitment and deployment of police officers

Project Name	Location/ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
security lights	County wide	3	Improve security county wide	All wards.	Purchase and erection of flood lights.

**(iv). Stalled Projects and Programmes**

No stalled projects

**7.10.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

This sector will be expected to play a central role in mainstreaming gender and environment issues in development. The sector will also be important in disseminating HIV/ AIDS information among stakeholders within the sector.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK**



## 8.0 Overview

This chapter contains budget projections required for Nyandarua County Government in the next five financial years namely; - 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017 and 2017/2018. It details out available financial sources from the national government and local sources. Indicated are resources that will be available for both recurrent and development purposes.

### 8.1 Projects and Programmes Expenditure Summary

The County expects to spend in an estimated Ksh 56 billion in the plan period to finance projects and programmes in these plan. Of these, the national government through the flagship projects being implemented in the county and other national projects will contribute Ksh 19 billion which is one third of the total expenditure for these projects. Table 21 shows the summary by source of finance.

Table 19: Expenditure Summary for Capital Projects by source of Funds

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TOTAL
	SHS '000'	SHS '000'	SHS '000'	SHS '000'	SHS '000'	
National Government	8,607,500	3,162,000	2,982,500	2,960,800	1,127,800	18,840,600
County Government	7,312,900	7,442,180	7,223,940	7,226,210	7,202,930	36,408,160
Donors	716,000	27,000	27,000	26,000	26,000	822,000
Development Partners/NGOs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,646,400</b>	<b>10,641,180</b>	<b>10,243,440</b>	<b>10,223,010</b>	<b>8,366,730</b>	<b>56,120,760</b>
Funds Available	1,038,868	1,096,045	1,156,217	1,219,747	1,287,053	5,797,930
<b>Deficit</b>	<b>-6,274,032</b>	<b>-6,346,135</b>	<b>-6,067,723</b>	<b>-6,006,463</b>	<b>-5,915,877</b>	<b>-30,610,230</b>

### Strategies to Bridge the Deficit to finance Capital Projects

1. Strategies to be employed in enhancing revenue collection include; -
  - a) Introduction of parking fees in urban areas
  - b) Introduction of cess on cut flowers, timber, and milk
  - c) Develop tourist sites such as Lake Ol'bollosat (Hippos and birds) ,Happy Valley settlement in Wanjohi and caves in Geta and Kimathi areas
  - d) Carrying out valuation roll in the urban centres, gazetted forests (Ndaragwa, South Kinangop, Ol'bolosat, Geta and North Kinangop ) and Aberdare National Park so as to attract the due rates . This will lead to an increase of income on land rates by 20% upon completion of valuation roll in the first year (2013/2014)
  - e) Modernize and streamline potato markets of Roriondo and Charagita as well as establish others in Ndaragwa and Kinangop

- f) Review the ground rent fee charged on plots.
2. Infrastructure Projects to be funded through Public Private Partnerships
3. Consult with the national government over borrowing to finance capital projects

## 8.2 Revenue Projections

Resources from within the county will be gotten from the following mandated areas that include; business permits (33%), land/plot rates (15%), cess from produce (10%), bus park fees (8%), market fees (6%) and other sources (28%) as shown in the Table 20.

Table 20: Budget projections

NYANDARUA COUNTY GOVERNMENT	2013/14 Estimates	Projected Estimates			
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/2017	2017/2018
<b>LOCAL REVENUE</b>					
Land rates	9,718,290	11,661,948	12,828,142	14,110,957	15,522,052
Business Permits	52,071,000	57,278,100	63,005,910	69,306,501	76,237,151
Produce cess (on transport)	15,671,000	17,238,100	18,961,910	20,858,101	22,943,911
Plot/ground rates	14,009,145	15,410,060	16,951,065	18,646,172	20,510,789
A.I services	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,662,000	2,928,200	3,221,020
Cattle dips fees	1,119,500	1,231,450	1,354,595	1,490,054	1,639,059
Application Fee	1,468,500	1,615,350	1,776,885	1,954,573	2,150,030
Development fee	1,491,000	1,640,100	1,804,110	1,984,521	2,182,973
Plot Transfer Fee	1,823,500	2,005,850	2,206,435	2,427,078	2,669,786
Plot Subdivision Fee	1,668,500	1,835,350	2,018,885	2,220,773	2,442,850
Self Help Groups Registration	463,000	509,300	560,230	616,253	677,878
Registration & clearance certificate Fees	1,326,000	1,458,600	1,604,460	1,764,906	1,941,396
bill boards/sign posts	279,775	307,753	338,528	372,380	409,618
County Premises Rent (Offices, etc.)	3,277,600	3,605,360	3,965,896	4,362,485	4,798,734
motorcycle parking fee	520,000	572,000	629,200	692,120	761,332
survey fee	1,960,000	2,156,000	2,371,600	2,608,760	2,869,636
Hiring out of machineries	3,465,000	3,811,500	4,192,650	4,611,915	5,073,106
Cemetery fee	95,000	104,500	114,950	126,445	139,089
Rent ( Restaurant)	510,400	510,400	561,440	561,440	617,584
Rent (Nyahururu Offices)	200,000	200,000	220,000	220,000	242,000
Exhauster Services Charge	5,039,000	5,542,900	6,097,190	6,706,909	7,377,599
Buildings Plan Approval Fee	4,193,500	4,612,850	5,074,135	5,581,548	6,139,703
Market entrance gate fee	9,490,000	10,439,000	11,482,900	12,631,190	13,894,309
Fines (County laws)	1,054,300	1,159,730	1,275,703	1,403,273	1,543,600
Conservancy fee	710,000	781,000	859,100	954,010	1,039,510
Bus park fee	12,767,000	14,043,700	15,448,070	16,992,877	18,692,164
Slaughter fee	730,700	803,770	884,147	972,561	1,069,817
Market kiosks/stalls rent	3,148,000	3,462,800	3,809,080	4,189,988	4,608,986
Other Incomes	5,977,700	6,575,470	7,233,017	7,956,318	8,751,950
Tourism	-	-	300,000	400,000	500,000
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>156,447,410</b>	<b>172,992,941</b>	<b>190,592,233</b>	<b>209,652,308</b>	<b>230,667,632</b>
Central Government Transfers	3,150,000,000	3,307,500,000	3,472,875,000	3,646,518,750	3,828,844,688
<b>GRAND TOTAL (REVENUE)</b>	<b>3,462,894,820</b>	<b>3,653,485,882</b>	<b>3,854,059,466</b>	<b>4,065,823,366</b>	<b>4,290,179,952</b>
	<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>Recurrent Expenditures (70%)</b>	<b>2,424,026,374</b>	<b>2,557,440,117</b>	<b>2,697,841,626</b>	<b>2,846,076,356</b>	<b>3,003,125,966</b>
<b>Capital Expenditures (30%)</b>	<b>1,038,868,446</b>	<b>1,096,045,765</b>	<b>1,156,217,840</b>	<b>1,219,747,010</b>	<b>1,287,053,986</b>

### Notes to the budget

- 1) Land rates; these are charges levied on agricultural farm on annual basis and other valued private plots.
- 2) Application fees are realized from all types of applications made including development and otherwise.
- 3) Development fee is charged on issuance of development application forms PPA1.
- 4) Other incomes; these include sale of county gazette, journals, tender documents, sale of water etc.
- 5) The incomes from local sources are assumed to increase at a rate of 10 % while that from the National Government are expected to increase at 5% per annum.
- 6) Income from tourism is expected to be realised in the third year and from then grow over the years. During the first two years the identified tourist sites shall be improved and marketed.
- 7) Offices housing the former county council at Nyahururu shall be leased out at market rates.

### **8.3 Financial management and Expenditure Controls**

#### **County financial management**

Financial management of county resources shall be guided by the constitution of Kenya 2010, Public finance management act of 2012(PFM ACT 2012) and other financial regulations. The constitution stipulates that there shall be openness, accountability and public participation on all public finance matters

In particular the following measures shall be undertaken;

- ✓ The county resources shall be used as per this integrated plan and the annual approved budgets
- ✓ Accounting standards while managing and preparing county financial estimates shall be applied
- ✓ Annual estimates shall be prepared and approved in time
- ✓ The relevant financial reports shall be prepared in time and submitted to the relevant institutions
- ✓ The County shall establish Sub – Treasuries in all County Ministries
- ✓ Capacity building shall be undertaken for the treasury members of staff
- ✓ There shall be automation of financial management processes through the use of IFMIS and Gpay.
- ✓ All expenditures must be within the approved Budget
- ✓ The county shall prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them.
- ✓ The county shall ensure adherence to the Procurement and Disposal Act
- ✓ Internal Audit unit shall be established in all Ministries
- ✓ There shall be established an internal audit committee
- ✓ The internal audit units shall be conducting risk based value for money and systems audit aimed at strengthening internal control mechanisms
- ✓ Ensure that annual financial reports are submitted to Kenya National Audit Office (KENAO) in time
- ✓ Ensure timely implementation of audit reports

#### **Capital financing strategies**

To ensure there are sufficient funds available for financing county assets;

- ✓ At least thirty % (30%) of the total county revenue should be used to finance capital projects and programmes while a maximum of 70% should be used on recurrent expenditures
- ✓ Thirty % (30%) of the proceeds from the Aberdare National Park should be shared equitably among Nyeri, Muranga and Nyandarua County Governments
- ✓ Nyandarua, Nairobi and Nakuru County Governments should form Joint Committee to devise ways on how to maintain and conserve water catchment areas in Aberdare forest and its environs
- ✓ Solicit for grants, loans or technical support from National Government or other States and Governments to finance some of the county projects

### **Asset management**

For proper management of county assets the following is recommended;

- ✓ An asset register shall be established where all county assets shall be recorded and maintained. All assets purchased, granted and disposed shall be recorded.
- ✓ The county shall ensure all assets are used efficiently and only for the benefit of the county.
- ✓ Assets shall only be used up to the end of their economic useful life to minimise asset maintenance costs
- ✓ An asset depreciation policy shall be enacted
- ✓ The county shall enact an asset replacement / disposal policy. This will ensure the cost of maintaining an asset does not outweigh the economic/ social benefits accruing as a result of its use.
- ✓ The county shall encourage public/private partnerships to implement some of the county projects such as Build Operate and Transfer (BOT).

### **Resources sharing with national government**

The county shall;

- ✓ Ensure full compliance with the statutory obligations.
- ✓ Develop project proposals for government funded programmes through grants.

Prudently account for all funds received from the national government.



## **CHAPTER NINE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

## 9.0 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on development of a monitoring and evaluation system for specified programmes and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external resources. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/programme implementation. The Chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system.

During the plan period, monitoring of activities will be a continuous exercise. This Chapter proposes evaluation to be done periodically as follows; annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES); a midterm review during the mid-plan period and an end term review after implementation at the end of the current plan period.

### 9.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in Nyandarua County

The Ministry of Planning under the Monitoring and Evaluation directorate has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system in that the Monitoring systems at the sub county levels will feed into the county level which will in turn feed into the national system.

In the county, monitoring will be continuous through the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CM&EC) will spearhead monitoring and evaluation at the County level. The committee will be made up of members representing county government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. This will require many officers to be trained on a continuous basis on monitoring and evaluation. At the County level, the monitoring committee will continue to build the capacity of departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis.

The committee will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the Annual Monitoring and Evaluation reports, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will be decentralized to the sub county and ward levels. At the sub county level, monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated by the sub county Monitoring and Evaluation committee. The focus on the ward is because it is a unit of devolution defined under the county government act 2012. The ward monitoring and evaluation committees will also be made up of cross section of representation from various interest groups. This will also feed into the county M&E systems.

## 9.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The matrix below include projects that are ongoing or have been planned for implementation, monitoring tools and indicators for each of those projects, time frames for implementing those projects, implementing agencies and source of funds.

### Agriculture

Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Agriculture Extension support program	500M	2013–2017	-No of farmers reached. -NO. of farmers involved in value addition and processing, adopted new technologies and those whose economic status have changed -No of staff and farmers trained -No. of agro processing facilities constructed	institutional reports performance report	MOA	GOK/DONORS/investors	on-going
Soil and Water Conservation	70m	2013-2018	-No. of water pans constructed -Area of catchment protected -No of wells and springs protected	Reports Structures on the ground	MOA	GOK/DONORS	On-going
Promotion of crop development	500m	2013-2018	-No of greenhouses constructed No of cold storage structures constructed No of ha of fruit trees established	Report. Physical structures on the ground	MOA	GOK/DONORS	On-going /new
Soko Mpya model market(Kinangop)	40M	2012/13	Level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	SHOMAP	IFAD/GOK	On-going



Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Ndaragwa model Market	40M	2012/13	Level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	SHOMAP	IFAD/GOK	Ongoing
Murungaru cooling and storage market	80M	2012/13	Level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	SHOMAP	IFAD/GOK	Ongoing
Loriondo roadside market	40M	2012/13	Level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	SHOMAP	IFAD/GOK	Ongoing
Kiaraho model market	40M	2012/13	Level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	SHOMAP	IFAD/GOK	Ongoing

## Irrigation

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
IWUA training	14M	2013-2017	Number of people trained	training reports	Irrigation department	National government	proposed
Project identification survey and design	28M	2013-2017	No. of projects identified and surveyed	Project designs	Irrigation department	National government	proposed
Irrigation Civil works	560M	2013-2017			Irrigation department	National government	Proposed

## Livestock

Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of Livestock Department's office blocks	200m	2013-2017	-% of completion -completion certs. issued	-Site visits -Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed
Milk cooling plants	500m	2013-2017	-% of completion Completion certs. issued	-Site visits -Reports	Private developers	CGoN	proposed
Support of extension services	600m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained	-Surveys -Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	proposed
Setting up of livestock market yards/value addition complex	300m	2013-2017	-No. of sites identified -No. of yard constructed -Revenue collected	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F MOPW County Govt	CGoN	proposed
Wool sheep development	40m	2013-2017	No. of farmers' associations trained	-Surveys -Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Proposed
Mobile on farm livestock feed processing	50m	2013-2017	No. of processing machinery bought.	Reports No of farms visited	MAL&F	CGoN	Proposed
Establishing fodder/pasture demonstration sites	5m	2013-2017	No. of demonstration sites established	-Reports -Site visits	MAL&F	CGoN	Proposed
Model zero grazing units in schools	17m	2013-2017	No of zero- grazing units	-Reports -Site visits	MAL&F	CGoN	Ongoing
Promotion of dairy cattle	3.5m	2013-2017	No. of Units/trainings/ demos held per quarter	-Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Ongoing
Promotion of bee keeping	1.25m	2013-2017	No.of Units/trainings/demonstrations held per quarter	-Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Ongoing
Promotion of poultry	1.5m	2013-	No.of	-Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Ongoing

Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
production		2017	Units/trainings/demonstrations held per quarter				
Promotion of rabbit production	1.3m	2013-2017	No.of Units/trainings/demonstrations held per quarter.	-Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Ongoing
Dairy Goat development	1.5m	2013-2017	No.of Units/trainings/demonstrations held per quarter.	-Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Ongoing
Development of water troughs for livestock in dams & pans.	2m	2013-2017	No. of troughs constructed.	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Proposed
Bio-gas	County wide	2013-2017	No.of Units/trainings/demonstrations held per quarter	-Reports	MAL&F	CGoN	Proposed
Vaccine cold storage and cold chain equipment	105M	2013-2017	-% of completion Completion certs. issued	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed
Laboratories/vet clinics and farmers' Information centre	200M	2013-2017	-% of completion Completion certs. issued	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed
Control of trade sensitive diseases and surveillance	200M	2013-2017	-Decreased disease outbreaks	Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed
Rehabilitation and revival of Cattle dips	100M	2013-2017	-% of completion Completion certs. issued	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed
Construction of Semen and liquid nitrogen depot	120M	2013-2015	-% of completion Completion certs. issued	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed

Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Tanneries	50M	2013-2017	-% of completion Completion certs. issued	Site visits -Reports	Private developers	Private developers	proposed
Provision of animal pounds and burial grounds	60M	2013-2017	% of completion Completion certs. issued	Site visits -Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed
Disaster management(Strategic Vaccine reserves)	10M	2013-2017	% of completion Completion certs. issued	Inspection of stores and Reports	MAL&F County Government	CGoN	proposed

### Fisheries

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Fish farming programme	10M	Continuous	No. of fish farmers No. of tonnes of fish harvest	Activity Progress reports Production records	Fisheries department / Farmers	GOK	Ongoing
Trout development	20M	2013-2017	Trout production	Production records	Fisheries department Farmers	GOK/CGoN	Ongoing
Dam fisheries	50M	2013-2017	No. of dams stocked	Stocking records /production records	Fisheries department	CGoN	proposed

### Cooperatives development

Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
EAAP	1M	2013-14	-no of cooperatives reached -no of members trained on	-minutes of meetings -training reports -delivery reports	Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Officers	World Bank	Initial Stage

			value addition and marketing strategies				
Cooperative extension support programme	14m per year	2013-2017	-no of cooperatives reached -no of members trained on governance issues, marketing, savings, cooperative law	-minutes of meetings -inspection reports -audited accounts -delivery reports	Cooperative office/officials of cooperative societies	CGoN	Proposed
FAO	2M	2013-14	-no of cooperatives reached -no of members trained on value addition and marketing strategies	-minutes of meetings -training reports -delivery reports	Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Officers	FAO	Initial Stage
Milk Cooler for Umoja Dairy	5.5M	2013-14	No. of coolers bought and installed  No. of litres of milk cooled per day	-Site visits  -Reports (deliveries)	Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Officers County Government	County Government of Nyandarua	Proposed Project
Equipment for Jua Kali at Ol'kalou	10M	2014-15			Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Officers County Government	County Government	Proposed Project
Rehabilitation of Ol'kalou Central Farmers Cooperative Cooler	700,000	2014-15	-1 cooler rehabilitated and operationalized	-Site visits  -Reports (deliveries)	Cooperative Societies/Cooperative Officers County Government	County Government	Proposed Project

### Tourism

Programme/ Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Development of Lake Ol'bollosat i.e. Survey, fencing, rehabilitation of access roads, signage, terraces of hippo and bird-watching and trails	50M	2013-2017	No. of visitors per annum  No. of revenue collected per annum	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism	County Government  Private Investors	Proposed

Programme/ Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
			No. of Workers employed		Stakeholders		
Development of the Geta and Kimathi Mau-mau caves i.e. clearing and creation of access roads, fencing, setting up camping and accommodation facilities, signage	10M	2013-2017	No. of visitors per annum  No. of revenue collected per annum  No. of Workers employed	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism  Stakeholders	County government	Proposed
Development of the Happy valley i.e. reclamation and refurbishment of the happy valley housing, fencing off, setting up homestays and cottages at the happy valley	10M	2013-2017	No. of visitors per annum  No. of revenue collected per annum  No. of Workers employed	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism  Stakeholders	G.O.K. County government	Proposed
Development of high altitude athletes training camps i.e. survey and information collection on suitable sites, establishing training routes, establishment of training camps, marketing	20M	2013-2017	No of athletes trained  No. of revenue collected per annum  No. of Workers employed	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism  Stakeholders	County government and Private Investors	Proposed
Development of nature trails on the Aberdare's mountain Ranges .i.e. routes between the Aberdares peaks, view point at wildlife migratory corridors, camping, hiking, fishing,	30M	2013-2017	No. of visitors per annum  No. of revenue collected per annum	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism  Stakeholders	County government  KWS and KFS	Proposed

Programme/ Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
mountain biking			No. of Workers employed				
Setting up tourism information centres at strategic points in the County	5M	2013-2017	No of information centres set-up  No of visitors and members of the public informed  No. of workers employed	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism	County government	Proposed
Identification and registration of tourism practioners i.e. hoteliers, restaurant operators, tour operators	2M	Per Annum and to be continuous	No of hotels, restaurants, tour operators identified	Minutes of meeting  Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism	G.O.K. County government	Proposed
Tourism exhibitions and investors conferences	5M	Per Annum and to be continuous	No of exhibitions and investor conferences held	Minutes of meeting  Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism  Stakeholders	County government.  Private Investors	Proposed
Sensitization on tourism standards	3M	Per Annum and to be continuous	No of participants sensitized	Minutes of meeting  Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism  Stakeholders	County government.	Proposed
Development of Agro-tourism sites in the County	20M	2013/2017	No. of visitors  No. of revenue collected	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Agriculture  Department of Tourism	County government	Proposed

Programme/ Project Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation Status
Benchmarking tourism attractions and standards in other counties / countries	20M	2013/ 2017	No. of tourism sites improved in the county	Quarterly and Annual Reports	Department of Tourism	County Government	Proposed

## Industrialization

Project/programme name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Equipping of the Constituency industrially development centre in Kinangop, Kipipiri and Ndaragwa	15m	2013- 2017	-number of centers equipped -no of tools and equipment's installed	-site visits -delivery notes of the equipment -minutes	MOIED (ministry of industrialisation and enterprise development)	CoGN	proposed
Upgrading of Ol'kalou CIDC to county industrial development centre	60M	2013- 2017	-number of centers equipped -no of tools and equipment's installed	-site visits -delivery notes of the equipment -minutes	MOIED	CoGN	proposed
Implementation of one village one product programme(OVOP)	5M	2013- 2017	-No MSI involved in value addition of locally available resources -no of new products registered -no of workshops on sensitization held	-reports on sensitization -registration certificates	MOIED	CoGN	proposed

## Enterprise Development

Project/programme name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Access to markets and market information	3M per year	2013- 2017	-no of micro and small enterprises (MSEs)	-exhibition reports	MSEA(micro and small enterprise	CoGN/ MSEA	Continuous exercise



			exposed to both local & international markets -no of MSEs sensitized on E-Commerce		authority)		
MSE survey and informal sector surveys	2M	2013-2014	-Survey reports	-field visits -questionnaires	MSEA(micro and small enterprise authority) and department of commerce	CoGN	proposed
Development and upgrading of MSE infrastructure	24M	2013-2017	-no of worksites developed/upgraded	-site visits/minutes -progress reports	MSEA(micro and small enterprises authority)	CoGN	proposed
Capacity building of MSEs operators	5M	2013-2017	-no of MSEs trained in entrepreneurship and management	Training reports	MSEA and department of commerce	CoGN/MSEA and Commerce department	continuous
Improvement of MSEs product qualities	5M	2013-2017	-no of programmes on product design developed and implemented	-sensitization workshops reports	MSEA	CoGN/MSEA	Continuous
Establishment(Construction) of an MSE centre of excellence/industrial park	108M	2013-2017	-construction of perimeter fence, show rooms, work sheds and service bays	-public works reports	MSEA	CoGN	proposed
<b>Trade</b>							
<b>Project/programme name</b>	<b>Estimated Cost(Ksh)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Monitoring indicators</b>	<b>Monitoring tools</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>	<b>Source of funds</b>	<b>Implementation status</b>
Joint loans board scheme	90	2013-2017	-no of loans approved -amount approved	-Board minutes -applicants list -financial statements	Commerce department	CoGN/GOK	ongoing

				-quarterly returns			
Creation of a business solution centre	15M	2013-2014	-completion level of the centre -number of computers/furniture purchased	-progress reports procurement/delivery documents -Site visits	Department of commerce	CoGN/Donor	proposed
Identification and promotion of producer business groups(PBGs)	3M	2013-2017	-no of groups identified and linked to the market	-reports -site visits	Deoartment of commerce/ EPC	CoGN/GOK	Ongoing

## Roads

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Oljo-orok- Dundori (C83)Road		2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Site visit reports contract agreements Completion certificates	Ministry of roads	GOK	ongoing
Mairo Inya – Mairo Kumi (D388) road		2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Site visit reports contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	ongoing
Nyahururu – Boiman (D381) Road		2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Completion certificates contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	ongoing
Magumu - Njambini		2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Site visit reports contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	ongoing
Engineer-Kirima-E580 Junction(D393/D391/D392/D389)	1.38B	2013-2017	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Completion certificates contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	proposed
Mairo Kumi – Kaheho-Kariamua(D388/E458)	1.65B	2013-2017	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Site visit reports contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	proposed
Gwakiongo – Gilgil(D385)	1.29B	2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Completion certificates contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	proposed
Gilgil – Machinery (D390)	0.81B	2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Site visit reports contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	proposed
Charagita – Boiman (D381)	0.54B	2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Completion certificates contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	proposed

Kanamba – Gatura (C67)	1.5B	2013	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Site visit reports contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	proposed
Gwakungu – DB Laikipia (C77)	0.42B	2013-2017	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	Completion certificates contract agreements	Ministry of roads	GOK	Proposed

### ICT

Project/Programme Name	Estimated Cost(Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
Development of a customer facing website.	3.2M	2013-2016	No. of fish ponds constructed No. of trainees	Site visit reports	MOE	County government	Proposed
Automation of county government processes and Services	30M	2013-2017	No. of instructors recruited Teacher: student ratios	Staff registers/inventories	MOE	County government	Proposed
Automation of financial management	20M	2013-2017	No. of centres implementing the new curriculum	Schemes of work	MOE	County government	Proposed
Internet installation	30M	2013-2017	No. of offices connected	Site visit reports Completion certificates	MOE	County government	
Implementation of an SMS query service	10M	2013-2017	No. of services which can be accessed through SMS platform.	Site visit reports Completion certificates	MOE	County government	
Establishment of 2 resource centres	20M	2013-2017	Completion level	Site visit reports Completion certificates s	MOE	County government	Ongoing

Development of a Geographical Information System (GIS)	40M	2013-2017	No of resources mapped	Site visit reports	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Establishment of one disaster recovery site.	15M	2013-2017		Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing

## WATER

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Kasuku Water Project	5M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Ex –Major Water Project	7M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Oraimutia Water Project	12M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Mawingu Kagaa Water Project	20M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Muiri Water Project	7M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	County government	Ongoing
Munyeki Water Project	4M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	County government	Ongoing
Kaimbaga Water Project	10M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Gitirima Water Project	2M	2013-2014	Number of people with access to piped	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
			water				
Gwa Kiongo Water Project	20M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Ol'kalou Water Project	50M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to potable water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Gatimu Water Project	3.5M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to potable water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Magumu Water Project	15m	2013-2017	Number of people with access to potable water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Raittha/ Kahuru Water Project	6M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to potable water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Engineer Water Project	4M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to potable water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Kirima Water Project	7M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to potable water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Mukungi/ Mumui/ Mikaro Water Project	5M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Kipipiri Malewa Water Project	68M	1yr (Fully funded and under construction)	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	Kenya Italy Debt for devt. Prog)	Ongoing

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Rehabilitation of Kinangop Ring Main	50M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Tulaga Ngwataniro Water Project	20M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Tulaga Muruaki Water Project	20M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Karuang'i Water Project	10M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Kiburu Water Project	20M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Rehabilitation of Kirima Water Project	50M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Karau borehole	50M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Drilling of Yaanga and Wanyambo boreholes	10M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	proposed
Rehabilitation of Cheese, AIC Mukeu, Wachira's, Haraka centre, Kageraine, Mbiru boreholes	18M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Nyakanja WP(pump house, pump,rising	6M	2013-2017	Number of people	Field visits, site meetings and	County water	CGoN	Proposed

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
main, storage tank)			with access to piped water	reports	director's office		
Leshau/karagoine Water Project (expansion)	10M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
St. Luke Nyakio Water Project	10M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to piped water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
De-silting of 25 dams and pans	87.5M	2013-2017	Number of people and livestock with access to water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Malewa river dam( design and partial commencement of construction works)	90M	2013-2017	Volume of storage achieved	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Pesi river dam( design and partial commencement of construction works)	90M	2013-2017	Volume of storage achieved	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Kinja river dam( design and partial commencement of construction works)	90M	2013-2017	Volume of storage achieved	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Turasha river dam( design and partial commencement of construction works)	90M	2013-2017	Volume of storage achieved	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Thiririka river dam( design and partial commencement of construction works)	90M	2013-2017	Volume of storage achieved	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Ol'kalou Sewerage project	500M	2013-2017	Number of people and premises with sewer	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed



Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Phase I			connections	reports			
Ol'kalou Sewerage project Phase II	300M	2018-2023	Number of people and premises with sewer connections	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Miharati sewerage phase I	300M	2013-2017	Number of people and premises with sewer connections	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Miharati sewerage Phase II	200M	2018-2023	Number of people and premises with sewer connections	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Proposed
Oljoro Orok Water Project	5M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Manyatta Water Project	6M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Silanga Water Project	7M	2013-2016	Number of people with access to water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Kiganjo WP	30M	2013-2017	Number of people with access to water	Field visits, site meetings and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
Gikumbo Water Project	6M	2013-2015	Number of people with access to water	Field visits and reports	County water director's office	CGoN	Ongoing
County master water plan	50M	2013-2017	No. of plans developed	Progress reports	County water director's office	CGoN	proposed

## Housing

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Development of 50 High Grade No. Civil servants Housing Scheme	200M	2013-2017	No.of houses developed	Strategic plan PAS Meetings	County Housing Office	CGoN	proposed

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	of	Implementation status
Development of 75 Medium Grade No. Civil servants Housing Scheme	225M	2013-2017	No.of houses developed	Strategic plan PAS Meetings	County Housing Office	CGoN		proposed
Development of 100 Low Grade No. Civil servants Housing Scheme	250M	2013-2017	No.of houses developed	Strategic plan PAS Meetings	County Housing Office	CGoN		proposed
Establish Appropriate Building Technology Centre per constituency	40M	2013-2017	No. of ABT centres established and operationalized	Performance appraisal system Strategic plan Management meetings	County office housing	National Housing Office (HQ)		Proposed
Slum upgrading for urban centres	100M	2013-2017	No. of Social and Physical Infrastructure developed in slums and informal settlements.	Strategic plan PAS Meetings	County Housing Office	CGoN		proposed

### Health

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of male and female and paediatric wards	90M	2014/15	Number Of Wards Completed	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Construction and equip X-ray department	Building - 20M X-Ray machine@ 10M total 30M	2013/14	Complete department  X-Ray Machine	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building Inventory	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of staff houses	30M	2016/17	Number Completed staff houses	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Construct Maternity Wards Manunga, Mukindu, Uruku, Kanjuiri and Bamboo	150M	2015/17	Number Complete Wards	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Computerize revenue collection and HMIS	14M	2013/14	Number of facilities networked	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Theatre Construction	35M	2014/15	Complete building	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of a Laboratory	75M	2014/15	Number of completed labs	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Expansion of CCC	10M	2013/14	Created space and Quality of works	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Purchase of a CD 4 Machine	8M	2013/14	Number of Purchased Machines	Inventory	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of a college of Nursing	100M	2014/17	Complete institution	Construction plans, BQs, Completed building	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of County Health Offices	1@ 50 M	2013/14	Complete institution	Construction plans, BQs,	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
				Completed building			
Purchase of Utility Vehicles	1.2M	2013/14	Number of Vehicle bought	Inventory and Log books	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Up Grade Ol'kalou Hospital to a Referral Centre for the County Install 2 CT Scan Machines, 2 ECG Machines, 1 ICU and Renal Unit	400M	2015/17	Number of Complete Units	Inventory and Log books	County Health Department	CGoN	Proposed
Establish Community Health Units (CUs) in all sub-locations	100M	2013/15	Number of CUs established and number of CHWs/CHC trained	CBHIS	County Health Department	CGoN	On-going Project

### Education

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Free primary education	Sh.1020 per child per year	Continuous	No. of pupils benefitting Enrolment rates	Enrolment registers	Ministry of education	National government	Ongoing
Sanitary pads distribution	-	continuous	No. of girls benefitting Absenteeism rates for girls	Attendance registers	Ministry of education	National government	Ongoing
Free day secondary	Sh 10,265 per	Continuous	No. of students	Enrolment	Ministry of	National	Ongoing

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
education	student per year		benefitting Enrolment rates	registers	education	government	
Laboratory equipments	Shs 1.1M per school per sub county	Continuous	No. of schools benefitting	List of schools	Ministry of education	National government	Ongoing
ICT for schools	2.7M per constituency	Continuous	No. of schools benefitting	Delivery notes Asset registers	Ministry of education	National government	Ongoing

#### Adult education

Project/programme name	Cost estimate	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Basic literacy programme	-	2013-2017	Improve literacy levels Self -reliance Improved livelihood	Proficiency test Reports(Quarterly and annual)	Directorate of Adult and Continuing Education FBOs CBOs	National government	On going
Post literacy programme	-	2013-2017	Improve literacy levels Self -reliance Improved livelihood	KCPE KCSE Reports(Quarterly and annual)	Directorate of Adult and Continuing Education FBOs CBOs	National government	On going
Continuing Education programme		2013-2017	Improve literacy levels Self -reliance Improved	KCPE KCSE Reports(Quarterly	Directorate of Adult and Continuing Education	National government	On going

Project/programme name	Cost estimate	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
			livelihood Improved reading culture	and annual)	FBOs CBOs Private individuals		
Community learning resource centres	Establishment of 32 CLRCS at a cost of Ksh. 600,000 each.	2013-2017	Improved reading culture Decrease in illiteracy rates	KCPE KCSE Reports(Quarterly and annual)	GOK Stakeholders	CGoN	Proposed
Income Generating activities	1.8m to cater for 60 centres	2013-2017	Improved economic status	Progress reports	Directorate of Adult and continuing education County government	Individual contributions Grants Well wishers	On going

## Culture

Programme/ Project Name	Cost Estimate	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source Of Funds	Implementation Status
Construction of cultural centres	20M	2013-2015	Increased growth of talents Increased cultural exchange visits	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Public works	CGoN	proposed

			Improved livelihoods of artists				
Identification of tangible and intangible cultural heritage	3.64 M	Per Annum and to be continuous	Increased number of sites, materials Increased cultural tourism.	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture	G.O.K. County government	Proposed
Mobilization of communities for cultural development	3.64M	Per Annum and to be continuous		Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture	G.O.K. County government	proposed
Identification and registration of cultural practitioners	3.64M	Per Annum and to be continuous	Increased registration Increased cultural industry enterprises	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture	G.O.K. County government	Proposed
Cultural and music festivals	3.5M	Per Annum and to be continuous	Increased number of practitioners. Opening of production units	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture Stakeholders	G.O.K. County government.  -Well wishers	Proposed
Art exhibitions	1.4M	Per Annum and to be continuous	Increased number of artists Opening of art galleries	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture Stakeholders	G.O.K. County government  Well wishers	Proposed

Research and development in herbal medicine	0.5 M	Per Annum and to be continuous	Increased income for practitioners. Enterprise development Better health	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture Stakeholders	County government well wishers	Proposed
Creative industry , poetry, film industry and writers	1.5M	Per Annum and to be continuous	Increased publishing of books, films and production of theatre  Better earnings for artists	Monitoring and evaluation tools	Department of Culture Stakeholders	G.O.K. County government	Proposed
Purchase of office furniture and equipment	485,000	One year 2013/2014	Purchase of furniture and computers	Procurement process Purchase of furniture Provision of funds	Department of Culture	County government	Proposed
Purchase of vehicle	4M	2014/2015	Purchase of vehicle	Procurement process Provision of funds Purchase of vehicle	Department of Culture	G.O.K.	Proposed

### Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	of	Implementation status
Cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable	52.8 M per year	2013-2017	No. of OVCs benefitting	Payrolls	Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK)	National and County		On-going



Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
children				Report Cards	.Department of Children's Services Area Advisory Council Beneficiary Welfare Committees Locational OVC Committees	governments	
Construction of a children's rescue and rehabilitation centre	6M	2013-2016	Level of completion	Minutes of procurement committee Site visit reports Completion certificates	Children's Department Department of public works	County Governments	proposed
Older Persons Cash Transfer – OPTC	19.8M per year	2013-2017	No. of older persons benefitting.	Payrolls	Department of Gender and Social development.	National and county governments.	On-going
Persons with severe disabilities cash transfer PWSD-CT	9.24M per year	2013-2017	No. of PWSD benefitting	Payrolls	Department of gender & Social development.	National and county governments.	On-going
Supply of Sun-Cream Lotions to persons living with albinism -	2.64M per year	Per annum to be continuous	No. of PLWA benefitting.	M & E tools	NGOs dealing with PLWA. Department of Gender and social development	County government. Development partners.	Proposed
Mobilization of communities to participate in	Kshs 1.2 M per year	2013-2017	no. of barazas held	Minutes	Department of Gender and social development	CGoN	Ongoing

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
development							
Rehabilitation of boreholes	9M	2013-2014	No of boreholes rehabilitated	Activity reports	Public Works Ministry of water	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of modern food store	8M	2013-2015	no. of food stores	Site visit reports Completion certificates	Public Works	CGoN	proposed
Construction of a perimeter wall	43M	2013-2015	level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	Public Works	CGoN	proposed
Construction of main store(materials, tools, equipment, detergents , oils)	13M	2013-2015	level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	Public Works	CGoN	proposed
Construction of modern library	17M	2 yrs	level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	Public Works	CGoN	proposed
Construction of 3 workshops	27M	2 yrs	level of completion	Site visit reports Completion certificates	Public Works	CGoN	proposed
Purchase of education aid, instruction materials & related equipments	3M per year	2013-2017	No. & type of teaching aid purchased	Delivery notes Asset registers	Department of Gender	CGoN	Ongoing
Rehabilitation and upgrading Nyandarua	30M	2013-2014	Constructed Walk ways,	Activity Reports	Public Works Nyandarua Rehabilitation	CGoN	proposed

Project Name	Approximate Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Rehabilitation Institute			playground and hostel		Institute		

### Youth training- polytechnics

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of green houses in 5no. polytechnics	1.75M		No. of greenhouse constructed No. of trainees	Field visit reports Enrolment registers	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Construction of hatcheries in 7 no. polytechnics	3.5M		No. of hatcheries constructed No. of trainees	Field visit reports Enrolment registers	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Construction of fish ponds in 4 polytechnics	1.6M		No. of fish ponds constructed No. of trainees	Field visit reports Enrolment registers	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Construction of 3no. hostels (girls)	6.5M		No. of hostels constructed No. of trainees accommodated	Field visit reports Enrolment registers	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Construction of 3 twin workshops	24M	2013-2017	No. of workshops constructed	Site visit reports Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Construction of 9 no. Hostels	58.5M	2013-2016	No. of hostels constructed	Site visit reports Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of 9 Workshops	29.25M	2013-2016	No. of workshops constructed	Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	Proposed

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Modern Tools and equipment	9.6M	2013-2017	No. and type of tools & equipment bought and installed  No. of centres equipped	Delivery notes  Asset registers	MOE	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of 5no. Green Houses	1.75M	2013-2016	No. of greenhouse constructed	Site visit reports	MOE	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of Fish Ponds in 8 polytechnics	3.2M	2013-2016	No. of fish ponds constructed  No. of trainees	Site visit reports	MOE	CGoN	Proposed
Recruit qualified instructors to meet demands	8.64M	2013-2017	No. of instructors recruited  Teacher: student ratios	Staff registers/inventories	MOE	CGoN	Proposed
Pilot the new YP curriculum	5M	2013-2017	No. of centres implementing the new curriculum	Schemes of work	MOE	CGoN	Proposed
Construction of production units in 12 YPs	48M	2013-2017	Level of completion	Site visit reports  Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	
Open 13no. additional YPs	65M	2013-2017	No. of additional Youth polytechnics opened	Site visit reports  Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	
Murichu Youth Empowerment centre(Library block)	4M	2013-2017	Completion level	Site visit reports  Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
OI-kalou Youth Empowerment centre(Library block)	4M	2013-2017	Completion level	Site visit reports	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Kipipiri Youth Empowerment centre(Library block)	4M	2013-2017	Completion level	Completion certificates	MOE	CGoN	Ongoing
Nyandarua county talent centres	10M	2013-2017	Completion level	Site visit reports		CGoN	Ongoing
<b>Meteorological department</b>							
Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Modernization of meteorological services		2013-2017	No. of automatic weather stations installed No. of weather information centres established No. of expert tools for forecasting and warnings installed RANET FM radio station established	Improvement in data processing, analysis and forecasting systems. Expanded meteorological observation networks Dissemination reports on climate and weather forecasts	Meteorology department	GOK	Proposed
County meteorological office		2013-2015	Completion levels	Site visit reports Completion certificates	Meteorology department	GOK	proposed

### Public Administration

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
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CEISP	20M	2010/2013	% of completion; Type &no. of equipment's installed	Site visits; contract records	MPD	GOK/ADB	Ongoing
Poverty eradication program Kinangop	4M	2010/2015	No of funded groups	Reports	PEC	MDP	Ongoing
Construction of County Headquarters	200M	2013-2017	Completion status Number of office constructed and operational	Project Reports Site and Inspection Reports Completion status reports	CGoN	GGoN	Proposed
Construction of County Assembly	250M	2013-2017	Completion status Number of Chamber and office constructed and operational	Project Reports Site and Inspection Reports Completion status reports	CGoN	GGoN	Proposed
Construction of Sub county HQ Offices	100M	2013-2017	Completion status	Project Reports Site and Inspection Reports Completion status reports	CGoN	GoK/GGo N	Proposed
Development of a customer facing website.	30M	2013-2017	Completion level	Site visit reports	MDAs/ County Government	CGoN	Ongoing
Purchase of vehicles and motorcycles	300M	2013-2017	Number of units bought	Reports	MDAs/ County Government	CGoN	proposed
Strengthening institutional ICT capacity	10M	2013-2017	Number of units bought	Reports	County Government	CGoN	proposed

### Justice, Law and order

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Renovation of county courthouses	100M	2013-2017	Number of Courthouses renovated and refurbished	Inspection and site reports	Judiciary	GoK	Proposed
Civic Education on Devolution, Ethics and Anti-Corruption	50M	2013-2017			County Government	County Government Donors NGOs	Proposed

### National Security

Project Name	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency	source of funds	Implementation status
Equipping AP camps and posts	10M	2013-2017	Number of Camps equipped	Inspection and site reports	National Police Service	GoK	Proposed
Construct, police stations	30M	2013-2017	Number of Courthouses renovated and refurbished	Inspection and site reports	County Government	County Government	Proposed
Community policing	5M	2013-2017	Number of active community policing groups	Reports	County Government	County Government	Proposed
Staffing police posts	5M	2013-2017	Number of police officers deployed	Reports	National Police Service	GoK	Proposed
Security lights	50M	2013-2017	Number of lighting mast installed	Inspection and site reports	County Government	County Government	Proposed



## Appendix I: Nyandarua County Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
<b>County Area</b>	
Total Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	3245.2
Water mass (km <sup>2</sup> )	335
National parks/ game reserves	767
Gazetted forests (in km <sup>2</sup> )	499.16
Arable land (in km <sup>2</sup> )	2011
Non-arable land (in km <sup>2</sup> )	1234.3
No. Of towns and urban centres	3
<b>Topography and climate</b>	
Highest altitude (in metres ASL)	3,999
Lowest altitude (in metres ASL)	1,828
Mean County elevation (in metres ASL)	2,914
<b>Temperature range in °C</b>	
Highest	21
Lowest	1
Rainfall(mm) High Low	1700 700
Average relative humidity (%)	39
Wind speed (km/h)	11
<b>Demographic profiles: (2012)</b>	
Total population	636,814
Total Male population	312,022
Total Female population	324,792
Sex ratio (Males: Females)	100:104
Infant population ( under 1 year) Total Male Female	17,143 8,719 8,424
Population under five years Total Male Female	89,250 45,449 43,801
Pre-school population (3-5 years) Total Male Female	58,612 28,595 30,017

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Primary school age group (6-13 years)	
Total	148,627
Female	73,269
Male	75,358
Secondary school age group (14-17 `years)	
Total	59,234
Female	28,627
Male	30,607
Youthful population (15-29 years)	
Total	162,448
Female	82,624
Male	79,824
Reproductive age group (15-49 years) female	153,226
Labour force 15-64 years	
Total	334,054
Female	174,222
Male	159,832
Aged population above 64 years	
Total	28,417
Female	15,861
Male	12,556
Total Registered voters: (2012)	
Kinangop	85,565
Kipipiri	39,319
Ol'kalou	49,476
Ndaragwa	40,130
Ol'jorok	38,399
Eligible voting population	
Kinangop	95,786
Kipipiri	47,469
Ol'kalou	59,888
Ol'jorok	47,621
Ndaragwa	46,118
Urban Population 2012(towns and other urban centres)	
Male	
Female	8,042
Total	8,085
	16,127
Rural Population 2012	
Male	303,980
Female	316,707
Total	620,687
<b>Projected Populations</b>	
Population (2015)	
Female	346,993
Male	333,349

Information Category	Statistics	
Total	680,342	
Population (2017)		
Male	362,501	
Female	348,251	
Total	710,752	
Population density 2012 (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )		
Highest(constituency) -Kinangop	234	
Lowest (constituency)-Ndaragwa	152	
County Average	210	
<b>Health &amp; Household Characteristics</b>		
Crude Birth Rate (Births per 1000)	41	
Crude Death Rate (Deaths per 1000)	County 9.9	National 10.4/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000	County 50	National 54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000	31	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	11	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)/100,000	County 364	National 495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000	11	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000	60	79/1000
Life expectancy		
Female (years)	60	58
Male (years)	60	61
Total number of households	143,879	
Average household size	5	
Female headed households	52,457	
Children-headed households	504	
Children in Needing Special Protection: Children in Labour(households) Orphans	-	
	7,000	
Physically disabled persons	11,685	
Number of people with disabilities (2009 census)		
Type of disability		
Hearing	1,595	
Speech	2,276	
Visual	3,443	
Mental	2,377	

Information Category	Statistics
Physical/Self-care	5,303
Other	1,994
Total disabled	11,685
<b>Human Development Indicators</b> (KNHDR 2009)	
Human Development Index:	
County	0.6342
National	0.561
Gender Development Index:	
County	0.5143
National	0.4921
Human Poverty Index:	
County%	26.9
National%	29.1
Youth Development Index:	
Regional	0.6517
National	0.5817
<b>Poverty indicators: (2005/6 KHBS)</b>	
Absolute poverty –rural	
Per cent	37.6
Number	239,442
Urban poor	
Per cent	49.15
Number	312,994
rural poor	
Per cent	43.2
Number	275,104
Food poverty- Rural	
Per cent	33.9
Numbers	215,880
Food poverty-Urban	
Per cent	49.15
Numbers	312,994
Contribution to national poverty (%)	0.9
Income per capita	-
Sectoral contribution to household income (in %)	
Agriculture	72.5
Rural self-employment	5
Wage employment	10
Urban self-employment	3
Other	7

Information Category	Statistics
No. employed per sector (2012)	
Agriculture	231,888
Rural self-employment	15,460
Wage employment	30,918
Urban self-employment	9,276
Other	21,642
Crop farming	
Average farm size (small scale) (ha)	1.2
Average farm size (large scale) (ha)	24
Per centage of farmers with title deeds	77.8
Population working in agriculture	467,543
Total area under food crop	
Potatoes (Ha)	16,120
Cabbages (Ha)	10,200
Peas(Ha)	9,650
Carrots(Ha)	2,840
Others(Ha)	24,560
Total acreage under cash crop (ha)	
Wheat	58,000
Fruits	204
Cuts	140
Total acreage under soil/land conservation (ha)	135,593.6
Total acreage under farm forestry ha)	9,736
Total acreage under organic farming	-
Main storage facilities	
Capacity (No. of 90 Kg bags):	
NCPB stores	120,000
Farmers own stores	982,000
Midlands (incomplete)	65,000
<b>Livestock farming</b>	
Number of ranches	1
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
Total	1
Average sizes of ranches(Ha)	300
Main livestock bred (Cattle, sheep, goats, donkey, chicken)	
Land carrying capacity (livestock units/ha)	20
Cattle	232,083
Sheep	382,522
Goats	23,640
Camels	5

Information Category	Statistics
Donkeys	11,229
Pigs	210
Chicken: indigenous	578,975
Commercial	53,244
Beehives	12,287
Livestock Production	
Milk Production in litres	
Quantity	223,572,539
Value (Ksh)	6,260,031,092
Beef production in Kg	
Quantity	1,509,480
Value (Ksh)	422,654,400
Mutton production in Kg	
Quantity	603,328
Value (Ksh)	193,064,960
Egg production in	
Number	11,082,994
Value (Ksh).	132,995,928
Poultry meat production in	
Quantity Kg	206,124
Value (Ksh)	41,224,800
Honey production in	
Quantity Kg	129,422
Value (Ksh)	64,711,000
Chevron( Goat meat)(Kgs)	
Quantity	69,586
Value (Ksh)	25,050,960
Pig meat (Kgs)	
Quantity	22,260
Value (Ksh)	5,565,000
Hides and skins (Kgs)	
Quantity	73,753
Value (Ksh)	1,475,060
<b>Fish farming</b>	
Number of fishermen	989
Number of fish farming groups	7
Fish ponds	989
Area of fish ponds(m <sup>2</sup> )	296,700
Main species of fish catch types (Trout, Common Carp, Tilapia)	-
Fishing efforts	-
<b>Fishing gear:</b>	
fishing nets	8
hooks	385

Information Category	Statistics
Fish harvest: 2012	
Table fish in Kg	
Quantity	6,113
Value (Kshs.)	1,222,600
Fingerings	
number	33,230
value (Kshs.)	232,610
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types	
Number of Elephants	34
Number of other wildlife	-
Wildlife estates (Km <sup>2</sup> ) private game management (national parks/ reserves (Aberdare game reserve	767
Threatened species: <i>long sharpes claw</i>	
Human-wildlife conflict- <i>destruction of farm products</i> ).	
Staff of KWS, camps	18
Poaching control measures (Fencing of the Aberdares, increased patrols)	
Forestry	
Cypress, eucalyptus, gravillae, pine, olive	-
Forest loss due to deforestation, animal grazing, forest fires	
Number of gazetted forests	5
Number of non gazetted forests	-
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	
Main forest products (Timber, poles, wood fuel)	49,916.2
Grass(40 kgs bags)	
Seedlings	2,904
Non-wood forest produce (Grass)	5,026,225
No. of people engaged in forestry:	
KFS staff	95
Local authorities	2
Conservation bodies	2
Relevant Govt. Ministries & Depts.	3
NGOs (WWF)	1
Communities (CFA)	5
Seedling production	
KFS:	1,907,180
Private	3,119,045
Farms engaged in farm forestry	83,879
Average number of trees per farm	40
Non timber forest product harvested (Grass, honey, humus, herbs)	
Community forest association established	-
	5
Environmental Pollution (Water and air pollution from flower farms discharges and factories)	-
EIA endorsed (No)	165

Information Category	Statistics
Environment Audits executed	25
Solid waste managed (Human waste disposed off in toilets, polythene papers burning)	-
Hill tops and slopes of mountain areas protected (Aberdare ranges hill top protected)	
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected	
Lakes	1
Rivers	22
Number of quarry sites renovated	4
Mines, mineral, quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mining activities	0
Mineral type	0
Cooperative Societies by type	
Agriculture Dairy	
Number	25
Registered Members	12,525
Total Turnover	452,139.84
Investment	
Number	2
Registered Members	672
Total Turnover	28,361,493
SACCOs	
Number	29
Registered Members	16,022
Total Turnover	195,528,289.4
Multi-purpose	
Number	1
Registered Members	
Total Turnover	56,936
Active cooperative societies	45
Dormant cooperative societies	12
Collapsed societies ( 2008-2013)	2
<b>Health Statistics</b>	
<b>Number of health posts:</b>	
Hospitals (public)	
Level 6	0
Level 5	0
Level 4	2
Hospitals (mission/NGO)	1
Hospitals (private)	0
Nursing homes (private)	3
Level 3 (public)	7
Level 3 (private)	2
Level 2 (public)	32
level 2 (mission/NGO)	8
Private clinics	50
<b>Bed capacity</b>	



Information Category	Statistics
Public health facilities	
Level 5 facilities	0
Level 4 facilities	148
Total (public facilities)	148
Mission/NGO Health facilities	0
Hospitals	186
Health centres	0
Dispensaries	4
Clinics	0
Total mission facilities	190
Private health facilities	0
Hospitals	0
Health centres	0
Nursing homes	0
Dispensaries	0
Clinics	23
Total (private health) facilities	23
<b>Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility (%)</b>	
0-1 KM	
1.1-4.9 KM	21
5 KM and above	78
Average distance to the nearest health facility KM	1
Doctor/population ratio	3.2
Nurse/population ratio	1:155,188
HIV prevalence %	1:2,150
Children vaccination%	4.6
Contraceptive acceptance%	86
Antenatal care ANC	67
Place of delivery (%);	73
Hospital	
Health centre	43.4
Dispensary/clinic	17.2
Maternity home	3.8
At home	1.8
	33.8
Health facilities	
Health facility deliveries	
Delivery assistance %	
Doctor	16
Midwife/nurse	50.2
TBA	16.9
Trained TBA	5.1
Self	9.8
Other	2
Morbidity rates%:	
Male	19.2

Information Category	Statistics	
female	23.4	
Total county	21.2	
Malaria control		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net%		
Untreated net	1.6	
Treated net	1.6	
Five most prevalent diseases %	14.5	
Malaria	1.4	
Diarrhoea	3.8	
Stomach aches		
Respiratory disease		
Lower respiratory	5.9	
Upper respiratory	23.1	
<b>Distribution of Households by Main Source of water</b>	County	National
Piped into dwelling	4.0	6.9
Piped	20.6	23.1
Rain/harvested	5.6	0.8
Borehole	6.9	11.0
Protected well	20.9	7.4
Protected spring	1.4	7.0
Unprotected well	4.8	5.7
Unprotected spring	2.8	4.4
Stream	20.3	21.6
Jabias	1.2	0.3
Water Vendor	3.4	6.5
Pond	1.7	2.1
Dam	6.7	2.0
Lake	0.1	1.1
Others	0.0	0.3
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Pre-School</b>		
Number of ECD centres	1034	
Number of ECD teachers	1828	
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:17	
Total enrolment	31,729	
Gross enrolment rate	93	
Net enrolment rate	92	
Dropout rate	10.3	
Average years of attendance	2	
Completion rate	97	
Retention rate	96	
Transition rate	95	
<b>Primary school</b>		
Number of primary school	369	
Number of teachers	3573	
Teacher pupil ration	1:40	
Total enrolment	141,657	

Information Category	Statistics
Gross enrolment	96
Net enrolment rate	83
Dropout rate	1.9
Average years of attendance	8
Completion rate	87.3
Retention rate	91
Transition rate	65
Community distribution by distance to the nearest public primary school %	
0-1 KM	
1.1-4.9KM	3
5KM and above	93
	4
<b>Secondary schools</b>	
Number of secondary schools:	131
Total enrolment	29,785
Gross enrolment	57.4
Net enrolment	39
drop-out rate	5.8
No. of teachers	1063
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:28
Average years of school attendance - years	
Completion rate	4
Retention rate	75
Community distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school	72
0-1.0KM	
1.1-4.9 KM	12
5KM and above	54
	34
Tertiary institutions	
Public universities	1
Private universities	1
University campuses/colleges	0
National polytechnics	0
Science and technology institutes	1
Other public colleges	0
Youth polytechnics	14
Private accredited colleges by type	0
Private non accredited colleges by type	0
Literacy (population aged 15+) (%)KIHBS	
Ability to read	
can read	86.3
cannot read	13.7
ability to write	
can write	85.2
cannot write	14.8

Information Category	Statistics	
ability to read and write		
can read and write		
cannot read and write	83.8	
	12.1	
<b>ENERGY</b>		
Trading centres with electricity	18	
Trading centres without electricity	91	
Health facilities with electricity	23	
Health facilities without electricity	18	
Secondary schools with electricity	68	
Secondary schools without electricity	63	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel	County	National
Firewood	77.8	0.8
Paraffin	1.4	5.0
Electricity	0.2	0.7
Gas (LPG)	1.0	0.1
Charcoal	19.3	11.6
Biogas	0.3	64.6
Solar	0.1	16.9
Other	0.1	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel		
Fuel wood	0.3	22.7
Electricity	10.5	1.6
Solar	6.0	1.0
Gas Lamp	0.6	0.6
Pressure Lamp	0.6	30.5
Lantern	55.2	38.5
Tin lamp	26.6	4.5
Others	0.3	0.7
Household distribution by cooking appliance type		
Traditional stone fire	21	
Improved traditional stone fire	18	
Ordinary jiko	40	
Improved jiko	13	
Kerosene stove	5	
Gas cooker	2	
Electric cooker	0.4	
Other	0.6	
<b>Transport and communication</b>		
<b>Roads length(km)</b>		
Total road network	1924.1	
Bitumen surface	224	
Gravel surface	529.9	
Earth surface	1170.2	
Railway line length KM	70	

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Railway stations (no)	3
Airstrips (no)	1
<b>Communication</b>	
Land line No. of telephone connections (%)	1.0
Mobile network coverage (%)	90
No. of cyber cafes	51
No. of private courier services	10
No. of post offices	6
No. of sub post offices	2
Licensed stamp vendors	0
Community distribution to the nearest post office	
0-1.0KM	9.2
1.1-4.9 KM	26.7
5KM and more	64.1
<b>Wholesale and retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>	
No. of trading centres	157
Registered retail traders	12,900
Registered wholesale traders	537
<b>Industry</b>	
Manufacturing industries	1
Total production by industries	-
Total consumption	-
Surplus/deficiency	-
Bakeries	1
Jua Kali associations	5
Jua Kali artisans	1023
<b>Tourism</b>	
Hotels by category	
Five star	0
Four star	0
Three star	0
Two star	0
One star	0
Unclassified hotels	2
Bars and restaurants	1,306
Hotel bed capacity by category	
Five star	0

Information Category	Statistics	
Four star	0	
Three star	0	
Two star	0	
One star	-	
Unclassified hotels	-	
<b>Financial services</b>		
Commercial banks	3	
Micro-finance institutions	3	
Building societies	0	
Village banks	0	
Insurance companies/branches	6	
<b>Housing</b>		
HH distribution by wall materials	County	National
Stone	13.5	16.6
Brick/block	2.6	16.8
Mud/wood	33.4	36.7
Mud/ cement	3	7.7
Wood only	42.9	11.1
Corrugated iron sheets	3.1	6.6
Grass straw	0	3.2
Tin	0.1	0.2
Other	0.1	0.9
HH distribution by main floor materials	County	National
Cement	28.8	41.0
Tiles	0.3	1.6
Wood	1.6	0.8
Earth	74.0	56.5
Other	0.3	0.2
HH distribution by main roofing materials	County	National
Corrugated iron sheets	95.1	73.2
Tiles	0.6	2.2
Concrete	0.2	3.6
Asbestos	2.0	2.3
Grass	0.8	0.3
Makuti	0.8	13.7
Tin	0.1	3.2
Other	0.1	0.8
<b>Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit</b>	County	National
Owner occupied	76.7	68.0
Rented	23.3	32.0
Government houses by category		
Low Grade	33	
Middle Grade	185	
High Grade	345	

Information Category	Statistics
Community development and social welfare sector	
Active Women Groups by Constituency	
Kipipiri	56
Ol'kalou	63
Kinangop	101
Ndaragwa	
Number Of Youth Groups And Their Activities	400
Adult Literacy Classes and Attendance By Sex%:	
Female%,	
Male	
Number Of Orphans and Vulnerable Children(households)	77.481.3
	7,000

## Appendix II: Monitoring & Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators

Sector/Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Situation in 2013	Mid-term Projection 2015	End-term Projection 2017
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>				
Agriculture subsector	Cash crop production area (ha)	58,344	60,000	70,000
	Food crop production (Ha)	63,370	65,000	67,000
Livestock development	Milk production million (litres)	223,573	230,000	235,000
<b>Energy Infrastructure and ICT</b>				
Roads	Roads - Road upgraded to bitumen standards (km)	224	282	539
	Gravelled Road ( km)	529.9	638	818
	Rural access road ( km)	1170.2	2,326	4,198
Energy	Energy – percentage of housing with electricity connections%	10.5	25	35
Local government	Number of trading centres' with electricity	18	40	75
<b>Health sector</b>				
Medical services	Infant Mortality rate Per 1000	42	35	20
Public Health	under 1 year Immunization coverage against measles %	86	90	95
	HIV/AIDS Prevalence %	4.6	4.2	3.6
	Life expectancy: Male	59	64	69
	Female	67	70	73
<b>Education sector</b>				
Education	School net enrolment rate( %): Primary	83	90	95
	Secondary	39	45	55
	School dropout rate (%): primary	1.9	1	0.5
	secondary	5.8	3	1
	Teachers pupil ratio: Primary	1:40	1:35	1:30
	Secondary	1:28	1:25	1:25
	County literacy-level (%)	86.3	90	95



Sector/Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Situation in 2013	Mid-term Projection 2015	End-term Projection 2017
<b>Social protection, culture and recreation</b>				
Gender and children affairs	Poverty levels- Absolute (%)	37.6	30	25
	No. of active women groups	268	315	360
	No. of active self help groups	668	800	1000
Youth affairs and sports	No. of active youth groups	400	700	1500
<b>Environmental Protection, Water</b>				
Water	Number of Households with access to piped water	35,321	50,000	75,000
	Number of protected springs	76	91	96
	Number of shallow wells	6,244	7,200	8,000
	Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	1.5	1.0	0.5
<b>Housing</b>				
Housing	No. of government houses	563	650	900