

JULY, 2018



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2023

**"ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE AND ALL INCLUSIVE
SOCIAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION"**

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

"To be the leading county in Kenya where people are empowered economically, socially and politically through equitable sharing of resources to achieve the highest standards of living".

Mission

"Improve the living standards of all residents of Nandi County by offering quality and sustainable services in an equitable and transparent manner through modern technology, innovation, enhanced workforce, environmental sustainability and entrepreneurship in all spheres of life".

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FOREWORD

I am delighted to present to you the Second-Generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2023, which outlines the strategic vision and goals identified to help the County realize its transformation agenda and better service delivery to the people of Nandi. The process of formulating a new CIDP has given us an opportunity to take stock on past successes and failures, to determine our vision and future goals considering challenges ahead. Subsequently, we have put strategies for development in response to changing needs and aspirations of our people, which are in line with our campaign promise.

While adhering to tenets of 'Integrated Development Planning' and upholding the principles of public participation at all levels of governance, development of this CIDP ensured that national government and relevant stakeholders were engaged and consulted. The process took cognizance of other county, national and international development plans by providing linkages to the Nandi county transformative Agenda, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans, Sectoral Plans, Urban Plans, the Big Four Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework of Action and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union. This approach facilitated comprehensive integration of all socio-economic, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development.

During the first plan period 2013-2017, the County government discharged its mandate and functions as prescribed under schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya through the County Executive, County Assembly and the County Public Service Board. Implementation of the first CIDP 2013-2017 was successful despite the teething problems experienced in setting up the structures. The myriad of challenges encountered included late disbursement of funds, inadequate revenue collection and non-participatory planning process which led to lack of ownership and sustainability of the projects, nonetheless, the lessons learnt have been used to inform development of the current CIDP.

This Plan has prioritized investment in healthcare by ensuring, universal and quality health services, infrastructural developments to improve access and road network

connectivity and access to clean safe water. Other priority areas include investment in Early Childhood Development, agricultural productivity and cooperative development, Trade and manufacturing, Youth empowerment and Environmental protection among others. The Plan has also put in place measures to increase the county revenue base and collaborate with the national government, development partners and other stakeholders in resource mobilization.

As we usher in the plan period 2018-2023, information contained herein is expected to inform and guide the various County Annual Development Plans and budgeting processes.

It is my expectation that this CIDP will be useful in enhancing integrated development in the county and thus contribute towards the realization of the ‘Tuga Tai’ Transformative Agenda of a balanced growth and development across the county.

HON. STEPHEN K. SANG
GOVERNOR, NANDI COUNTY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

Special appreciation goes to the core team at the county treasury and the County Economic Planning unit under the guidance of the Chief Officer Economic Planning who spent their valuable time in putting together this document as they are mandated by the County Government Act 2012.

Special thanks go to the National Treasury and Planning in collaboration with the Council of Governors for their role in developing the guidelines which was crucial in guiding the production of this document. I am also grateful to the National Treasury and planning, State Department for Planning officers, Mr. Richard Munyithya, Ms. Robina Kwamboka and Mr. Tonny Mutuku Motolo who tirelessly worked on development of this plan.

Finally, I salute all those who were involved in the process directly or indirectly, however, I acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the implementation of the programs and projects identified herein. It is therefore my sincere hope that this plan will greatly transform the lives of the Nandi residents

Thank you and May God bless Nandi County.

CPA ALFRED LAGAT,
CECM -FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION	II
VISION	II
MISSION	II
FOREWORD	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VI
LIST OF TABLES	XI
LIST OF MAPS/FIGURES	XIII
LIST OF GRAPHS	XIV
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	XV
GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS.....	XVII
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION	1
1.0 COUNTY OVERVIEW	1
1.1 POSITION AND SIZE	1
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	2
1.2.1 PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES... ..	2
1.2.2 ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.....	2
1.2.3 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	2
1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS	3
1.3.1 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUBDIVISION	3
1.4 POLITICAL UNITS.....	5
1.5 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....	6
1.5.1 POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION.....	6
1.6 POPULATION PROJECTION FOR URBAN CENTERS	8
1.5.2 POPULATION DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION	8
1.5.3 POPULATION PROJECTION FOR SPECIAL AGE GROUPS	10
1.5.4 POPULATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	12
1.5.5 DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.....	12
1.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH	14
1.6.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)	14
1.6.2 HUMAN POVERTY INDEX (HPI).....	14
1.6.3. GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI)	15
1.6.4. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX	15
1.7 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	15
1.7.1. ROADS AND RAIL NETWORK.....	15
1.7.2 ROAD NETWORK.....	15
1.7.3 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	16
1.7.4. ENERGY ACCESS	16
1.7.5 HOUSING	16
1.8 LAND AND LAND USE.....	17
1.8.1 LAND OWNERSHIP CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION	17
1.8.2 MEAN HOLDING SIZE.....	17
1.8.3 PERCENTAGE OF LAND WITH TITLE DEEDS	17
1.8.4 INCIDENCE OF LANDLESSNESS	18
1.8.5 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS	18
1.8.6 TYPE AND SIZE OF LAND	18
1.9 EMPLOYMENT	19
1.9.1 WAGE EARNERS	19
1.9.2 SELF-EMPLOYMENT	19
1.9.3 LABOUR FORCE BY SECTOR.....	19

1.9.4	UNEMPLOYMENT	19
1.10	IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SCHEMES	19
1.10.1	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL	19
1.11	CROP, LIVESTOCK, FISH PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDITION.....	20
1.11.1.	MAIN CROPS PRODUCED.....	20
1.11.2	ACREAGE UNDER FOOD AND CASH CROPS.	20
1.11.3.	AVERAGE FARM SIZES.....	21
1.11.4.	MAIN STORAGE FACILITIES.....	21
1.11.5.	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION, TRAINING, RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES.....	21
1.11.6	RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES	21
1.11.7	MAIN LIVESTOCK BREEDS AND FACILITIES.	21
1.11.8	RANCHING.....	22
1.11.9	APICULTURE (BEE KEEPING).....	23
1.12.	OIL AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES	23
1.12.1	MINERAL AND OIL POTENTIAL	23
1.12.2	ON-GOING MINING AND EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES.....	23
1.13.	TOURISM AND WILDLIFE.....	23
1.13.1.	MAIN TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES	23
1.13.2	CLASSIFIED / MAJOR HOTELS (NUMBERS, BED CAPACITY AND DISTRIBUTION BY SUB-COUNTY)	24
1.13.3	MAIN WILDLIFE	24
1.13.4	WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS (GAME PARKS, RESERVES, CONSERVANCIES, GAME RANCHES)	24
1.14.	INDUSTRY AND TRADE.....	24
1.14.1	MARKETS	24
1.14.2	INDUSTRIAL PARKS.....	25
1.14.3	MAJOR INDUSTRIES.....	25
1.14.4	TYPES AND NUMBER OF BUSINESSES.....	25
1.15.	THE BLUE ECONOMY.....	25
1.15.1	MAIN FISHING ACTIVITIES, TYPES OF FISH PRODUCED, LANDING SITES	25
1.16.1	MAIN FOREST TYPES AND SIZE OF FORESTS (GAZETTED AND UN-GAZETTED FORESTS) 26	
1.16.2	MAIN FOREST PRODUCTS.....	26
1.16.4	VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY PRODUCTS.....	26
1.17	FINANCIAL SERVICES.....	27
1.17.1	NUMBER OF BANKS, MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS, MOBILE MONEY AGENTS AND SACCOS WITH FOSAS.....	27
1.17.2	DISTRIBUTION / COVERAGE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES BY SUB-COUNTY	27
1.18.	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE.....	27
1.18.1	MAJOR DEGRADED AREAS / HOTSPOTS AND MAJOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION.....	27
1.18.2	ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS.....	28
1.18.3	HIGH SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY OF RAINFALL	28
1.18.4	CHANGE IN WATER LEVELS OR GLACIER	28
1.18.5	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	28
1.19.	WATER AND SANITATION.....	29
1.19.1	WATER RESOURCES.....	29
1.19.2	WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES	29
1.19.3	WATER SOURCES AND ACCESS (DISTANCE TO THE NEAREST WATER POINTS BY SUB-COUNTY)	29
1.19.4	WATER MANAGEMENT	29
1.19.5	SANITATION	29
1.20	HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION.....	30
1.20.1	HEALTH ACCESS	30

1.20.2	MORBIDITY: TEN MOST COMMON DISEASES IN ORDER OF PREVALENCE	31
1.20.3	NUTRITIONAL STATUS (PREVALENCE OF STUNTING AND WASTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS: HEIGHT-FOR-AGE, WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT, WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)	32
1.20.4	IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE.....	32
1.20.5	MATERNAL HEALTH CARE (MATERNAL DEATHS, NUMBER OF MOTHERS DELIVERING IN HOSPITALS, ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE)	33
1.20.6	ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES/CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE	33
1.20.7	HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE RATES AND RELATED SERVICES	34
1.21.	EDUCATION, SKILLS, LITERACY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	34
1.21.1	PRE- SCHOOL EDUCATION (EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION)	34
1.21.2	PRIMARY EDUCATION	35
1.21.3	NON FORMAL EDUCATION - INFORMATION NEEDED	36
1.21.4	YOUTH POLYTECHNICS	36
1.21.5	SECONDARY EDUCATION.....	37
1.21.6	TERTIARY EDUCATION	38
1.21.7	ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION	38
1.21.8	TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING	38
1.22	SPORTS, CULTURE AND CREATIVE ARTS	39
1.22.1	MUSEUMS, HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SITES	39
1.22.2	TALENT ACADEMIES	39
1.22.3	SPORTS FACILITIES.....	40
1.22.4	LIBRARIES / INFORMATION DOCUMENTATION CENTRES/ CITIZEN SERVICE CENTRES.....	40
1.22.5	REGISTERED TRADITIONAL HERBALISTS AND MEDICINE-MEN	40
1.23	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON-STATE ACTORS	41
1.23.1	COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.....	41
1.23.2	PUBLIC BENEFITS ORGANIZATIONS (PBOS) I.E. NGOS, CBOS, INGOS, FBOS AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS, ETC.	41
1.23.3	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS E.G. UN AGENCIES, USAID, WORLD BANK, ETC. AND THE SECTORS THEY SUPPORT	41
1.23.4	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION (YOUTH EMPOWERMENT CENTRES).....	42
1.24.	SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER	43
1.24.1	NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS AND POSTS BY SUB-COUNTY	43
1.24.2	TYPES, TRENDS AND CRIME PRONE AREAS.....	43
1.24.3	TYPES AND NUMBER OF COURTS.....	44
1.24.4	PRISONS AND PROBATION SERVICES	44
1.24.5	NUMBER OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION OFFICES	44
1.24.6	COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES	44
1.24.7	IMMIGRATION FACILITIES	44
1.25	SOCIAL PROTECTION	45
1.25.1	NUMBER OF ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN (OVCS)	45
1.25.2	CASES OF STREET CHILDREN	45
1.25.3	CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS BY SUB-COUNTY (CHILDREN OFFICES, NUMBER	45
	OF ORPHANAGES, RESCUE CENTRES, AND CORRECTION/REHABILITATION FACILITIES	45
1.25.4	SOCIAL NET PROGRAMMES IN THE COUNTY	45
CHAPTER TWO.....		46
LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS.....		46
2.1 OVERVIEW.....		46

2.2	LINKAGE OF THE CIDP WITH THE KENYA VISION 2030, ITS MEDIUM TERM PLANS AND OTHER PLANS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.....	46
2.2.1	LINKAGE OF THE CIDP WITH THE KENYA VISION 2030, MEDIUM TERM PLANS AND THE BIG FOUR AGENDA.....	46
2.2.2	LINKAGE WITH SECTORAL PLANS AND URBAN PLANS WITHIN THE COUNTY.....	48
2.3	LINKAGE WITH GOVERNOR'S MANIFESTO.....	50
2.4	LINKAGES WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK OF ACTION.....	51
2.5	INTEGRATION OF AGENDA 2063 INTO THE CIDP	53
2.6	LINKAGE WITH REGIONAL BLOCS.....	54
	CHAPTER THREE.....	55
	REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP	55
3.1	INTRODUCTION	55
3.2.1	ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY REVENUE STREAMS	55
3.2.3	SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS.....	58
3.2.5	CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2013/2017 CIDP.....	61
3.2.6	LESSONS LEARNT.....	62
	CHAPTER FOUR	63
	COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES.....	63
4.1	INTRODUCTION	63
4.2	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK.....	63
4.3	NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT	66
4.4	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	70
4.4.1	HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTOR.....	70
4.4.2	TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.....	84
4.4.3	AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR.....	89
	FLAGSHIP / COUNTY TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	96
4.4.4	EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING SECTOR	98
4.4.5	LANDS, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	105
	FLAGSHIP / COUNTY TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	113
4.4.6	SPORTS, YOUTH AND ARTS	115
	SECTOR/SUBSECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES.....	115
4.4.7	TOURISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE	124
4.4.8	ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC SERVICE AND E-GOVERNMENT	136
	MISSION: TO PROVIDE QUALITY SERVICES TO THE RESIDENTS OF NANDI COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN AN EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND TRANSPARENT MANNER USING LIMITED RESOURCES.	136
	SECTOR/SUB SECTOR GOAL	136
	INADEQUATE OPERATIONAL VEHICLES	139
	URBAN TRANSPORT	139
	FLAGSHIP / COUNTY TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	152
	PREPARATION OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
	CARRYING OUT OF EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION BASELINE SURVEY....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.4.9	TRADE, INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION	154
4.4.10	FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING SECTOR	165
	THE SECTOR GOAL IS TO STRENGTHENED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND PLANNING FUNCTION IN THE COUNTY.	165
	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	170
	CHAPTER FIVE.....	185
	IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....	185
5.1	INTRODUCTION	185
5.2	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	185
5.3	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR.....	188

5.4	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK.....	189
5.4.1	SOURCE OF REVENUES	189
5.4.2	COUNTY GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	190
5.4.3	ASSETS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	190
5.4.4	MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY FINANCES	190
5.4.5	DEBT MANAGEMENT	190
5.5	ESTIMATED RESOURCE GAP AND MEASURES OF ADDRESSING IT	192
5.5.1	RESOURCE GAP MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.....	192
CHAPTER SIX		193
MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK		193
6.1	INTRODUCTION.....	193
6.2	DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND REPORTING.....	194
6.2.1	DATA COLLECTION	194
6.2.2	DATA ANALYSIS	195
6.2.3	REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION	195
6.2.4	CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT	197
6.3	M&E OUTCOME INDICATORS.....	197
NEW WATER PROJECTS.....		213
ONGOING WATER PROJECTS.....		213

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-COUNTY AND AREA (KM ²)	3
TABLE 2	POLITICAL UNITS	5
TABLE 3	POPULATION PROJECTION OF NANDI COUNTY BY GENDER AND AGE COHORTS	7
TABLE 4	POPULATION PROJECTION FOR URBAN CENTERS	8
TABLE 5	POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND TREND PER SUB-COUNTY	9
TABLE 6	POPULATION PROJECTION FOR SPECIAL AGE GROUPS	10
TABLE 7	PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES BY TYPE, SEX AND AGE	12
TABLE 8	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND POTENTIAL	13
TABLE 9	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FOR NANDI COUNTY	15
TABLE 10	ENERGY ACCESS PER SUB-COUNTY	16
TABLE 11	URBAN LAND USE	18
TABLE 12	EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND GENDER	19
TABLE 13	MAJOR CROPS STATISTICS – 2017	20
TABLE 14	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	22
TABLE 15	SIZES OF GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED FORESTS	26
TABLE 16	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: BANKS, SACCOS AND MICRO	27
TABLE 17	WATER AND SANITATION STATISTICS	29
TABLE 18	DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES	31
TABLE 19	HEALTH FACILITY PROFILE	31
TABLE 20	TOP TEN DISEASES	32
TABLE 21	IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE 2016	33
TABLE 22	DELIVERY BY SKILLED ATTENDANT COVERAGE	33
TABLE 23	ART UPTAKE IN NANDI COUNTY	34
TABLE 24	ECD EDUCATION	35
TABLE 25	PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFFING	36
TABLE 26	POLYTECHNICS ENROLMENT	37
TABLE 27	SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFFING	37
TABLE 28	ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION	38
TABLE 29	POLYTECHNICS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	38
TABLE 30	POLICE STATIONS, POLICE POSTS AND PATROL STATIONS DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY	43
TABLE 31	SUMMARY OF OVCS	45
TABLE 32	CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS	45
TABLE 33	LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030	47
TABLE 34	LINKAGES WITH SDGS	49
TABLE 35	GOVERNORS KEY AREAS OF FOCUS	50
TABLE 36	LINKAGES WITH AGENDA 2063	54
TABLE 37	ACTUAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS BY REVENUE SOURCE	55
TABLE 38	COUNTY SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2012/2013 TO FY 2017/2018	56
TABLE 39	COUNTY EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS BY SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR	58
TABLE 40	SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS PER SECTOR	59
TABLE 41	COUNTY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES BY THEMATIC AREAS	63
TABLE 42	NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT	66
TABLE 43	SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	70
TABLE 44	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	72
TABLE 45	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS	82
TABLE 46	FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	83
TABLE 47	SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	85
TABLE 48	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	86
TABLE 49	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	88
TABLE 50	SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	90
TABLE 51	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	91
TABLE 52	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	94
TABLE 53	FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	96

TABLE 54	DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	98
TABLE 55	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	100
TABLE 56	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	103
TABLE 57	DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	105
TABLE 58	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	109
TABLE 59	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	111
TABLE 60	FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	113
TABLE 61	SECTOR/SUBSECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	115
TABLE 62	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	117
TABLE 63	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS	121
TABLE 64	FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	123
TABLE 65	SECTOR/SUBSECTOR TOURISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE NEEDS, AND PRIORITIES STRATEGIES	125
TABLE 66	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	127
TABLE 67	FLAGSHIP PROJECTS	134
TABLE 68	SECTOR/SUBSECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES	137
TABLE 69	SECTOR PROGRAMMES	145
TABLE 70	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	150
TABLE 71	FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
TABLE 72	SECTOR/SUB SECTOR STRATEGIES	155
TABLE 73	SECTOR PROGRAMMMES	156
TABLE 74	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS	161
TABLE 75	FLAGSHIP PROJECTS	163
TABLE 76	SECTOR/SUB SECTOR STRATEGIES	165
TABLE 77	SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES	167
TABLE 78	CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS	170
TABLE 79	FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS	172
TABLE 80	STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COUNTY	187
TABLE 81	SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BUDGET BY SECTOR	188
TABLE 82	REVENUE PROJECTIONS	191
TABLE 83	M&E OUTCOME INDICATORS	197

LIST OF MAPS/FIGURES

MAP 1	LOCATION OF NANDI COUNTY ON KENYA'S MAP	1
MAP 2	MAP OF NANDI COUNTY	3

LIST OF GRAPHS

GRAPH 1	TREND IN LOCAL REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE FY 2012/13 TO 2016/17.	56
GRAPH 2	COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE	57

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	-	African Development Bank
ADP	-	Annual Development Plan
AI	-	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	-	Acquired Immuno deficiency Syndrome
ANC	-	Ante Natal Care
ADAK	-	Anti Doping Agency of Kenya
ATC	-	Agriculture Training Centre
CBEF	-	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBROP	-	County Budget Review Outlook Paper.
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CIG	-	Common Interest Group
CFSP	-	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CGN	-	County Government of Nandi
CIDC	-	County Information and Documentation Centre
CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
CoMEC	-	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CO	-	Chief Officer
CRA	-	Commission for Revenue allocation
CRF	-	County Revenue Fund
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DHIS	-	District Health Information System
DMEC	-	Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
		ECDE - Early Childhood Development Education
e-CIMS	-	Electronic County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System
EPZA	-	Export Processing Zones Authority
EPZ	-	Export Processing Zone
EU	-	European Union
FBO	-	Faith Based Organizations
FIF	-	Facility Improvement Fund
FOSA	-	Front Office Saving Account
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
HDI	-	Human Development Indicator
HH	-	Household
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEBC	-	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFMIS	-	Integrated Financial Management System
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KDHS	-	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KDSP	-	Kenya devolution Support Programme
KENHA	-	Kenya National Highways Authority
KERRA	-	Kenya Rural Roads Authority

Kes	-	Kenya Shillings
KEMSA	-	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KHDP	-	Kenya Horticultural Development Programme
KHE	-	Kenya Horticultural Exporters
KMTC	-	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KURRA	-	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	-	Maternal Child Health
MNCH	-	Maternal Neonatal Child Health
MSME	-	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
NACC	-	National AIDS Control Council
NAVCI	-	Nandi Agricultural Value Chain Incubator
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Authority
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NHIF	-	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLC	-	National Lands Commission
NOREB	-	North Rift Economic Bloc
PBB	-	Programme Based Budget
PBO	-	Public Benefit Organization
PFM	-	Public Finance Management
PMC	-	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
RMFLF	-	Road maintenance Fuel levy Fund
SACCOS	-	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SDG	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	-	Small Medium Enterprises
TVET	-	Technical Vocational Education and Training Institutions
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
VC	-	Value Chain
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VTC	-	Vocational Training Centre

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

Organization of this CIDP Document

This Plan is organized into six chapters and Annexes. Chapter one contains the general background information on Nandi County in terms of its location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles; and administrative and political units. It also provides information on the County's infrastructure and access; land availability and land use; community organizations and non-state actors. Information is also provided on other important aspects such as climate, employment, sources of income, water availability and sanitation; access to health services, education and literacy levels, trade, housing, transport and communication.

Chapter two outlines how the CIDP is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, the Big Four Agenda, Medium Term Plan, National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, Sendai Framework on Disaster Management, Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and National Spatial Plan Framework amongst other Plans. It further highlights the linkages of the CIDP programmes with the development agenda for the county government of Nandi ("Tuga Tai" Transformative Agenda).

A summary of key achievements containing outputs, outcomes and baselines from the implementation of the 2013-2017 CIDP is discussed in Chapter three. Challenges faced, and lessons learned during the Plan period have also been highlighted in this Chapter. The chapter further analyses the county revenue levels in the Plan period and County Expenditure Analysis as per sector for the period in question.

Chapter four of the document discusses the county spatial development framework which describes the possible county potential growth areas and strategies on enhancing county competitiveness. It also maps out strategic geographical locations and assesses the county natural resource. The chapter details key county development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by the various county stakeholders during the CIDP consultative forums. It also gives sector missions, visions and subsector goals. Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and cross-sector linkages are also discussed here.

In chapter five, an implementation framework has been provided that includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan and a budget projection of resources required for managing the Projects and Programmes of the County government for the next five years as derived from the sector programmes and projects. The chapter also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects and outlines strategies for raising the revenue for the plan period that includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government, means of attracting external funding among others.

Chapter six gives a brief description of how Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of outcome Indicators will be done per sector. The M&E framework is linked to County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) as guided by the county Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. A Results Matrix contained in this chapter summarizes each programme's outcome, indicators and targets to allow implementers and decision-makers assess the progress of the various county development priorities during the Plan period.

The Annexes enumerates on-going, new and stalled projects per sector. The enumeration details included; the name of the project and their description, objectives, targets, timeframes and the relevant implementing agencies

CHAPTER ONE COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

COUNTY OVERVIEW

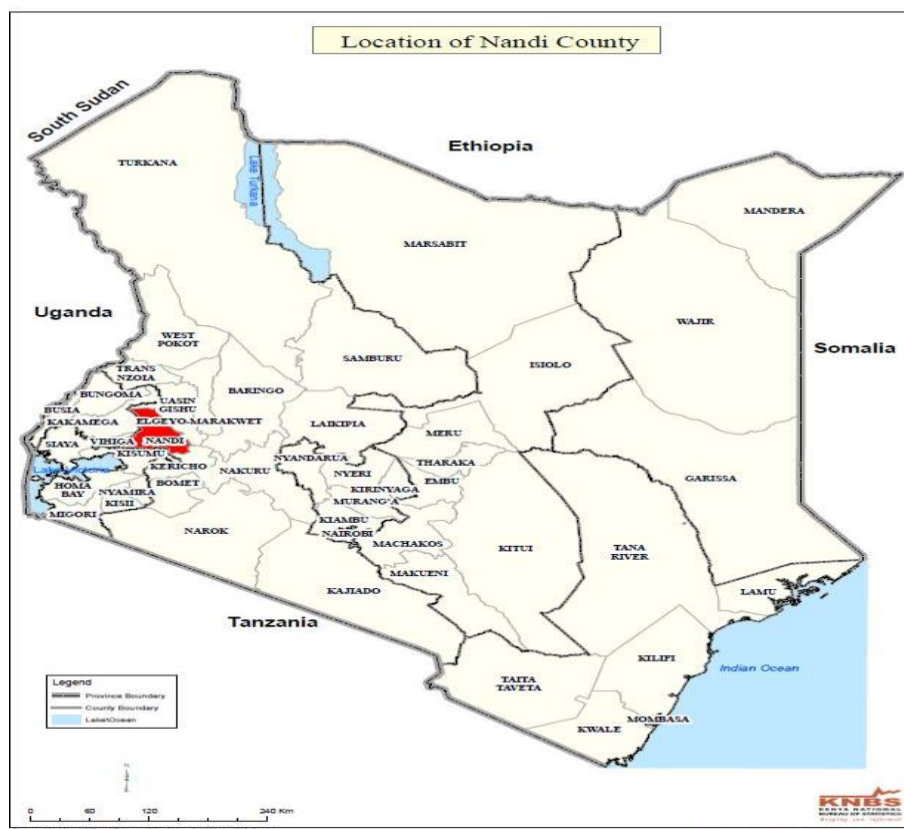
The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created two levels of government: the national and county governments. Nandi County being one of the 47 counties is located in the North Rift region of Kenya. The County is home to many world-renowned athletes which has led to the county being branded 'Source of Champions'. The high - altitude topography and various sports training grounds favour training of athletes ultimately contributing to excellent performance in athletics both locally and internationally. Kapsabet serves as the headquarters of Nandi County.

The cool wet climate, complimented by the rich volcanic soil makes Nandi an ideal area for tea, maize and sugarcane farming. Dairy animal husbandry is widely practiced in the county. Therefore Agriculture is the county's main economic activity. It also has a huge tourism potential that when fully and sustainably developed will stimulate employment creation, promote conservation of natural environment, preserve the culture of the local community and generally boost the economy of the county

1.1 Position and Size

Nandi County is located in the North Rift region of Kenya. It lies between latitude 0034N and longitude 34045E to the West while the Eastern boundary reaches Longitude 35025E. It covers an area of 2,884.4 Km²; and borders Kakamega County to the West, Uasin Gishu County to the North East, Kericho County to the South East, Kisumu County to the South and Vihiga County to the South West.

MAP 1 LOCATION OF NANDI COUNTY ON KENYA'S MAP



Source: Nandi County Statistics Office (2017)

1.2 Physiographic and Natural conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic features

Nandi County comprises of five (5) distinct topographic features: the rolling hills to the West, the Kapsabet plateau, the Tinderet Volcanic mass, the King'wal Swamp and the Nyando escarpment on the Southern border.

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

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

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

The forests comprise of mixed indigenous hardwoods and exotic plantations at Kimondi and Serengonik forests measuring besides the 2,635.8 Ha. The total boundary length of forest in the county is about 363.8km. The medium potential areas are covered by shrubs and bushes and are mainly found on the eastern plateau parts and portions lying below the scarp on the Nyando plains. The Table 1 presents the various agro-ecological zones of the County; and the main agricultural activities and potential.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

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

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

Most parts of the County experience mean temperatures ranging between 18oC to 22oC during the rainy season; but the part adjacent to the Nyando escarpment (at

1,300m above sea level), experiences average temperatures as high as 26oC. During the dry months of December and January, the temperatures are as high as 23oC; while in the cold spell, the night temperatures drop to as low as 14oC, in the months of July and August. The County in general has moderate to warm temperatures; with no cold and hot extremes throughout the year.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative and subdivision

The county has 5 administrative Sub-Counties (Districts) and 11 Divisions. Nandi County has a total of 99 locations and 299 sub-locations. The map below shows county's sub counties;

MAP 2 MAP OF NANDI COUNTY



ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-COUNTY AND AREA (KM²)

Table 1 EMGWEN SUB-COUNTY

A	Engwen Sub -County	Area in Square Km	Population as at 2009
1.	Kapkangani Ward	43	23,994
2.	Kilibwoni Ward	164	48,855
3.	Chepkumia Ward	87	21,283
4.	Kapsabet Ward	75	35,962
	Sub total	369	130,094

Table 2 CHESUMEI SUB-COUNTY

B	Chesumei Sub-County	Area In Square Km	Population as at 2009 (Census)
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1	Chemundu/Kapng'etuny Ward	52	25,403
2	Kaptel/Kamoiwo Ward	150	31,375
3	Kiptuiya Ward	71	24,879
4	Kosirai Ward	93	25,741
5	Ngechek/Lelmokwo	106	23,354
		472	130,752

Table 3 **MOSOP SUB-COUNTY**

C	Mosop Sub-County	Area In Square Km	Population as at 2009 (Census)
1.	Kipkaren Ward	94	19,147
2.	SangaloKebulonik Ward	121	21,390
3.	Chepterwai Ward	73	18,954
4.	Kurgung-Surungai Ward	82	18,225
5.	Ndalat Ward	75	18,651
6.	Kabisaga Ward	79	19,029
7.	Kabiyet Ward	77	19,362
	SUB TOTAL	601	134,758

Table 4 **NANDI HILLS SUB-COUNTY**

D	Nandi Hills Sub-County	Area in Square Km	Population As at 2009
1. 4	Kapchorwa Ward	161	17,878
2. 2	Nandi Hills Ward	74	33,665
3. 3	Chepkunyuk Ward	129	36,785
4. 4	O'llessos Ward	68	19,396
		432	107,724

Table 5 **TINDIRET SUB-COUNTY**

E	Tindiret Sub-County	Area in Square Km	Population as at 2009
1	Chemelil-Chemase Ward	128	14,489

2	Kapsimotwo Ward	73	18,362
3	Tindiret Ward	159	27,996
4	Songhor-Soba Ward	193	39,934
		553	100,781

Table 6 **ALDAI SUB- COUNTY**

F	ALDAI SUB-COUNTY	AREA SQUARE IN KM	POPULATION AS AT 2009
1	Kaptumo-Kaboi Ward	98	24,064
2	Koyo-Ndurio Ward	69	19,905
3	Kemeloi-Maraba Ward	115	35,085
4	Kobujoi Ward	81	26,539
5	Kabwareng Ward	47	22,807
6	Terik Ward	48	20,456
		458	148,856

	NANDI COUNTY	2,885	752,965
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Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

1.4 Political units

The County has six (6) constituencies; namely, Mosop, Chesumei, Aldai, Emgwen, Nandi Hills and Tinderet. The constituencies and their respective wards are indicated in table 2.

TABLE 1 **POLITICAL UNITS**

S/No.	Sub-County	Constituency	No. of Wards
1.	Emgwen	Emgwen	4
2.	Mosop	Mosop	7
3.	Chesumei	Chesumei	5
4.	Aldai	Aldai	6
5.	Nandi Hills	Nandi Hills	4
6	Tinderet	Tinderet	4
Total	6	6	30

Source: IEBC, Nandi County

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size and Composition

Demographic characteristics are important in development planning as they provide a basis for sharing the limited resources. They also determine the size of labour force as well as the expected utilization of social amenities. Informed consideration of demographic characteristics enables sound decision making in the provision of essential services in urban areas.

The County has a total population of 1,022,380 people comprising of 510,351 males and 512,029 females. The County's inter-censual growth rate is 2.9 percent which is slightly lower than the National growth rate of 3.1 percent. Details pertaining to projections on the population size and structure are presented in Table 5. As indicated in Table 5, there is a disproportionately higher concentration of the population between the ages of 0-9 years (31.7 percent). This implies that the County has to make deliberate investment efforts to cater for this cohort of the population in terms of reproductive health services and early childhood education. Table 6 presents population projections by Gender/Constituency.

TABLE 2 POPULATION PROJECTION OF NANDI COUNTY BY GENDER AND AGE COHORTS

	2009			2018			2020			2022		
AGE	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 4	62,568	61,177	123,745	81,365	81,149	162,525	85,300	85,045	170,345	88,094	87,807	175,901
5 – 9	58,351	56,946	115,295	70,595	70,303	140,906	74,800	74,776	149,576	78,506	78,454	156,959
10-14	49,662	50,073	99,735	59,971	60,984	120,960	62,745	64,225	126,970	66,763	68,706	135,468
15-19	41,260	40,158	81,418	55,367	54,734	110,107	58,220	57,857	116,077	60,917	61,035	121,952
20-24	34,146	38,371	72,517	49,673	48,302	97,979	52,796	51,006	103,802	55,528	54,004	109,532
25-29	28,789	29,224	58,013	42,924	42,013	84,912	46,678	44,386	91,064	49,780	46,940	96,720
30-34	23,558	22,582	46,140	35,399	37,774	73,178	38,470	40,956	79,426	42,537	43,396	85,923
35-39	19,189	18,389	37,578	28,366	29,536	57,879	30,789	32,885	63,674	34,021	36,228	70,249
40-44	13,381	13,061	26,442	22,233	21,957	44,192	24,158	24,037	48,195	26,656	27,873	54,521
45-49	11,755	11,988	23,743	17,425	17,401	34,827	19,220	19,099	38,319	21,256	21,414	42,669
50-54	8,873	8,420	17,293	13,437	13,105	26,543	14,631	14,297	28,928	16,631	16,108	32,739
55-59	6,950	6,616	13,566	10,563	10,532	21,095	11,529	11,591	23,120	12,804	12,922	25,726
60-64	5,103	5,052	10,155	7,141	7,108	14,250	7,745	7,730	15,475	8,636	8,762	17,398
65-69	3,698	3,915	7,613	5,856	5,836	11,693	6,374	6,303	12,677	7,041	7,000	14,040
70-74	3,030	2,919	5,949	3,990	3,906	7,897	4,290	4,199	8,489	4,774	4,617	9,391
75-79	2,095	2,324	4,419	2,767	3,147	5,914	2,953	3,371	6,324	3,228	3,689	6,917
80+	3,921	5,121	9,042	3,279	4,243	7,522	3,261	4,231	7,492	3,391	4,415	7,806
Total	376,488	376,477	752,965	510,351	512,029	1,022,380	543,959	545,994	1,089,953	580,562	583,370	1,163,910

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census (2009)

1.6 Population Projection for Urban Centers

Majority of the residents reside in the rural areas therefore a large percentage of the county population is rural. Only 3.9 per cent of the entire population resides in urban centres.

TABLE 3 POPULATION PROJECTION FOR URBAN CENTERS

Urban Centres	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Kapsabet	11,426	11,378	22,804	12,349	12,297	24,646	13,761	13,704	27,465	14,642	14,581	29,223
Nandi Hills	3,484	3,484	6,968	3,765	3,766	7,531	4,196	4,196	8,392	4,465	4,465	8,929
TOTAL	14,910	14,862	29,772	16,114	16,063	32,177	17,958	17,900	35,857	19,107	19,046	38,153

Source: KNBS (2009) Kenya Population and Housing Census

Emgwen, Chesumei and Nandi Hills are the Sub-Counties in the entire county with both rural and urban settlements with the remaining being purely rural. Kapsabet town is the most populous urban center. Nandi Hills follows. However, there is emergence of new urban settlements in Maraba of Tinderet Sub-County, Kaptumo, Kobujoi and Serem of Aldai Sub-County, Mosoriot and Kibiyet in Mosop Sub-County.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

This section gives an analysis of the total population distribution in individual constituencies

Table 4 Population Distribution, Density and Trend per sub-county

Constituency/Sub-County	Area (Km ²)	2009		2018		2020		2022	
		Population	Popn density	Population	Popn. Density	Population	Popn Density	Population	Popn Density
Emgwen	368.4	134,188	364	179,333	487	190,041	516	201,390	547
Tinderet	552	100,870	183	134,805	244	142,855	259	151,386	274
Mosop	601.6	132,219	220	176,701	294	187,253	311	198,435	330
Aldai	458.1	138,137	302	184,610	403	195,634	427	207,316	453
Chesumei	472.1	134,644	285	179,942	381	190,687	404	202,074	428
Nandi Hills	432.3	105,719	245	141,286	327	149,723	346	158,663	367
Total	2884.4	745777	259	996,677	346	1,056,193	366	1,119,264	388

Source: County Statistics Office-2017

Mosop constituency is the largest of all the six in terms of area with 601.6 Km² and a projected population of 179,333 by 2018. This would give it a projected density of 487 persons per Km² by 2018. The most populous constituency is Aldai Constituency with a projected population of 184,610 by 2018. This means that Aldai constituted approximately 18.5 percent of the county population. The most densely populated constituency was Emgwen with at least 489 persons per Km² as per the 2018 projections. On the other hand, Tinderet was the least densely populated of all the constituencies with 244 persons per Km² as at 2018 and was expected to reach 274 persons per Km² by 2022. The county population which was growing at a rate of 2.9 percent is expected to rise from 996,677 (2018) to close to 1119264.03 persons in 2022 with a density of 338 persons per Km²

1.5.3 Population Projection for Special Age Groups

The various age cohorts are represented in Table 6

TABLE 5 POPULATION PROJECTION FOR SPECIAL AGE GROUPS

Age Group	2009			2018			2020			2022		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	12,532	12,138	24,670	16,748	16,222	32,970	17,748	17,190	34,938	18,808	18,217	37,025
Under 5	62,568	61,177	123,745	83,618	81,759	165,376	75,357	86,641	161,998	93,902	91,815	185,717
Primary school age(6-13)	86,619	85,999	172,618	115,760	114,931	230,691	104,324	121,795	226,119	129,998	129,068	259,066
Secondary age(14-17)	23,584	34,007	57,591	31,518	45,448	76,966	28,405	48,162	76,567	35,395	51,038	86,433
Youth(15-29)	104,195	107,753	211,948	139,249	144,004	283,253	125,492	152,603	278,095	156,376	161,716	318,092
Reproductive age-female(15-49)	172,078	173,773	345,851	229,970	232,235	462,205	207,250	246,103	453,353	258,255	260,799	519,054
Labour force (15-64)	193,004	193,861	386,865	257,936	259,081	517,017	232,454	274,552	507,006	289,661	290,947	580,608
Aged (65+)	12,305	14,420	26,725	16,445	19,271	35,716	14,820	20,422	35,242	18,467	21,642	40,109

Source: County Statistics Office (2017)

As indicated in table 6, the dependency ratio is still very high at. As per the 2018 projections the dependent population constituted a total of 541,720 persons. On the other hand the labour force constituted 517,017 persons. This translated to a dependency ratio of about 91:100 which meant that the dependency ratio stood at 91 percent. The reproductive age population is high which explains the high inter-censal growth rate of 2.9 percent. A closer look at the respective age groups revealed the following;

Under 1 year (Infant): This group of population accounts for 3.3 per cent of the total population and was 32,970 in 2018 and projected to reach 37,025 by 2022. This population calls for the promotion of programmes on child health care to reduce incidences of child deaths caused by preventable diseases. There is also need for programmes on improvement of the health and nutritional status of infants as well as promoting breastfeeding as a child survival strategy

Age Group 1 – 5 (ECDE): This group accounts for 16.5 per cent of the total population in the county; equivalent of 165,376 and is expected to reach 185,717 by 2022. It demands an increase in the number of pre-primary schools, primary schools, food and shelter.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary School): Primary school going children account for 28.6 per cent of the total population standing at 230,691 (2018) children and projected rise to 259,066 by 2022. With the introduction of Free Primary Education, all these children will be expected to be in school. This means that the number of classrooms/primary schools will have to be increased in order to provide places for this growing population. At the same time there is need to increase the number of trained teachers who will be necessary to meet the demands of this population group as well as for provision of quality education by improving the teacher/ pupil ratio. This is a function of the national government.

Age Group 14 -17 (Secondary School): The Secondary school age going was 76,966 in 2018 and projected to rise to 86,433 by 2022. The population represents 10.8 per cent of the total population in the county. This population by far out-numbers the capacity of secondary schools in the county. With the introduction of subsidized tuition fee in secondary schools most of this population will be able to transit from primary to secondary. This calls for more facilities to be planned to cater for this population. On the other hand more teachers will need to be recruited to handle the population

Age Group 15 -29 (Youth): This group accounts for 283,253 persons of the total population in the county in 2018 and is expected to reach 318,092 by 2022. This is a group which has a lot of needs after school. The group requires skills through training to enable them participate in the labour market. This therefore calls for proper planning of vocational training centres and colleges in the county in order to impart the necessary skills to this population. There is also need to increase the allocation of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund from the national Government to enable them access affordable credit to set up their own businesses. There is need for the county to seriously invest in value addition of agricultural produce to create more permanent employment opportunities thus increasing income among the youth.

Reproductive Age Group-Female (15 -49 Years): The population for this age group accounts for 45.9 per cent of the total county population. By 2018 the population stood at 462,205 and projected to reach 519,054 by 2022. There is need to plan for more health facilities to meet the needs of this group of population. Furthermore, the authorities need to invest in family planning programmes and activities especially among this group to control the high population growth rate.

Labour Force (15 – 64 Years): This group of the population accounts for 52.7 per cent of the total population which stood at 517,017 in 2018 and is expected to reach 580,608 by 2022. The unemployment rate and poverty levels in the county would worsen if

strategies for employment creation are not developed and implemented. The county should strategize on investments across agriculture, tourism, Jua kali and service industries to curb the unemployment situation. The National and County Governments should offer incentives to these sectors to boost investments.

Aged population (65+): This category is the dependent group of the population. In the county it accounts for 3.59 per cent of the total population and was 35,716 in 2018 and projected to rise to 40,109 by the end of 2022. This increase although appearing marginal has a negative impact on the county resources, savings and investment. Considering the poverty levels in the county, there will be need to plan for a social welfare fund in addition to the cash transfer for the elderly which is administered by the National Government to support the aged. This would reduce the over dependency on the labour force.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities

The Persons with Disability Act, 2003, defines disability in terms of physical, sensory, mental and other forms of impairment including visual, hearing or physical disability. These forms of disability have a substantial long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out usual day to day activities. Furthermore, disability can be measured in terms of nature of the interaction of a person with all aspects of his or her environment, given the person's level of physical, mental or emotional functioning. This interacting can affect the level of social participation the person experiences, thus determining someone's level of disability

TABLE 6 PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES BY TYPE, SEX AND AGE

Particulars	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-54		55+	
Type	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hearing	371	379	480	553	412	532	559	661	415	578
Speech	495	766	463	520	348	413	282	350	303	387
Visual	570	828	520	827	581	623	727	781	526	636
Mental	449	704	531	658	597	862	577	736	599	572
Physical	515	784	624	839	715	842	860	1,092	673	774
Self-care	136	165	284	223	211	288	273	382	260	411
Other	130	157	250	389	217	323	232	257	179	368

Source: Nandi County Youth Gender and Social Services Department (2017)

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend

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

The accelerated economic growth that a county can experience as a result of declining fertility and mortality levels that occasion a reduction in the dependency levels and an increase in the proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64 years). With fewer dependants to support, those in the working ages will have more savings that can be invested for the economic growth of the county thereby improving the wellbeing of the county's residents. However, the attainment of a demographic dividend is not automatic. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous

strategic investments in the health, education, economic and governance sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county's children and youth get older, they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities, as they enter the labour force they get income and employment opportunities, they invest for their life in old age, and they participate fully in governance matters affecting the county.

Table 8 below shows the key demographic indicators for Nandi County. In 2017 the population was projected to be 884,749 million people up from 830,763 million people in 2014. This figure is projected to reach 984,024 and 1.2 million people in 2022 and 2030 respectively assuming that the county fertility rate continues declining over the years to reach 2.1 children per woman in the year 2050.

By the end of the MPT III period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 4.35 from the this average of 4.6 in 2014, before declining further to 3.5 in 2030 and about 2.1 in 2050. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age 15 is expected to decline from 38.82% in 2017 to about 35.012% in 2022 and 33.6% in 2030 and to about 24.7% in 2050. This will result in a corresponding increase in proportion of the population in working ages (15-64 years) from 55.83% in 2014 to 58.4% in 2017, 62.3% in 2022 and 63.2% in 2030 over the same period and 69.1% in 2050, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will change with 2.9 in 2014, 2.76 in 2017, 2.72 in 2022, 3.19 in 2030 and 6.2 in 2050.

TABLE 7 DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND POTENTIAL

Indicator	2014	2017	2022	2030	2050
Population Size	830,763	884,749	984,024	1.2	1.5
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	41.3	38.8	35.012	33.62	24.7
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (%)	2.9	2.76	2.7	3.19	6
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	55.83	58.4	62.3	63.186	69.110
Dependency Ratio	79.1	71.2	60.59	58.3	44.7
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)	4.6	4.35	4.8	3.47	2.1

Source: National Council for Population and Development 2017

According to the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey report, Nandi county needs to undertake the following, among other things, to harness the potential of its youth in preparation for the demographic dividend window;

Health

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

Education

- There is need for all stakeholders to collaborate and mobilize resources to improve access to education and to reduce school drop outs and increase the transition to secondary education.
- The County government and national government should allocate bursaries to secondary education to reduce the number of primary-to-secondary-school drop-outs.
- Provision of sanitary pads to girls in schools to reduce absenteeism and improve education standards.

Economy

- Formulating and implementing high impact economic policies targeting young people to create more employment opportunities and to reduce unemployment.
- Sensitization of young people on the existing vocational training and employment opportunities.
- Simplification of business licensing procedures and processes to enable young people incorporates business entities to enable them to get engaged in business opportunities set aside for them.
- Facilitate the youth to have access to credit facilities.

Governance

- Strengthening the governance structures in the County and deliberately includes young people in county leadership positions.
- Strengthen the M&E systems in the projects management.
- Community involvement in projects design, planning, and implementation. This would ensure that there is community buy-in and improve social accountability.
- Therefore Nandi County has the potential to achieve a demographic dividend by 2035 and close in 2080 if the right investment in health, education, economic and governance policies are put in place now and implement over the coming years.

1.6 Human Development Approach

UNDP data, 2015 provides a composite measure of three basic dimensions of Human Development: health, education and income.

1.6.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human development index (HDI) is an indicator of long and healthy life, acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured by; life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) in US dollars. Table 9 shows that the Nandi county HDI is relatively lower than the national HDI. Therefore it can be concluded that the residents of the county are not doing well in the three respects. Policies need to be put in place to empower residents economically.

1.6.2 Human Poverty Index (HPI)

The index brings together different areas of deprivation which means the denial of the most basic opportunities and choices. It's the opposite of the HDI which measures progress as it measures the most deprived in the country in the same three areas as

HDI. In the table 9 the country is doing better than the county. Thus, the policy makers should identify the aspects in which the residents are most deprived and make them a priority when devising policies.

1.6.3. Gender Development Index (GDI)

It's a measure of how gender inequality in knowledge acquisition, longevity and health and standard of living affect human development. The gap between the GDI and the HDI is a measure of gender inequalities. Table 14 shows that there is a significant variation between the county's HDI and the GDI the later being higher.

1.6.4. Youth Development Index

The Youth development index is based on; acquisition of wealth, access to education and training, access to labour markets (employment and income), longevity of life (sexual and reproductive health), access to social services and opportunities and conditions. Table 9 shows that YDI of the county is better than that of the country. However, a lot needs to be done to improve the index and ensure that the youth lead better lives in future

TABLE 8 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FOR NANDI COUNTY

Indicators	Weight (County)	Weight (National)
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.52	0.555
Human Poverty Index (HPI)	0.25	0.23
Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.44	0.42
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.65	0.55

Source: 2015, UNDP DATA

1.7 Infrastructure Development

1.7.1. Roads and Rail Network

A good transport network plays a vital role in promoting economic growth. The county has since 2013 continued to place great emphasis on the development of this sector. The entire Nandi County does not have any rail network, port, airport, airstrip and jetties. However, the county relies on the neighbouring counties like Uasin Gishu, Kisumu and Kakamega for air and rail transport where each of these facilities is accessible through the main road network connecting the counties.

1.7.2 Road Network

The total length of classified roads is 286 Km with bitumen surface covering over 280 Km, gravel surface 1214 Km and earth surface 3234Km. Furthermore the county government of Nandi has completed 4.1km of urban tarmac roads in Kapsabet and Nandi hills towns, a bus -park in Lessos urban centre and 12No. reinforced concrete bridges, 4No. Steel footbridges as well as 38 vented drift culvert crossings across the county. The county has also installed a total of 40 street and public area lighting in major urban centres. However, there is need to improve road connectivity and access by opening up of new roads and improving the earth roads to murrum and bitumen standards as a long term solution to the poor state of roads especially during the rainy seasons.

1.7.3 Information, Communication Technology

Information, communication technology plays a critical role in improving economic development. There is already an established sub-county information and documentation Centre (SCIDC) in the county at Emgwen sub-county. The county has access to many radio station signals, three of which broadcast in the local dialect. Also major national newspapers are circulated in the county.

The use of public postal services in Nandi County has dwindled over the years. This was occasioned by an increase in the number of privately owned courier services and internet/mobile connectivity. The main courier service providers in the County are G4S, Easy Coach, Akamba Road Services and Classic Shuttles.

The entire County is sufficiently covered by mobile network; and landline services are fairly distributed although mostly are restricted to offices. The reason for this is attributed to the wide coverage and convenience brought about by adoption of mobile telephony. Presence of fibre optic cable in the county has improved internet connectivity within the county. Internet connectivity has been improved through cyber cafes as well as personal connections via modems and routers.

1.7.4. Energy Access

The main sources of household cooking energy in the county are firewood, charcoal and paraffin. This has however contributed to vegetation degradation and increase in related health complications amongst the population. Electricity, solar and biogas is also used and summarized as in the table below.

TABLE 9 ENERGY ACCESS PER SUB-COUNTY

Sub-County	Emgwen	Aldai	Mosop	Nandi Hills	Tinderet	Chesumei	Total
Households with electricity connection	25,444	8,722	9,974	9,390	2,194	10,401	66,125
Trading centres connected with electricity	59	44	54	51	31		239
Percentage of households using wood fuel	78	89	88	87	92		88
Percentage of households using kerosene	87	94.9	93.4	91.2	95.8		92.46
Percentage of households using solar	1.2	1.19	1.60	0.99	1.22		1.24
Percentage of households using biogas	0.2	0.16	0.19	0.1	0.06		0.14

Source: KNBS (2009) Kenya Population and Housing Census, Kenya Power Company Office, Kapsabet

1.7.5 Housing

According to the 2009 Population Census, there were a total of 154,073 households in the Nandi County. There is no official documentation of high/low cost houses in the county. Generally, a majority of the houses are low cost. There is also no official documentation of the number of planned and unplanned settlements in the county. From observation, however, a number of unplanned settlements built of temporary

materials such as timber and iron sheets are growing up in most of the major towns and centres e.g. Mosoriot, Kabiyeet, Nandi Hills and Kapsabet.

1.8 LAND AND LAND USE

Land is the most important factor of production, besides labour and capital in Kenya. It is not only a critical resource, but also the foundation of economic development for the country. Land use refers to the activities to which land is subjected to and is often determined by; economic returns, socio-cultural practices, ecological zones and public policies. The major land types in Nandi are forests, woodlots, wetlands, rivers, open grasslands with vegetation, the Nandi escarpment, valleys and hills, tea plantations and the Kapsabet plateau. These are used for agriculture, water catchments, nature reserves, urban and rural settlements, industry, mining, infrastructure, tourism, recreation. Other uses include cultural sites, fishing, forestry, energy. A larger population in the county derives their livelihoods from land based activities.

1.8.1 Land Ownership Categories/Classification

Land in Nandi County is owned by two categories namely; Freehold and leasehold. Freehold tenure applies to customary land which is usually put under agricultural use. The term of ownership is absolute, but, the Government has a right to control its use and management. On the other hand, leasehold land is usually leased to the holders by both the County Government and the National Government. Terms of ownership within urban areas(trust lands) is under leasehold whereby the ownership is mostly under Temporary Occupation Certificates (TOL) apart from Kapsabet and Nandi Hills townships whereby Certificate of Lease (including lease instruments) have been issued. Both land tenure systems enjoy bundles of right (right to sell, bequeath, own, transfer, use etc). Leasehold term of ownership is also found in the large farms including tea plantations, cooperative farms, organized groups and large scale farmers.

1.8.2 Mean Holding Size

Minimum Land holding size within the county depends on the use. Large scale farming especially of tea holds large chunks of land (sometimes as low as 100 acres to above 1000 acres). Small and medium scale farmers own approximately 2 acres-50 acres which are mostly used for agriculture; subsistence and commercial. Rampant subdivision of agricultural land abutting built up areas has been experienced due to urbanization process. Land has been mutated to as low as 0.1 acre. This therefore means that a control mechanism is required to ensure that food production and urbanization is balanced.

1.8.3 Percentage of Land with title deeds

Stability of land tenure is key to development. All urban centres apart from Kapsabet, Koilot, Ndalat and Nandi Hills do not have title deeds/leases. Issuance of title deeds to individual parcels is not yet complete; although approximately, 80% of land parcels have been issued. Those without titles are mainly on cooperative/company farms and individuals squatting on public lands.

Approximately 32,000 titles have not been collected from the Registry due to financial constraints by the land owners. Additionally, the cost for processing titles (planning, surveying, registration and adjudication) is a burden to most of land owners. This

therefore requires the County Government to offer assistance to the beneficiaries so as to initiate development activities within the county.

1.8.4 Incidence of Landlessness

Incidences of landlessness are minimal. The few cases experienced have been associated to landslides mostly in Tinderet and Nandi Hills constituencies, forest evictees (Ogiek community), inter-tribal clashes (e.g 2008 Post election violence) squatting on cooperative farms and public land.

1.8.5 Settlement Patterns

Rural settlements are generally characterized by a dispersed pattern of homesteads and low population density while urban settlements are compact and densely populated. The rural population mostly depends on the natural environment for their livelihood through primary production in agriculture and livestock keeping among others while the urban dwellers are primarily dependent on manufacturing industry and services sector.

Rural areas are characterized by poor social and physical infrastructure which includes roads, education, health and recreation facilities while the as opposed to urban areas. Majority of urban dwellers are low income earners hence face enormous challenges in terms of lack of secure land tenure system, housing, water and sanitation. This shortfall in housing results in proliferation of squatters and informal settlements.

1.8.6 Type and Size of Land

Nandi County sits on land measuring approximately 2,884.4km². Land use is categorized in the following conventional way:

TABLE 10 URBAN LAND USE

CONVENTIONAL/ PLANNINGNUMBER	LAND USE CATEGORY	PLANNING COLOUR
0	Residential: Low Density Medium Density High Density	Brown
1	Industrial: Light Heavy	Purple
2	Educational	Orange
3	Recreational	Green
4	Public Purpose	Yellow
5	Commercial	Red
6	Public Utilities	Blue
7	Transportation	Grey
8	Agricultural	Dark Green
9	Deferred	Plain

Source: Urban Land Use Planning: Monitoring and Oversight Guidelines, NLC

This categorization is usually adopted in planning of all human settlements within the county. Currently, there is no documented information on the percentage of land use within the county. This information will be available once the County Spatial Plan has been prepared.

1.9 Employment

1.9.1 Wage Earners

As per the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census report, 54.4 percent of the population was engaged in wage employment, of this 1.8 percent are in formal employment while the rest are mainly engaged in modern self-employment, informal sector, and agricultural activities including small-scale agriculture and pastoralism therefore the county should encourage more investment opportunities for the workforce.

1.9.2 Self-Employment

There are a total of 296, 249 self-employed people in the county according to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Male form the large proportion of this where there is a total of 162, 599 who are involved in micro, small and medium enterprises. This high number of self-employed triggers for more development of Jua kali and cottage industries.

1.9.3 Labour Force by Sector

Labour Force (15 – 64 Years): This group of population accounts for 52.7 percent of the total population standing at 418, 823 persons in 2012 and is projected to reach 495,767 by the end of 2017. This implies the county has to create more employment opportunities to absorb those joining the labour per year.

TABLE 11 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND GENDER

Sector	Male	Female	Comments
Agriculture	187,216	40,516	Tea estates and large farmers
Mining	800	1,000	Sand harvesting and quarry
Tourism	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transport	220	4	PSV
Government	-	-	Waiting for the results of the man power survey
Processing	622	461	Tea factories in Nandi county
Trading	1,630	1,700	Nandi Hills and Kapsabet Wholesale/retail, hotels and restaurants

Source; KNBS report, 2016

1.9.4 Unemployment

A total of 25.6% of the population is classified as unemployed while 53.4% of the population is underemployed, according to the KNBS report of Oct, 2017. The county needs to create a favourable environment for investors and empower the population to be self reliant and create more opportunities.

1.10 Irrigation Infrastructure and Schemes

1.10.1 Irrigation potential

The county has an irrigation potential of about 2500 Ha. Approximately, 250 Ha

have been utilized (Meteti scheme, Tindiret Ward) while the Chemase Ward scheme (by National irrigation Board) of about 1500 Ha. has stalled, making it hard to exploit its potential. There is need for maximum exploitation of the existing Irrigation potential in order to ensure food security and increased horticultural crops production e.g. French Beans, tomatoes, capsicums, mangoes, pawpaws, bananas, soya beans, green grams and Asian vegetables for economic sustainability of the county residents.

1.11 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value Addition.

1.11.1. Main Crops produced

The main food crops produced in the region are maize, beans, Finger millet, Sorghum, Sweet potatoes and cassava which cover a total of 105, 087 Ha. The main cash crops are tea, coffee and sugar cane.

1.11.2 Acreage under Food and Cash crops.

The main food crops cover a total of 105, 087 Ha. The main cash crops under smallholder production cover a total of 28,294 Ha

TABLE 12 MAJOR CROPS STATISTICS - 2017

Category	Major Crops cultivated	Area (Ha)	Average Yield/ Ha	Production	Quantity	Value (Kshs Millions)
Food crops	Maize	63,300	30	1,899,000	Bags (90-Kg)	4,750
	Beans	41,250	5.0	206,250	Bags (90-Kg)	825
	F Millet	222	13	2,780	Bags (90-Kg)	11
	Sorghum	175	18	3,200	Bags (90-Kg)	12
	Sweet potatoes	80	16	1280	Tons	38.4
	Cassava	60	14	840	Tons	21
Cash Crops	Tea	19,920	9	181,000	Tons	4,300
	Coffee	620	0.4	242	Tons	80
	Sugarcane	7,754	64	498,080	Tons	1,300
Horticultural crops	Cabbage	190	18	3,510	Tons	70
	Kale	345	14	4,953	Tons	50
	Tomatoes	69	20	1,389	Tons	56
	Irish potato	400	9	3,500	Tons	70
	Bananas	320	18	5,747	Tons	115
	Avocadoes	102	14	1,388	Tons	14
	Passion fruits	15	7	50	Tons	17.5
	Pineapples	60	12	745	Tons	30
	Bulb onions	23	15	334	Tons	13
	Spring Onions	47	9	408	Tons	4
TOTAL		134,812				11,703

Data Source: Dept. of Agriculture reports, 2017

1.11.3. Average Farm Sizes.

The average farm size is about 1.32Ha. This has been reducing over the years and is expected to reduce further due to land fragmentation occasioned by the rapid increase in population. Planners therefore have to put in place ways of checking this trend since it is likely to have an adverse effect on overall food production and land productivity.

1.11.4. Main Storage Facilities.

There are four depots in the county owned by the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) located at Kipkaren Seliant in Mosop, Mosoriot in Chesumei, Lessos in Nandi Hills and Meteitei in Tinderet. There is also storage facility at Kobujoi in Aldai Sub-County constructed by the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

1.11.5. Agricultural Extension, Training, Research and Information Services.

The County's extension services are currently being provided to Ward level by 224 extension staff in-post. There are approximately 143,000 farming households requiring extension services. This gives a ratio of 1: 638 which is grossly inadequate compared to Extension staff to Farmer ratio of 1:400 as recommended by Food and Agricultural Organisations (FAO). There is need to attain the optimum establishment calculates of 358 extension staff to provide efficient extension services up to village level.

Provision of Extension services requires decentralization of resources to be more efficient. In order to bridge the gap in staff requirement, ICT technology will be deployed to provide e-extension services.

Training of Farmers will be conducted by extension staff, subject matter specialists, and Kaimosi ATC through Common Interest groups and cooperatives.

1.11.6 Research and Information Services

The county will work closely with Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) on technology transfer. The county is served by the following KALRO Centers: KALRO- Kitale, Tigoni, and Institutes- Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane. The county will partner with Universities including Moi, UoE, UEAB, Egerton and Jomo Kenyatta, in the areas of training, research and mentorship in accordance with existing or future Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs).

The county will establish an integrated Extension data base/ Management Information System for information gathering and sharing with farmers and stakeholders.

1.11.7 Main Livestock Breeds and Facilities.

Dairy and beef cattle are the main livestock bred in the county. Other livestock types are poultry, goats, sheep, pigs and bees. Livestock production and population projected from the KNBS 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census and a Livestock Survey and subsequently survey conducted by the County's Livestock Production Directorate in 2011 was as follows:

TABLE 13 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock type	Population	Product	Quantity (Kg/No)/Year	Value(Ksh)
Dairy cattle	309,038	Milk	121,466,250	3,643,987,500.00
Beef cattle		Beef	1,800,000	504,000,000.00
Goats	46,669	Chevron	9,000	2,880,000.00
Sheep	121,461	Mutton	480,000	182,400,000
Poultry	642,459	Eggs	20,287,500	202,875,000.00
		Meat	108,211	37,873,850.00
Bee hives	22,738	Honey	296,564	35,587,680.00
Pigs	1,227	Pork	8,595	2,406,600.00

Source: County Livestock Production Office Projections, 2017

Dairy production is the main enterprise under this sub-sector. The county has 309,038 dairy cattle of which an average of 27% lactating. Total dairy production 121.5 million liters, valued approximately Kshs 3.6 billion per year. The average productivity is 4.5 liters per lactating cow per day. With adequate investment, the current level of dairy production can be doubled to an average of 9 liters per cow per day. The key challenges contributing to low milk productivity includes poor breeds, in-breeding, livestock pests and diseases, inadequate feeding, rearing of non-productive herd (63% non-lactating), and poor adoption of technologies in livestock husbandry.

The county has a poultry population of 642,459, of which 93 percent is indigenous chicken, 5% commercial layers with the rest being geese and turkeys. Indigenous chicken is popular household income generation and nutrition (meat, eggs). The enterprise rakes in an estimated Ksh 37.8 million and 202.9 million annually from sale of birds and eggs, respectively. The major challenges include: poor husbandry, high mortality of chicks, and poor and disorganized marketing of birds and eggs. One of the major interventions required to support the enterprise is procurement of incubators for farmers.

There are approximately 46,700 goats reared mainly for meat and for milk production. The Small East Africa (SEA) goats constitute 94 percent of the total goat population, while the rest are dairy breeds- German alpine and Toggenburgs. In 2017, farmers earned from 20,000 Kgs of chevron worth Ksh 8 million. The challenge includes the body size of the SEA goat and poor husbandry. Sheep population is 121,460 consisting cross breeds of exotic and indigenous types (typically the red Maasai sheep) reared for mutton. The annual mutton production is estimated at 500,000Kgs, worth Kes 182.4 million. The enterprise is constrained by poor breeds with small body size, poor husbandry and diseases/ worm infestation.

1.11.8 Ranching.

There are no ranches in the County since most of the population is predominantly engaged in cash crop, food crop and dairy farming. Coupled with this, the growing

population against the inelastic land has led to land fragmentation in areas that would have been suitable for ranches.

1.11.9 Apiculture (Bee keeping)

Bee-keeping is a low input-high income enterprise in the county. There are about 23,740 hives, 56% are log hives, while the rest are improved hives – longstroth and Kenya Top Bar Hive (KTBH). Current productivity is 8Kg/hive/year and 15 Kg/hive per year, for log hives and longstroth/KTBH, respectively. This is half the potential in the county. The total honey production is 296,564 Kgs worth Ksh 35.6 million annually. The main challenges facing the enterprise include mismanagement of hives, lack of access to improved hives and markets for honey and its products.

1.12. Oil and Other Mineral Resources

1.12.1 Mineral and Oil potential

Gold deposits exist within Chemase in Tinderet Sub-County. Although there is no accurate statistics on the exact volume of deposits, Kerebe Gold Mining Company is undertaking mining operations in the area since 2009. Other small scale mining activities by local communities also exist. The Kerebe Gold Mining Company has been accused by the surrounding communities of encroachment into their lands as well as poor management of the environment.

Studies need to be carried out to establish the amounts of gold deposits and assess the potential. This will inform whether the County Government of Nandi can sustainably harness the resource. Furthermore, inquiries should be carried out to establish the current status of the company's licensing. Additionally, a county policy on mining needs to be established to regulate the activities.

1.12.2 On-going mining and extraction activities

Mining activities are not much pronounced in the county. Quarrying activities for sand, murram and ballast is rampant and widespread within the county. These activities are found within Mosoriot, Ollessos, Aldai and Tinderet. Quarrying policies should be developed to regulate the sector as well as enhance productivity of the quarries. Restoration of quarries and borrow pits should be done since they pose danger to the surrounding communities and their livestock. Enforcement of environmental laws will ensure that this is achieved.

Sand harvesting usually occurs in Aldai and Tinderet Sub counties. It is often done in wetlands and major rivers within the county and is a major contributor to water pollution. Adequate measures should be put in place to ensure sustainable sand harvesting.

1.13. Tourism and Wildlife.

1.13.1. Main tourist attractions and activities

The main National Reserve in Nandi County is the Bonjoge National Reserve in Nandi South Sub-County. There are plans to upgrade its status into a National Park so as to attract more funds for conservation and reclamation. The other attraction sites in Aldai Sub County are the Nandi Rock and the South Nandi Forest. The South Nandi forest requires huge investment in conservation and maintenance to turn it into a tourist attraction with huge benefits to the county. This could be done by encouraging eco-

tourism which earns revenue and ensures that the forest resource is conserved.

In Chesumei and Mosop Sub Counties, there is the Chepkiit Water Falls on the Kipkaren River and Emgwen and Chesumei Sub Counties we have the Kingwal Swamp near Chepterit area which is host to the famous Sitatunga, a rare gazelle species. There is also the Tindinyo falls along River Yala. In Nandi Hills Sub County there is the famous Koitalel Samoei Museum and the Keбен caves.

Nandi County currently has about 66 identified tourist sites scattered across the county, but to a large extent have not been fully developed to be able to attract visitors. Some of the tourist products and attraction sites in the county include; Nature Based tourism, Agro tourism, Sports tourism, Eco tourism and Cultural tourism.

1.13.2 Classified / major hotels (numbers, bed capacity and distribution by sub-county)

Hospitality industry is an important component of the tourism industry and though Nandi County has no star rated hotel, there are several hotels that have great potential for classification. The main hotels in nandi include; Kounty Lounge, Nandi Cottages and Nandi Flame hotel in Emgwen, Nandi Bears Club, Tea Planters, Blue Hills, Get Barak Ecolodge in Nandi Hills Sub county, kapsimotwo garderns in Tindiret, Siret Guest house in Nandi Hills Sub-County, North Rift Guest House, Edens springhe, Starlink Hotel in Chesumei Sub-County Jafferus in Aldai Sub-County. Nandi County has a bed capacity of 465 and one travel agency.

1.13.3 Main wildlife

Nandi County has a variety of wildlife species found in the Bonjoge game Reserve, Kingwal swamp and the South and Nandi forests. The main wildlife species found in the bonjoge Game reserve include baboons, velvet monkeys, gazelles and dik dik. Sitatunga is a rare brown antelope found in the attractive Kingwal wetland and is a rare animal that can be of great attraction to both domestic and international tourists. Further, the county hosts the cervical cat species found across the county and over 247 recorded bird species including the black and white casqued Hornbill, Great comorant, African darter, Hamerkop, sacred ibis, Glosy ibis, Egyptian goose, African Goshwalk, Tawny eagle, helmeted Guinea fowl, ross turaco, African wood owl, Speckled mousebird, African Paradise fly catcher and the silver bird mainly found in the Nandi South and Nandi north forests, caves and escarpments.

1.13.4 Wildlife conservation areas (game parks, reserves, conservancies, game ranches)

The main National Reserve in Nandi County is the Bonjoge National Reserve in Aldai Sub-County. There is also Kingwal Swamp near Chepterit area which is host to the famous Sitatunga, a rare gazelle species in Emgwen and Chesumei Sub Counties.

The County government in its efforts to promote the tourism sector intends to establish Kamatargui Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation of different types of wildlife species.

1.14. Industry and Trade

1.14.1 Markets

There are 223 trading centres under the jurisdiction of County of Nandi, 34 under the Urban Council of Kapsabet and 12 under the Urban Council of Nandi Hills.

1.14.2 Industrial parks

There are no industrial parks in the County. However, the county government through the department of Trade, investment and Industrialization in partnership with EPZA is setting up an industrial park in Chemase. There also exist Jua Kali shed that are operational in the two major towns i.e. Nandi Hills and Kapsabet. The intention of setting up the industrial park is to create employment, improve agro processing and value addition to the locally produced agricultural products and improve the general economy of the county's residents.

1.14.3 Major industries

There are 15 major tea factories in the County, and a number of cottage industries are coming up. They include timber lumbering, coffee, milk, honey value addition and other agro processing cottage enterprises. The county government is in the process of setting up an EPZ zone in Chemase. There is also a coffee factory coming up in Mlango in Chesumei Sub County. Several milk cooling plants exist throughout the county and a major cooling plant belonging to Kenya Cooperative creameries is located in Namgoi Emgwen Sub County. Various collection points for sugar factories exist within the county. A textile apparel unit is being set up through the department of Trade, Investment and Industrialization. As a result of setting up the industries, we are anticipating to create employment opportunities the unemployed youth. The county intends to do value addition to our locally produced agricultural products to improve the rate of returns.

1.14.4 Types and number of businesses

The county has micro, small and medium size business enterprises. About 1,100 are registered business entities spread across different sectors in the county. The two major types of businesses are:-

Service Business: A service type of business provides intangible products. Service type firms offer professional skills, expertise, advice, and other similar products. They include salons, repair shops, schools, banks, accounting firms, and law firms.

Merchandising Business: There are several merchandizers in the county. They include supermarkets, grocery stores, convenience stores, distributors, and retailer.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME): Enterprise development provides accessible and affordable credit to support micro, small and medium enterprises. There is an allocation that has been reserved for this group and the same has received a total of 20 million over the past five years. The county government also intends to create an Enterprise fund kitty to complement the above fund. The intention of this is to empower youth, women and PLWD to set up businesses and as a result improve their economic situations by alleviating poverty.

1.15. The Blue Economy

1.15.1 Main fishing activities, types of fish produced, landing sites

Fish farming is practiced in the county and it's done on individual farms or in a group. The main fish types produced are the African Cat fish and Tilapia.

A total of 1400 households are currently engaged in Fish farming in the County, with a total of 1550 fish ponds of which half are occupied. Each pond is about 300 m² hence the

total area occupied by fish ponds is 47 Ha. In 2017, fish production reached 220 tons, valued at Kshs.77 million, while the potential from all the ponds is 465 tons with a possible value of Ksh.163 million. Fish productivity averages 3.2 Kg of fish per sq. m per year. The main challenges include lack of fingerlings, poor quality feed, low adoption of the enterprise, low utilization and marketing of fish.

There are 8 dams and 12 major rivers with high potential for fish farming and fishing activities. These are currently not utilized because they require heavy investment and high capital outlay in terms of boats, gears, infrastructure and skilled personnel.

1.16. Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.16.1 Main Forest types and size of forests (Gazetted and Un-gazetted forests)

The largest forest cover in Nandi County is the South Nandi forest which is a tropical rain forest. It covers an area of 20,150 Ha. The North Nandi forest which is also a tropical rain forest covers a total of 16,004 Ha and extends from Nandi Central to Nandi North. The forest cover in the county is as follows:

TABLE 14 SIZES OF GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED FORESTS

Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	6
Number of non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests(Ha)	52,425
Size of non-gazetted forests(Ha)	0

Source: Zonal Forest Manager; Nandi North Zone

1.16.2 Main Forest products

The main forest products are timber, wood fuel, poles, grass, herbs and medicines. Forests are an important source of wood fuel which is used in tea factories and domestic use. Herbal drugs are also obtained from some indigenous trees. The other non wood forest products include ecotourism and bee keeping.

1.16.3 Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry increases soil organic matter and available nutrients thus increasing farm productivity levels. There are tree species that can be grown in farm lands/crop land. *Gravellia robusta* trees are highly preferred for planting in farm lands. *Gravellia* trees are also a source of firewood and timber and can be used as an alternative source of energy.

1.16.4 Value chain development of forestry products

In the county, farmers practice farm forestry so as to increase the percentage of forest cover on their land and also for commercial purposes. The types of trees planted include eucalyptus, gravellia, nandi flame, mexican green ash, *Hekea saligna*, *acrocarpus fraxinifolia*, *cupressus lustanica* and *pinus patula*. Eucalyptus is used as a source of energy by the tea factories and as a source of electric poles while a cypress has varied usage which includes construction, furniture making among others. The indigenous species are *dombeya geotzenii*, *olea africana*, *sizygium* spp, *croton* spp, *markhamia lutea* and *prunus africana*. Other uses of tree products include medicinal herbs, handcraft, construction of traditional homes and furniture.

1.17 Financial services

1.17.1 Number of banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs with FOSAs

The major banks that offer agent banking in the County are KCB, Family, National, Equity and Cooperative banks. Agent banking has been established in areas that lack mainstream banks, and these offer limited services like withdrawal, deposits and account opening. Technological improvement has eased financial transactions, notably through the use of mobile and online banking in collaboration with mobile service providers using mobile money transfer. The presence of these financial institutions has been instrumental in provision of credit facilities. The institutions that provide banking services in the County are reflected in Table 16.

TABLE 15 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: BANKS, SACCOs AND MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

No	Sub-County	No. & Names of banks	No. & Names of SACCOs	No. & Names of MFIs
1.	Emgwen	7 (KCB, Barclays, Post Bank, Equity, Family, Cooperative, National)	4 (Nandi Hekima, Kaimosi, Kamatargui and Chepokaptich	3 (KWFT, AFC and vision)
2	Chesumei	0	4 (Baraton, Sabibu, Lelchego and Tranz-Elite County)	
3	Nandi Hills	6 (KCB, Equity, Cooperative, National, Transnational, Post Bank)	4 (Nandi Hekima, Kolenge, Nandi Farmers and Lessos sacco,)	1 (KWFT)
4	Aldai	2 (KCB, Trans-National	2 (Adai Sacco, Kolenge)	1 (KWFT)
5	Mosop	1 (Equity)	2 (Kina and Kabiye)	1 (KWFT)
6	Tinderet	0	0	0
Total		16	16	3

Source: Town Council of Kapsabet; County Council of Nandi; Town Council of Nandi Hills and Cooperative Development. 2017

1.17.2 Distribution /coverage of financial services by sub-county

Most financial services are concentrated in Emgwen sub-county and Nandi Hills sub-county. The locations are skewed towards densely populated and urban areas where there is high demand for these services. Mobile services are available across the county.

1.18. Environment and Climate Change

1.18.1 Major degraded areas / hotspots and major contributions to environmental degradation

High population growth has exerted pressure on land and eventually led to encroachment into the forest, riparian reserve and fragile ecosystem. Farmers, in search

of fertile land, have encroached into wetlands and practised farming in riparian reserves. This has resulted in serious environmental degradation.

Deforestation, overgrazing and charcoal burning have led to soil erosion, landslides, mudslides and rock falls. Wood fuel forms the main source of energy with over 90 per cent of the population (urban and rural) depending on it. Demand for agricultural land and wood products are high due to the ever increasing urban and rural population. This has led to exposure of land to agents of soil erosion and pollution of water bodies. This calls for appropriate interventions to meet the demands of the community, increase tree cover within the private farms and forest cover in the gazetted land.

1.18.2 Environmental threats

Deforestation has been the major environmental threat posing adverse effects on ecosystems. This is caused both by commercial and illegal logging compounded by forest encroachment. Also, overgrazing has led to the destruction of natural vegetation, which has further contributed to soil erosion especially in the rainy season. During the rainy season, landslides are experienced along the escarpment, and most affected areas include Cherondo and Uson in Tindiret sub-county causing property damage and loss of life.

1.18.3 High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

Between the period (1980 - 2005), average long rainy season temperatures showed an increasing trend while temperatures during the short rainy season remained relatively constant. Between the period (1980 - 2015), rainfall in the county showed an increasing trend by almost 50 mm especially during the long rainy season. Despite this, temporal and spatial variability also increased. Looking ahead to 2021 - 2065, climate projections based on two Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs10) model indicate that there is a possibility of a significant rise in the drought stress. There is also the expectation of a reduction in the number of rainy days during the long rains season. The RCP 8.5 model also gives climate projection that indicates the likelihood of further decreases in rainfall. In both cases, the trends point to increasing climate risks for livelihoods in the county.

1.18.4 Change in water levels or glacier

Water resources in the county currently face serious threats arising from intensive human activities in the water catchments, wetlands, farms and industrial processes. Clean water which is an important resource in supporting livelihoods is now a scarce resource leading to water borne diseases.

1.18.5 Solid waste management facilities

The county collects an average of 20 tonnes of solid waste per day in major urban centres. This represents 20% the waste that is generated. Waste that is generated in the County is not segregated at the source, neither is it recycled. Household waste is managed at the household level through refuse pits. Both at the household level and the dumping sites, the waste disposal system adopted is crude dumping and burning. The county does not have a gazetted dumping site. Hazardous medical waste from health facilities is disposed off in the institutions by use of incinerators. There is however plans to acquire a designated dumping site for the county.

1.19. Water and Sanitation

1.19.1 Water resources

Nandi County is endowed with various water resources. There are six permanent rivers in the county namely Kipkaren, Kingwal, Kundos, Mokong, Yala and Ainabng'etuny. The county also has numerous permanent springs scattered across all the sub-counties. Shallow wells have also been dug especially in Nandi hills, Emgwen, Chesumei and Mosop sub-counties. Dams done during the Colonial era are also found in parts of Mosop and form major catchment areas for many streams.

1.19.2 Water supply schemes

There are numerous water supply schemes in the County in both large and community operated schemes. The major scheme includes the Kapsabet water supply scheme which is electricity driven and supplies water to Kapsabet Town and its environs. It is run and managed by Kapsabet Nandi Water and Sanitation Company Ltd owned by the County. Other major schemes include Nandi hills water supply, Lelmokwo, Kaptumo, Kobujoi, Sarora, Kabiyet, Kimatkei, and Keben water supply schemes. In addition, there are approximately 150 small water schemes run and operated by community project management committees. There are plans by the County in partnership with Lake Victoria North Water Services Board to undertake the construction of Keben Water Project which will form the main source of water by gravity to Kapsabet and Nandi hills town.

1.19.3 Water sources and access (distance to the nearest water points by sub-county)

The county is in the process of modernizing the water supply and sanitation system for Kapsabet and its environs. The sewerage system in the county will be upgraded and treatment plant reinforced to treat effluent effectively. Access to clean water is being focused on with the expected launch of 77 water projects spread across the county in a bid to transform the county socially and economically. The mean distance to nearest portable water point is 0.5km and the target is to further reduce the distance to an average of 0.1km through expansion of existing water infrastructure and construction of new ones.

1.19.4 Water management

1.19.5 Sanitation

Sewerage coverage within the county is very low. Only Kapsabet town has a functioning sewer system which is inadequate to cater for the needs of the entire town population. The facility is dilapidated hence it needs to be upgraded. Other upcoming urban areas like Nandi Hills, Mosoriot, Kabiyet, kobujoi and Baraton lack sewer facilities. The rural population often depend on pit latrines often constructed with wood and iron sheets as per the statistics provided in the table below.

TABLE 16 WATER AND SANITATION STATISTICS

Households with access to piped water	33,932
Households with access to potable water	3,765
No. of permanent rivers	6
No. of shallow wells	3,038

No. of protected springs	67
No. of un-protected springs	1,358
No. of water pans	-
No. of dams	3
No. of boreholes	30
No. of households with roof catchments	5,675
Mean distance to nearest portable water point (Km)	0.5
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility:	
VIP latrine	11,209
Pit latrine: Uncovered / Covered	133,930
Bucket	58
Other	295
Community distribution by type of waste/ garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local authority	0
Collected by private firm	1.0
Garbage pit	35.9
Burning	13.6
Public garbage heap	1.9
Farm garden	46.3
Neighborhood community group	0.9

Nandi County Water strategic plan 2014-2019

1.20 Health Access and Nutrition

The health and sanitation department is mandated to provide essential and comprehensive quality health services. This is achieved through provision of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the residents of the county. The county is still facing challenges of low number of health workers, inadequate health infrastructure, high burden of communicable diseases and low immunization coverage. In its efforts to address these, the county government will implement various programs including curative, preventive and promotive programmes and administrative services in a systems approach to promote good health status to the county residents.

1.20.1 Health Access

Health workforce:

The department has 7 consultants (medical specialist), 22 medical officers, 4 Dentist, 490 nursing officers, 116 public health officers, 10 pharmacists among many other employees in different units. These numbers are not adequate to achieve the WHO recommended staff: patient ratio. To achieve this, the county government plans to employ additional staff to bridge the existing gaps in human resource for health.

Health facilities and their distribution per sub-county

The health facilities in the county are distributed widely. However, the WHO recommended distance to health facility has not been achieved. The table below shows the breakdown of health facilities and their distribution across the sub counties. To improve the average distance to a health facility from the current 7 km to less than 5 km, the county government plans to construct additional health facilities and operationalize those that have stalled within the next 5 years.

TABLE 17 DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Sub-county	Number of Hospitals				Totals	Primary Care Health Facilities				Totals	Totals HFs
	PUBLIC	FBO	NGO	PRIVATE		PUBLIC	FBO	NGO	PRIVATE		
CHESUMEI	0	1	0	1	2	21	3	0	3	27	29
EMGWEN	1	0	0	0	1	20	3	0	2	25	26
NANDI HILLS	1	0	0	0	1	16	1	0	27	44	45
MOSOP	1	0	0	0	1	20	4	0	4	28	29
ALDAI	1	0	0	0	1	24	2	0	1	27	28
TINDERET	1	0	0	0	1	12	1	0	1	14	15
GRAND TOTALS	5	1	0	1	7	113	14	0	38	166	174

Source: Kenya Master Facility List 2018

TABLE 18 HEALTH FACILITY PROFILE

Category	Number
Referral Hospitals	1
Sub-County Hospitals	5
Nursing Homes	2
Health Centers	19
Dispensaries	137
Clinics	27
Mission Hospitals	4
Bed capacity	670
Doctor/ population ratio	1:30,500
Nurse population ratio	1: 2,120
HIV/ AIDS prevalence	2.4%

Source: KMHFL website 2018

1.20.2 Morbidity: Ten most common diseases in order of prevalence

The table 20 below summarizes the top 10 causes of morbidity and mortality that contribute to about 90% of ill-health and about 40% of deaths in the County. It is evident that respiratory infections followed by malaria are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Nandi County. This is due to poor prevention practices, poor feeding, poor hygiene practices, inadequate health seeking behavior among other predisposing factors. The number of cases of non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes and cancers) is also on the rise. To reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, the county will improve service delivery through elaborate preventive health activities, screening and establishment of special clinics and rehabilitative centers.

TABLE 19 TOP TEN DISEASES

Under 5 years			Over 5 years		
Condition	Numbers/prevalence		Condition	Numbers/prevalence	
URTI	90741	44%	URTI	188403	32%
Malaria	43587	21%	Malaria	139538	24%
Diarrhea	25393	12%	Diseases of the Skin	98199	17%
Diseases of the Skin	25388	12%	Diarrhea	40572	7%
Pneumonia	5928	3%	Pneumonia	39971	7%
Eye Infection	4807	2%	Arthritis	32888	6%
Ear Infection	4192	2%	Urinary Tract Infection	15975	3%
Febrile illness	2903	1%	Dental Disorders	14701	2%
Intestinal Worms	2756	1%	Eye Infections	11427	2%
Tonsillitis	2255	1%	HIV/ AIDS related conditions	10826	2%
Others			Others		

Source: DHIS2

1.20.3 Nutritional status (prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years: height-for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age)

Malnutrition is a challenge across our county. The most affected groups are the infant, young children, mothers, adults and elderly. All forms of malnutrition (chronic, moderate and severe) exist. The proportion of children under 5 years who are stunting stands at 29.9% as compared to 26% at the National level. The proportion of children who are underweight stands at 11% while wasting rate is at 4%. The Obesity rate among the population is rising and currently stands at 3.7%. The proportion of children under 1 year who are exclusively breastfed is at 54%. There poor indicators are caused by among others: low staffing levels, inadequate and inconsistent information, faulty assessment tools, hard to reach areas and inadequate nutrition commodities.

1.20.4 Immunization coverage

The objective of immunization is to ensure that children are protected against childhood diseases such as tuberculosis, polio, tetanus, hepatitis B and hemophilia, influenza and measles. Immunization is carried out among children less than 5 years old. According to the District Health Information System (DHIS2) 2016 report 60.2% of the children are fully immunized against the expected target of 80%. This leaves a proportion of 20 per cent under the danger of these diseases. Sensitization on immunization will have to be up scaled in order to achieve this objective.

TABLE 20 IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE 2016

Organisation unit	BCG	Penta 3	OPV 3	Measles and Rubella	Fully immunized Child	% Pregnant women given Tetanus Toxoid 3+
Aldai Sub County	56.3	62.4	60.1	67.2	67.2	33.7
Chesumei Sub County	49.8	66.1	65.5	61.8	60.9	27.2
Emgwen Sub County	80	65.2	63.6	56.2	49.9	16.8
Mosop Sub County	57.5	62.6	62.5	61.4	61.7	11.6
Nandi Hills Sub County	73.3	77.3	78	79.1	78.5	42.2
Tinderet Sub County	39.2	47.1	42	45	44.6	18.1
Nandi County	59.1	63.2	61.7	61.5	60.2	24.6

Source: DHIS2

1.20.5 Maternal health care (maternal deaths, number of mothers delivering in hospitals, ante-natal and post-natal care)

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits. In Nandi County, 55.7 percent of expectant mothers attended first Antenatal visits and only 24.3 percent completed forth ANC visit in 2016. In the same reporting period, 42.3 percent of the expectant mothers were delivered by skilled personnel in the health facilities. Underweight among mothers of child bearing age stands at 8.4 percent while overweight is 23.7 percent. Anemia among pregnant women is at 55 percent. The rate of utilization Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (IFAS) is still low. Maternal mortality rate stands at 300/100,000 live births as compared to 362/100,000 live births at National level. Incentives like *mama packs* and free maternity services should be offered to women to encourage them to give birth in a health facility and under the care of a health professional.

TABLE 21 DELIVERY BY SKILLED ATTENDANT COVERAGE

Organisation unit	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aldai Sub County	10.5	16.9	27.9	26.5
Chesumei Sub County	19.4	18.7	27.8	33.9
Emgwen Sub County	26.1	62.1	80	90.3
Mosop Sub County	13.7	18.5	27.6	30.3
Nandi Hills Sub County	29.5	36.2	40.5	47.4
Tinderet Sub County	19.7	15.7	22.6	23.2
Nandi county	19.9	28.8	37.7	42.0

Source: DHIS

1.20.6 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of the women and children. The contraceptive prevalence in the county is 64.5% (KDHS 2014) implying that this is the

proportion of women of the reproductive age who use contraceptives. Low uptake of contraceptives leads to unplanned pregnancies. The unplanned children in turn increase the poverty levels in the county.

1.20.7 HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services

HIV prevalence in Nandi is lower than the national prevalence at 2.4% (Kenya HIV Estimates 2015). The HIV prevalence among women in the county is higher (3.5%) than that of men (2.1%). Nandi County contributed to 0.7% of the total number of people living with HIV in Kenya, and is ranked the thirty second (32nd) nationally. Stigma and discrimination is the major challenge facing HIV/AIDS care and management.

TABLE 22 ART UPTAKE IN NANDI COUNTY

Indicator	2013 Annual estimate	2015 Annual Estimate	% Change	National Estimate in 2015
Adults				
Need for ART	9,656	9,243		1,245,106
Number receiving ART	6,507	8,305	28%	826,097
ART coverage	82%	90%	+10%	66%
County ranking of ART coverage	19	3		
Children				
Need for ART	1,687	897		93,056
Number receiving ART	664	843	+27%	71,547
ART coverage	39%	94%	+139%	77%
County ranking of ART coverage	23	6		

Source: NACC 2016 HIV Estimates

1.21. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.21.1 Pre- School Education (Early Childhood Development Education)

The County has a total of 2,462 ECD centres with 79 percent of them being publicly owned. Mosop Sub-county has the highest number of privately owned ECD schools (85) followed by Emgwen (68). The total enrolment in ECD is 42,470 which represent a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), of 32%. The ECDE sub-sector employs a total of 2,035 teachers with 96% being female. The teacher: pupil ratio is 1:29; and the drop-out rate being 9.84%. Owing to the high number of pupils ready to join pre-primary, the county Government of Nandi is currently constructing 60 ECDE Centres and will build in the 2018/2019 financial year.

The ECD sector for along has not received adequate attention since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010 which assigned County governments the responsibility of Early Childhood Education. This therefore translates to poor and insufficient infrastructure which cannot fully support learning activities. Strategies to address this challenge have been established and they include; employment of ECD teachers, improvement of ECD infrastructure, provision of desks and other furniture, introduction of school nutritional programs and provision of teaching and learning materials.

TABLE 23 ECD EDUCATION

Sub-County	Type of school	No. of schools	Enrolment			Staffing			Teacher /Pupil ratio	Drop-Out rate (%)
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Emgwen	Public	220	3343	3165	6508	28	432	460	1:15	16.0
	Private	68	1247	1210	2457	2	145	147	1:29	2.3
Mosop	Public	182	4656	4358	9014	7	169	176	1:52	17.0
	Private	85	1039	1071	2110	3	361	364	1:11	2.0
Aldai	Public	191	4479	4342	8821	11	325	336	1:27	14.0
	Private	31	887	823	1710	3	71	74	1:20	3.0
Nandi Hills	Public	94	2774	2656	5430	18	241	259	1:31	13.0
	Private	17	557	499	1056	2	47	49	1:20	3.0
Tinderet	Public	110	4366	4129	8495	6	150	156	1:35	25.0
	Private	14	367	321	688	1	13	14	1:52	3.1
Chesumei	Public	122	2545	2310	4855	3	439	442	1:10	15
	Private	97	1433	1267	2700	2	150	152	1:17	2.5
Total	Public	919	22163	20,960	43123	70	1,317	1,387	1:33	17.0
	Private	312	5530	5,191	10721	11	637	648	1:26	2.68
Grand Total		2462	27693	26151	53844	81	1,954	2,035	1:29	9.84

Source: Nandi County Department of Education Office (2017)

1.21.2 Primary Education

The County has a total of 832 primary schools with 651 being publicly owned as reflected in Table 20. The total enrolment in primary schools is 251,730 with boys and girls' enrolments being almost equal (only a difference of 415). A total of 7,851 teachers were employed in 2017, giving a teacher: pupil ratio of 1.32. The average drop-out rate is 4.73%; although it is higher at 5.08 percent in public schools. A significant proportion of primary schools in the County are mud-walled; a situation that needs to be addressed under the plan period.

TABLE 24 PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFFING

Sub-County	Type of school	No. of schools	Enrollment			Staffing			TPR	Drop-out rate (%)
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Emgwen	Public	169	29,057	28,830	57,887	729	789	1,518	1:38	2.1
	Private	72	4,123	4,208	8,331	283	255	538	1:15	1.4
Mosop	Public	164	20,176	20,496	40,672	600	640	1,240	1:33	4.6
	Private	52	1,838	1,802	3,640	250	227	477	1:8	3.6
Aldai	Public	131	21,744	22,049	43,793	691	435	1,126	1:39	6.2
	Private	31	1,929	1,842	3,771	123	111	234	1:16	5.0
Chesumei	Public	127	16,438	15,885	32,514	418	510	918	1:35	2.8
	Private	20	1,429	1,242	2,671	106	110	216	1:12	8.0
Nandi Hills	Public	110	14,221	14,238	28,459	375	410	762	1:38	5.3
	Private	19	1,488	1,432	2,920	98	68	166	1:17	1.1
Tinderet	Public	127	13,363	13,278	26,641	441	225	666	1:40	5.2
	Private	8	339	283	622	45	16	61	1:10	2.0
Total	Public	651	114,999	114,776	229,775	3,260	3,009	6,269	1:36	2.0
	Private	181	11,146	10,809	21,955	905	677	1,582	1:13	1.0
Grand Total		832	126,145	125,585	251,730	4,165	3,686	7,851	1:32	4.73

Source: Nandi Central Education Office 2017

1.21.3 Non formal Education – Information needed

Non formal education is any organized system of learning outside the formal education system. It addresses the learning needs of groups of the population who may be children or adults. Some of the non-formal schools receive government grants in form of teachers, textbooks, and school feeding programmes. However, in Nandi county, such schools need to be revived as they sector have been neglected.

1.21.4 Youth polytechnics

Nandi County has 15 registered polytechnics/Vocational Training Centres offering Vocational Education and Training (VET) namely Kaplamai, Sigilai, Kurgung Tangaratwet, Sirwa Yala, Kaptel, School for Deaf, Serem, St. Augustine Kipsebwo, Meteitei, Cheptarit, Mugen, Chepsire, Chemundu, and Poto Poto. Establishment of additional vocational training centres is a vital strategy to equip our youths with the necessary skills for improved economic productivity. Establishment of vocational training centres with specialized courses will be priority in a bid to align vocational training with the needs of the industry.

TABLE 25 POLYTECHNICS ENROLMENT

Country	Name of the YP	1st Year			2nd Year			Grand Total
		M	F	T	M	F	T	
NANDI	Cheptarit		78	273	123	40	163	436
	Tangaratwet	37	21	58	36	8	44	102
	Kaptel	55	16	71	39	14	53	135
	Kaplamai	37	37	74	27	34	61	135
	Kapsabet School for the Deaf	47	26	71	16	23	39	110
	Mugen	33	54	87	21	33	54	141
	Serem	36	9	45	24	16	40	85
	St. Augustine Kipsebwo	78	55	133	53	45	98	231
	Sigilai	81	35	116	31	16	47	163
	Meteitei	109	92	201	51	21	72	273
	Kurgung	23	28	51	11	3	14	65
	Sirwa Yala	24	32	56	10	16	26	82
	Chemalal	33	27	60	27	21	48	108
		755	483	1236	442	269	711	1958

Source: County department of Education (2018)

1.21.5 Secondary Education

As at December 2017, there were only 8 privately owned secondary schools, and five of these were located in Nandi Central Sub-county. Nandi South and Tinderet Sub-counties had none. Enrolment in the secondary subsector is too low at 37,845 or 60% GER.

TABLE 26 SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND STAFFING

Sub-County	Type of school	No. of schools	Enrollment			Staffing			Drop-out rate (%)
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Emgwen	Public	44	4,731	5,084	9,815	168	120	288	0.4
	Private	5	163	170	333	18	16	34	-
Chesumei	Public		5,992	5,822	11,814	215	152	367	-
	Private	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mosop	Public	42	6,766	7,304	14,070	226	122	348	2.7
	Private	2	75	201	276	11	9	20	1.1
Aldai	Public	36	5,968	6,841	12,809	222	130	352	12.0

	Private	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nandi Hills	Public	19	3,856	3,153	7,009	134	64	198	-
	Private	1	-	23	23	4	4	8	-
Tinderet	Public	20	3,643	3,312	6,955	173	72	245	-
	Private	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Public	161	30,956	31,516	62,472	1,139	660	1,798	-
	Private	8	238	394	632	33	29	62	
Grand Total		240	31,194	31,910	63,104	1,172	689	1,860	

Source: County Education office

1.21.6 Tertiary Education

Nandi County has 19 colleges offering tertiary education. Efforts to establish a public university in the county has borne fruits with the establishment of Koitalel University College with a main campus in Nandi hills. The University is an affiliate of Nairobi University and it is expected to be fully operational by 2022. There is one private university in the county, named; University of Eastern Africa, Baraton. Other university colleges operating within the county are the Kisii University and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology

1.21.7 Adult and continuing Education

TABLE 27 ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

	No of centers	Enrolment			Adult Literacy rate (%)
		Male	Female	Total	
Nandi Central	37	462	826	1268	68
Nandi North	38	482	732	1212	66
Nandi East	24	276	492	768	62
Nandi South	32	394	774	1171	42
Tinderet	20	305	373	678	58
County Total	151	1919	3197	5116	60

Source: Educational Office, Nandi Central 2017

Table above shows that the number of females taking up adult education is almost double that of males. This is attributed to the fact that more women are organized into women groups and it is therefore easy to mobilize them.

1.21.8 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

The County has a total of 15 polytechnics and 19 colleges offering tertiary education. Table 29 represents a summary of polytechnics, colleges and universities and their distribution within the county.

TABLE 28 POLYTECHNICS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

No	Sub counties	Vocational Training centres	Colleges/tertiary institutions	Universities/University colleges
1.	Emgwen	3	5	1
2.	Aldai	3	2	0

3.	Mosop	2	3	1
4.	Nandi Hills	2	1	1
5.	Tinderet	2	0	0
6.	Chesumei	3	10	1
Total		15	19	4

Source: County Department of Education (2017)

1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.22.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

Nandi County is rich in cultural heritage which needs to be developed, promoted and, preserved for social and economic gains. Infrastructure such as museums, art and cultural centres, multimedia media and recording studio need to be developed to aid the county in harnessing its cultural heritage. There is one major museum in county that is Koitalel Samoei which is ran and managed by the National museums of Kenya. The National Government has set aside some money for construction of a new modern museum in Koitalel Samoei University. There are also numerous cultural sites, monuments and shrines across the county and are in private hands /lands. However there is an urgent need to capture and profile them for the purpose of protection.

Despite the vast and rich cultural heritage in Nandi, little research has been conducted. The residents rely on information captured by Europeans who encountered purely indigenous culture during the onset of colonialism. Some native scholars have tried to document various elements of culture but more still needs to be done. Cultural artefacts, which are the relics of the past have not been collected and documented and are at a risk of decaying due to natural attrition. Some of it have been traced in British and American museums

Nandi residents like other African natives still values the use of traditional medicine, however this knowledge on management and treatment of diseases requires further research and documentation. The practioners of this ayurvedic medication are spread all over the county.

The county is in the process of constructing state of the art studio which will assist in nurturing visual and performing art talent among the upcoming artists. The centre will enhance talent development which translates into economic gains. The sector will come up with calendar of events which will be used to promote positive aspect of culture such as cultural festivals, exhibitions, music festivals, talent search among others.

1.22.2 Talent Academies

The county is currently constructing one modern training camp based in Kapsabet town. There are 12 training camps which are privately owned with residential and facilities for local and international athletes. Nandi County prides itself as a source of champions due to its prowess in producing world record beaters. Because of its hilly topography and high altitude, which is conducive for training, the county attracts a huge number of national and international athletes. Nandi hills, Kapsabet and Mosoriot towns are the major hosts for athlete trainees. Because of long and outstanding performance in athletics, the county need to put more emphasis in this sector. Volleyball is also proving to be another discipline that is attracting a lot of interest. This is exhibited by the high number of players from Nandi county participating in club

level and National teams. Apart from athletics, the county also is talented in other sporting activities such as football, handball, karate among others. The talent development programs include the annual Marathons such as Kass, Nandi and Riftvalley marathons, AK track and field championships, tournaments such as that of volleyball, rugby, handball among others. School games curriculum both secondary and primary plays an important role too in talent development.

1.22.3 Sports facilities

The County has three stadia which are currently under Construction namely; Kipchoge Keino, Nandi Hills and Kaptumo. Also, there are other ten standard community fields at ward level which are being upgraded so as to promote sports activities within the county. This requires more investments to tap more talents within the county.

Other facilities include basketball and lawn tennis courts, which are found in schools participating in the respective sports.

1.22.4 Libraries /information documentation centres/ Citizen service centres

Kapsabet library is the only main library, with its locale in Kapsabet town. There is also County Information and Documentation Centre (CIDC) within the County Planning office that is not fully equipped with modern and automated systems. The CIDP provides for the establishment of a County Headquarters Complex with Information and Documentation Centre that will enhance wider access to information for the county.

The county in its aspirations for CIDP 2018-2023 is planning to fully digitalize government services and seek collaboration and partnership with other internet service providers to have free Wi-Fi coverage in Kapsabet town and also build digital centres within the various sub-counties.

1.22.5 Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men

Currently there are two hundred and fifty herbalists/traditional Medicine men and women practicing in the county. However, most of them not empowered and more often opt for other economic activities rendering the practice vulnerable to extinction. They are a group that offers alternative disease therapy and ought to be supported to ease pressure on conventional medical facilities. Most of the traditional therapeutics delivers better results against ailments that may have otherwise become a problem to the conventional medicine.

The economic relevance of the herbalists is felt when a patient is treated at home, lowering costs since their products are locally found and carries with it no transportation or production attachments. If they were empowered their therapy would form a better option to the expensive modern health services.

Herbalists and medicine men can also be exported to other countries that value such intellectual practices, hence generating revenue to the exporting county.

Herbal trees and shrubs will also be preserved if the importance of such practise is embraced by the county thus environmental conservation which will bring rainfall and enhance agricultural activity. This implies that there ought to be a comprehensive policy on the same.

The community will also gain economically by accessing cheap medical attention and economically stable persons living among them.

1.23 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.23.1 Cooperative Societies

The county has 315 registered co-operative societies' spanning different sectors of the economy. They include 90 Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) classified as Rural SACCOs, Youth SACCOs, Matatu SACCOs, Boda Boda Sacco's, Women Sacco's and Urban Saccos. Similarly, there are 177 agro-based Cooperative Societies, i.e., Dairy Cooperatives, Coffee Marketing Cooperatives, Horticulture Cooperatives, Sugar cane Marketing Cooperatives, fish co-operatives, cereals marketing co-operatives and Tea Marketing Cooperatives. Other co-operatives which number 48 in the County include consumer co-operatives, Investments, Land Buying, Multi-purpose and Housing.

The co-operative movement in the county is weak, due to a number of constraints which include: a weak regulatory framework, high cost of credit facilities, inadequate education, rudimentary services, poor leadership and governance and Inadequate extension services. These constraints serve as disincentives to membership and paint co-operatives as un-attractive business organizations which lack the necessary capacity to offer critical services to members and the public.

To address these challenges, the county Government should enact the necessary regulatory framework, address the high cost of credit facilities, and enhance co-operative education, training and information, co-operative leadership, Governance and extension services. If these challenges are addressed adequately, then the co-operative movement in the county will be strengthened with high returns to its members and improved services.

1.23.2 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs) i.e. NGOs, CBOs, INGOs, FBOs and special interest groups, etc.

The main sectors covered by the NGOs are environment, agriculture, health, gender issues, youth and women empowerment and community economic empowerment. In environment, the main NGOs are Nature Kenya, Friends of Nandi and Nandi Environmental Forum. In the Health Sector we have Walter Reed, AMREF, USAID, AMPATH, PEPFAR and APhIA Plus among others. Other than NGOs, there are other non-state actors like the European Union, DANIDA that work through Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), SHoMAP, and NALEP among others to provide different services to community members.

1.23.3 Development Partners e.g. UN Agencies, USAID, World Bank, etc. and the sectors they support

The county has partnered with various development partners to complement government initiatives in various sectors;

Agriculture and Cooperative Development

The partners in this sector include World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), African Solidarity Trust Fund (ADSTF),

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Catholic Relief Service. The partners provide various technical and financial supports to the department.

Health and Sanitation

The sector partners with the following organizations in implementing their programmes: Walter Reed, AMPATH, United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) among others. The partners provide both technical and financial support to the sector.

Education

The sector partners include Computers for Schools Kenya and the D-Lams.

Administration, Public Service and e- Government

The partners in the sector include: World Bank, Microsoft International Cooperation (MIC), International Human Resource Management (IHRM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) among others.

Finance and Economic Planning

The department partners World Bank on capacity Building.

Transport and Infrastructure

The sector partners with World Bank under the Kenya Urban Support Programme

Land Environment and Natural Resources

The sector has many partners among them FAO, UN- Habitat, World Bank and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

Trade, Investment and Industrialization

The sector collaborates with the following partners: Local Banks, (EPZA), Export Promotion Council (EPC), Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE), FAO, Rivatex among others

1.23.4 Youth empowerment and social inclusion (Youth empowerment centres)

The county has two youth empowerment centres, in Kapsabet town and Kobujoi town which are run by the national government. With the large number of youth in the county the two facilities are not enough in catering for the youth. It is for this reason that the county is planning to construct and equip youth empowerment centres at least one in every sub county.

The county is experiencing high unemployment rates among the youth, more so there is a gap between youths' skills training and modern industrial requirements. To address this, youth affairs sector has done a number of youth empowerment projects, programs and activities that aim at ensuring social and economic inclusion among the youth. This include training them on modern basic skills, promoting their innovations, training on entrepreneurship and through the Governors directive of awarding the youth, women and PWDs with 50% of county tenders. The issuance of the tenders to the youth by the

county government provides them with a fair playfield with the rest of the investors making them economically empowered.

1.24. Security, Law and Order

This section provides information on the infrastructure related to administrative issues including the police stations in the county, prosecution offices, courts, corrective and probation services. It also outlines percentage of crimes and community policing activities in order to mainstream insecurity issues in the county.

1.24.1 Number of police stations and posts by sub-county

There are eight police stations, five police posts, six patrol stations and three victim support units across the county as indicated in table 30;

TABLE 29 POLICE STATIONS, POLICE POSTS AND PATROL STATIONS DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY

COUNTY	DIVISION/SUB COUNTY	STATION	POLICE POST	PATROL BASE
NANDI COUNTY	Nandi Central	Kapsabet	Kilibwoni	-
		Kaimosi		-
	Nandi North	Kabiyet	Kipkaren	Kamaasai
		Mosoriot		
	Tinderet	Songhor	Poto poto Mberere	Chemase
	Nandi South	Kobujoi		Kapkerer Koitabut
	Nandi East	Nandi Hills		Chemomi Savani Kibabet
		Lessos		

1.24.2 Types, trends and crime prone areas

Types of crimes

Nandi County usually experience different types of crimes which in most cases occur on a seasonal basis. This are;

- Assault crimes
- Illegal abortion mostly among pupils and students
- Stealing/robbery with violence which mostly occurs in kapsabet municipality and Nandihills urban area at a slightly high rate compared to rural areas.
- Defilement cases
- Stock theft
- Cattle rustling/Boarder conflicts-This has been a perennial problem within the borders of Nandi and Kisumu counties but over the recent years, the crime rate has drastically reduced.

To curb these crimes completely, more police stations, police posts and chief's offices need to be established within the county.

Trends of crimes

As per the Annual Crime report 2015 by the National Police Service, incidences of different crimes in Nandi County have been a perennial problem but over the past 3 years, a slight unusual change of trend has been recorded with the Kisumu/Nandi county boarder recording low incidences of cattle rustling. Kapsabet Town and Nandi Hills urban areas have been recording low crime incidences. However, the year 2015 recorded more achievements in combating different crime incidences as compared to previous years. This followed a raft of proactive measures and strategies put in place by the government.

Crime Prone Areas in Nandi County

Generally, Nandi County has been recording low incidences of crime. However incidences like cattle rustling, assault, robbery etc have been crimes mostly reported from the following prone areas among others; Nandi/Kisumu County boarder, Kapsabet town, Kamobo location, Nandi Hills urban area, Kilibwoni location and Kapsasur trading centre.

1.24.3 Types and number of courts

Nandi County has One (1) Senior Principal Magistrate's Court at Kapsabet town and a senior magistrate is in charge of the court, it has also have one Senior Resident Magistrate Court and one Resident Magistrate Court.

1.24.4 Prisons and probation services

Nandi County has only One (1) GK Prison and one (1) Probation office both located within Kapsabet town which collaborates with the county security agencies and the court in provision of security services to citizens.

1.24.5 Number of public prosecution offices

Over the past years, Nandi County has been operating without prosecution office. Currently Nandi has One (1) Office of Director of public prosecution at Kapsabet.

1.24.6 Community policing activities

The Community policing in the County is active but there is a room for improvement and make the exercise vibrant. Most of the information received from the community policing committee are reliable and well investigated. Also the Nyumba kumi initiatives has reduced crime rate in a big percentage within the county compared with the previous years.

1.24.7 Immigration facilities

There are no immigration facilities or services offered within the County. There is need to establish an immigration office within the county so as to provide effective and convenient services to the Nandi citizens.

1.25 Social Protection

1.25.1 Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

The county survey of existing orphans and vulnerable children is yet to be done. However, some households are benefiting from the OVCs cash transfer programme

TABLE 30 SUMMARY OF OVCs

No. of active women groups	598
No. of community based projects	161
No. of youth groups	307
No. of orphans and vulnerable children	4313

Department of Tourism, Culture & Social Welfare

1.25.2 Cases of Street children

There is an emerging threat of street children in the county due to rapid urbanization. Support programs should be established

1.25.3 Child care facilities and Institutions by sub-county (children offices, Number of orphanages, rescue centres, and correction/rehabilitation facilities)

Table 32 gives a summary of schools catering for children with special needs, rescue centres, correction/rehabilitation centres and orphanages and their locations within the county.

TABLE 31 CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

S/No	Location	Children Offices	Schools Catering for children with special needs	Rescue centres	Correction/Rehabilitation Centres	Orphanages
1	Mosop	Nandi Central	Job School,Dorcas School	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Emgwen	Nandi Central	Cheribisi School,Kapchemoiwo,Kapsabet School for the deaf	Nil	Nil	Kisaget Royal Toto
3	Chesumei	Nandi Central	Nil	Nil	Nil	Kisaget
4	Nandi Hills	Nandi East	Nil	Nil	Nil	Noel
5	Aldai	Nandi East	St Martin School	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Tindiret	Nandi East	GreatHighland School	Nil	Nil	AIC Rainbow

Data source: children department, Nandi County.

1.25.4 Social net programmes in the county

There are several programs being undertaken across the County. They include; Medical cover for the Elderly, Women and PWDS, Youth Skill Development Program, Cash - Transfers Programs for the Vulnerable, Youth Enterprises Development Fund, Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprises Fund and Rehabilitation of drug and substance addicts. These programmes need to be strengthened to address the existing social needs within the county.

CHAPTER TWO

LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.1 Overview

This chapter outlines linkages between this CIDP, the Kenya Vision 2030 and other plans including the third Medium Term Plan (2018-2023), national and county sectoral plans as well as international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The purpose of this is to enhance policy coherence and ensure that both levels of government and other stakeholders work together towards realization of the goals of Vision 2030.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier system of governance, a national and devolved county governments, that are distinct and interdependent. The new governance landscape requires a paradigm shift in development planning. Integrated development planning in this context brings together the different dimensions of development including economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects and its success depends on effective coordination of efforts of national and devolved levels of government, and other relevant stakeholders to meet the development needs of the society. The specific priority areas of cooperation and linkages with other policy and strategy documents are outlined below.

2.2 Linkage of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plans and Other Plans, Policies and Strategies

2.2.1 Linkage of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans and the Big Four Agenda

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national economic blueprint guiding the country's development agenda. Its aim is to create "a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030", transforming the country into "a newly industrializing, middle income nation by providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment". The Vision is anchored on three pillars namely: Economic; Social; and Political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum and sustain the same till 2030. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and other mineral resources. 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 Kenya Vision 2030 is intended to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans (MTP III 2018-22).

Nandi County Integrated Development Plan is aligned to the Medium Term Plan III and the Vision 2030 as required by law. As such the CIDP provides essential linkages of

the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects. It is in tandem with the National Government's Big Four Agenda which has prioritized food security, affordable housing, and universal healthcare and enhanced manufacturing. The three pillars of the Vision 2030 are linked to the Governor's Manifesto ("Tuga Tai") transformation agenda, which is set to address challenges faced in the education; health; agriculture; roads and infrastructure sectors; among others. Table .26 below shows some of the county flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes whose implementation is linked to the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Big Four Agenda.

TABLE 32 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030

	Vision 2030 (MTP III: 2018 - 2022)	Related programmes in the CIDP
1.	Economic Pillar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of trunk roads connecting different parts of the county. • Development of textile and apparel unit and setting up of an EPZ zone in the county (Chemase ward). • Construction of storey markets in Kapsabet and Nandi hills • Development and promotion of tourism attraction sites • Branding and marketing of the county as a tourist destination • Planning and surveying for Chemase Industrial Park • Establishment of milling plants for coffee, sugar & maize • Establishment of a milk processing plant • Building and equipping of six incubation centres within the county
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a Community Development Scheme as a strategic intervention to facilitate public participation in community development projects.
2.	Social Pillar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of sports facilities in various parts of the county • Development of arts among the youth, i.e. talent identification and capacity building • Construction and equipping of dispensaries to ease access to healthcare. • Provision of clean water to all health facilities. • Addressing historical land injustices • Restoration and management of Kingwaal and Kibirong wetlands
3.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure delivery of public service in a fair and democratic manner, accountability and transparency for the benefits of the residents • Ensure active participation of the residents in the county development agenda
	Big Four Agenda	Related Projects under the CIDP
1.	Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an agribusiness centre at Chemundu • Construction of a vocational training centre and installation of green houses in all the vocational training centres. • Establishment of milling plants for coffee, sugar & maize

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a milk processing plant
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support construction of grain stores
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control crop and livestock pests and disease
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up farmers' groups aggregation centers for food crop produce
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulking of traditional high value crops
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to kitchen garden establishment for vulnerable groups
2.	Affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of affordable 5,000 residential houses in the main urban centres of the county
3.	Universal healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of MCH complex in Kapsabet town • Roll out NHIF enrollment to the public to enhance health care financing.
4.	Enhanced manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of textile and apparel unit and setting up of an EPZ zone in the county (Chemase ward), • Establishment of a leather processing plant and • Development of value addition and agro-processing plant

2.2.2 Linkage with Sectoral Plans and Urban Plans within the County.

Part XI of the CGA 2012 has provided the broad framework and procedure for County planning. To this end, section 109 of the CGA 2012 requires that a County department “shall develop a ten-year County sectoral plan as component parts of the county integrated development plan”. Additionally, the sectoral plans shall contain programmes, costings and yardsticks for performance measures and management. Section 37 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 amended in 2015 requires that “the city or urban area integrated development plan shall be aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments

Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the CIDP

In September 2015, United Nations (UN) member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages a partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments to implement the SDGs. The domestication and integration of the SDGs will be imbedded in Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans.

In the context of the integrated functions at the sub-national level, Nandi County has identified SDG goals based on their relevance and the devolved mandate of the County Governments. In this regard the SDGs have been linked to the County development agenda;

This CIDP will ensure that SDGs are integrated through development of programs that address each of the relevant Goals to the county as indicated in table 27.

TABLE 33 LINKAGES WITH SDGS

SDG	Description	Aligned Programs Interventions
1. Ending poverty in all its forms	Ending hunger and achieving food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of agri-business centre as well as installation of green houses in all vocational training centres Support establishment of sugar, coffee and maize milling plants, processing of milk, and provision of mechanization services.
2. Ending hunger and achieving food security	Achieving universal quality education for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early childhood Education program, Vocational training and Education support through bursaries. Support construction of grains store, control crop and livestock diseases and pests, set up farmers' groups aggregation centres for food crop produce, support bulking of traditional high value crops, support livestock improvement and provision AI services and establishment of poultry and fish hatcheries.
3. Good health and Well being.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHIF enrollment to all, provision of county cover to all households in the county. construction and equip new facilities to improve access Output based approach (OBA) in reproductive health.
6. Clean water and sanitation.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connection of clean water to all dispensaries; establishment of incinerators to all health facilities; improve population access to latrines through public health; creation of hygiene awareness through outreaches and forums; and waste disposal mechanism
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Ensure the development and maintenance of physical infrastructure for rapid economic growth, low production costs, access to markets and investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set to open up new roads, maintain and upgrade the existing ones.
11. Sustainable cities and communities	Making towns and urban areas safe and sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of urban road network
16. Promoting peaceful co existence ,justice and strong institutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of sports as tools for promotion of peace within the county and its neighbors

2.3 Linkage with Governor's Manifesto

His Excellency, the Governor signed a contract with the Nandi County residents through his manifesto and vowed to focus his development agenda in twelve key areas. Development partners and other stakeholders will be engaged in ensuring the development priorities are realized to address needs identified through consultative forums. Programmes and projects within the CIDP are well aligned with the Governor's transformative agenda for Nandi County. Table 35 gives a summary of the areas which will constitute part of the transformative agenda.

TABLE 34 GOVERNORS KEY AREAS OF FOCUS

	Focus Area	Strategies
1.	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish quality learning environment in Early Childhood Education centres for full enrolment and retention • Establish bursaries and revolving funds for the needy college and university students denied access to technical skills and higher education • Establish services which will give a chance to adults willing to access education to do so
2.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is adequate provision of medical services through continuous and adequate required supplies, expanding existing hospitals and ambulance services and establishing training, internship and placement with medical training colleges based in the county for the county students. • Negotiate and partner with development partners and hospitals within and outside the country to improve access to healthcare within the county
3.	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist farmers to acquire quality farm inputs and technical services at fair costs. • Assist farmers in farm produce value addition and marketing both locally and internationally • Assist in research and continuous training of farmers
4.	Roads and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development of quality and sustainable road networks within the county • Negotiate with the national government to tarmack new roads and maintain existing ones within the county
5.	Youth and women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial assistance for entrepreneurial activities • Train support and award tenders • Lower business operating costs
6.	Internship for Students and ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish ICT hubs in the county to train and impact youth ICT skills • Provide internship opportunities for ICT students
7.	Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cash and free medical cover to senior citizens and PLWDs • Give priority in bursary allocation and students supported by PWDs

8.	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper management of and establishment of new water projects to ensure there is adequate clean and safe water
9.	Sports, Culture and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and equip training facilities to tap and nurture talents • Partner with national and international partners to support and manage training facilities professionally • Identify new and manage the existing tourist sites to expand the county tourism potential
10.	Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all historical injustices committed to the county people are settled and proper compensation done
11	Governance and Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop stakeholder need driven development plans • Empower county staff to ensure quality service delivery • Observe equitable distribution of development activities across the county
12.	Diaspora Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish international links to market Nandi County products, identify job opportunities and scholarship opportunities programmes abroad for the youth.

Source: His Excellency Governor's Manifesto (Tuga Tai Manifesto)-2017.

2.4 Linkages with Sendai Framework of Action

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14th to 18th March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan, which represented a unique opportunity for countries. It has four key priorities that the county shall align its programmes and sub programmes to through various interventions as highlighted in table below:

TABLE 28: LINKAGES WITH SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Priority	Cross Sector Interventions
Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording and sharing disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing effective campaigns as instruments for public awareness and education on disaster risk reduction
Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with existing safety- enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health and safety standards, and update them, where needed, to ensure an adequate focus on disaster risk management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering collaboration across national and regional
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk

	reduction, such as for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others, as appropriate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting transboundary cooperation to enable policy and planning for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches, to build resilience and reduce disaster risk, including epidemic risk.
Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building better institutions i.e. schools and hospitals from the start able to withstand hazards through proper design and construction, including the use of the principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials; retrofitting and rebuilding; nurturing a culture of maintenance; and considering economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the capacity of health workers in understanding disaster risk and applying and implementing disaster risk reduction approaches in health work;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting and training community health volunteers and groups in disaster risk reduction approaches in health programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety net mechanisms, including through community involvement, integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes, and access to basic health care services to find durable solutions in the post disaster phase and to empower and assist people disproportionately affected by disasters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of people with life threatening and chronic diseases in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters, including having access to life-saving services especially people on anti-retroviral Regimes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of construction plans/drawings in align to preventive measures for disaster such as incorporation of lightning arrestors to projects implemented at lightning prone areas and Relocating those who have encroached riparian lands and clearing of dam's spillway.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment,

	mapping and management into rural development planning and management of, inter alia, mountains, rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas
Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in, developing, maintaining and strengthening people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disaster in order to provide life-saving and essential services.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of water pans to enhance water harvesting before rain, clearing and reinforcement of water intake structures and planning for desilting water intakes and pans after rain
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of irrigation infrastructure, promotion of drought tolerant crops, pest and disease surveillance and promotion of smart agriculture.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening disaster preparedness mechanism for effective response at community level including but not limited to establishing strategic stockpiles, contingency planning, search and rescue, first aid, disaster recovery planning among others

2.5 Integration of Agenda 2063 into the CIDP

Agenda 2063, a plan for Africa’s structural transformation, was agreed upon by the African Union Golden Jubilee of May 2013. The converging voices of Africans of different backgrounds painted a clear picture of what they desire for themselves and the continent in the future. From the converging voices, a common set of aspirations emerged as indicated in Table 36. The County government will implement its programs under the CIDP taking into account these seven aspirations.

TABLE 35 LINKAGES WITH AGENDA 2063

	Aspiration	County planned programmes
i.	A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;	All programmes in the plan have been designed to ensure inclusivity of all special groups and equity for current and future generations
ii.	An Integrated Continent, Politically United, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;	The plan ensures promotion of local, national and international values to attract full support from all stakeholders
iii.	An Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law;	Development agendas and priorities in this plan will focus on open county economy promotion
iv.	A Peaceful and Secure Africa;	The CIDP development process was all inclusive and views for all interest groups were incorporated in designing the programmes and projects
v.	An Africa with a strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics;	The Nandi County CIDP programmes are designed to preserve the local, national and international values and ethics. This is clearly highlighted by the diverse collaboration of the county with both local and international development partners.
vi.	An Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its women and youth; and	The CIDP development process was all inclusive and through public participation, all programmes and projects were developed. The County government has also committed to award 50% of tenders to women, youth and PLWD.
vii.	Africa as a Strong, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner.	Nandi County contributes a bigger percentage of the national tea exports. The county is committed through agricultural programmes to have quality farm produce, which will increase the bargaining power of African products globally. Programmes have also been designed to empower the county youth, whose transformative efforts will be felt globally.

2.6 Linkage with Regional Blocs

The county is a member of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) and North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB). The County Government will endeavor to enhance trade and investment opportunities in collaboration with partners to enhance competitiveness of the individual county economies. This can be achieved through leveraging on their comparative advantages, enhancing entrepreneurship and culture, promoting integration and regional cohesion, enhancing food security, promoting resource mobilization, developing regional infrastructure to support desired developments and championing for good governance and social development within the county.

CHAPTER THREE

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the issues and challenges affecting the socio-economic development of Nandi County. Both the internal and external operational environments of the county have been analyzed; and the issues and challenges affecting service delivery identified. The chapter also presents a summary of the review of the previous CIDP 2013-2017.

3.2 Status of Implementation of the Previous CIDP

3.2.1 Analysis of the county Revenue Streams

The county budget has been increasing over the years with the local revenue constituting an average of 10 per cent of the total county budget however, there is need for increased revenue collection due to increased demand for the services and development projects in the county. Table xxx shows the main sources of county revenue and their performance during the plan period

TABLE 36 ACTUAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS BY REVENUE SOURCE

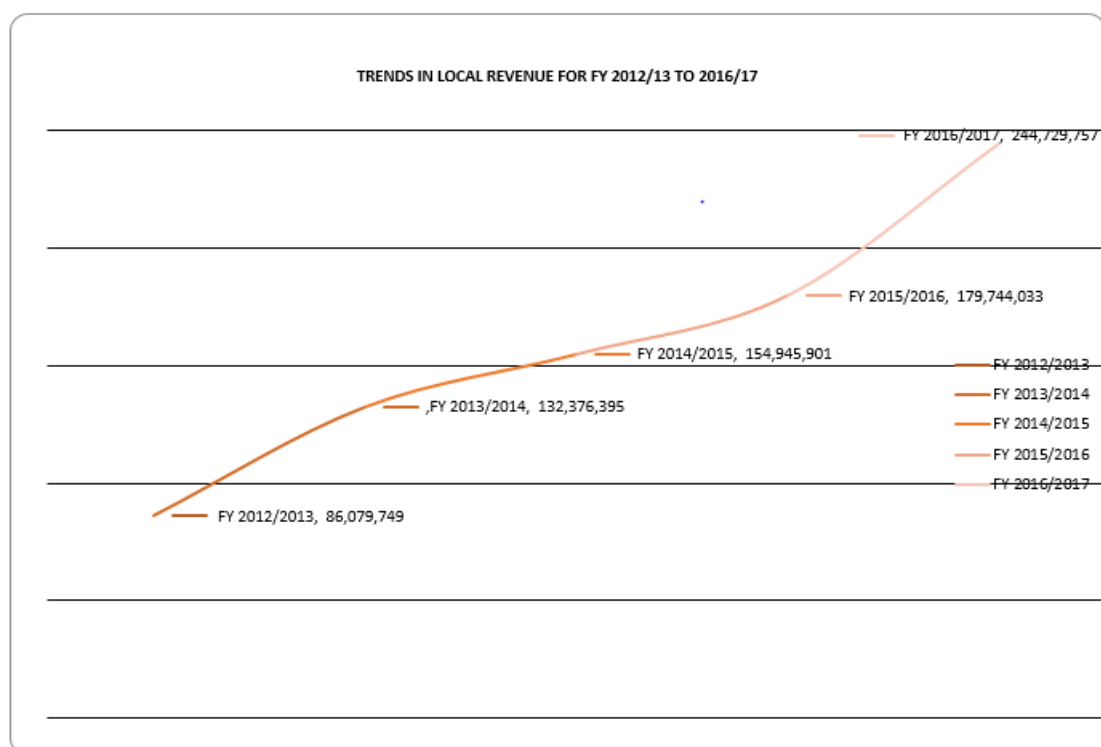
REVENUE STREAMS	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Vehicle parking	16,830,845	26,430,879	32,891,814	27,083,689	34,676,091
Business permit	25,454,110	27,028,164	30,589,401	29,946,340	35,597,021
Market fees	8,571,689	10,764,267	8,843,155	10,648,414	11,430,273
Land rates	4,775,703	12,429,790	28,322,213	30,908,818	9,277,187
Plot rents		999,333	1,191,086	2,542,171	1,546,106
House & stall rents	4,787,477	3,940,370	3,906,900	2,862,813	6,948,935
Cess	4,464,242	12,648,843	5,810,815	70,482,227	3,142,735
Slaughter fees	-	900,790	710,880	472,460	546,300
Sewerage and water fees	-	412,344	410,719	647,457	646,116
Other fees	17,724,693	10,452,403	5,426,661	5,343,115	9,514,909
Trade fair	-	2,722,430	1,015,590	-	
Kiborgok Tea Farm	32,613,290	9,648,172	17,540,000	10,775,605	17,616,629
Auction Fees	1,576,240	-	-	-	
Health and Sanitation	15,578,106	46,521,862	28,200,145	43,514,539	62,399,589
Agriculture	-	3,595,027	9,201,193	6,969,199	5,908,025
FIF(Maternity, Inpatient)	-	16,270,455	47,727,500	39,402,500	30,200,000
DANIDA - HSPS3	-	15,930,000	18,310,000	19,225,500	21,700,000
liquor licensing	-	-	-	-	5,337,000
Cattle Dips/ Veterinary	-	7,986,558	3,707,783	2,532,910	4,676,068
TOTAL	132,376,395	208,681,687	243,805,855	303,357,757	261,162,984

TABLE 37 COUNTY SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2012/2013 TO FY 2017/2018

COUNTY SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2012/2013 TO FY 2017/2018						
Source of Revenue	FY 2012/2013	FY 2013/2014	FY 2014/2015	FY 2015/2016	FY 2016/2017	FY 2017/2018
EQUITABLE SHARE	-	3,075,863,419	4,148,799,997	4,755,105,868	4,695,072,940	5,387,360,898
CONDITIONAL GRANTS	-	-	15,930,000	143,994,745	232,591,330	609,079,520.00
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	-	-	-	-	-	91,983,985
OWN REVENUE	86,079,749	132,376,395	154,945,901	179,744,033	244,729,757	419,783,588
LATIF	240,969,848	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	327,049,597	3,208,239,814	4,319,675,898	5,078,844,646	5,172,394,027	6,508,207,991

The following graph shows the trend in local revenue collected for the FY 2012/13 to 2016/17.

GRAPH 1 TREND IN LOCAL REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE FY 2012/13 TO 2016/17.



Graph 2 shows the comparison between the estimated and actual revenue collected.

GRAPH 2 COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE

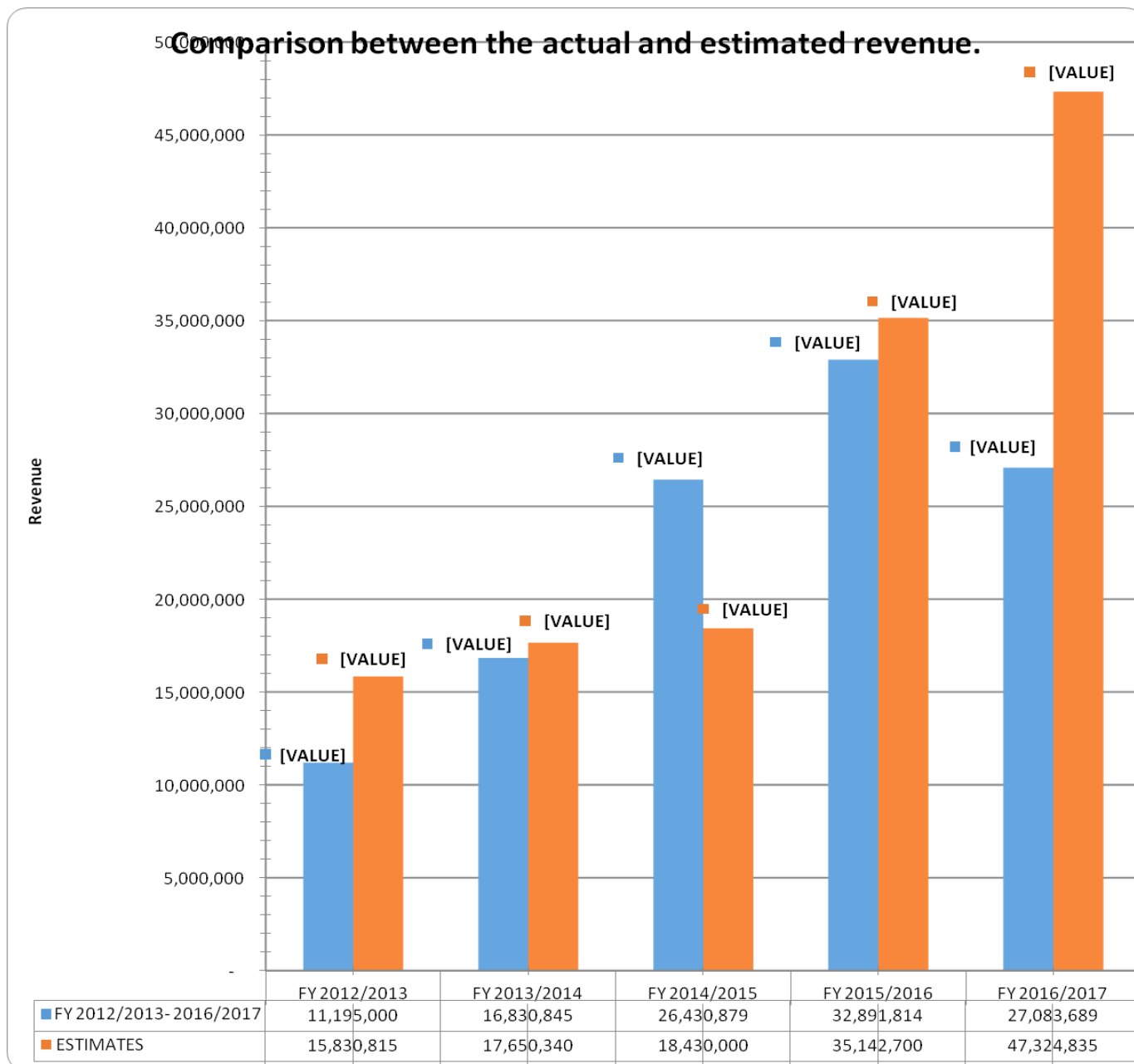


TABLE 38: COUNTY EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS BY SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR

Vote	Sector	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
		Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual	Estimates	Actual
R4411	County Executive	430.3	401.3	616.0	567.2	430.2	401.0	577.9	322.3
R4412	Finance and Economic Planning	597.7	541.1	599.5	572.4	579.7	560.0	881.8	427.1
R4414	Health and Sanitation	1,056.1	1,067.1	1,355.1	1,309.1	1,056.0	1,079.0	1491.9	228.6
R4420	Roads Transport and Public Works	900.5	791.1	918.9	839.0	900.5	797.0	1013.7	806.1
R4415	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	309.6	255.0	334.2	280.6	309.7	271.0	342.2	249.1
R4418	Education Research and Vocational Training	330.5	299.4	442.9	209.5	330.5	302.0	564.8	355.6
R4419	Lands, Environment and Natural Resources	469.9	422.9	490.55	383.7	469.8	440.0	576.4	448.7
R4421	Trade and Industrial Development	240.7	195.2	67.04	49.0	149.6	125.0	68	26.8
R4422	Public Service and Labour	37.1	24.2	26.8	25.1	37.1	24.0	34.4	12.9
R4416	Tourism, Culture and Co-operative Development	195.0	131.7	51.7	42.0	91.2	75.0	75.9	39.4
R4413	Devolved Units and Special Programmes			171.02	127.8	199.3	176.0	386.5	125.4
R4417	Youth, Gender and Social Services	199.3	159.2	73.4	46.4	195.9	148.0	170.6	113.9
R4423	County Assembly	423.8	377.6	552.8	542.9	423.8	379.0	719.2	596.5
	Total	5,190.5	4,665.8	5,699.9	4,995	5,173.3	4,777.0	6,903.3	3,752.4

3.2.3 Summary of key achievements

The county government discharges its mandate and functions as prescribed under schedule four of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 through the County Executive, County Assembly and the County Public Service Board.

During the plan period 2013-2018, the executive was structured in ten (10) Sectors with each sector performing its mandate at all levels and in all the Thirty (30) wards. The County Public Service Board is charged with the responsibility of recruitment, development, remuneration and discipline of all staff in the county while the County Assembly is responsible for legislation, representation and oversight over the executive.

There also exist Supportive and Advisory Units domiciled in the office of the Governor that include Liaison office, Legal Unit and political and Economic advisor. These units seek to provide support services to both the public and other county departments through ensuring effective and efficient leadership, prudent resource management, planning and coordination of all county projects and programs, information dissemination, legal advisory services as well as facilitating intergovernmental relations.

Nandi County has made key milestones in service delivery to its residents. The key achievements realized during the implementation of the CIDP (2013 - 2017) are discussed in table 40

TABLE 39 SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS PER SECTOR

S/ No	Sector	Planned Targets (Outcome)	Achievements
1	Health And Sanitation	Accessible to quality health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upgrading and equipping of all hospitals and health centres to offer more specialized and comprehensive services • Construction of 15 new dispensaries. • Establishment of Kenya Medical Training College in Kaptumo and Mosoriot • Purchase of 6 Ambulances • Employment and training of staff • Renovation of staff houses in Kapsabet County Referral • Acquisition of medical equipment
2.	Transport and infrastructure	Increase road access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total 50km road tarmacked. • 362km of earth roads were graveled. • 953km of earth roads were graded. • 278km of drainage were maintained. • 20 bridges, 2footbridge and 2vented drift were constructed to completion.
3.	Agriculture and Cooperative Development	Improved food security, enhanced livestock farming and improved farmer incomes hence reduced poverty levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 4 new cattle dips • 142 cattle dips rehabilitated • 359 cattle dips issued with acaricides • Provision of subsidized AI service that resulted to increased uptake from 5% to 10% • 159 thousand coffee seedlings distributed to farmers
4.	Education	Accessible, improved and affordable quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed 6 twin workshops in County polytechnics; • Established of 14 Vocational Training Centres; • Employed 825 EDCE teachers and 33 vocational Training Centres instructors on permanent and pensionable terms; • Constructed to completion 92 ECDE centres and 12 vocational training centres;
5.	Land, Environment and Natural Resources	Clean and secure environment, reduced prevalence of waterborne diseases, improved access to water and increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title deeds issued for chabarus, Bonjoge and Koibarak farms • Carried out Structural and Architectural Planning for Kapsabet judiciary and county headquarters. • Established Kapsabet County Water and Sanitation Company for effective provision of water and sanitation services in

		land ownership.	<p>Kapsabet and Nandi hills town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe drinking water increased through construction, rehabilitation and augmentation of existing water supply schemes, drilling and equipping boreholes and spring development and protection
6.	Trade, Investment and Industrialization	Encouraging business competition and consumer protection to increase number of Entrepreneurs enhancing access of goods and services, business development and increasing manufacturing within the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated construction to completion of tea factory at mbogo valley. • The department signed an MOU with export promotion zone authority for the establishment and construction of Economic Processing Zone. • Upgrading of the Serem, Chepterit, Chepsonoi, Mlango, Labuiywo, Kaptumo, Kipyok and Yala markets. • Construction of 60 Market shades in 15 major trading centres. • Establish 11 Jua kali and bodaboda shades in major trading centers. • Establishment of Nandi county Investment board
7.	Sports and Youth Affairs	Increase the participation of youths in development activities and nurture talents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% Construction of Kipchoge Stadium • 50% construction of Nandihills stadium
8.	Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare	Increase the number of tourists to the county, enhance the Nandi culture and improved the livelihood of the disadvantaged members of the society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% Establishment of botanical garden/arboretum at Kamatargui • 30% Construction of Mlango Gate
9.	Administration, Public service and e-Government	Improved service delivery to the Community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of two fire engines • Street lighting of all urban centers in the County in Kapsabet town, Nandi Hills, Mosoriot, Ollessos, Himaki, Maraba, Kobujoi and Mugundoi. • Expansion and equipping of Kapsabet market Renovation done at Kapsabet market but not to the required standards i.e expansion and equipping

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Kapsabet ICT centre
10.	Finance and Economic Planning	Enhance public finance management, economic policy formulation and development coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful automation of the revenue collection • Improved tax and cess compliance • Adoption of revenue enhancement best practices • Improvement of parking sites • Coordinated the preparation and oversee the implementation of the first Nandi CIDP (2013-2017). • Coordinated the preparation of the first county Sector Strategic Plans (2014-2018) for all departments in the county. • Prepared and submitted to the county assembly on every financial year the budget documents to guide the county expenditure e.g the County Annual Development Plans, the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper and the County Fiscal Strategy Papers

3.2.5 Challenges in the implementation of the 2013/2017 CIDP.

The sectors experienced challenges in implementation due to various reasons such as inadequate allocation and delayed disbursement of funds. It was also reported that the County Assembly reallocated funds meant for specific projects midway. This practice severely disrupted implementation of the projects where some planned missed receiving funds altogether. Moreover, there was a haphazard funding of new projects outside of the CIDP.

The lack of relevant policy frameworks was mentioned as another constraining factor to implementation, a number of the sectors reported that programmes never took off for lack of the requisite legal frameworks such as the Tourism and Culture sectors which lacked policy frameworks to define their development direction.

The CIDP suffered weak implementation with departments reporting inadequate internal capacity in terms of technical staff and equipment. Some actors expressed the need to establish implementation committees and delivery units. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were also identified as weaknesses requiring address. Overall, an effective performance management system was lacking.

Also the planning process was not participatory; and key stakeholders were not involved. This resulted in poor ownership of the Plan at all levels. Stakeholder participation in planning is not only a good practice but also a legal requirement. The

County Citizen Engagement Framework (CGA Part VIII), obligates the county planning process to establish structures for citizen participation. Similarly, the County Communication Platform Strategy (CGA Part IX), obligates the County Government to establish an effective communication and sensitization framework targeting the widest selection of stakeholders in the planning process.

Other challenges include:

1. **Over ambitious plan-** The 2013/2017 CIDP was highly ambitious in terms of the number of projects that were envisaged to be implemented;
2. **Stringent procurement regulations** - The lengthy and bureaucratic procurement procedures have led to delays in project execution;
3. **Inadequate financial allocation** - The financial resources the county is allocated through the equitable share of the national revenue, and other grants and payments is inadequate to meet the development goals;
4. **Low domestic revenue collection** - The county government has not been able to realize its targets in collecting local revenue;
5. **Delayed or unpaid grants from National Government-** There are grants such as the free maternity that national government ought to disburse to counties. Delays in such disbursements affects execution of county government projects and programs;
6. **Inadequate office space and facilities-** The county government faces shortage of office space and other facilities like land and equipment to implement its development priorities and this has impacted negatively on service delivery.
7. **Reallocation of funds** to projects that were not budgeted for initially

3.2.6 Lessons learnt.

1. The first generation CIDP was highly ambitious in terms of the number of projects that were envisaged to be implemented hence developing a plan that is realistic and achievable in the plan period 2018-2023 is vital;
2. The County revenue streams were not adequate to meet the development objectives and thus the county government will explore viable revenue generation alternatives to fund capital investments and sectoral flagship projects;
3. In implementing projects and programmes, the County government will lay more emphasis on projects and programmes aligned to the functional demarcations as specified in Schedule Four (4) of the Constitution;
4. To achieve meaningful development and improve the lives of the citizenry, collaboration with the national government, development partners and other stakeholders is key;
5. All annual plans and budgetary allocations will be aligned to the CIDPs and no expenditure shall be appropriated outside the approved development plan;
6. Project sustainability is guaranteed with absolute involvement of the public in the project

CHAPTER FOUR

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives description of spatial development framework, key county development priorities, strategies, programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders.

4.2 Spatial Development Framework

In the absence of the County Spatial Plan, the National Spatial Plan of 2015-2045 and National Land use policy of 2018 provides framework for planning as shown in the table below:

TABLE 40 COUNTY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES BY THEMATIC AREAS

Thematic area	Overview/Current status	Policy Strategy	Potential geographical areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Enhancing county competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county currently lacks a strategy for regional competitiveness Low investment level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of cluster development/ value chain strategy in every region Promote investment ventures 	Kobujoi, Maraba, Kibiyet/Mosoriot, Chemase, Lessos, Nandi Hills, Kapsabet	Department of Trade and Industrialization, finance, agriculture
Modernizing Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban sprawl to rich agricultural land and uneconomical subdivision of land Low value addition Limited market access Low diversification of crops Poor post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate land subdivision through zoning of high potential areas Delineate urban growth limits through Urban Integrated Development Plans Divert urbanization from the high potential areas Value addition Improvement of infrastructure linking farmers to production market centres Insure farmers against losses Strengthen farmer's cooperatives Support adoption of modern methods of production 	Across the county	Departments of Agriculture, cooperatives, Lands and Decentralized units, finance
Pastoral and Livestock development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy farming is more pronounced than beef keeping (urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate urban agriculture Value addition 	Across the county	Ministry of agriculture, trade and

Thematic area	Overview/Current status	Policy Strategy	Potential geographical areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	agriculture) • Poor marketing	• Insurance to farmers • Modernize livestock keeping through appropriate animal husbandry (high yield breeds, extension services and research and disease control) • Timely marketing		industrialization, Decentralized units, cooperatives, finance
Tourism	• Un-exploited tourism potential • Encroachment/ destruction of tourist sites (e.g Kingwaal swamp)	• Development of tourists attraction areas • Marketing the county as a tourist destination • Organising cultural events	Bonjoge, Kingwaal, Chepkiit waterfalls, Tindinyo waterfalls, Nandi escarpment, Nandi rock, tea plantations, Koitaleel Samoei Museum, Keben springs, Kiplolok springs, Sheu Morobi historical site, Saamiitui historical site, Cheruiyot museum	Tourism department, ICT, Public relations, finance, Lands, Legal
Managing human settlement	• Increased urbanization in relation to the available infrastructure to support the urban population • Poor housing, urban decay, poor roads, poor waste management etc • Imbalanced distribution of human settlement.	• Cluster developments/ establishment of growth poles • Improvement of infrastructure to promote rural-urban linkages • Giving urban centres functions to spur regional growth • Urban planning • Develop hierarchy of centres in relation to Human Settlements Strategy – Central places, satellite centres surrounded by rich agricultural land	Across the county	Departments of lands, agriculture, decentralized units, trade and industrialization, economic planning, Finance
Conserving the natural environment	• Encroachment to environmentally sensitive areas- wetlands, steep areas, rivers, escarpment • Insufficient open spaces	• Map and prohibit development in environmentally sensitive areas • Rehabilitate and restore degraded wetlands and river banks • Community	• All urban centres • Wetlands and rivers	Departments of Decentralized units, Lands Environment and Natural resources, NEMA, NLC, Ministry of Energy, transport and infrastructure, health

Thematic area	Overview/Current status	Policy Strategy	Potential geographical areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		awareness and sensitization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reposes grabbed open spaces and develop them • Encourage use of NMT • Promote sustainable liquid and solid waste disposal systems • Ensure all buildings meet energy efficiency criteria (solar heating systems and roof water harvesting) • Mainstream climate change into county policies and plans 		
Transportation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow roads which have been encroached • Poor road connectivity especially in rural areas • Poor road condition • Mixed urban transportation(vehicular and cyclists and pedestrians) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage modal split by provision of infrastructure for NMT • Widening of encroached roads • Regulate road sizes during subdivision of land • Encourage PPP in road improvement • Integrate land use planning with transport planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas especially Kapsabet and Nandi Hills towns • Rural areas 	Departments of Lands, Decentralized units, Transport and Infrastructure, Finance, KURRA, KENHA, KENHA
Providing appropriate infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure ; water, electricity, solid and liquid waste management, education, ICT, health facilities, sporting facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote green energy technology (solar, roof catchment, green roofs in buildings etc) • Increase water supply coverage • Establish ICT innovation centres • Modernize health facilities • Equip and support education facilities • Provide modern sporting facilities • Establish modern inclusive and sustainable cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All departments
Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skewed location of industries (mostly in tea farms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of industries according to regions' potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All regions of the county • Chemase 	Departments of trade and industrialization,

Thematic area	Overview/Current status	Policy Strategy	Potential geographical areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of industries to process farm produce 	(clusters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition of agricultural products Creation of industrial development zones with supporting infrastructure 		agriculture, lands, ICT, transport and infrastructure, energy, EPZA, KIE
Trans-Boundary issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundary conflict between Nandi and Kisumu Counties' boundary Urban centres located at county borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a lasting boundary resolution mechanism Planning to be done in consultation with the two counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemase area Serem Trading Centre, Kiboswa, Kamasai, Kapsigilai, Mlango (Biribiriet) trading centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior and coordination, Department of Lands, Ministry of Lands, NLC, IEBC Departments of Land and Decentralized units
Public participation in community driven projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective public participation in project selection design, implementation and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the Community Development Scheme is provide means for channeling public funds to the lowest level of governance in order to promote community driven development and local level participation in the identification, prioritization, implementation and evaluation of development activities at the ward level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countywide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All departments

4.3 Natural Resource Assessment

Table 31 summarizes various natural resources found within Nandi County and how best they can be managed for the benefit of the citizens.

TABLE 41 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of utilization & scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management Strategies
Rivers Mokong, Ainapngetuny, Kundos, Kimondi,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High sediment load leading to increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake river bank rehabilitatio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High turbidity rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute mechanisms to reduce

Sirwa-Yala, Ainapsetan and Kipkaren	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism 	<p>turbidity due to soil erosion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High degradation of water catchment areas • Eutrofication due to excessive use of inorganic fertilizers • Uncontrolled abstraction leading to decline in volumes 	<p>n activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of reservoirs and dams • Promotion of ecotourism • Generation of hydro-electric power • Adoption of best farming practices • Improvement of waste treatment facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased contamination • Limited financial resources 	<p>soil erosion e.g. river bank rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor water quality regularly • Undertake catchment management and conservation
Swamps Kingwal, Kibirong, Mutwot, Chepkunyuk, Kamatargui, birei and Kapkong'ony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-tourism • Fisheries • Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment for settlements • Extensive farming activities • Unsustainable harvesting of aquatic plants and reeds • Brick making and sand harvesting activities • Extensive planting of eucalyptus • Overgrazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking wetland mapping and demarcation • Repossession of encroached swamps • Adoption of bamboo as an alternative to eucalyptus. • Impending Gazetment of the swamps as water towers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rates of degradation • Land use conflicts with neighboring communities • Weak legal and policy framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake community sensitization and awareness • Formulate enabling policy and legal framework • Impose total ban to wetland cultivation and grazing • Gazette the swamps as water towers to attract investment
Forests - Nandi North, Nandi south, Tinderet and Serengonik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Environment • Agriculture • Industry • Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging • Charcoal burning • Overgrazing • Farming activities through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community forest associations (CFA) • Implementation of the existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable harvesting practices • Corru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community involvement in management of forests • Initiate extensive

		<p>PELIS (Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued harvesting by saw millers Back log in re-planting opened-up areas 	<p>participatory forest management plans (PFMPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the role of forest scouts to supplement the forest rangers 	<p>practices in allocation of forest materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of the Forest conservation and Management Act of 2016 	<p>afforestation of opened-up areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote nature based enterprises e.g. bee keeping Promote ecotourism
<p>Minerals-Gold mining in Chemase, sand harvesting, murram and hardstone quarrying, carbonated water in Kiplolok and Keben springs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Industry Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsustainable gold mining in Chemase and Kapsaos Rampant sand and hardstone quarrying Untapped natural carbonated water from kiplolok and Keben springs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of an industrialization docket headed by a chief officer under the Trade and Industrialization department Mechanization of hardstone quarrying and crushing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient data on quantities and qualities of gold minerals Uncontrolled sand harvesting Inexistence of enabling policy and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake feasibility study on the available minerals Develop enabling policy and legal framework on harnessing the available minerals

				legal frame work	
Land and soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • High rates of degradation • Land fragmentation • Poor land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing County spatial planning. • Adoption of appropriate farming practices • Adoption of appropriate land tenure system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of inappropriate tenure systems which allows for land fragmentation • Non-adherence to the existing land use plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclude the ongoing spatial planning • Develop and enforce land use plans • Promote conservation agriculture • Develop a county land use policy
Nandi escarpment, legemet, Ndalat, Kabiye and Tabolwa hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Wildlife • Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of deforestation • Intensive soil erosion due to farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of donors to undertake escarpment rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of escarpment and hills management plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake inventory of all the hills including establishing their ownership regimes • Develop management plans • Institute reforestation programmes to restore degraded hills and escarpment

4.4 Development Priorities and Strategies

This section gives a summary of the development priorities identified in the sectors from the various development plans and during stakeholder's consultative forums. The development priorities, programmes and projects are linked to the Kenya Vision 2030, MTP III, County Transformative Agenda/long term strategic plans, as well as strategies identified from the stakeholders forums held within the county.

4.4.1 Health and Sanitation Sector

Sector Introduction

The health and sanitation department is mandated to provide essential and comprehensive quality health services. This is achieved through provision of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the residents of the county. The county is still facing challenges of low number of health workers, inadequate health infrastructure, high burden of communicable diseases and low immunization coverage. In its efforts to address these, the county government will implement various programs including curative, preventive and promotive programmes and administrative services in a systems approach. The ultimate goal is to improve the health status residents.

Sector Composition

The sector is composed of:

- Curative and Rehabilitative health services,
- Preventive and Promotive health services.
- Health administrative and management support

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A globally competitive, healthy and productive population

Mission: To provide quality health care services that is accessible, acceptable, sustainable and equitable to the population of Nandi County

Sector Goal

To attain the highest possible health standards in a manner responsive to the population needs in Nandi County

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

TABLE 42 SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

PROGRAMME	DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	STRATEGIES
Preventive and promotive health services	• Low immunization coverage	• Increase immunization coverage.
	• Inadequate /inconsistent medical supplies/ health commodities	• Reduce stock outs of essential medical supplies/ commodities
	• High malnutrition rates	• Reduce the rate of stunting,

		wasting, underweight, anemia and obesity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging neglected tropical diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the cases of neglected tropical diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upsurge of non-communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse the upsurge of non-communicable diseases
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor standards of hygiene and school health programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the standard of hygiene in schools
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased new HIV infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce new HIV infections among the population
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low utilization of health information for decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase utilization of health information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low uptake of family planning services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the uptake of family planning services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low skilled delivery rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the rate of skilled deliveries.
Curative and Rehabilitative Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of geriatrics health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish geriatric centers within our facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of youth friendly health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish youth friendly services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate medical equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance availability of modern medical equipment in health facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate specialized services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up specialized services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak referral systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen referral systems
General Administration and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Human Resource for Health staffing levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradually increase staffing levels towards achieving WHO norms and standards in all cadres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor emergency response preparedness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve emergency response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access health care financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility to health care financing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor community linkages to facilities and health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve community linkage to health services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate public participation in health programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public participation in health program

Sector Programmes

TABLE 43 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Programme1: Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services									
Objective: To provide effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health care services in all health service delivery units.									
Outcome: Effective and efficient curative and rehabilitative health care services to the county citizens attained									
Sub Program me	Key Outcome/ Outputs	Key performanc e Indicators	Baselin e	Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Ye ar 4	Yea r 5	Total Budget
Sub-Program 1: Primary Health Facility Services	Improved access to essential health services	Number of health facilities offering the essential health services according to the KEPHs standards	174	180	205	210	215	220	500M
	Strengthened referrals from primary care units	Number of patients referred from primary care units	764	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	10M
	Improved Utilization of outpatient services	OPD utilization rate	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	15M
Sub-Program 2: Hospital Level Services	Improved General Outpatient services	Client satisfaction	60%	70	75	80	85	90	10M
	Specialized Outpatient services provided	Number of hospital offering specialized outpatient services	2	4	6	8	10	12	50 M
	Improved Rehabilitative Services.	No. of Rehabilitation units in the county established	2	3	4	5	6	7	150 M

	Palliative care units established	Number of palliative care units established	2	3	4	5	6	7	50 M
	Theatres constructed	Number of theatres constructed and equipped	3	4	5	7	9	11	75 M
	Accident and emergency units established	Number of accident and emergency units established	0	1	2	3	4	5	150 M
	Intensive care unit constructed	Number of ICU constructed	0	1	2	2	2	2	30 M
	In patient wards constructed and equipped	Number of in- patient wards constructed and equipped	20	22	24	26	28	30	100 M
	Basic laboratory services constructed	Number of basic laboratories contracted	109	112	115	118	121	124	50 M
	Advanced laboratory services constructed	Number of advanced laboratories constructed	2	3	4	5	6	7	100 M
	Oxygen plant constructed	Number of oxygen plants constructed	0	1	1	1	2	2	110 M
	Imaging centers established	No. of basic x-rays units installed No. of Ultrasound machines installed Number of Specialized radiological	1	1	2	2	2	3	150 M

		imaging installed (MRI)							
	Mortuaries / funeral homes constructed	Number of funeral homes constructed and equipped	1	2	2	2	3	3	60 M
Total									1.710B

	Programme 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services								
	Objective: To provide effective and efficient preventive and promotive health interventions across the county.								
	Outcome: Effective and efficient preventive and promotive health interventions within the County undertaken/attained								
Sub Programme	Key Output/ Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sub-Program 1: Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health (RMNCH) Services	Increased number of pregnant mothers attending at least 4 ANC visits	% of Expectant mothers attending at least 4 ANC visit.	19.3%	25 %	30 %	35 %	40 %	50 %	50M
		No. of health facilities offering Focused Antenatal Care services	109	115	120	125	130	135	20M
	Improved FP services	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	64.5%	67 %	75 %	79 %	85 %	90 %	32M
		No. of health facilities offering Emergency Maternal Obstetrics Neonatal Care (EMONC) services and post Abortion Care.	2	3	4	5	6	7	64M
	Increased number of skilled	Proportion of mothers delivering at	37.8%	42 %	48 %	55 %	60 %	65 %	20M

	deliveries	health facilities							
	Maternity units constructed	Number of maternity units constructed and equipped	20	25	30	35	40	45	450M
	Reduced number of neonatal deaths	Number of incubators procured /Kangaroo Mother care promoted	2	3	5	5	6	7	30M
Sub-Program 2: Immunization Services	Health workers Trained on immunization services	No. of health workers trained on KEPI	100	40	50	60	70	80	20M
	Improved Cold chain management	No. Fridges for vaccine storage procured	135	138	141	145	148	151	15M
	Immunization Outreach services conducted	No. of outreaches conducted	380	894	1500	1800	1800	1800	10M
	Children under 1 year fully immunized	Proportion of children under 1 years who are Fully immunized	57.8%	64%	70%	76%	82%	88%	20M
Sub Program 3: Nutrition Services	Adequate nutrition Commodities provided	No. of days with stock out of Nutritional commodities	90	75	60	45	30	10	50M
	Adequate Equipment for nutrition assessment provided	% of health facilities with adequate equipment procured in facilities	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	10M
	Improved nutritional services through capacity	No. of health workers trained on nutrition	10	15	20	25	30	35	6M

	building of health workers	services							
	Increased public and stakeholder awareness on Nutrition agenda	Number of nutrition advocacy forums held	7	14	21	28	28	28	10M
	Reduced number of underweight children	% of children under 5 years who are underweight	4.2%	4%	3.7%	3.5%	3%	2.5%	50M
	Reduced number of children who are stunted	% of children under 5 years who are stunted	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	60M
	Improved number of children Exclusively breastfed	% of children under <6 month who are exclusively breastfed	54 %	54 %	64 %	74 %	86 %	100 %	5M
	Improved Vit A uptake	Proportion of children under 5 years receiving Vit A	52.2%	57 %	62 %	67 %	72 %	78 %	25M
Sub-Program 4: Disease Surveillance and Control	communicable diseases Controlled and prevented	No. of communicable diseases targeted for control and prevention.	8	12	14	16	18	20	20M
	Epidemic Response strengthens	No. of epidemic response team established	1	2	3	4	5	6	15M
Sub-Program 5: HIV Control Interventions	HIV counseling & Testing targeted outreaches	No. of outreaches conducted for HIV testing and	156	206	256	306	356	406	11M

ns	scaled up	counseling.							
	Staffed trained on HIV Counseling & Testing	Number of staff trained	20	40	60	80	100	120	30M
	ART centers established	Number of ART sites established	24	30	33	36	39	42	25M
	HIV advocacy sessions conducted	No. of advocacy meetings/forums conducted	17	19	21	23	25	27	10M
Sub-Program 6 TB Control Interventions	Health Education on TB Screening conducted	Number of TB cases screened	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	60M
	Installed GeneXpert machines	Number of GeneXpert machines installed	2	3	3	4	4	5	40M
	Improved treatment outcomes of tuberculosis	Treatment success rate	89%	91%	93%	94%	96%	98%	20M
Sub-Program 7 Malaria Control Interventions	Malaria laboratory installed	Number of malaria laboratories installed	109	114	119	124	129	134	40M
	Entomological survey done	Number of entomological surveys on malaria done	1	2	2	2	2	2	20M
Sub-Program 8 - Neglected Tropical Diseases Control (NTD)	NTD center established	Number of NTD centers established	0	1	1	2	2	3	30M

Sub-Program 9 Non-Communicable Disease Control	Establishment of specialized units	No of cancer centres established	0	1	1	1	1	2	165M
	Specialized units established	Number of orthopedic units constructed	1	1	3	3	4	5	20M
	Specialized units established	Number of mental units established	0	1	1	2	2	3	15M
	Specialized units established	Number of ENT units established	1	1	2	2	2	3	10 M
	Specialized units established	Number of hypertension units established Number of diabetic units established	2	3	4	5	6	6	10 M
	Specialized units established	Number of eye units constructed	1	1	2	3	3	4	20 M
Sub-Program 10: Environmental Health, Water and Sanitation Interventions	Improved waste management.	Number of standard incinerators constructed	2	5	10	15	18	20	150 M
		Number of septic Tanks constructed	20	25	30	35	40	45	200 M
	Improved Power Supply to health facilities	Proportion of health facilities with power supply	71%	75 %	80 %	85 %	90 %	95 %	150 M
	Reduced prevalence of sanitation related diseases	Latrine coverage (%)	60%	65 %	75 %	85 %	90	95 %	100 M
	Community equipped with knowledge	% of health information messages on environmental health	41043(20%)	25 %	30 %	35 %	40 %	45 %	50 M

	e and skills to deal with Environmental health related Conditions	related conditions							
Sub-Program 11: School Health Interventions	Improved Environmental health status of schools	Schools with improved environmental status	60%	63 %	66 %	69 %	72 %	75 %	30 M
	Good health practices among primary school children promoted	% of primary schools reached for key health promotion services	40%	45 %	50 %	55 %	60 %	65 %	20 M
	Youth in school equipped with life skills to deal with HIV/AIDS alcohol and drug abuse and related issues.	Number of youth groups equipped with life skills on HIV and Drugs	20	25	30	35	40	45	60 M
Sub-Program 12: Community Health - Level 1 Interventions	Improved Access to health services at community (level 1)	Number of community units established and functional	36	40	45	50	55	60	150 M
	Improved latrine coverage through Community lead total sanitation (CLTS)	Number of villages declared open defecation free (ODF)	0	10	20	30	40	50	20 M
Total									2.438B

	Programme3: General Administration, Planning, Management Support and Coordination								
	Objective: To provide effective and efficient Health Administrative and Management Support in the delivery of Health Services across the county.								
	Outcome: Effective and efficient preventive and promotive health interventions within the county								
Sub Program me	Key Output/Out come	Key performance Indicators	Bas eli ne	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yea r 5	
Sub-Program 1: Health workers and Human Resource Management	Improved health service delivery	Number of newly employed health workers	1263	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	2B
	Skilled health workforce	Number of health workers sent for in service training	100	120	150	160	180	200	200M
Sub-Program 2: Construct ions and Maintena nce of Buildings	New health facilities Constructed and equipped	Number of newly constructed health facilities	15	25	30	30	35	40	500M
	Health facilities renovated	Number of health facilities renovated	25	30	34	38	42	50	600M
	Ongoing/st alled projects Completed	Number of stalled projects completed	46	46	40	30	20	10	500M
Sub Program 3: Procurem ent of Medicine s, Medical and Other Supplies	adequate supplies of health commoditie s ensured	Number of days with stock outs of health commodities	90	60	40	30	20	10	1B
	Improved efficiency and managemen t of health commoditie s	Number of health facilities installed with HMIS	0	7	20	50	75	100	200M

	Drug store constructed	Number of drug stores/warehouse constructed	1	6	6	6	6	6	300M
Sub Program 4: Procurement and Maintenance of Medical and Other Equipment	Improved management of medical equipment	Proportion of medical equipment serviced	50 %	60 %	70 %	80%	90%	100 %	300M
Sub-Program 5: Management and Coordination of Health Services	Improved Communication and referral	Number of referrals done(out of the county)	300	300	250	200	150	100	20M
Sub-Program 6: Health Sector Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring and Evaluation	Improved performance coverage.	Health facility performance rate	80 % (average)	83 %	86 %	89%	92%	100 %	20M
	Improved data management	Number of DQA held	14	18	22	26	28	28	15M
	Administration blocks constructed	Number of administration blocks constructed	0	2	3	4	5	6	168M
	Staff houses constructed	Number of staff houses constructed	120	130	140	150	160	200	250M
Total									6.074B

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 44 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS

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

				consultation to improve morale
	Public Works	Developing and approving building plans	Injuries at work place	Collaborate to Fastrack infrastructural development needs Reduce injuries at workplace through legislation
	Finance	Procurement	Delayed procurement of medical supplies	Collaborate to implement procurement plans and ensure timely supply of medical commodities

Flagship/Transformative Projects

Nandi county health sector has been facing a number of challenges in regard to maternal health care, access to quality health care and inadequate referral services among her population. Therefore, the health leadership proposes to address the above through transformation projects as outlined in the table below.

TABLE 45 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (in Million Ksh.)
Maternal Health care complex	Kapsabet county referral hospital	To Improve maternal and child health	Reduced maternal deaths	Skilled delivery rate Maternal mortality rate Neonatal mortality rate	2018-2023	County Government CPF	500
Universal Health Care/Tu	County wide	Improve access to quality	Reduce financial	Number of residences	2018-2023	County government	500

ga Tai Care		and affordable health care services	burden of illness	enrolling to medical cover Number of health facilities accredited to offer the care		NHIF	
Ambulatory services	Hospitals and health centers	Improve on Emergency and referral services	Reduction of mortality and morbidity rates	No. of referrals and emergency services addressed Number of ambulances procured	2018-2023	County government	200

4.4.2 Transport and Infrastructure Sector

Sector Introduction

The core mandate of the sector is to promote access and connectivity through efficient infrastructural development. Its aim is to construct all-weathered roads and to open up new roads and design and manage structures. This is achieved through dozing, grading, gravelling and tarmacking for durability during the rainy seasons. It also ensures construction of standard structures through design and management.

Sector/Subsector composition

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

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

Vision and Mission

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

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

Sector Goals

The sector goals are to ensure:

- a) Improved rural access, infrastructure and mobility.
- b) Reliable appropriate infrastructure development

These goals will be achieved through the following strategies:-

- a) Undertaking planning, development and maintenance of infrastructure required in line with National and County Government's priorities for sustainable development.
- b) Designing, developing and maintenance of roads and bridges to standards that will enhance efficient transportation of people, goods and services.
- c) Maintenance of county fleet and plants to facilitate service delivery.
- d) Development and maintenance of street and security lighting infrastructure to enhance security and safety hence promoting 24-hour economy.
- e) Designing, development and maintenance of institutional facilities to enhance service delivery.
- f) Provision of engineering services to private developers.
- g) Facilitating private developments through approval and inspection of submitted designs that satisfy the technical, design, planning and other requirements

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

This sector's development needs, priorities and strategies are summarized in Table

TABLE 46 SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Programmes	Needs	Strategies
Roads and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor road network and connectivity• Congested Central Business District of major Towns.• Inadequate construction equipment and capacity for road works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening new roads and construction of bridges and footbridges to improve accessibility through collaboration with relevant authorities (KeNha/Kura/Kerra) to give priority for upgrading roads to bitumen standards.• Acquiring/leasing land with gravel for road works.• Acquiring modern plant and equipment for road construction and constructing a County workshop unit for maintenance of county machines.• Establishing an independent road survey

Programmes	Needs	Strategies
		<p>department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a Materials Laboratory for material testing. Acquiring concrete batching plant & concrete self-loading machines, mobile concrete truck Mixer and self-loading concrete mixer and all necessary machines to improve on construction of culverts, box culverts and bridges.
Public works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate office space Poorly done and maintained buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design, develop and maintain/repair institutional facilities. Supervision of construction works for institutional facilities. Establishing a Quality assurance and Quality control unit to supervise all concrete works in the County.

Sector Programs

TABLE 47 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Programme Name: Roads and transport									
Objective: To improve accessibility within the County									
Outcome: Improved accessibility within the County									
Sub Programme	Key Output/outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Road construction & maintenance	Urban Roads upgraded to bitumen standards	No. of KM of tarmacked roads	2.9 KM	3	4	5	6	6	1.2B
	Gravel Roads upgraded to bitumen standards	No. of KM of tarmacked roads	281 KM	40	40	45	50	50	11.25B
	Gravel roads	No. of KM of graveled	1214 KM	360	380	380	400	400	1.95B

	maintained	roads							
	Newly surveyed and opened roads	No. of KM of newly opened roads	60 KM	180	190	210	210	210	1.2B
	Road works equipment purchased & maintained	No of road equipment purchased and maintained	42 KM	0	6	8	0	0	0.55B
Bridges and Foot Bridges construction	Bridges constructed	No of bridges constructed	9 KM	6	6	6	6	0	0.48B
	Footbridges constructed	No of foot bridges constructed	2 KM	6	6	6	6	0	0.144B
Programme Name: Public Works									
Objective: To improve efficiency and effectiveness in project management.									
Outcome: Improved efficiency and effectiveness in project management									
Sub Programme	Key Output/ Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Public Works	Projects management ensured	Percentage of Buildings Designed	60	70	78	85	94	100	400M

		and managed.							
	Institution al Buildings maintained	Percentage of buildings rehabilitate d	70	78	84	90	96	100	11M
	Footbridge s and bridges completed	No. of Bridges and Footbridge s Designed and managed	6	6	6	6	6	6	15M
Total									442.78 M

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 48 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Public Works	All sectors	Designing and project management	a) Structures not well designed and supervised leading to collapse, loss of life and property	a) Strict supervision of projects to specifications b) Promote appropriate technology during design
Road Work	All sectors	Access to government institutions, schools, Business and agricultural centres/Markets and tourist sites.	a) Losses to farmers b) Loss of life c) Air and water pollution d) Landslides/ disasters e) Improper road marking & signage may lead to accidents. f) Health complications due to dust	a) Soil erosion control measure on drains b) Grass & tree planting on landslide areas and filling up murrum pits. c) Gabion erection on landslide prone areas. d) Stone pitching. e) Watering during construction to

				limit dust. f) Use of protective gear during construction
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Flagship /County Transformative Projects

The following projects are earmarked as flagship that county will implement under the sector.

TABLE 50 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

No. Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Source of Funding	Time-frame (Start -End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Culverts and Cabro Unit-	To be determined	To improve access	Culverts and cabro stones designed and made	% of culverts and cabro stones designed and made	CGN	2018/2019	Dept. of Transport and Infrastructure	50M
Bitumen Plant	To be determined	To improve access	Roads tarmacked	Km of roads tarmacked	CGN	2018/2023	Dept. of Transport and Infrastructure	250M
Setting up a Crusher	To be determined	To improve access	Roads tarmacked	Km of roads tarmacked	CGN	2018/2023	Dept. of Transport and Infrastructure	60M

4.4.3 Agriculture and Cooperative Development Sector

Sector Introduction

The sector is charged with the responsibility of developing, implementing and coordinating policies, strategies, plans, programs and interventions in the agricultural sector and provision of agricultural extension services to improve adoption of Good Agricultural Practices.

Sector/ Subsector composition

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

Vision and Mission

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

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

Sector Goals

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

The goal(s) will be achieved through increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring improved household food and nutrition security and also increasing commercialization of agriculture.

Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

TABLE 49 SECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Program	Development needs/Priorities	Strategy
Crop Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable food security • Development and adaptation of new Agricultural technologies • Aggregation and storage of food crops. • Value addition and processing of agricultural produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of research and extension linkages • Promote value addition and agro-processing initiatives • Support establishment aggregation centres crop produce. • Develop/update enterprise selection and management guidelines for each agro-ecological zone and publish annually
Livestock development	Development of livestock enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialize dairy, poultry, apiculture and beef enterprises
Veterinary Services	Creation of disease free zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out disease surveillance and vaccinations • Construction /rehabilitation of dips
Fisheries	Development of fish enterprises	Establishment of fingerlings hatchery and Commercialize fishing enterprise
Cooperative development	Development of cooperative movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish County Cooperative Development fund • Promote Cooperatives ventures including inputs, marketing ,manufacturing and value addition • Promote savings and financial services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cooperative education, training and research • Enhance co-operative Governance • Revitalize co-operatives
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Sector Programs

TABLE 50 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Programme Name: Crop Development									
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity and production									
Outcomes: Increased productivity, household earnings, food and Nutrition Security from prioritized crop value chains.									
Sub-Programme	Key Outputs/outcomes	Performance Indicators	Baseline 2017	Cumulative Targets					Total Budget (Kshs)
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Cash Crops Development	Production of cash crops increased	No. of Ha increased under cash crop	39,511	300	350	400	450	500	150M
Food crop development	Household food and nutrition security improved	% decrease of household who are food insecure	27.4%	26%	25.5%	24%	22%	20%	100M
Soil and water conservation	Soil fertility improved	% increase of farmers realizing improved farm productivity	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	150M
		% increase of farmers adopting sustainable land management	24%	27%	32%	36%	38%	43%	100M

		practices (SLM)							
Horticultural crops Development	Horticultural production improved	No. of ha. increased under Hort. Crop	1570	1670	1820	2020	2270	2570	100M
Agricultural Extension and Training Services	Farmer production skills enhanced	% increase in agricultural production towards potential	40%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	1.1B

Programme Name: Livestock Development									
Objective: To improve livestock productivity and production									
Outcome: Increased livestock productivity and production									
Sub-Programme	Key Outputs/Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Baseline 2017	Cumulative Targets					Total Budget (Kshs)
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Livestock Enterprises development	Productivity for prioritized livestock value chains increased	% increase of livestock produce and products within the value chains	40%	46%	54%	64%	76%	88%	161M
		% increase of value chain actors adopting new technologies	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	400M
Veterinary Services	livestock health and productivity improved	% decrease in prevalence of livestock diseases	40%	30%	25%	20%	15%	10%	780M
	Adoption of breeding/ Artificial Insemination	% increase in number of upgraded	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	350m

	(AI) services enhanced	livestock breeds							
Programme Name: Fisheries Development									
Objective: To improve agricultural productivity and production									
Outcomes: Increased productivity for fish farming									
Sub-Programme	Key Outputs/outcomes	Performance Indicators	Baseline 2017	Cumulative Targets					Total Budget (Kshs)
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Aquaculture development	fish production increased	% increase of hacterage under fish production	5%	7%	9%	11%	13%	14%	42m
Fish value addition and market	Fish value addition and market access improved	% increase in value of fish products marketed	10%	15%	18%	22%	25%	28%	20m
Total									

Programme Name: Cooperative Development									
Objective: To enhance growth and development of co-operatives									
Outcome: Enhanced Growth and Development of Co-operatives for wealth creation and income generation									
Sub-Programme	Key Outputs/outcomes	Performance Indicators	Baseline 2017	Cumulative Targets					Total Budget (Kshs)
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Cooperatives Development	Co-operative Governance enhanced	No of vibrant co-operative societies in the County	15	30	45	60	75	90	200M
	Promotion and Revitalization of Co-operatives enhanced	No of societies promoted and revived	20	25	30	35	40	50	20M

	Access to savings and affordable Credit facilities increased	No. of societies accessing to credit facilities	0	6	12	18	24	30	200M
	Effective And Efficient Marketing Systems enhanced	No. of societies with effective and efficient marketing system	0	16	20	25	30	35	500M

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 51 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Programme	Sector	Cross-sector impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Crop development	Water	Improved access to irrigation	Environmental and water pollution and Human disease (water borne) incidences	Promote good agricultural practices, on-farm soil conservation, and riverine protection
	Health and Sanitation	Improved nutrition standards	Malnutrition and related Human disease incidences	Promote nutrition sensitive value chains
	Infrastructure	Improved access to input & output markets	Increased produce wastage	Improve road conditions
	Social Protection & Empowerment	Deliberated empowerment of special interest groups	Increased dependence	Mainstream special interest groups in programmes
Soil Conservation	Water, Health and Sanitation	Reduced contamination of	Human diseases	On-farm/ catchment conservation

		water bodies		
	Infrastructure	Reduced clogging of drainage systems	Impassable roads	Improved drainage
Livestock development	Water, Health and Environment	Improved nutrition standard and quality of water	Human and animal disease incidents Environmental and water pollution	Good Agricultural practices
	Infrastructure	Improved market access to inputs and outputs	Increased wastage	Improved road conditions
	Social protection and empowerment	Deliberate targeting and empowerment of vulnerable groups	Increased dependency	Mainstream special groups in programmes
	Governance and Administration	Generation of revenue	Reduced farmer earnings	Develop business friendly revenue rates
Fisheries development	Water, Health and Environment	Improved nutrition standard and quality of water	Human and animal disease incidents Environmental and water pollution	Good Agricultural practices
	Infrastructure	Improved market access to inputs and outputs	Increased wastage	Improved road conditions
Co-operative Development	Governance and Administration	Better managed Co-operative organizations	Collapsed Co-operative organizations and loss of revenue	Improve Co-operative governance structures

Flagship/County Transformative Projects

The following projects are earmarked as flagship that county will implement under the sector.

TABLE 52 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Milk processing plant	To be determined	To increase farmer income from dairy farming	Modern Milk Processing Plant procured and Installed	A milk processing facility installed and functional as per design	FY 2018-2020	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	350m
Co-operative Enterprise Fund	County Wide	To provide seed capital to co-operatives enterprises.	Level of uptake and repayment of the facility enhanced	No of co-operatives benefiting from the fund	FY 2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	300m
Maize Milling Plant	To be determined	To increase farmer income from Maize farming	Modern maize milling plant procured and installed	A maize Milling facility installed and functional as per design	FY 2019-2022	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	200m
Coffee Milling Plant	To be determined	To increase farmer income from Coffee farming	Modern coffee milling plant procured and installed	A coffee milling facility installed and functional as per design	FY 2020-2022	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	100m
Heifer development	Kaimosi and kimwani	To improve breeds	Improved animal productivity	Improved animal breeds	2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	150m
Seed multiplication center	Kaimosi and kimwani	To increase access to quality seeds/seedlings	Increased production	Acreage cultivated	2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	100m

Poultry hatcheries	County wide	To increase household income	Hatchery machines procured and installed in every sub county.	No. of operational hatcheries	FY 2018/2019	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	20M
Subsidized Artificial Insemination (AI) services	County wide	To improve dairy productivity	AI services (semen and equipment) procured	Number of upgraded livestock breeds	FY 2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	300m
Construction of category B slaughter house	Kapsabet	To enhance value addition	Slaughter house constructed.	Slaughter structure in place and functional	FY 2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	60m
Livestock Genetic Improvement and Resource Unit – (Heifer development)	Kaimosi and County wide	To improve animal breeds	Improved animal productivity	Improved animal breeds	2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	500M
Milk Cooling Plant structures	Countywide	To increase household income through value addition	Modern milk coolers constructed across the county	No of structures completed	FY 2018-2023	County Government of Nandi	100M
Revamp kaimosi ATC	Kaimosi	To increase access to information	Increased farmer trainings	No. of farmers trained	FY 2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	300m
Seedling nursery at Kaimosi ATC	Kaimosi	To increased access to quality planting material	Increased productivity of cash crops	No of seedlings available for farmers to plant	FY 2018-2023	Department of agriculture & cooperatives	50M
Sheep	Countywide	To increase	Increased	Number of	FY 2018-	County	20m

production	de	household income	number of farmers rearing sheep	rams distributed to the farmers	2023	Government of Nandi	
Soil Fertility Management	County wide	To improve soil fertility	Increased production and productivity	Soil Map developed	FY 2018/2019	County Government of Nandi	30M
Development of animal feed mill	Kaimosi ATC/ County wide	To enhance access to animal feeds by the livestock farmers	Increased animal productivity	A functional animal feed production unit	FY 2018-2023	CGN	150m
Farm Demonstration Unit	Kaimosi ATC/ County wide	To enhance farmers access to agricultural technologies and information	Increased awareness to farm technologies	No of farmers accessing/learning from the demonstration units	FY 2018-2023	CGN	30m

4.4.4 Education and Vocational Training Sector

Sector/ Subsector composition

The Education and Vocational Training Sector comprises Early Childhood Development targeting pupils of ages four to five (4-5) years, education and vocational training mainly targeting the youth who are out of school and would want to develop their skills in various trades.

Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide quality education and training to the people of Nandi that makes learners creative and innovative.

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

Sector/sub sector goal

The sector goal is to foster nationalism, patriotism, national unity as well as promoting individual socio economic development and self-fulfillment.

Development needs, priorities and strategies

TABLE 53 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Programme	Development needs/	Strategies
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	Priorities	
Early childhood development education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure development in ECDE centers • Low retention rates in pre-primary centres • Low nutritional support for preprimary children. • High Teacher to learner ratio in preprimary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classrooms in ECD center s • Introduction of school feeding program in preprimary schools • Employment of more pre-school teachers
Vocational Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate physical infrastructure for effective teaching and learning • Negative attitude towards vocational education and training • Lack of skills set to access employment opportunities • Poor access to vocational education and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of workshops and provision of equipment for Vocational Training Centres. • Rebranding of vocational training centers (VTCs) to ensure that they attract trainees • Introduce competency-based education and training • Provide Capitation and TVET scholarship to improve access to quality TVET.
Basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure in basic educational institutions • Low transition rates. • Poor hygiene and sanitation • Poor nutrition • Poor recreational facilities • Inadequate teaching /learning materials • High pupil teacher ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and renovate the existing physical structures. • Increase more learning institutions to absorb students transitioning from primary to secondary and secondary to higher learning • Provide clean drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities • Institute school feeding programs • Provide adequate recreational facilities. • Provide teaching learning materials • Recruit suitably qualified teachers
Technical education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low gross enrolment rate of students • Poor attitude to technical education • Poor physical infrastructure • Inadequate and outdated teaching learning resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand technical education facilities • Provide loans and bursaries to needy students • Initiate advocacy programs • Construct more physical infrastructure • Provision of adequate and modern learning resources

Adult and continuous education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low gross enrolment rate • Poor attitude towards adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize communities on the significance of adult and continuous education
Special needs education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate special needs education facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish more special needs institutions or facilities
Higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to higher education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to higher education through provision of loans • Establish fully fledged public university or constituent colleges

Sector Programmes

TABLE 54 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Sub programme	Key output/Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Provision of adequate furniture and fixtures in existing ECDE centres	Improved teaching learning environment	Number of ECDE centres provided with furniture	-	100	150	200	200	200	85M
Improving teacher learner ratio	ECDE teachers recruited	Number of additional teachers recruited	825	200	150	150	150	150	144M
Nutritional support to learners	ECDE learners provided with milk	Number of ECDE learners retained in school through the milk programme	-	72,000	73,000	75,000	77,000	80,000	300M
Construction of ECDE centre in	ECDE centres with 2 constructed	Number of ECDE centres with 2	190	60	90	90	90	90	1 B

each primary school in the county	d and fully equipped classrooms	fully equipped classrooms							
Quality assurance & standards	ECDE centres assessed for quality assurance standards	Number of ECDE centres assessed for Quality Assurance & standards	60	50	100	50	50	50	3M
Curriculum support materials	Provision of teaching /learning materials	Number of ECDE centres supplied with curriculum support materials	-	300	300	300	300	300	250M
County resource training centre	Existing centre rehabilitated and equipped	No. of students trained in the centre.	-	200	250	300	350	400	35M

Programme Name: Vocational Training									
Objective: To expand access to basic and vocational education									
Outcome: Improved Access to Quality & Relevant Technical Training									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Improving existing school infrastructure.	Existing school structures rehabilitated and improved	12	Number of existing schools with structures rehabilitated and improved	3	3	3	3		156M
Establishing	Functional	19	Number of	3	4	3	3	3	170M

new vocational training centres	vocational centres newly established		vocational training centres established						
Establishing a specialized vocational training centre in each sub-county	Enhanced skills development	-	Number of specialized vocational training centres established	1	1	2	1	1	74M
Provision of capitation grants	Improved teaching and learning	20	Amount set aside for capitation .	30	32	34	36	38	170M
Equipping of vocational training centres with modern tools and equipment	Vocational training centres equipped with modern tools and equipment	5	Amount of money spend on procurement of tools and equipment in M	20	24	28	30	34	136M
Improved trainee instructor ratio	Improved student instructor ratio	1:20	Number of instructor recruited	50	50	60	60	60	84M
Quality assurance and standards	VTCs assessed for Quality Assurance & Standards	0	Number of VTCs assessed for Quality Assurance Standards	15	15	20	25	30	34M

Programme Name: General Education									
Objective: To increase access to education opportunities at all levels of education and training by the residents of Nandi									
Outcome: Increased access and transition rates in all level of education.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key Performance Indicators	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Provision	Improved	6434	Number of	6434	7000	7500	8000	8500	347M

of bursaries and educational grants to needy students	access and retention		students supported/ benefited						
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Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 55 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Early childhood development and education	Housing department Roads and infrastructure	The sector will ensure that the buildings and facilities constructed are of high quality and standards	Poorly designed and maintained buildings that are prone to natural calamities such as wind	Joint design and implementation of this programme with the relevant departments
	Health department Dairy board	enhance school nutrition for ECDE children ,provision of Vitamin A supplement and immunize children accordingly	Malnutrition and low retention in schools	Joint implementation of the program with the department of health and sanitation,
	Water department Health department	The sector will work in partnership with the mention departments to ensure safe clean water is provided to children	Water related illnesses	Joint implementation with related departments; water and health

	Public Administration and Governance	Establishment of ECD learning Resource Centre Capacity building of staff	Inefficient and ineffective work force	Joint Capacity building of existing staff and recruitment as well as resource mobilization
	Interior and Public Administration departments	The sector will work in partnership with the mention department to provide adequate safety to children	Insecurity	Joint implementation with Public service and Interior departments
Vocational training and education	Economic and productive	Linkage with industry, market and financial intermediaries	Unemployment and lack of income	Skills development Capacity building of existing employment opportunities
	Health department	The sector will work closely with Health department in eradication of use of drugs in the learning institutions	Unproductive citizenry	Joint implementation with the Health department.

4.4.5 Lands, Environment and Natural Resources

Sector Composition

The department is composed of four sections namely; Survey, Physical Planning, Environment and Water. These sections offer services related to land, water, community forests, minerals, land use planning, surveying and environment conservation.

Vision and Mission

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

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

Sector Goal

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

Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

TABLE 56 DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Development need	• Priorities	• Strategies
Low portable water coverage	• Rehabilitating dormant water projects	• All water projects that have become dysfunctional will be revived and rehabilitated
	• Drilling boreholes and encourage use of gravity water	• The County Government will collaborate with communities and NGOs to drill boreholes to be managed by community groups
	• Rehabilitating dams, spring protection and guide on appropriate water storage mechanisms	• Dams will be rehabilitated wherever they exist
	• Maintaining the existing water projects	• Community and Ward-level structures will constantly monitor existing water projects to ensure that they remain serviceable at all times
	• Partnering with the National Government in designing and implementing multibillion Kebeden-multi-purpose dam water projects	• The County Government will spearhead the ground work required to kick- start the development of the Kebeden-multi-purpose dam water project, while the National level will

		provide the requisite resources (both technical and financial)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and conserving existing water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and conserving all water sources and catchment areas in the County; • Regulating river water abstractions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding current and building new treatment works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dilapidated Kapsabet sewer treatment plant will be rehabilitated and expanded. New treatment works will be done in Nandi Hills at Mokong river
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building more reservoirs for storage of potable water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This strategy will entail rehabilitating, reviving and expanding existing community-based water projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting and managing storm water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization will be undertaken. The county Government will construct water pans and dams • To implement this strategy, communities will be trained on how to construct the requisite infrastructure for storm water harvesting such as tunnels, underground tanks and cisterns.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering with development partners in designing and implementing community water projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities will be encouraged to form water development committees that will identify, oversee and manage local water projects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting rain water harvesting in public institutions and homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization will be done to the institutions and communities. A law will be formulated and implemented
Declining forest cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting tree planting by institutions & individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government will promote the establishment of tree nurseries under a PPP arrangement.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and restoring wetlands and, riparian ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government will identify and ring-fence all wetlands and riparian ecosystems away from encroachment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping natural resources within the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A GIS based map will be prepared showing all natural resources in the county
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing arboreta in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible sites for the arboreta will be identified and developed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming climate change in County programmes, plans and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All county plans and programmes will incorporate climate change as a component

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a green energy policy and adoption of renewable energy solutions e.g. (Solar power, Wind power) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and institutions will be encouraged to install solar power as the primary power source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of escarpments prone to landslides under EU & Water towers Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government will actively engage the Water Towers Project to expedite the rehabilitation and gazettement of the escarpments and wetlands as water towers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging families to plant fruit trees on private land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and creating awareness on the need to plant fruit trees
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating environment policies and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be implemented through completion of the environment bills and policies
Insecure land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a Land Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting all relevant data pertaining to existing land ownership; scanning and digitally storing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documenting all public land in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a search in existing and past records to identify all public land; • Registering the surveyed land; and • Repossessing all public land identified which may have been irregularly allocated to private individuals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing land for housing programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county Government will acquire land for housing programmes through the laid down procedures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating a land policy, laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land policies, laws and regulations will be formulated and implemented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing title deeds to families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titles will be prepared and issued to land owners as appropriate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing a master plan for Kapsabet Referral Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government will prepare the Master Plan for the Kapsabet Referral Hospital
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining the legal documentation on ownership of Kapsabet Referral Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and NLC will process the lease
Lack of framework for spatial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and implementing zoning plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government will prepare a zoning plan in respective areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing County Spatial Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with development partners, the County Government will prepare the County Spatial Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide plans for 6 urban 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Government will prepare

	centers	GIS based Strategic Urban Development Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a modern properly planned and functional new city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with the NLC and the Ministry of Lands, the County Government will identify, acquire and plan the city
Environment degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping environmentally fragile areas in the County for protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Government will map the environmentally fragile areas using GIS technology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcing existing laws on sustainably managing the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal provisions with regard to environmental protection will be invoked and the County Government will put measures in place for their enforcement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing public awareness on the need to protect the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness messages on the need to protect the environment will be disseminated in all available public forums
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing forest cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public will be sensitized and encouraged to adopt on-farm forests by utilizing 10% land cover
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving environmental sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving on solid and liquid waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing public participation in the fight against global warming and food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with FAO, NEMA and other development partners, the County Government will sensitize communities on the dangers of global warming – resulting from environmental degradation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a one-stop shop for all key departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping a Ardhi, Maji and Mazingira houses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing adequate office accommodation, tools and equipment 	
Inadequate capacity for disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing and enhancing an institutional and legal framework for the fire, rescue and disaster management department in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Government will develop the requisite legal framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating the hazards of disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of county personnel on disaster management and taking precautionary measures on disaster prone areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a County Emergency Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a policy to govern the establishment of a County Emergency Unit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the state of preparedness in the County at all times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County will develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan.

Sector Programmes

TABLE 57 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Programme: Water Service Provision									
Objective: To enhance access to clean water and promote irrigation									
Outcome: Increased in access to safe and clean water									
Sub Programme	Key Output/outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
water supply	Increase of households connected to water supply	35	% of household connected to the completed water projects	40	45	50	55	60	5B
Sewerage services	Increase in number of household connected to the sewerage system	5000	No. of household connected to the sewerage system	1000	1500	2000	1000	1000	125M
Managing storm water	Increase in rehabilitated and functional water dams and pans	5	No. of dams rehabilitated and functional	6	6	6	6	6	2M

Programme : Physical planning									
Objective: To prepare spatial plan for sustainable urban development									
Outcome: well-planned human settlement									
Sub Programme	Key Output/outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Development control	Controlled development	30%	% of buildings,	40%	50%	62%	70%	75%	30M

	nt		land subdivisio n, change/ extension of user, EIA, extension of leases approved						
Preparation of Local Physical Developme nt Plans	Basis for infrastructu re provision, developme nt, control and investment	0	No. of plans prepared and implement ed	5	5	5	5	5	150M
Preparation of the County spatial plan	Spatial plan created and effected	0	No. of spatial plans created and effected	1	0	0	0	0	100M
Repossessi on of irregularly allocated public land	Increased in land available for investment	0	Land bank	8	7	5	5	5	5M
Planning land for the purposes of issuance of titles	Increased planned settlements	40	% of planned settlements	45	50	55	60	65	10M

Programme : Land survey and registration									
Objective: To produce disseminate and maintain accurate geospatial data to fast track demarcation and registration of county land									
Outcome: Increased demarcation and registration of land									
Sub Programm e	Key Output/outco me	Baseli ne	Key performan ce Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budg et
				Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	
Physical infrastruct ure	Improved service delivery to	20%	Increase in percentage of survey	25 %	35 %	50 %	60 %	70 %	100M

	the county citizen		services offered						
Land survey	Existence of plans effected and sections surveyed	80%	Percentage of lands surveyed Numbers issued	85 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	95 %	36M

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 58 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse Impact	
Environmental conservation and protection	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper Waste disposal • Good farming practices • Protecting wetland areas • Protecting forest cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced agricultural land • Boundary conflicts majorly when protecting wetlands • Human wildlife conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging agro forestry in the county • Sensitization on the importance of protecting the environment and impact of climate change • Creation of a directorate of climate change • Collaboration with NGOS,CBOS within the county level • Encouraging the use of green energy, solar, wind and other recyclable sources of energy • Creation of county policies safeguarding the environment
Water service provision	LENR, agriculture, livestock and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping possible Dam areas • Sourcing funds for irrigation flagship project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water conflicts • Water pollution • Soil erosion and degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of county policies on irrigation water use • Good agricultural practices • Creation of water users association to handle the irrigated zones • Conservation of water

				catchment areas. • Collaborating with national water authority on guidelines on irrigation water use.
Land planning, survey and registration	All sectors	• Creation of land registry • Creation of county land policies	• Political conflicts • Land inheritance conflicts • Intergovernmental conflicts	• Setting aside funds to facilitate land adjudication process • Empowering county land legal department • Public participation on land policies • Political goodwill • Increase of staff handling land related issues.
Sewerage	All sectors	• Empowering town management board • Spatial planning • And urban planning	• Degradation of environment • Urban centre conflict	• Increasing the number of staff • Acquisition of waste management boozers • Setting a county sewerage treatment plant • Increasing the funds to assist on running of the board activities • Public participation on importance of good sewerage system.
Disaster management	All sectors	• Creation of disaster management boards • Zoning of areas prone to disaster (mudslides and floods) • Sensitization of emergency procedures	• Internally displaced persons • Political crisis and boundary disputes	• Establishment of early warning system • Setting aside disaster management funds • Sensitization on impact of disaster (e.g. Tindiret mudslide affected areas.) • Empowering and equipping the disaster management board • Relocating persons living in disaster prone areas

Flagship/County Transformative Projects

TABLE 59 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Keber water project	Nandi hills constituency (Lessos ward)	To provide water to major towns e.g. Nandi hills, and Kapsabet town and their environs	Increased number of households connected to water services	No of household connected	AUGUST 2018- AUGUST 2019	NCG and ADB, LVNWSB	7.7B
Kabiyet/ Kaiboi water project	Mosop sub county	To provide portable water to major centers and community water kiosk and tanks	Increased number of households connected to water services	No of household connected	AUGUST 2018- AUGUST 2019	NCG/ WORLD BANK	1.2B
Kombe water project	Chesumei sub county- kiptuiya ward / kaptel/ kamoiiywo ward	To provide water to major centers and community water kiosk and tanks	Increased number of households connected to water services Completed water project	No of household connected	ONGOING- AUGUST 2019	NCG	40M
Mosoriot Water Project	Chesumei and Emgwen Sub counties	To provide water to major centers and community water kiosk and tanks	Increased number of households connected to water services Completed water project	No of household connected	2018-2020	NCG, Ministry of Water	800M

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Nandi County Spatial Plan	Whole County	To provide basis for investment and infrastructure provision	Increase in number of investments and infrastructure provided	Number of infrastructure/projects established	Ongoing-2019	NCG and FAO	200M
EU Water Tower Programme	Whole County	To restore the degraded landscapes	Reduced environmental degradation	Number of hectares rehabilitated	2018-2021	NCG, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya Water Towers Agency	160M
Assistance to Land Survey and Registration	Whole county	To settle and issue land ownership documents	Increased security of tenure	No. of parcels registered	Ongoing-2021	CGN, Ministry of Lands, NLC	120M
Nandi hills water project	Nandi hills constituency	To provide water to Nandi hills town and its environment	Increased number of households connected to water services Completed water project	No. of households connected	2018-2020	CGN	400M
Title deeds program	County wide	To settle and issue land ownership documents	Increased security of tenure	No of title deeds issued	2018-2020	CGN, Ministry of Lands, NLC	300M

4.4.6 Sports, Youth and Arts

Sector introduction

The sector diversifies sports, initiates programs aimed at engaging the youth in social and economic development of the county and provides the enabling environment for artists to nurture and showcase their talents and provide enough support.

Sector composition

The sector comprises of three sections: Sports, Youth Affairs and Arts. Sports' is divided into two key areas, the sports facilities and talent development.

Sector vision, mission

Vision: To be a leading county sector in the formulation, coordination and implementation of projects and programs aimed at empowering all members of the society to lead dignified and productive lifestyles.

Mission: The sector is committed to provision of equitable services to all members of the society through nurturing of talents, empowering the youth, and the challenged for improved livelihoods.

Sector Goals

The sector goals are to exploit sports talent to the full potential among sports persons, empower youth to be self reliant and tap the rich and varied talents among the artists

Sector/subsector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

TABLE 60 SECTOR/SUBSECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Sector programmes	Needs/Priorities	Strategies
Sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nurturing of talents• Increase access to sporting facilities and equipments• Adequate technical sporting personnel• Promote physical health• Constructing and improving fields to international standard• Reduce doping cases in Nandi County• Recognizing and rewarding of champion sport persons• Diversify sporting disciplines in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrading of ward sporting fields• Establish a coaching college and recruit coaches for all disciplines• Construction of a Modern training camp• Reward champion sports persons• Organize international races for athletes• Talent academy• Swimming pools• Construction and equipping of one hall for indoor games• Construction of a gymnasium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of coaches and referees • Facilitate teams to attend competitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murraming of training pavements along the road • Establishment of forest trails • Completion of Nandi hills and Kipchoge stadium • Upgrading of Kipchoge annex and Kaptumo stadia • Train doping control officials and establish a doping control unit in collaboration with ADAK • Establish anti-doping education program
Youth development programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce unemployment rate • Fight drug and substance abuse • Encourage culture responsibility • Increase access to information • Increase youth empowerment and ICT centers • Increase access to financial services • Provide fair playing field on procurement of government tenders • Mainstream youth issues into operations of the county • Support sustainable youth initiatives • Facilitate learning and exchange of best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce income generating activities • Encourage youth to form SACCOs to facilitate savings and borrowing • Increase access to vocational training • Training and entrepreneurship • Construction of youth empowerment and ICT centers • Training youth on government tenders • Lobby and track uptake of 30% tender provision • Introducing farming is cool program • Construction of incubation centres • Review existing youth programs • Introduce relevant programs responsive to the youth • Partner with civil society home programs • Train youth on credit management • Establish resource centers at

		community level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agitate for internship and apprenticeship policies
Arts development programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurturing of talents among artists • Collaborate with Music Copyright society in putting in place mechanism to prevent copyright 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the state of the art studio • Sensitization on copyright laws • Organizing annual county performing arts and fine art festival • Establish training and mentorship programs for performing and fine arts • Initiate exposure/exchange programs for performing artists • Legislation of laws to protect artists

Sector Programmes

TABLE 61 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Programme Name ; Sports development									
Objective: To promote sports and talent among youths									
Outcome: Sports and talent among the youth promoted and nurtured									
Sub Programme	Key Output/Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sports infrastructure development	Modern training camp constructed and equipped	No. of modern training camps construction	0	–	–	1	-	-	83M
	Talent academy constructed	No. of talent academies	0	–	–	–	1		1B

	and equipped	constructed							
	Kipchoge stadium completed	Rate of completion	30%	30%	40%	80%	100%		500M
	Nandi hills stadium Completed	Rate of completion	70%	70%	90%	100%			40M

Programme Name: Sports Development									
Objective: To promote sports and talent among youths									
Outcome: Sports and talent among the youth promoted and nurtured									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Sports infrastructure development	Community sports facilities improved	No. of sports facilities improved	8	8	24	32	48	60	30M
	Training pavements and forest trails along identified roads and forest. for athletic training Constructed	No. of training pavements and trails	0	—	2	4	8	10	50M
	Kaptumo sports ground Completed	Rate of completion	70%	70%	100%	—	—	—	4M

	Satellite stadia in all sub counties constructed	No. of stadia constructed	0	1	2	2	1		240M
	Kipchoge annex stadium Improved	Rate of completion	70%						20M
	Indoor games hall Constructed and equipped	No. of halls	1	–	–	1			5M
Sports talents	Increased number of players and teams participating in the county	No. of tournaments	6	6	12	18	24	30	50M
		No. of Championships	3	3	6	10	14	18	2.5M
	Increased number of teams participating in league competitions	No. of teams facilitated for events	6	6	12	18	24	30	30M
	Increased number of trained coaches and scouts	No. of trainings	30	30	80	130	180	240	10M
		No. of events for Talents Scouting	0	-	3	6	9	12	1M
	High number of athletes and	No. of talents camps held	2	2	5	9	13	18	15M
		No. of	32	32	44	64	84	110	10M

	players doing well in high level competition	talents scouted and assisted							
		No. of Youth and Junior teams facilitated	5	5	10	15	20	25	12M
	Increased Sports teams and federations facilitated and provided with various sporting equipments.	No. of various equipments acquired and distributed	190	190	388.	2750	3120	3550	15M
		No. of Federations facilitated	3	3	8	13	18	23	12M
		No. of teams facilitated	20	20	170	320	520	700	50M

Programme Name: Youth affairs and art development									
Objective: To mainstream youth programs and to tap and nurture talent among artists									
Outcome: Empowered youth and nurtured talents among artists									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Arts programmes development	Increased number of performing and upcoming artists	Fully equipped and functional studio	0	–	1	–	–	–	60M
Youth empowerment	Increased number of	No. of centers constructed	0	–	1	2	2	1	60M

programs	empower ed youth	d and equipped							
		No. of programs initiated and implement ed	5	5	10	20	20	20	75M
	Increased number of youth groups facilitated	No. of youths/ Groups facilitated	0	–	50	100	100	50	30M
		High number of financiall y empower ed youth	1	1	2	3	4	5	15M
	y empower ed youth	No. of tree nurseries established	0	–	10	100	100	200	15,000,0 00
		No. of youth training equipment s and materials	2	2	150	200	250	320	40,000,0 00
		No of Farming is 'cool' program implement ed	0	0	10	20	40	50	10,000,0 00

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 62 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness Mitigate Impact
		Synergies	Adverse	

			impact	
Sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint design and management of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substandard projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public works to design , compile bqs, approve construction sites and offer monitoring and evaluation services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and economic planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and financing of project works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper planning and timely financing of projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness creation on doping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased doping cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness on dangers of doping
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism culture and social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support on sports tourism and welfare of sportspersons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low publicity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased publicity, marketing and branding Nandi county as a sports destination of choice • Develop a liaison committee to market sports elites
Youth development programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and vocational training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer youth trainings and sponsorships in TVE • Offer sports scholarships both locally and internationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low enrolment in TVETS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide bursaries to needy students
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations

	institutions	regulation	Corruption cases	of policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration , public service and e-governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job opportunities for youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased unemployment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide internship and volunteer programs to the youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture and cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of farming is cool program Job opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased unemployment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide internship, youth trainings on agricultural courses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County assembly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight and legislation Approval of budget and expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight and drafting of legislation policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports, youth affairs and arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of projects and program involving the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of projects and programs

Flagship/ Transformative Projects

TABLE 63 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
State of the art studio	Kapsabet	To Nurture artistic talents among upcoming artists	Nurtured and developed talents	Fully equipped and functional state of the art studio	2018/2019-2019/2020	CGN National government	60M
Modern training camp	Kapsabet	To Nurture sporting talents	Nurtured sporting talents	Fully equipped and functional	2017/2018-2019/2020	CGN National government	83M

		talents		training camp	0		
Completion of kipchoge stadium	Kapsabet	To Improve state of sporting facilities	Improved state of sporting facility to international standard	Stadium built to meet International standards	2014\2015-2020/2021	CGN National government	500 M
Completion of Nandi hills stadium	Nandi hills	To Improve state of sporting facilities	Improved state of sporting facility to international standard	Stadium built to meet International standards	2015/2016-2019/2020	CGN National government	40M

4.4.7 Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare

Sector Introduction

The Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare sector is charged with the responsibility of tourism development, cultural and heritage conservation and social protection.

Sector Composition

The sector is comprised of Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare sub sectors.

Vision and Mission

Vision: To be the leading agent for globally competitive tourism, heritage conservation and community empowerment.

Mission: To develop, preserve and promote unique tourism products, cultural heritage and provision of equitable services of the people.

Sector Goals

The sector strives to achieve the following main goals:

- Increase Tourism arrivals, bed nights by domestic tourists and develop additional beds in high quality accommodation facilities across the county.
- Preserve and promote cultural heritage for sustainable development
- Provide care and support to vulnerable members of the community

Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare needs, priorities and strategies

TABLE 64 SECTOR/SUBSECTOR TOURISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Programme	Need	Strategies
Tourism Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited products & identified tourism attraction sites inadequate Tourism infrastructure and facilities low tourist numbers to Nandi County poor quality service in hospitality insecurity in tourism attraction sites poor marketing of tourism products inadequate tourism statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Branding Nandi County as a tourist destination of choice researching and compiling data on all tourism attraction sites/hospitality industry marketing the existing tourism potential Building capacities of tourism staff and tourism stakeholders Strengthening technical personnel levels Development of niche tourism products Enforcing relevant tourism regulations and laws governing tourism
Culture and Heritage Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor physical and institutional cultural infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipment of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Museums ✓ Art and cultural centers ✓ Hall of fame ✓ Talent enhancement centers ✓ Art galleries ✓ Historical/cultural sites protection ✓ Collection and preservation of artifacts ✓ Traditional Homestead construction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacities of community's/ cultural practitioners to harness cultural heritage potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of cultural stakeholders Organizing Cultural Exhibitions, competitions and festivals Reviving and protection county's language[s] and oral traditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate county cultural and Heritage Policy framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate, domesticate and ratify relevant laws, policies and conventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking research and

	cultural research and documentation	documentation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage
Social Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Marginalization of PWDs & Women in property ownership and leadership. • Low access to information. • Prevalence of GBV and FGM • Inadequate market linkages for women and PWDs who own enterprises due to poor infrastructure. • Low entrepreneurial culture among women and PWDs due to low Self esteem and negative attitude. • Illicit brewing. • Low access to Government Business Opportunities • reduced access Credit • Drug, Substance abuse and addiction • Reduce exposure to HIV& AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating Social Protection Policy • •sensitization on GBV and FGM • Undertake Behavior Change initiatives for Illicit Brewers • Supply of Supportive and Aiding Devices • IGAs for Women and PWDs • Establish Gender working groups • Training Women on Life style, Life skills and Technical skills • Establishing PWD apprenticeship /Internship program • Formation of PWD Forums • Initiating IGAs program for the PWD and Women • Setting up Integrated PWD Empowerment Centre • Establishing County Gender and PWD fund
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Child welfare and protection services/ structures • Low Child rights awareness level • Inability to meet basic needs for • OVC • Inadequate social protection for • the Elderly, Destitute and Marginalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, Sensitization and mobilization on Gender, PWDs and Child rights • Establish County OVC fund • Strengthened Children protections structures • Establish Children assembly • Support to Children Homes • Establish Social protection medical scheme • Housing for severely vulnerable families

Sector Programmes

TABLE 65 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Program 1: Tourism Development									
Objective: To exploit tourism potential in Nandi County and market it as an excellent tourism destination									
Outcome: Tourism potential in Nandi County developed and tourist arrivals into the county increased.									
Sub programs	Key output/outcome	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Targets					Total Budget [KShs]
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Development of tourism sites/products	Niche tourism products developed	No of niche tourism products developed	1	1	2	2	1	1	150M
	Establishment of a Zip line along the Nandi rock escarpment	An operational zipline established	0	0	0	1	0	0	100M
	Tourism sites/products Identified and documented	No of tourism sites/products identified/documented	66	60	100	0	0	0	100M
	Established UNESCO Global Geoparks	No of tourism sites developed into UNESCO global Geoparks	1	1	1	1	1	1	200M
Marketing	Nandi County branded as a tourist destination.	% increase of tourist arrivals	15	20	15	10	10	10	100M
	Promoting	% increase of	3	10	15	20	10	5	45M

	tourism potential of the County	investor .							
	Information centres established at various entry points	No of information centres established	0	1	1	1	1	1	50M
	Development of Tourism circuit& Map	A tourism circuit/map developed	0	1	0	0	0	0	10M
Quality and Standards	All regulations governing tourism sector at county level enforced	No of regulations enforced/ developed	1	1	1	1	0	0	15M
	Increase of human resource	No of personnel employed and trained	25	10	10	10	10	10	18M
	Local communities Sensitized / trained on the importance of tourism.	No of community members trained	200	300	300	300	300	300	53M
Research and documentation	Periodic research in tourism carried out	No of research studies undertaken	1	2	2	2	2	2	40M

Program 2: Culture and Heritage Preservation
Objective: To Develop, preserve and promote cultural Heritage
Outcome: Cultural heritage development and preservation

Sub programs	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Targets					Total Budget [KShs]
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Development & preservation of tangible cultural heritage.	Cultural and Hall of Fame centre Established	An operational cultural and hall of fame established	0	0	0	1	0	0	130M
	Museum Constructed	Operational Museum	0	0	1	0	0	0	30M
	Construction and state of the art county library	A library constructed	1	0	0	1	0	0	100M
	Cultural Sites/Historical sites/Monuments identified, restored and protected	No. of cultural sites identified and protected	0	0	2	10	15	20	5M
	Cultural artifacts collected and preserved	Varieties of Artifacts collected and preserved	0	0	1	1	0	0	3M
	Traditional medicine Botanical gardens established	No. of botanical gardens established	0	0	0	1	1	1	5M
		varieties of medicinal plants planted	60	100	200	250	300	500	
	County culture and Heritage policy document	Policy document in place	0	0	1	1	0	0	5M

intangible cultural Heritage for Sustainable development	developed								
	Cultural festivals and celebrations/ events Held	No. of Cultural festivals held	1	1	3	3	4	4	150M
		No. of celebrations held	6	6	10	10	10	10	
	Honouring of nandi county heroes and heroines	No of heroes and heroines honoured	10	20	30	30	30	10	20M
	Talent enhancement programs and activities implemented	No of Talent programs and activities implemented	0	1	2	6	6	6	9M
	Cultural exhibitions held	No. of Exhibitions held	4	7	7	8	10	12	35M
	County Brass band established	No. of Brass Bands Established	0	1	0	0	0	0	5M
	Construction of Jean Marie Seroney Mausoleum	A constructed mausoleum	0	1	0	0	0	0	3M
	Cultural practitioners capacity built and empowered	No. of Cultural Practitioners capacity built	100	250	500	750	950	1500	10M
	Cultural exchange programs undertaken	No. of exchange programs	2	3	4	6	8	10	10M
	Cultural research and documentation	No. of publications	2	3	4	6	8	12	8M

	undertaken	produced							
	Indigenous language and oral traditions developed and promoted	No. of publications	1	4	5	6	8	10	5M
		No. of Language promotion activities and campaign	1	6	8	10	15	20	
	Indigenous knowledge systems preserved and promoted for economic gains	No. of publications	1	1	2	4	5	7	4M
		No of items registered / patented and inscribed	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		No of traditional medicine practitioners identified and profiled	200	300	450	500	600	750	

Programme 3: Economic empowerment									
Objective: To mainstream Gender issues in all county programs									
Outcome: Increased Women Involvement in productive Socio-economic Ventures									
Sub programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
Sub programme	Key Outcome	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Socio-Economic Empowerment	Economic empowerment to women in Nandi	No. of women groups facilitated with IGAs	0	200	300	500	500	500	100M

	County ensured								
	County Affirmative Action fund Established	No. of Women Groups on County Affirmative Action Fund	0	100	200	300	400	500	50M
		Amount allocated for Affirmative Action Fund	0	0	2M	2M	3M	3M	10M
		No. of beneficiaries	0	0	100	100	150	150	

Programme 4: Social Empowerment									
Objective: To mainstream Disability issues in all county programs									
Outcome: Increase number of PWDs leading dignified and productive life styles									
Sub Program me	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	-	-	-	800	1500	1500	1500	1500	50M
	Tools of trade supplied to PWDs	No. of beneficiaries	0	-	300	300	300	300	20M
	PWD friendly public facilities	% Compliance rate with existing legislation on PWD friendly facilities	0	5%	10%	20%	25%	25%	2M
	PWD Bio	No. of	0	3,50	15,0	15,0	1,00	1,00	5M

	data and assessment	PWDs assessed		0	00	00	0	0	
	improving the welfare of the OVCs	No. of Children in homes supported	0	2022	400	500		1000	30M
	Children Assembly Operationalized	No. of Children Assembly	0	1	6	30	30	30	10M
	Establishment of County OVC Funds	No. of Households benefited	0	5482	6000	8500	14000	18000	103M
	Child Rights, Environmental Conservation Advocacy Established	No. of Forums	0	6	6	6	6	6	5M

Programme 5 : Rehabilitation									
Objective: To rescue, reform and re-integrate conflicted individuals									
Outcome: Rehabilitated individuals									
Sub Programme	Key Output/ Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Rehabilitation	A Rehabilitation centre for street children repatriation, OVCs and conflicted individuals.	Construction of a rehabilitated centre.	0	0	1	0	0	0	65M
	A Rehabilitation centre for drug and substance	Number of drug and substance addicts and ex-conflicts rehabilitate	0	5%	10%	15%	20%	50%	40M

	addicts and re-intergraion of ex-conflicts.	d							
	Acquisition of sewing machines.	Sewing machines purchased.	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	5M
	Acquisition of salon kits	Emowerment of the community	0	1	0	0	0	0	6M

Flagship projects

TABLE 66 FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output	Performance Indicators	Time-frame	Implementing Agencies	Cost { Kshs}
Construction of Koitalel Samoei Museum	Nandi Hills	To preserve tangible cultural Heritage	Constructed and operational museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of museum structures constructed per design • Variety of historical items collected and preserved 	2018-2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government • County government 	30M
Construction of County Hall of Fame and cultural centre	Kapsabet/ Nandi Hills	To recognize and appreciate the county's Heroes and Heroines	Constructed and operational Hall of Fame and culture	Hall of fame building and structures constructed as per	2018-2023	County government	130M

		and To nurture talent and conserve heritage	centre	design Inscripti ons in the Hall and Cultural centre building and equipm ents			
Constructi on of Jean -marie seroney social hall (Ledership Centre)	Kapsabet	To recognize and appreciat e the county's Heroes and Heroines	Constru cted and operati onal Hall of Fame	Hall of fame building and structur es construc ted as per design Inscripti ons in the Hall	2018-2019	County governm ent	5M
Developm ent of chepkiit water falls	Lelmokwo/ Ngechek	To promote nature based tourism	Develo ped and operati onal facility with various product	An operatio nal facility	2017-2022 FY	Departm ent of Tourism, Lands and environm ent,KWS	30m
Developm ent of Nandi Rock	Aldai	To promote tourism through product diversific ation	An operati onal site with basic facilitie s for tourists	An operatio nal facility	2019/2 2FY	Departm ent of tourism, Lands and environm ent ,KWS, KFS	20M
Fencing, reclamatio n and stocking of Bonjoge	Aldai	To conserve flora and fauna and	An operati onal game reserve	A function al game reserve	2019/2 0FY	Dept of tourism, kws, Lands dept, KFS	100M

Game reserve		diversify tourism products					
Kapsabet Rescue Centre	Kapsabet Town	To rescue, reform and re-integrate conflicted individuals	Functional rescue centre	The number of rescued and rehabilitated persons	2018-2020	Social welfare	19M
PWD Resource Centre	Mosoriot	To provide a facility for PWDs cottage Industry empowerment	Functional Resource Centre	The number and type of PWD cottage enterprises hosted in the facility	2019-2021	Social Welfare	19M

4.4.8 Administration, Public Service and E-Government

Sector Introduction

The sector comprises of three (3) sub sectors namely; Administration and Devolved Units, Public Service and ICT & e-Government. Each sub-sector is headed by a Chief Officer. The sector/department is one of the ten (10) other departments of the County Government. Each sector is assigned the functions as per H.E the Governor's Executive Order. Our planned programmes are therefore based on the assigned roles as per the same order.

Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in the County Government of Nandi in the provision of services to the residents of Nandi County.

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

Sector/Sub Sector Goal

The sector's goal is to facilitate the growth, diversification and the stability of Nandi County's socio-economic position with a view of creating employment and social

opportunities, expanding the economy to provide a sustainable future for all residents of Nandi County.

Sector/subsector Development needs, priorities and strategies

TABLE 67 SECTOR/SUBSECTOR DEVELOPMENT NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

Development Needs	Development Priorities	Strategies
Inadequate offices in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop adequate office space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing integrated development plan • Mobilizing extra-budgetary resources for financing the office program including strategic partners. • Identifying an ideal land for construction of offices
Existence of unplanned urban centres and settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have properly planned urban areas and trading centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the land tenure system and acquisition of land for public utilities • Sensitization of policy makers and other stakeholders • Amendment of the Integrated Developed Plan to include spaces for recreational areas, pedestrian streets, open spaces, urban identities • Grouping of functions in one area using identical features such as color themes
Unavailability of Urban Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance food security in urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of policy and regulations • Incorporating the need in the integrated urban development plan • Allocating of funds to support the program
Disaster preparedness and Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve disaster preparedness and risk management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of skilled and trained personnel • Allocation of funds for disaster preparedness and management • Develop disaster and risk management policy

Inadequate decent & affordable housing in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop/improve decent & affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of funds in the annual budgets • Partner with national government and private investors • Encouraging private developers to invest in housing
Inadequate Sanitation facilities – Kapsabet Municipality, Nandi hills and other urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce waterborne diseases and other health hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of funds for expansion of sewerage infrastructure in all urban areas. • Acquisition of land for sewerage system in Kapsabet Municipality and Nandi hills urban area. • Acquisition of liquid waste exhausters • Identification of potential partners to collaborate.
Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure accessibility to all important amenities in urban centers in line with approved physical development plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening up and maintenance of road networks across towns and urban centers • Providing Non-motorized transport facilities e.g pedestrian walkways • Provision of urban address systems like naming of streets and building

Inadequate Operational Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide enough operational vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of roadworthiness status of all the county vehicles • Establish the Departmental needs of vehicles • Establish the make and models appropriate for the Departments • Acquire appropriate operational vehicles
Urban Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimize accident occurrences and congestion within the urban settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demarcate urban roads for specific road users • Improve linkage and ease of mobility within the urban settlement. • Tarmacking of Kapsabet Municipality road networks and Nandi Hills Urban area.
Insufficient document storage method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain proper document management systems for the client and office documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a full proof document management plan for the county to ensure that documents are secure, easy to access and are stored in navigable facilities
Lack of Urban address system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve accessibility and location of premises, business premises and amenities within the urban settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a policy on Urban Address System • Amending the current physical development plan to incorporate urban address system through an integrated urban development plan approach
Lack of appropriate Bus Parks and Parking Bays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide modern orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable bus parks and parking bays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the existing Kapsabet and Nandi Hills bus park and other urban areas. • Acquire land for expansion of the existing bus parks • Acquire land for development of bus parks in other urban areas. • Encourage land owners to construct new houses with underground parking spaces • Establish boda boda shades in all urban centres in the county

Inadequate space for Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide conducive, spacious and business - friendly modern markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct storey buildings markets in Kapsabet Municipality, Nandi hills and other urban areas. • Purchase land in other urban centers for market development.
Inadequate space for Cemetery and crematorium.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide reliable and readily available burial sites and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of land for relocation of cemetery in Kapsabet Municipality and Nandi hills urban area. • Constructing of crematorium in Kapsabet town • Identify investment partners.
Inadequate Abattoirs and standardized Slaughterhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide modern hygienic abattoirs and slaughter slabs across the county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire land for establishment. • Establish state of the art abattoirs in Kapsabet Municipality, Nandi hills and other urban areas. • Establish slaughter slabs across the county. • Identify development partners.
Low public interest in Public Participation and Civic Education initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To motivate and sensitize the citizens to positively appreciate the role of public participation and civic education in county governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opinion leaders and special interest groups through mapping. • Developing a motivating system to entice citizens to take part in public participation fora. • Cascading public participation fora down to ward levels
Solid and Liquid waste management facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide suitable solid and liquid waste management solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of land for dumpsites • Educating the public on proper solid and liquid waste disposal • Separation of bio -degradable and Non-bio-degradable solid waste • Purchasing of equipment for solid waste management • Expansion of sewerage management infrastructure in urban areas.

Urban Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve security in Kapsabet Municipality and other urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing of street lighting in urban areas • Strengthening of enforcement unit
Urban Greening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the greening of urban areas • To encourage green housing in urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautification of urban areas • Embark on environmental conservation programmes • To include green housing requirement in urban development planning.
Lack of Human Resource Information System (HRIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve Human resource records management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquiring the HRIS infrastructure
Lack of Performance Appraisal System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve employee performance and management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt performance management systems
Inadequate training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve employee skills, knowledge and attitude 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of employees
Lack of human resource management and development policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish clear human resource management and development procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a human resource management and development policies
Lack of Internship Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avail opportunity to enhance working experience for the graduates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing internship program policy

Staff turnover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve staff motivation and retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving staff working environment • Developing clear communication channels • Adopting good labour and industrial practices
Absence of County Pension scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To secure the benefits of staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying an appropriate pension scheme for all staff
Lack of workman compensation policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve employee health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a workman compensation policy
Absence of Medical Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure healthy workforce and to accord them a comprehensive medical cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a staff medical scheme
Absence of a public communication policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a public communication policy that guides the operations of the county communication activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of a communication policy.
Absence of an established office of public communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a vibrant and competent public communication s office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a functional office
Inadequate communication equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acquire modern digital communication equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of state of the art communication equipment.

Absence of County Radio Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a county community radio station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of radio frequency • Acquisition of community radio station.
Poor ICT Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for a wider coverage of the National Optical Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) • Increase broadband connectivity.
Poor ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve communication and sharing of resources • To improve records and information management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a Wide Area Network(WAN) and Virtual Private Network (VPN) infrastructure • Acquiring of an integrated database system
Low ICT literacy levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve Staff ICT skills, knowledge and attitude • Increase literacy levels of the residents and stakeholders of Nandi County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of employees and Nandi County residents on high-end ICT skills and computer proficiency
Absence of ICT Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve employee efficiency, safety and security of county information • To improve adherence to ICT Policies, standards procedures and guidelines. • To have secure county information and communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating the ICT policy and guidelines

Delays in provision of government services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Improve public service delivery using ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting the use of ICT in provision of e-government services
Lack of business and ICT incubation centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create employment opportunities to the youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing the business and ICT incubation centres • Identify potential development partners
Inadequate/insufficient office structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the working environment is conducive and thus maximize on output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure the services of a contractor to construct office structures
Fortification of the office management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the structure of the office is determinable for efficient output 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a structure for the legal office
Inadequate management of cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that cases are managed in a well-organized and efficient manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a suitable case management policy
Client management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide better services to the County Law Office clientele and to ensure that services offered are accurate and up to date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an appropriate Client management policy
Inadequate research systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the research and investigative methods of the County Law Office are conducted as per the international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a culture of proper research methods and techniques

Absence of Alternative disputes resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that aggrieved parties' claims are adequately and satisfactorily disposed of by use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an alternative dispute resolution mechanism/process
Lack of guidelines on <i>pro bono</i> services to the disadvantaged in the society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide <i>pro bono</i> services to indigent causes and to ensure justice is meted to all and sundry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide <i>pro bono</i> services to poverty-stricken and impoverished clients
Absence of historical injustices policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow residents have access to justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop historical injustices policy • Sensitization of the public on historical injustices • Identify potential partners

Sector Programmes

TABLE 68 SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Programme Name: General Administration and Support Services									
Objective : To improve efficiency in service delivery									
Outcome: Improved efficiency in service delivery									
Sub Program me	Key Output/ Outcome	Baseli ne	Key performa nce Indicator s	Planned Targets					Tota l Bud get
				Ye ar 1	Ye ar 2	Ye ar 3	Ye ar 4	Ye ar 5	
Provision of County offices and support services	Offices constructed	6	No. of office blocks constructed and equipped	2	2	1	1	1	500M
	Vehicles acquired	60	No. of vehicles	0	5	5	5	8	190 M

			acquired						
Town Planning and management	Towns and Urban areas planned	0	No. of plans developed	0	2	2	2	2	500 M
	Improved solid waste management	4	No. of waste disposal equipment acquired- Tracks	0	3	2	2	2	100 M
	Improved town and urban centres security	5	No. of street lights points installed	5	7	7	5	6	200 M
	Improved Town and urban centres road network	5	Length of roads constructed (KM)	10	20	30	35	50	2,000 M
	Enhanced Town and urban areas sanitation	1	No. of sewerage system constructed	2	2	2	2	1	2,000 M
	Beautification of towns and urban areas improved	2	No. of parks/gardens rehabilitated and trees planted	2	3	1	0	0	50M
	Business environment improved	60	No. of markets, Juakali shades, bus parks and abattoirs constructed	0	5	10	15	10	800 M
Coordination of government	Programs/projects supervised	0	No. of departmental programs	30	80	185	300	600	30M

ent functions			/ projects supervised						
	Decentralized administrative offices constructed and equipped	2	No. of administrative offices constructed	1	2	2	1	0	40M

Programme Name : SPECIAL PROGRAMMES									
Objective: To improve disaster preparedness and risk management									
Outcome: Improved Resilience and Better Capacity to Prevent and Mitigate Disasters									
Sub Programme	Key Output/ Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Disaster management and emergency response	Disaster management and emergency response framework established	0	No. of disasters prone areas/sites identified	4	6	8	15	20	70M
		1	No. of emergencies responded in time	3	6	9	16	20	30M
	Improved fire control capacity	2	No. of fire equipment purchased	0	4	6	8	10	200M
	Improved working environment and storage facility	0	No. of fire station established	0	2	2	1	1	180M

Programme Name :Administration and Support Of Human Resource									
Objective: To improve service delivery within the county									
Outcome: Improved Service Delivery									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Public service management	County human resource records management improved	0	Human Resource Information System in place	1	1	1	1	1	20M
	Human resource management and development practices improved	0	No. of Human resource and development policies developed	4	6	7	9	10	20M
Human Resource Development	Improved employee performance and Competency	300	No. of staff trained	700	1,300	1,800	2,500	3,000	70M
	Staff capacity Built	25	% of staff capacity Built	35	45	60	80	100	12M
Performance management	Performance contracts signed	0	No. of performance contracts and appraisals signed	10	30	120	750	2000	21M
Legal services	Accessed to legal service improved	0	No. of cases prosecuted	300	320	325	330	350	15M
		0	-No. of dispute resolutions	20	25	30	35	40	60M

			No. of draft bills, regulation, policies and rules prepared.	30	20	15	10	5	20M

Programme Name: ICT & Communication									
Objective: To enhance Service Delivery through ICT and Communication Technologies									
Outcome: Increased use of ICT and Communication Technologies									
Sub Program me	Key Output/ Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
ICT Infrastructure	Community computer literacy improved	1	No. of ICT centres constructed and operationalized	1	2	1	1	1	200 M
	Public access information improved	1	No. of incubation centres developed and operationalized	0	0	1	1	1	700 M
	Data security enhanced	2	No. of data centres constructed, CCTV and Biometrics	5	8	10	11	12	80M
	Increased internet connectivity improved	20%	Percentage of internet coverage. Creation of LAN, WAN, VPN and WI-FI Hotspot zones	20 %	30 %	40 %	70 %	80 %	70M
Communication	Improved public awareness	1	No. of Information documentation centres established and operational	0	1	0	0	0	100 M
	Public complaints/co	1	-No of call centres	1	0	0	0	0	28M

	compliments and Suggestions Managed	2	developed. -No. of compliments/suggestion boxes installed	5	5	3	5	3	5M
	Improved coverage and dissemination of Information to the public	4	No. of communication equipment acquired	10	10	10	10	10	50M
	Improve information processing, packaging and distribution to the public.	1	No of Media Centre in operation (completely furnished)	0	0	1	1	1	40 M
e-Government	Improved dissemination of information	320	No of users accessing website and app content	600	1800	5000	9500	20000	10M
	Service Delivery improved	5	No. of systems developed	5	9	12	13	14	100 M
	ICT capacity enhanced	0	No. of ICT staff trained	500	750	1200	1800	2000	30M

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 69 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Security law and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of interior and coordination of national government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved security Improved economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Insecurity and disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community policing Enforcement of Law Conducting civic education and public participation

Social empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Social services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved security and conducive business environment • Improved provision of basic human needs to street children & vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity in urban areas • Unconducive business environment • Disease infestation • Malnutrition • High level of illiteracy • -Health nuisance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of rehabilitation and rescue centre • Establishment of children home
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government, children department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved provision of basic human needs to street children & vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • High level of illiteracy • Health nuisance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of rehabilitation and rescue centre • Establishment of children home
HIV & AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Sanitation • Curative and rehabilitative services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of stigmatization • Reduction of HIV infection rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death • Stigmatization • Low performance rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counseling and testing programmes • Distribution of free condoms
Disaster and risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Devolution and ASAL • Non state actors • Administration and decentralized units(County) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved response to disasters • Reduction of lose of life and property • Timely availability of humanitarian assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lose of life and property • -Diseases infections • Hunger • Environmental degradation • Displacement of population • Disruption of learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate disaster preparedness • Public sensitization and awareness • Provision of emergency funds both at National and county government

Departmental Transformative Projects

TABLE 70 TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh in Billions)
Construction of office administration block	Kapsabet municipality	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Improved service delivery	Administration block developed	2018-2023	County Government of Nandi	0.5
Waste Management	Kapsabet Municipality and Nandi hills urban area	To reduce water borne disease and other health hazards	Improved sanitation	Operational sewerage system	2018-2023	County Government of Nandi	0.1
Development and improvement of housing and infrastructure	Kapsabet municipality and other urban areas	To improve infrastructure	Improved infrastructure	No. of infrastructure developed and improved	2018-2023	Nandi County	2
Development of HR structures and policies	County Public Service	To improve Public Service Management	Improved Service Delivery	Developed County Organogram and HR Structures/ Policies	2018-2023	Nandi County	2.2
Development of ICT infrastructure and	County wide	To improve service delivery	Improved services delivery	Number of ICT infrastructures	2018-2023	Nandi County	1.062

integration into County systems				developed and integrate systems			
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4.4.9 Trade, Investment and Industrialization

Sector Introduction

The core mandate of the sector is to promote trade, facilitate investment and promote manufacturing and industrialization; a key agenda amongst the Presidents Big Four agenda. The sector also seeks to facilitate Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and large enterprises to improve trade that promotes wealth and employment creation. This is achieved through creation of an enabling environment, provision of loans to traders and entrepreneurs and leveraging on the existence of skilled youthful population.

Sector/ Subsector composition

The sector has five subsectors that carry out various programs. These are:

- Trade development
- Investment promotion
- Industrialization
- Enterprise development
- Weights and measures
- Trade Licensing

Vision and Mission

Vision: To be the first choice of investment destination and most preferred address of any new business ventures

Mission: To create a socially stable, business friendly environment that will attract indigenous and foreigners to seek wealth creating opportunities in Nandi county

Sector/subsector goal(s)

The sector goals are to:

- Promote and facilitate trade, Investment and Industrial development in the county
- Promote business development in micro, small and medium size enterprises (MSMEs)
- Enhance public private partnership and linkages with other agencies

These goals will be achieved through establishing and equipping Business Information Centers, Providing modern market stalls and other physical market infrastructure to traders, facilitating the promotion of exports, creation of an investment friendly climate, Creation of special economic zones, establishing a county diaspora desk, promotion of

fair trade practices, promoting agro-processing and value addition of our products, organizing and hosting trade fairs and exhibitions, lobbying Development Agencies to facilitate our development programs, development of micro, small and medium enterprises and enhancing public private partnership and linkages

Sector/sub sector strategies

TABLE 71 SECTOR/SUB SECTOR STRATEGIES

Program	Development needs	Strategies
General Administration and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve service delivery • Inadequate office space, furniture • Lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting staff training • Provision of office space furniture and equipment • Establishment of Sector Monitoring and Evaluation committee
Trade Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate market infrastructure and facilities • Inadequate data and information on business activities • Inadequate capacity building of traders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of open air/fresh produce markets • Construction of modern market stalls • Construction of Bus Parks • Provision of sanitation facilities • Mapping and zoning of businesses • Conducting baseline and Market surveys • Providing online marketing training
Fair trade practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low public awareness in fair trade practices and consumer protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out calibration, verification and standardization of weighing and measuring instruments across the county • Constructing and equipping weights and measures workshop • Holding public awareness campaign on fair trade practices and consumer protection
Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate data and information on business opportunities and financial services • Lack of business management skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of business information centers • Establishment of County Joint Loans Board • Establishment of enterprise fund • Conducting business management training

Investment Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate flow of information and knowledge on available business opportunities in the county • Lengthy processes of setting up business investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing investment documentary • Establishment of special economic zone e.g. Export processing zone and industrial parks • Establishing a county diaspora desk to enable collaboration in areas of trade and investment • Holding Investment conferences
Industrial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate value addition of agricultural produce and other natural resources • High cost of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of agro processing industries • Establishing and developing cottage industries • Establishment of incubation centers • Capacity building of cottage industries and industrialists
Licensing and Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate control and regulation of trading activities in the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automation of licensing processes • Enforcement of trade laws and regulations • Reduced prevalence of alcohol consumption

Sector Programmes and objectives

TABLE 72 SECTOR PROGRAMMMES

Programme Name :Trade development									
Objective: 1) To promote and facilitate trade in the county 2) To improve market access									
Outcome: Increased access to goods and services									
Sub Programme	Key Output/outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Development of physical market infrastructure	Open air/fresh produce markets established	No. of markets operational	15	3	4	4	5	5	105M
	Bus park developed	No. of bus park operational	2	3	2	3	3	2	54M

	Modern market stalls constructed	Number of market stalls constructed	-	36	40	45	45	50	96.5M
	Market sanitation facilities provided	No. of facilities constructed	-	3	3	4	4	5	19M
	Capacity building of staff held	No. of staff trained	1	2	2	2	2	1	2M
Development of E-commerce	Businesses mapped and zoned	Functional database	-	0	1	0	0	0	5M
	Online marketing training undertaken	Number of traders trained in online marketing	-	200	250	300	350	400	10M

Programme Name : Fair trade practices									
Objective:									
1) To provide weights and measurers services									
2) To investigate and prosecute unfair trade practices									
Outcome: Enhanced business competition and consumer protection									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome/output	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Weights and measures services	Fair trade promoted	Number of weights and measures instruments calibrated and verified	-	1700	2000	2100	2500	3000	12.5M
	Weights and measures workshop constructed and equipped	Number of workshop constructed	0	-	1	-	-	-	10M
	Capacity building of	No. of staff trained	2	1	2	2	1	1	2M

	staff held								
	Public awareness campaigns conducted	No. of citizens reached	0	400	500	700	900	1100	7.5M

Programme Name :Enterprise Development									
Objective: 1) To provide information on available business opportunities and services 2) To enhance MSMEs access to financing									
Outcome: Increased number of Entrepreneurs									
Sub Programme	Key Output/ Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Business Development Services	Business information centers established	Number of business information centres established	-	-	2	2	2	1	40M
	Capacity building of staff held	No. of staff trained	-	3	4	4	1	1	3M
	Nandi county Biashara Enterprise fund	County Joint Loans board in place and functional	-	-	1	-	-	-	5M
	Enterprise development fund allocated	Amount of funds allocated	20M	-	50M	50M	70M	100M	220M
		No. of Beneficiaries awarded	100	100	350	400	450	500	
	Business management training held	No. of MSME's trainings held	0	-	12	12	12	12	15M
Trade fairs , shows and exhibition	Exhibitions and trade fairs held	No. of SMEs exhibition and trade fairs done	0	-	1	1	1	1	50M

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Programme Name : Investment Promotion									
Objective: 1) To improve business environment for trade investment 2) To provide an enabling environment to investors									
Outcome: Enhanced business development linkages with stakeholders									
Sub Program me	Key Output/outco me	Key performan ce Indicators	Baseli ne	Planned Targets					Budg et
				Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	
Trade Investme nt	Special Economic Zones established	No. of special economic zones establishe d	8M	1	-	1	-	-	100M
	Capacity building of staff held	No. of staff trained	-	1	1	1	1	1	1M
	Regional Trade blocs Established	No. of regional trade blocs formed with participati on of the county	2	2	-	-	-	-	1B
Investme nt Conferen ce	Investment conference held	Number of investment conference s held	1	-	1	1	1	1	80M

Programme Name : Industrial Development									
Objective: 1) To develop industries across the county 2) To grow the informal trade sector									
Outcome: Increased volume of manufactured/processed goods									
Sub Programm e	Key Output/ Outcome	Key performan ce Indicators	Baseli ne	Planned Targets					Budg et
				Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	
Developme nt of industries	Establishme nt of agro processing industries	Number of industries established	-	6	5	5	5	5	1B

	Capacity building of staff held	No. of staff trained	-	2	3	3	2	2	2M
	Cottage industries developed	No. of cottage industries developed	-	4	8	10	15	20	73M
	Incubation centers established	No. of incubation centers established	-	1	2	2	1	1	21M
	Informal sector business Skills developed	-No. of informal traders trained	-	100	200	300	400	500	5M
	Canning of vegetables and related products industries established	No. of industries established	-	1	1	1	1	1	200M

Programme Name : Licensing and regulation									
Objective: 1) To automate licensing processes 2) To enforce licensing laws and regulations									
Outcome: Trade laws and regulations adhered to									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Development of Trade licensing	Licensing processes automated and maintained	Working licensing system	-	-	1	-	-	-	30M
	Capacity building of staff held	No. of staff trained	-	1	2	2	1	1	2M
	Business environment regulated	No. of compliant traders	-	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	5M

	Prevalence of alcohol consumption reduced	No. of public awareness campaigns	-	12	12	12	12	12	24M
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Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

TABLE 73 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Trade Development	Agriculture	Production of agricultural produce for value addition processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market functioning below capacity due to low agricultural produce Accumulation of solid waste in market sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance agricultural produce Provide solid waste management facilities
	Lands, environment and natural resources	-Efficient and effective site identification and Physical planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out extensive physical planning and survey
	Transport and Infrastructure	Paving of access roads to markets	Adverse weather condition impacting negatively on the road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent maintenance of roads
	Administration	Construction of transport and access facilities	Lack of modern transport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization of functions in setting up of the facilities
Trade Licensing	Finance	Revenue generation through licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addiction to gambling resulting from unregulated Betting, lotteries and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact and enforce betting, lotteries and gaming laws to control the

			gaming activities	activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal trade practices e.g. contraband goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce trade laws
	Social welfare	Creation of job opportunities. Encouragement of entrepreneurial skills through access to enterprise fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive alcohol consumption and drug abuse • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive enforcement by enforcement department • Carrying out public awareness campaigns on effects of alcohol and drug abuse
Industrial Development	Agriculture	Availability of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out environmental impact assessment and put in place measures to control pollution from agro processing industries
		Development of infrastructure and public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population explosion in the special economic zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out physical planning to provide for public utilities
	Lands, environment and natural resources	-Availability of public land, rivers and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water and exploitation of natural resources

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of human settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of alternative settlement
		Efficient and effective site identification and Physical planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out extensive and comprehensive physical planning and survey
	Education	-Existence of Technical and vocational training institutions that provide skillfull labour for the industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment due to limited opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of incubation centres to nature self employment techniques
	Transport and Infrastructure	Paving of access roads to industrial parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent road maintenance
Investmet	Administratio n	Availability of land to set up housing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land encroachment and disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physicall planning done
	Health	County pension fund putting up a mother and baby unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High infant mortality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health services
Enterprise	Youth	Establishment of enterprise fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on other self sustaining venturess

Flagship/County Transformative Projects

TABLE 74 TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicator	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)Million
Construction of Market	Countywide	To provide market infrastructure	• Improved business	• No. of market	2018/2023	Chief Officer Trade and	201.5M

facilities		ure and facilitate trade in the county	s environment for traders and consumers	established • Amount of revenue collected		Investment , Directors	
Establishment of Special Economic Zones and agro processing Industries	Chemase ward	To develop industries across the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of more employment opportunities • Value addition of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of people newly employed • Quantity of value added products produced 	2018/2023	Chief Officer Industrialization , Directors	1.1B
Setting up of a textile and leather processing unit	Kapsabet ward	To create employment opportunities To develop industries across the county	Creation of more employment opportunities	No. of people newly employed	2018/2023	Chief Officer Industrialization , Directors	200M
Canning of vegetable and related products	TBD	To encourage value addition	Income generation improvement	Amount of income per household	2018/2023	Chief Officer Industrialization , Directors	200M

TABLE 75 **FLAGSHIP PROJECTS**

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)Million
Setting up of a textile and	Kapsabet ward	To create employment opportunities	• Creation of more employment	• No. of people newly	2018/2023	Chief Officer Industrialization ,	200M

leather processin g unit		ies To develop industries across the county	ment opportu nities	emplo yed		Directors	
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4.4.10 Finance and Economic Planning Sector

Sector Introduction

The Finance and Economic Planning sector is charged with the responsibility of ensuring prudent financial management of county resources through enforcement of existing laws and regulations, formulating and reviewing fiscal economic policies to facilitate socio – economic development, resource mobilization, control of public financial resources, Budget coordination & control and tracking implementation of county development programs.

Subsector Composition

The sector comprises the following sections: Revenue; Financial reporting and accounting; Supply Chain Management; Internal Audit; Economic Planning; Budget and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

Sector Goals

The Sector goal is to strengthened Financial Management Systems and Planning function in the county.

Sector/sub-sector strategies

TABLE 76 SECTOR/SUB SECTOR STRATEGIES

Programme	Needs	Priorities	Strategy
Financial Management	Improve Revenue levels	❖ Automating revenue collection and management	❖ Capacity Building of revenue staff ❖ Purchasing more POS
		❖ Strengthening revenue collection process from existing sources.	❖ Implementation of county valuation roll

	Accurate and timely financial reports	❖ Capacity building of accounting officers on financial management	❖ Enhance internal financial controls ❖ Conduct continuous professional capacity building on financial reforms ❖ Enhance enforcement of financial regulations
	Compliance with all the procurement laws and regulations	❖ Capacity building of procurement officers on procurement laws	❖ Procure and disseminate the constitution and all relevant laws and regulations ❖ Capacity Building of the technical staff and user departments
	Increase customer satisfaction in procurement processes	❖ To carry out a customer satisfaction survey	❖ Carry out a base line survey on both internal and external customer satisfaction
	Efficient and effective procurement procedures and processes	❖ Automation of procurement processes and procedures	❖ Capacity building of staff and service providers on E-procurement
	Automating of audit process in the county	❖ Capacity building of audit staff on audit softwares (TEAMMATE and IDEA)	❖ Procurement of the required ❖ Hardware ie Laptops and Desktops ❖ Procurement of TEAMMATE and IDEA software
Economic Planning Services	Strengthen Economic Planning Unit	❖ Stakeholder Involvement in planning	❖ Formation of Sector Working Groups ❖ Development of a Communication strategy ❖ Conduct Public Participation of all planning documents ❖ Capacity Building of staff and stakeholders
		❖ Up to date county data for planning	❖ Conduct survey on specific key indicators ❖ Capacity building of technical staff on data analysis
	Participatory budgeting	❖ Stakeholders involvement in budget making process	❖ Capacity building of staff ❖ Sensitization of stakeholders on their role in budget process ❖ Increase budget allocation for public participation
	Establish M&E systems	❖ Operationalize the M&E Policy	❖ Finalize and approve M&E policy ❖ Formation of M&E committees

		❖ Develop CIDP indicator handbook	❖ Training of technical staff ❖ Prepare the indicator handbook
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Sector Programmes and objectives

TABLE 77 SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

Programme: Financial Management Systems									
Objective: To enhance financial management systems and increase revenue levels of the County									
Outcome: Prudent Financial Management and Increased revenue levels									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Baseline 2017	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Revenue Management	Increased Revenue levels	No. of Point of Sell (POS) gadgets in use	0	100	50	25	25	0	2M
		No. of Revenue software installed and operationalized	0	1	0	0	0	0	10M
		No. of Revenue offices refurbished	0	6	0	0	0	0	10M
		No. of Finance Bills Prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	10M
Financial Accounting and reporting	Integrated IFMIS support functions fully operationalized	No. of modules Implemented	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
		No. of Cash flow statements prepared	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Supply Chain Management	Prudent utilization of funds	No. of approved procurement plans	1	1	1	1	1	1	5M
		% of procurement to youth, PWDs,	30%	30	30	30	30	30	10M

		Women							
		% compliance to legal regulations and requirements	70%	100%	100	100	100	100	25M
		% increase in both internal and external customer satisfaction	50%	70	80	100	100	100	5M
Internal Audit Services	Automated audit processes	2	No of audit soft wares Procured	1	1	0	0	0	5M

Programme Name : Planning Services									
Objective: To strengthen the Economic Planning Function in the county									
Outcome: Strengthened planning function									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Key performance Indicators	Basel ine 2017	Planned Targets					
Economic Planning	Timely and coordinate d developme nt Plans	No. of Development plans (ADPs, sector plans, departmental work plans) prepared and implemented	1	1	1	1	1	1	15M
		No of CIDP Review reports generated	1	0	0	1	0	1	20M
		% increase in stakeholder involvement in planning	50%	60%	80%	90%	100%	100%	25M
		No.of staff trainings conducted per year	1	4	4	4	4	4	10M
		% increase in information disseminated and documented	50%	60%	80%	100%	100%	100%	10M

Budgeting	Proper and prudent allocation of resources	No. of budget training conducted per year	1	1	1	1	1	1	10M
		No. of CBROP, CFSP, medium term debt strategy and appropriation bills generated	1	1	1	1	1	1	45M
		No. of public forums organized on budget preparation and dissemination	6	30	30	30	30	30	50M
		No. of county budgets generated using recommended modules	1	1	1	1	1	1	10M
Monitoring and Evaluation	Established Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in the county	No. of approved M&E Policy	0	1	0	0	0	0	5M
		No. of technical staff trainings per year	1	2	1	1	1	1	10M
		No. of CIDP Indicator handbooks developed	0	1	0	0	0	0	5M
		No. of M&E reports generated in a year	0	5	5	5	5	5	25M
		No. of Statistical Surveys and abstracts conducted and analyzed	0	1	0	0	1	0	50M
		No. of Electronic County Monitoring and Evaluation System (e-CIMES) installed and operationalized	01	1	1	1	1	1	10M

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

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

TABLE 78 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impacts
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Financial Management	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enough resource for development (Increased revenue collection) ✓ Improved quality of services in all service areas and services with potential for increased revenue generation identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate resources ✓ Incomplete implementation of projects/programmes ✓ Underfunding of projects ✓ Poor implementation of projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building of technical staff ✓ Full automation of revenue sources ✓ Improving services of on revenue potential sources ✓ Enforce revenue collection and increase revenue points. ✓ Prudent management of Resources ✓ Revenue resource mapping
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Automated County Financial Management System ✓ Timely payments for goods and services ✓ Satisfied clients ✓ Asset Management System acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inaccurate financial reports ✓ Low funds absorption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Training and capacity building ✓ Adherence to financial regulations and procedures as provided for in PFM Act

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Automation of procurement procedures ✓ Timely procurement of services and projects ✓ Quality and accountable governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non-completion of projects within the stipulated timelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litigations ✓ Increase in project cost ✓ Unsustainable decision making poor utilization of resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adherence to procurement laws and policies. ✓ Full implementation of IFMIS modules ✓ Timely requisition of projects and services by departments ✓ Automation of audit function ✓ Formation of audit committees ✓ Budget allocation to audit function Capacity building of audit staff.
✓ Community Development Initiatives	✓ All sectors	✓ Increased citizen participation in community development	✓ Implementation of programs as identified at ward level by the citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effective public participation. ✓ Prudent management of finances under the program. ✓ Proper establishment of grass root oversight committees by the citizens. ✓ Enactment of a legislative policy and PFM regulation to establish the legal framework. ✓ Enhancement of the political will in implementation of the program
Planning Services	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrated economic Plans ✓ Improved funds Absorption ✓ Seamless implementation of plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non integrated plans ✓ Low resource mobilization for project implementation ✓ Low development 	✓ Capacity building of technical staff
		✓ Streamlined	✓ Unrealistic	✓ Capacity building of

		allocation of resources ✓ Improved funds Absorption	project budget allocation ✓ Non completion of projects within stipulated timelines	technical staff ✓ Prudent management of Resources
		✓	✓	✓
		✓ Improved tracking and assessment of project implementation ✓ Efficient utilization of Resource	✓ Poor implementation of projects ✓ Inaccurate status reporting ✓ Poor quality of works ✓ Loss of funds ✓ Project/program objective will not be achieved	✓ Capacity building of technical staff ✓ Establish Efficiency Monitoring Unit ✓ Acquisition and installation of electronic M&E system

Flagship/County Transformative Projects

TABLE 79 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Automation of Financial processes (IFMIS, e-CIMES, TEAMMATE & IDEA, Revenue Collection System, e-procurement)	County Hqs	To automate relevant county systems and activities for timely realizations of outputs	Efficient and effective service delivery	No. of software procured, installed and operational ized	2019-2021	County Government of Nandi and partners	30M
Performance Based Contracting	County wide	To achieve measurable staff performance	Measurable staff performance	Improved staff performance	2019-2021	County Government of Nandi and partners	30M
Establishment of a community development scheme	County wide	To provide means for commun	Efficient and effective service	No. of Community-based projects initiated	2019-2021	County Government of Nandi and	30% of Development Budget

		ity participa tion in develop ment activities at ward level	deliver y	and impleme nted		communit y based organizati ons	
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4.4.11 County Oversight, Representation and Legislation Sector

Sector Introduction

The sector is entirely comprised of the County Assembly of Nandi. The County Assembly is charged with the responsibility of enactment of laws, policies and regulations, approval of development plans, vetting of Governor's nominees as the law, representation of the people and the oversight of the implementation of programs by all departments or sections of the County executive, its investments and its agencies. It is also tasked with the promotion of the value for money in the use of public funds and exploitation of resources, both natural and human.

Subsector Composition

The sector comprises the following three (3) sections:

- ✓ The County Assembly Service
- ✓ The County Assembly leadership
- ✓ The County Assembly Service Board

Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: To promote growth and development of Nandi County through constitutional legislation, Oversight and representation

Sector Goals

The Sector goal is to strengthened the participation of the people; enhance best practices in County governance; while promoting integrity, fairness, accountability and transparency in the management and application of financial, natural and human resources in improvement of the standards of living of the people of Nandi County.

Sector/sub-sector strategies

TABLE 8680 SECTOR/SUB SECTOR STRATEGIES

Programme	Needs	Priorities	Strategy
The County Assembly Service	Accurate Capturing and Recording of Assembly Proceedings of the County Assembly.	❖ Automation proceedings, discussions and proper custody of the recordings	❖ Capacity Building of hansard, Committee Clerks and ICT staff ❖ Purchasing of technologically advanced equipment for transcription of services. ❖ Purchase and maintenance of back up and communication equipment and networks
		❖ Enhancing the Committee delivery and plenary debates.	❖ Increasing access and feedback mechanisms on information authorized for consumption by the public. ❖ Regular update of the County Assembly website downloads sections, motion and bill trackers and subsequent uploads in County Assembly website(s). ❖ Hardware ie Laptops and Desktops
	Accurate and timely financial reports, budgetary control and payment of dues as and when they arise	❖ Capacity building of accounting officers on financial management of the two entities; the County Assembly and the Scheme Fund	❖ Enhance internal financial controls ❖ Conduct continuous professional capacity building on financial reforms ❖ Enhance enforcement of financial regulations ❖ Enhance advisory services to members of County Assembly on all matters of public finance management.
	Adherence to best practices in legislative houses, the laws and regulations	❖ Capacity building of officers on laws, best practices and regulations. ❖ Constitution of established standing, audit and staff management. ❖ Support to ward office. ❖ Instituting a County Assembly Service Charter	❖ Capacity Building of the technical staff and user departments ❖ Address the emerging issues like lack office space. ❖ Development of a County Assembly Service Charter, Strategic Plan, Policies and associated manuals ❖ Review the standing orders and align them with the emerging trends in law and practices.

Programme	Needs	Priorities	Strategy
	Effective service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To carry out a customer satisfaction survey ❖ To carry out annual performance appraisals and evaluations of sections. ❖ To institute a work culture by introducing performance contracts and balanced score card approaches. ❖ To enhance timelines in committee activities, public participation fora and member sittings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Carry out a base line survey on both internal and external customer satisfaction. ❖ Procure performance appraisal system softwares. ❖ Engagement of elite practising consultants in matters of performance of sections and public service contracts reviews. ❖ Establish mechanisms of time management within the service.
The County Assembly leadership	Strengthening the capacity of the Members of the County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To ensure that there is effective house business delivery and ensure that the Assembly adheres to budget approval cycle timelines. ❖ To maximize members' exercise of their legally entitled powers and privileges in the oversight, representation and legislation mandates. ❖ To capacity building of members and stakeholders. ❖ To conduct public participation on all documents, papers and plans that are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Proper submissions of legislative proposals by County executive within the legally regulated timelines or from the citizens or members in formats acceptable by law. ❖ Enhancement of the office of the Speaker and his panel's delivery of key mandate. ❖ Facilitation of the leadership committees in line with the standing orders. ❖ Development of a Communication strategy. ❖ Acquisition of assistive devices for use by members who may be persons with disability ❖ Acquisition of ICT equipment for use in personal review of documents by members of county assembly. ❖ Staff preparation and dissemination of chairpersons' briefs and data analyses

Programme	Needs	Priorities	Strategy
		subject to approval by the Assembly.	whenever committee is handling particular matters of interest.
		❖ To ensure that committees' reports are submitted and deliberated in the Assembly.	❖ Conduct survey on specific key indicators ❖ Capacity built liaison committee members of the legislative committee systems.
	Monitoring and Evaluation of County Delivery	❖ To ensure that there is proper dissemination of county assembly resolutions to the public as and when those resolutions are arrived. ❖ To collate feedback on the performance of departments on the resolutions of the county assembly. ❖ To utilize the feed back received in policy making in the exercise of mandate of representation, legislation and oversight.	❖ Establishment of semi-autonomous County Assembly Budget Office (CABO) to run non partisan economic review of policy options arising out of review of legislative proposals for approval. ❖ Enactment of policies on Review of County Executive Delivery. ❖ Establishing proper member liaisons with the M&E committees of the County Executive and project management committees. ❖ Establishing proper liaisons with justice systems and independent office to assist in address particular matters that may be within their jurisdictions.
The County Assembly Service Board	Personnel Services	❖ To promote existing staff, recruit whenever vacancies arise and undertake placement of staff ❖ To consider Assembly budgets with the view to ensure that the same captures all human resource needs. ❖ To establish of human resource structures and	❖ Stakeholder engagements on staffing of the County Assembly, human resource audits and surveys. ❖ Effectively engage stakeholders in the preparation of the County Assembly budgets and performance of human resource function. ❖ Effectively manage human resource services to the members including management of medical insurance policies, individualized

Programme	Needs	Priorities	Strategy
		systems capable of delivering on the Assembly agenda.	payroll advisory services, preparation for exit engagements.
	Welfare of the Members of County Assembly	❖ To establish a framework of building members' capacity through regularly conducted workshops. ❖	❖ Capacity building workshops for members on particular matters of interest. ❖ Sensitization of stakeholders on their role in legislative processes. ❖ Increase budget allocation for members' committees. ❖

Sector Programmes and objectives

TABLE 87 SECTOR PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

P.1 Administration and support services							
Objective: To improve efficiency in service delivery							
Outcome: Improved efficiency in service delivery							
Delivery unit	Key output	Performance indicators	Targets 2017/2018	Targets 2018/2019	Targets 2019/2020	Targets 2020/2021	Targets 2021/2022
Sub Programme: SP 1.1 Administration and Support Services							
The County Assembly	Proper and timely Remuneration	Timely payment of MCAs and Staff monthly salaries		100%	100%	100%	100%
The County Assembly	Effectiveness in service delivery	Formulate the Nandi County Assembly Strategic Plan		1	0	0	0
		Institute County Assembly service charter		1	0	0	0

		Timeliness in committee meetings and public participation fora		100%	100%	100%	100%
		Customer satisfaction surveys		1	2	2	2
	Performance appraisal system (PAS) in place	No. of PAS evaluations done		4	4	4	4
Sub Programme: SP 1.2 ICT Support Services							
County Assembly	Efficient network established	Number of offices networked		100%	100%	100%	
							0
P.2 Physical Infrastructure and Equipment							
Objective: To develop infrastructure at the County assembly to improve working environment							
Programme: P.2 Physical Infrastructure and Equipment		Outcome: Improved Physical Infrastructure and Equipment for better working environment					
							4
Delivery unit	Key output	Performance indicators	Targets 2017/2018	Targets 2018/2019	Targets 2019/2020	Targets 2020/2021	Targets 2021/2022
Sub Programme: SP 2.1 Physical Infrastructure and Equipment							
The County Assembly	Improved infrastructure	Acquire piece of land for construction of speaker's residence	1	0	0	0	0

		Speaker's residence Constructed	0	1	0	0	0
		Acquisition of furniture for new offices	0	0	1	1	1
		Construction of the County Assembly Ward Office	0	0	10	20	1
		County Assembly renovations.	0	0	0	1	1
		Construction of County Assembly Office Complex	1	1	1	0	0
		Acquisition of Projects Monitoring and Evaluation vehicles	0	0	3	0	0
		Acquisition of Computers, printers and IT equipment for MCAs	20	5	0	10	100%
<p>Programme: P.3 County Assembly Clerk Services</p> <p>Objective: To ensure an effective and efficient delivery of services through enhanced coordination and appropriate policy formulation and implementation</p> <p>Outcome: Effective and efficient delivery of services.</p>							
Delivery unit	Key output	Performance indicators	Targets 2017/2018	Targets 2018/2019	Targets 2019/2020	Targets 2020/2021	Targets 2021/2022

Sub Programme: SP 3.1 Legal Advisory Services							
The County Assembly	Appropriate, applicable and relevant laws enacted and policies adopted	No. of bills passed	15	20	20	20	20
		No. of policies passed	15	15	20	20	20
		No. of cases litigated	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sub Programme: SP 3.2 Financial Services							
The County Assembly	Prudently managed resources	No. of budgets prepared	1	1	1	1	1
		No. of internal audits done	4	4	4	4	4
		No. of payments effected	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sub Programme: SP 3.3 Procurement Services							
The County Assembly	Adherence to procurement policies, procedures and regulations	No. of tender committee meetings held	10	14	14	14	14
		No. of tenders awarded	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		No. of tender prequalification exercises held	1	1	1	1	1
		No. of Procurement Plans developed	1	1	1	1	1
		No. of supervisory projects site visits held	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

		No. of updated procurement inventory	4	4	4	4	4
Sub Programme: SP 3.4 Support and Co-ordination of Committees							
The County Assembly	Research done	No. of Research Done	4	4	4	4	4
	Meetings held	No. of minutes of committee meetings	72	144	144	144	144
	Reports generated	No. of committee reports generated	80	80	80	80	80
Sub Programme: SP 3.5 Human Resource Development							
The County Assembly	Staff trained	No. of staff trained	20	30	40	50	50
Sub Programme: SP 3.6 Capturing and Recording of Assembly Proceedings							
The County Assembly	Acquisition of Hansard Equipment	No. of Hansard equipments purchased	10	5	5	5	5
Programme: P.4 County Assembly Service Board Objective: To enhance professionalism, staff development and members welfare Outcome: Enhanced professionalism, staff development and member's welfare							
Delivery unit	Key output	Performance indicators	Targets 2017/2018	Targets 2018/2019	Targets 2019/2020	Targets 2020/2021	Targets 2021/2022
Sub Programme: SP 4.1 Personnel Services							
The County Assembly	Recruitment and placement	No. of Employees recruited to	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	done	vacancies					
	Human resource structure established	No. of Human Resource Structures Established	10	0	0	0	0
Sub Programme: SP 4.2 Members' Welfare							
The County Assembly	Members capacity built	No. of workshops attended	10	15	15	15	20

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

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

TABLE 86 CROSS-SECTORAL IMPACTS

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impacts
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Budgetary approval processes	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effective participation of the people. ✓ Efficiency in the appropriation of resources. ✓ Promotion of ownership of the final documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Longer time in policy making. ✓ Initial allocations may be amended owing to deliberations to the detriment of the implementing agency (push and pull). 	✓

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impacts
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Consideration of County public investments reports and accounts	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promotion of prudent, efficient and effective use of financial resources and investment. ✓ Enhanced investment risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓
Promotion of transparency and accountability	All sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preparation of acceptable, credible and accurate financial statements submitted to the OAG. ✓ Proper review of concerns raised by OAG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conflicts arising from politicization of the processes arising from the review of the audit queries. 	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
Enactment of laws and policies	All sectors	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
Promotion of transparency and	All sectors	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impacts
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
accountability				
		✓	✓	✓
Promotion of efficient, effective and legally compliant implementation of County Government programs	All sectors	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
Promotion of equity, fairness and best governance practices	All sectors	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓

Flagship/County Transformative Projects

TABLE 81 FLAGSHIP/ TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Completion and furnishing of the County Assembly Office Complex	County Assembly	To complete the ongoing construction of office complex.	Sufficient office space.	No. of Offices furnished ready for use.	2018-2020	County Government of Nandi and partners	300M
Construction of County Assembly Wards Office and Information Centre in each of the 30 wards	County wide	To enhance participation of the people in County Governance	Operational offices and information centres	Improved participation of the people in public participation and therefore enhance	2019-2021	County Government of Nandi and partners	90M

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
				debates			

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the institutional structure as well as highlight the various roles of the key stakeholders and organs that will be used to deliver the aspirations of the residents. It also outlines resource requirements, mobilisation framework, resource gaps and measures of addressing the gaps

5.2 Institutional Framework

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 stipulates the roles and mandate of the county governments. The County Government of Nandi has adopted an institutional framework that will enhance effectiveness and efficiency in coordination of the devolved services to ensure the achievement of the development agenda as envisaged in the CIDP. The following are the institutional offices charged with the implementation of the development plan and the roles they play:

Governor: The Governor is the chief executive of the county and will provide overall leadership in the county's economic, social and political governance and development; provide leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans; promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion; promote peace and order; promote the competitiveness of the county; is accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services.

Deputy Governor: The Deputy Governor is the deputy chief executive of the county and shall deputize the governor in the execution of the executive functions which include development of plans and policies.

County Secretary: The County Secretary is the head of the county public service; responsible for arranging the business, and keeping the minutes of the county executive committee subject to

the directions of the executive committee; convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities.

County Executive Committee: The County Executive Committee is comprised of 10 executive members appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. Each Executive member is responsible of the respective departments. The Executive Committee is responsible for supervising the administration and delivery of services in all decentralized units and agencies in the county. The CEC members will be the direct implementers of the CIDP in their respective departments.

County Chief Officer: The Chief Officer is the Accounting and Authorized Officer for the Department assigned and will be responsible to the respective County Executive Member for general administration and coordination of respective County Department; development and implementation of policies development plans and sector plans among many other functions.

Directors: They deputize the Chief Officers in executing their functions in the county departments.

Speaker: The Speaker is the head of the Legislative arm of the county government. The functions of the Speaker include: Presiding at any sitting of the County Assembly; Enforcing the Standing Orders; maintaining order in the House and chairing some committees and ensuring the integrity, independence and impartiality County Assembly.

Clerk of the County Assembly: The Clerk is the accounting officer of the County assembly and also plays the role of the administrative head of the county assembly. The Clerk is the secretary to the county assembly service board.

County Assembly: The County Assembly is comprised of elected members representing the wards and others nominated members representing special interest groups. The legislative authority of the county is vested in, and exercised by, its county assembly. County assembly will make laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010. County assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County assembly will receive and approve the County development plans and policies, approve financial bill, enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and approve county government borrowing among other functions.

Member of the County Assembly: A member of a county assembly will be responsible for maintaining close contact with the electorate and consult them on issues before or under discussion in the county assembly which include their development priorities; presenting the views, opinions and proposals of the electorate to the county assembly; providing a linkage between the county assembly and the electorate on public service delivery; and extending professional knowledge, experience or specialized knowledge to any issue for discussion in the county assembly.

County Public Service Board (CPSB): The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold

or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board; promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution; evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the constitution are complied with in the county public service; facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties; advise the county government on human resource management and development and advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties.

County Assembly Service Board (CASB): The board is responsible for providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the county assembly; constituting offices in the county assembly service and appointing and supervising office holders; preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the county assembly service and submitting them to the county assembly for approval, and exercising budgetary control over the service; undertaking, singly or jointly with other relevant organizations, programmes to promote the ideals of county democracy; and performing other functions necessary for the well-being of the members and staff of the county assembly; or prescribed by national legislation.

TABLE 88 **STAKEHOLDERS IN THE COUNTY**

S/NO	INSTITUTIONS	ROLES OF THE INSTITUTION
1.	County Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and coordination of devolved functions for effective and efficient service delivery. • Implementation of both county and national legislations and policies, as may be required • Provision of policy guidance in the County Government and ensuring good governance • Ensure implementation and evaluation of the integrated development plan • Ensure Resource availability for proper implementation of the plan
4.	County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of laws and policies • Receiving and approving the development plans and county budgets • Overseeing the development and promotion of public investments • Promotion of value for money on development programmes and project • Provide checks and balances
5.	State Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure prudent management of county finances and resources • Funding, implementation and advocacy • Human resource development • Provision of vital statistics necessary for development and decision making • ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment

	Public Benefit Organizations and Non State Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate and contribute in development activities of the county advocacy and awareness creation. • Identification of projects to be undertaken in the county • Promotion of peace, harmony and cohesion in the county
2.	County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of County plans, County Fiscal Strategy Paper and Budget Review Outlook Paper. • Matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the County
3.	Sector Working Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link planning to budgeting • Ensure proper implementation of programmes and projects in the development plans • Evaluate the implementation of projects and programmes • Ensuring prudent utilization of resources • Prioritization and Co-ordination of programmes and projects to avoid duplication • Preparation of budget estimates for programmes and projects • Resources Mobilization and
6.	Nandi County Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of priority programmes and projects • Carry out social accountability of projects and programmes • Promote participatory monitoring and evaluation • Serve as the community entry and focal point • Highlight development challenges • Community mobilization and sensitization
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out monitoring and evaluation • Data collection, analysis and reporting • Make recommendations on monitoring and evaluation policy • Generate information for project/programme improvement • Review and document best practices • Develop monitoring and evaluation tool for departments • Preparation of quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation reports

5.3 Resource Requirements by Sector

Financial resources are crucial in the implementation of the planned programmes and projects in the county. Although the resources are scarce, measures to ensure prudent utilization of the funds are in place.

Table 81 gives a summary of the proposed budget for each sector.

TABLE 82 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BUDGET BY SECTOR

Sector Name	Amount (Kes.)	As a percentage (%) of the total budget
Agriculture and cooperative development	753,408,947	9.2
Finance and economic planning	1,133,214,495	13.8
Sports ,Youth and Arts	181,884,332	2.2
Trade, Investment and Industrializations	170,101,779	2.1
Tourism, culture and social welfare	113,437,880	1.4

Education & Vocational Training	611,658,423	7.5
Administration, public service & e- government	473,196,137	5.8
Lands environment & natural resources	479,928,195	5.9
Health and Sanitation	1,939,050,605	23.7
Transport & infrastructure	917,243,214	11.2
County Executive	512,330,239	6.3
County Public Service Board	33,287,204	0.4
County Assembly	865,500,000	10.6
Total	8,184,241,450	100

5.4 Resource Mobilization Framework

5.4.1 Source of Revenues

The revenue sources in the county include equitable share, own sources, grants, donations, Public Private Partnership among others.

Equitable share

The Equitable share is share from national revenue as provided for in Article 202 and 203 of the constitution. The county receives part of the constitutionally approved share from the consolidated fund as proposed in the Budget Policy Statement, recommended by CRA and approved by The National Assembly. The County Government of Nandi receives approximately Kshs. Five (5) Billion annually as equitable share and is expected to rise to approximately KShs. Eight (8) Billion annually during the plan period.

Own Sources of Revenue

- i. **Fees:** The County Government charges fees for goods and services as legislated by the County Assembly. These charges are levied on business licenses, parking services, refuse collection, entertainment joints, use of public grounds/sports ground, access to certain information and approval of physical plans.
- ii. **Fines:** Fines are imposed for non-compliance with County laws, rules and regulations. Urban areas, towns and municipalities have different sets of by-laws and regulations, which attract fines for non-compliance. Some of the fines imposed include non-payment of rates, wrong parking, causing public nuisances, breaking county laws, rules and regulations etc.
- iii. **Rates:** The rates are imposed on capital developments and immovable property such as land. Each business premise is required to pay either monthly or annual rates based on the location of the premise. Central Business Districts (CBD), industrial zones and high cost residential estate zones attract higher rates unlike the peripheral zones.
- iv. **CESS:** The County imposes taxes for movement of agricultural and livestock produce, construction materials and other products within the county boundaries.
- v. **Appropriations-In-Aid:** This is revenue raised internally through sale of official property, assets and investments. The revenue is raised through tendering processes, auctioning of serviceable and unserviceable items and other authorized measures.

External Revenue Sources

- i. **Grants and donations:** This will be obtained from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015. The county has previously been working with development partners and donors such as World Bank.
- ii. **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** The County Government will attract PPP through making substantial investments in improving the business environment.

5.4.2 County Government Expenditure

The county government is expected to spend its money for both recurrent and development expenditure. Much of the government resources are spent on recurrent needs, however the county strives to achieve the stipulated rule of 30% of all revenue to go to development expenditure.

5.4.3 Assets and Financial Management

The National Government through The National Treasury has designed and prescribed an efficient financial management tool for the national and county governments to ensure transparency and standard financial reporting as contemplated by Article 226 of the Constitution and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and its regulations.

The County Treasury will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances of the county government including developing and implementing financial policies and Acts, preparing the annual budget, coordinating the implementation of the budget and mobilizing resources for funding.

5.4.4 Management of County Finances

The county is fully accountable to the public on the expenditure and utilization of all funds received by or on behalf of the county government. This is done through quarterly budget implementation and project and program status report as required under section 166(4) of the PFM Act, 2012. All financial management systems are required to comply with the requirements of all national and county legislations.

The process of managing the finances will be as follows: The county treasury shall prepare annual budget estimates and seek approval from the county executive committee and the county assembly. The controller of budget will authorize withdrawals from the county revenue funds. The accounting officer is accountable to the county assembly for ensuring that the funds of the entity for which the officer is designated are used in a way that is lawful and authorized. The accounts of the county will be audited by the auditor-General and submit audit reports to the relevant county assembly committees. Internal audits will also be done continuously as a control measure.

5.4.5 Debt management

As provided for in the Public Finance Management Act 2012 Sec140 (2), the County may raise its loan either within Kenya or outside Kenya. The County Treasury is required to submit to the county assembly a statement setting out the debt management strategy of the county government

over the medium term with regard to its actual liability and potential liability in respect of loans and its plans for dealing with those liabilities. It is also required to give the total stock of debt, the sources of loans made to the county government, the principal risks associated with those loans, the assumptions underlying the debt management strategy and an analysis of the sustainability of the amount of debt, both actual and potential.

Submissions of the statement are made to the county assembly where after the County Executive Committee member for finance is required to publish and publicize the statement and submit a copy to the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council.

The County Government of Nandi will put more emphasis in ensuring the sustainability of the debts through establishment of necessary structures to facilitate future borrowing. However, it does not envisage any borrowing to finance the budget and will therefore focus on expanding the local revenue base.

Capital financing and accountability

Capital projects as contained in this development plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the equitable share from national government, county government revenue fund, grants, loans and donations from development partners. The county will embrace public private partnerships in implementation of the capital projects.

As part of promoting accountability in the usage of public resources, the County will implement “community-driven” development by ensuring effective public participation in the identification, prioritization, implementation and evaluation of development activities at the Ward level. This will be achieved by the establishment of a Community Development Scheme as a strategic intervention that will facilitate public participation in community based development programmes.

Table 15 shows the revenue projections from various sources over the plan period

TABLE 83 REVENUE PROJECTIONS

Type of Revenue	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
a) Local revenue	459,293,246	482,257,908	506,370,803	531,698,343	558,273,810
b) Equitable share	5,369,400,000	5,637,870,000	5,919,763,500	6,215,751,675	6,526,539,258
c) Conditional grants-	801,655,524	841,738,300	883,825,215	928,016,475	974,417,299
d) Other sources (CRF Balance brought forward)	1,553,892,680	-	-	-	-
Total	8,184,241,450	6,961,866,206	7,309,959,518	7,675,466,493	8,059,230,367

The 2018-2019 resource envelope is inclusive of the anticipated CRF balances as at the close of the financial year. This has been occasioned by the delay in the approval of supplementary

estimates and thereafter the procurement process leading to a high number of works in progress at the close of the financial year.

However, all financial projections remaining constant with adherence to the cash flow, the government anticipates minimal or no CRF balances except of savings from recurrent expenditure which shall be capitalized in the next financial year.

5.5 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing It

The implementation resource requirements for the 2018/19 financial year, being the first financial year of CIDP is Kes 8.1B, however the county is able to raise kes 6.6 B through the local revenue, equitable share and conditional grants hence a source gap of Kes. 1.5 B, nevertheless, the county will adopt measures to address this gap.

5.5.1 Resource gap management Strategies

The county intends to address the resource gap by undertaking the following measures:

- Full automation of Revenue streams, this would ensure that revenue is not lost due to dubious means and modes of payment
- Update and implement valuation roll to ensure the rates used to collect revenue reflect the current value of the property
- The county will engage development partners and donors who would be willing to provide resources to undertake the implementation of development projects
- The county government has limited resources hence will adopt the Public private partnerships approach which would also be another avenue for obtaining resources for projects implementation.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

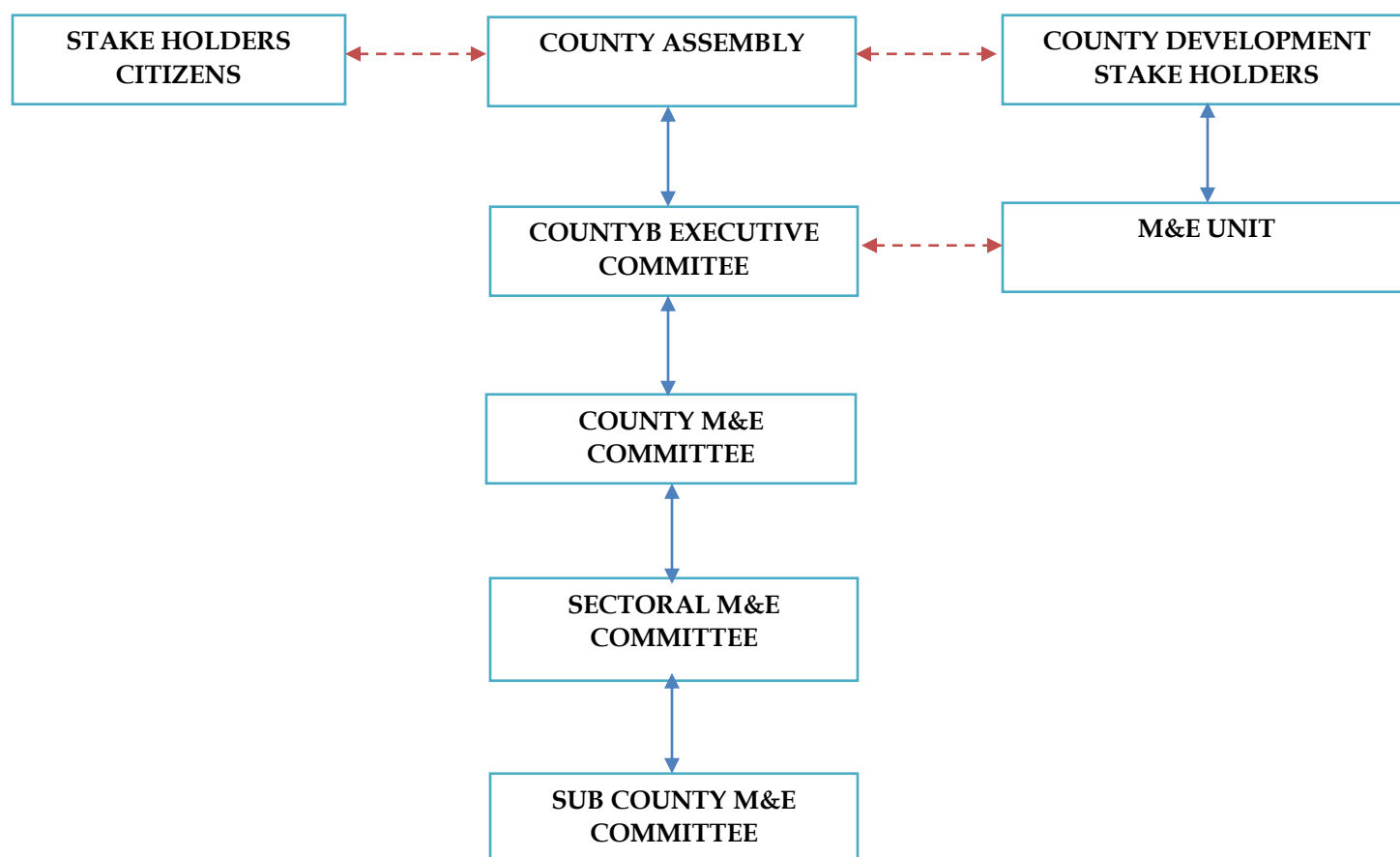
This chapter seeks to outline the Monitoring and Evaluation institutional arrangements that will track and report on CIDP implementation progress. The section describes county monitoring and evaluation structure, data collection analysis, reporting and information sharing.

Under this CIDP, performance monitoring will be an on-going process that will inform the County if the expected contributions towards attaining the intended results are being achieved. It will provide the framework for tracking performance. Monitoring will therefore be a management tool for systematically reviewing progress, troubleshooting problems and issues during implementation while evaluation will entail checking the impacts of the planned undertakings. The plan will be subjected to two internal evaluations namely; Mid-Term Evaluation and Review that will assess the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and timelines. The End Term Evaluation, which will be conducted at the end of the plan period, will address the effectiveness of the plan, lessons learnt, achievements and challenges faced during the plan period.

The county government is setting up a County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) which will define the development initiatives and projects to be monitored and evaluated, the activities needed for monitoring and evaluation to be successfully implemented, and the roles and responsibilities of the different players in the monitoring and evaluation exercise. The M&E policy under development will further outline clear M&E structures and reporting timelines that will be adhered to by all the actors. There will also be various committees namely; the County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC) whose role is to review and approve the M&E work plans and Reports; the Technical Oversight Committee (TOC) to provide expert advice and review the M&E Reports before forwarding to COMEC while Departmental M&E Committees (DMEC) will carry out supervision of the overall implementation in line with the department mandate and prepare respective departmental quarterly and annual reports. The Sub County M&E committees will undertake the M&E activities at the sub county level and ensure successful implementation of projects at that level. The governor's delivery unit in the county will work in collaboration with the M&E unit to provide real-time visibility of results for informed decision making and to draw on the authority of the Governor in driving results.

The structure of the M&E committees is as illustrated below:

FIGURE 1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE STRUCTURE



6.2 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

The County M & E Unit is responsible for establishing and overseeing the common data collection. Each sector will conduct their respective sectoral Monitoring and Evaluation and prepare reports on project implementation status. An electronic M&E system will be employed to assist in data capture and analysis. Sector reports will then be forwarded to the M&E unit for compilation and data generated from them used for decision making. The M&E Unit will also coordinate the preparation of the CIDP indicator handbook that will be a tool used to track results across all sectors. Surveys will be mounted in the first and third year of the plan on key areas for both qualitative and quantitative statistical information.

6.2.1 Data collection

A common statistics unit will be established under the county M&E directorate to ensure coordinated data collection. The respective sectors will identify sector indicators for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of county targets. The common

statistics unit will provide the data for these indicators as defined in the county indicator handbook and also other relevant development indicators.

At the project level the following data collection methods will be employed;

- Observation where the evaluator will try understand the cause - effect of various inputs;
- Interviews with all stakeholders;
- Focus group discussion with the project management committees and
- Documental revision where existing information on the project is reviewed e.g. the Bills of quantities.

At the programme level the following data collection techniques will be applied;

- Qualitative and Quantitative surveys on specific identified areas;
- Interview with the various stakeholders;
- Experiment especially on programmes that are conditional in nature;
- Census in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

6.2.2 Data Analysis

Data will be processed and analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using appropriate computer based programmes where applicable. The following statistical techniques among others will be employed in analyzing both the qualitative and quantitative data collected at the project and programme level;

- Test of hypothesis and regression analysis.
- Common patterns within the responses and critically analyzing.
- Use of Reference manuals such as R2000 & Road design manuals.
- Generation of drawings for structures/cross sections/ elevations.
- Analyzing test results versus standard specifications

The monitoring and evaluation unit will in addition establish e-CIMES as a data capture and analysis tool.

6.2.3 Reporting and dissemination

The M&E unit has the sole responsibility of establishing reporting standard and formats that can be used by all county sectors and stakeholders to collect data and other information used in compiling M&E progress reports. The M&E reports generated is a collaborative process. Reporting will be done both vertically and horizontally as per the proposed County M&E structure. Vertical reporting will be done from the Project Management Committee level to Ward M&E Committee and then to the sub county level. The Sub County M&E Committee will compile their quarterly and annual reports then forward to the County M&E Unit for harmonization with the sector reports before forwarding to COMEC for discussion, verification and approval.

Horizontal reporting will be applied between sectors and the various stakeholders. The sectoral M&E committee which comprises of technical staff in the sector, the national government functions relating to the sector and the sector stakeholders will compile their quarterly and annual reports which will then be forwarded to the M&E unit for compilation. Non-state actors who include Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Foundations, Faith Based Organizations and Community Based Organizations shall report through their respective sectors. The reports compiled will be forwarded to COMEC for discussion and verification before dissemination. The M&E unit will establish reporting standards, formats and timelines for reporting to be adhered to by all the players.

The various reports will be shared as per the following timelines

TABLE 84 **TIMELINES**

Report	Frequency	Dissemination date/Month	Receipient
County Annual Progress Report	Annually	1 st August	Cabinet, Intergovernmental development Forum, Citizen
County Annual Public Expenditure review	Annually	1 st august	Cabinet, Intergovernmental development Forum, Citizen
County Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	Quarterly	15 th of the first month after the end of the quarter	Cabinet, Citizens, county departments
Sectoral Annual M&E Reports	Annually	15 th of the first month after end of the financial year	M&E unit, COMEC, County Departments, citizens
Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	15 th of the first month after the end of the quarter	M&E unit, COMEC, County Departments, citizens
Sub County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Annually	15 th of the first month after end of the financial year	M&E unit, SCMEC, sub county/ward Departments, citizens
Sub County Monitoring and Evaluation Report	Quarterly	15 th of the first month after the end of the quarter	M&E unit, SCMEC, sub county/ward Departments, citizens

Accountability and responsiveness are improved when information flows transparently through all levels of government. Dissemination should strengthen democracy and promote good governance and as such there will be sharing of the County M&E reports (CoMER), Public Expenditure Reports (PER and Surveys). The information will be disseminated through the Citizen Participation Forum, oral presentations of the M&E findings to development partners and other stakeholders, press release on local media stations, county website and open data portals. The county will develop a clear and effective communication strategy for dissemination of evaluation reports.

6.2.4 Citizen Engagement

Citizen engagement is a two-way interaction between citizens and the county government that gives citizens a stake in decision-making with the objective of improving the intermediate and final development outcomes of the defined programs or projects contained within the plan. Citizen engagement underlines both the right and the corresponding responsibility of citizens to expect and ensure that government acts in the best interests of the people. Integrating citizen engagement in delivery of services is to establish systems that ensure that citizens have a greater voice, are accountable and responds to their needs.

6.3 M&E Outcome indicators

This section gives the monitoring and evaluation of outcome indicators by sectors

TABLE 85 M&E OUTCOME INDICATORS

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Health	Curative and rehabilitative services	Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	Surveys	Chief officer	510	480	400
		Neonatal mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	Household surveys	Chief officer	32.7	28	24
		Under 5 mortality rate (deaths/1000 live births)	Household survey	Chief officer	43	37	32
		Life expectancy , males/females	Household survey	Chief officer	59/63	61/66	67/72
		Distance to health facility in Km	Household survey	Chief officer	10KM	6KM	4KM
		% of facility skilled delivery	Household survey	Chief officer	37.8%	50%	60%
		% of Fully immunized child (FIC) rate	Household survey	Chief officer	57.8%	70%	85%
		Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)	Household survey	Chief officer	37.4%	50%	75%
	Preventive and promotive services	% of Households enrolled to NHIF/TUGA TAI Care	DHIS, household register	Chief officer	20%	80%	100%
		No. of Children under 5 years who are underweight	DHIS	Chief officer	6809	4000	2000
		No. of Children under 5 years who are stunted	DHIS	Chief officer	2899	1900	800
		No. of Children <6 months exclusively breastfed	DHIS	Chief officer	17000	25000	36000
		No. of Households with	Household	Chief officer	80%	90%	98%

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		functional latrines	register		(160,000)	(180,000)	(195000)
		Proportion of population screened for Non-communicable diseases	DHIS	Chief officer	10%	25%	80%
		Latrine coverage	Household surveys	Chief officer	80%	90%	95%
		HIV prevalence	Household surveys	Chief officer	2%	1.6%	1.2%
		Tb Incidence	House hold surveys	Chief officer	693(0.1%)	450(0.05%)	300(0.03%)
	General Administration, Planning, Management Support and Coordination	Doctor/patient ratio	Payroll register	Chief officer /human resource focal person	3:100,000	4:100,000	5:100,000
		Nurse patient ratio	Payroll register	Chief officer	46:100,000	53:100,000	60:100,000
		Health policies passed		Chief officer	1	2	3
Transport & Infrastructure	Roads and Transport	% Level of Increased Urban road network	Department's Annual performance Reports	Chief Officer	4.1	16	22
		Proportion of urban roads in bitumen standards to the total urban road network	Department's Annual performance Reports	Chief Officer	18%	72%	100%
		No. of KM of gravelled rural roads	Annual performance Reports	Chief Officer	4781	2334	3134
		% of gravel roads to the total road network.	Department's Annual performance Reports	Chief Office	22%	49%	66%
		No. of KM of newly opened	Annual performance Reports	Chief Officer	1650	580	1000
		% of newly opened roads to the total unopened road network	Department's Annual performance Reports	Chief Officer	2%	35%	61%
	Public works	No. of Projects Designed and Managed	Department's Annual performance Reports	Chief Officer	300	350	400
		% of designed projects	Department's Annual	Chief Officer	83	85	88

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		to Completed projects	performance Reports				
Agriculture & cooperative development	Crop dev't	Proportion of household earnings	Departmental annual report	Chief officer, Agriculture	8	6	5
		Value of household income	Departmental annual report	Chief officer, Agriculture	12	13	14
	Livestock dev't	level of household income	Departmental annual report	Chief officer, Agriculture	22	23	24
		% of households that are food and nutrition secure	Departmental annual report	Chief officer, Agriculture	8	6	5
	Fisheries dev't	No of households with improved nutrition	Annual reports	Chief office agriculture	1400	1600	2000
		Proportion of household income	Annual reports	Chief officer agriculture	1.2	1.3	1.7
	Cooperative dev't	Value of income earned by cooperatives societies	Departmental Annual reports	Chief Officer-Co-operative Development	600	750	840
		Proportion of population who are members of cooperatives societies	Departmental Annual reports	Chief Officer -Co-operative Dev't	19%	25%	40%
Lands Environment and Natural resources	Water service provision	% level of household access to water supply	Department of water	Chief officer LENR, director water	35	65	85
		No. of household connected to the sewerage system	Department of water	Chief officer LENR	2000	5000	10000
		No. of completed water projects	Department of water	Chief officer LENR	50	220	420
	Environmental conservation and protection	% of forest cover and wetland areas.	Department of environment	Chief officer, LENR, and director environment	21	35	45
		No. of policies developed and effected	Department of environment	Chief officer, LENR, and director environment	0	2	5

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No. of bought and protected sites	Department of environment	Chief officer, LENR, and director environment	3	4	5
		No. of environmental clean ups	Department of environment	Chief officer, LENR, and director environment	2	15	35
	Physical planning	% of planned and organized towns	Documentation in the department of physical planning	Chief officer, LENR, and director physical	45%	55%	70%
	Land and settlement	% of well-planned human settlements and habitats	Documentation in the department of land survey	Chief officer, LENR, and director survey	76%	88%	90%
		No. of titles and parcels issued	Documentation in the department of land survey	Chief officer, LENR, and director survey	300	5000	10,000
Education and Vocational training	Early Childhood development and Education	No. of ECDE centres constructed and equipped.	Field reports	Chief officer Education	0	20	50
		No. of additional teachers recruited	Payroll staff register	Chief officer education	825	2000	3000
		No. of ECDE learners benefiting from school feeding and nutritional program.	Field reports	Chief officer education	0	165,000	275,000
		No. of ECDE centres assessed for Quality Assurance & standards	Field reports	Chief officer education	60	200	300
		No. of ECDE centres supplied with curriculum support materials	Field reports	Chief officer education	-	300	300
		No. of students, and ECD teachers/ field officers trained at the Country resource centre.	College quarterly returns	Principal	151	900	1500
	Vocational training and education	No. of trainees accessing technical and vocational training	Treasury reports	Chief officer education	-	50M	70M
		No. of instructors recruited	Payroll	Chief officer education	0	100	150

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		No. of specialized training centres established	Field reports	Chief officer Education	0	3	6
		No. of students accessing vocational training education through bursaries	Vocational training centres quarterly reports	Chief Officer education	200	20 M	30 M
		Amount of funds released for capitation	County treasury	Chief Officer Education	26,000,000	35 M	45M
		No. of vocational training centres with modern tools and equipment	County treasury	Chief officer Education	0	30 M	50 M
	General Education	No. of students accessing bursary and educational grants	Performance reports	Chief officer education	2000	7500	8500
Trade, Investment and Industrialization	Trade Development	Percentage reduction in average kilometers to market facilities	Departmental Reports, Social audit reports, Market committees minutes	Chief Officer Trade and Investment , Directors	80	70	20
	Enterprise Development	Percentage increase in the number of entrepreneurs in the county	Departmental Reports, Other financial institutions	Chief Officer Industrialization and Enterprise development, Directors	10	30	50
	Investment Promotion	Percentage increase in the number of investors in the county	Departmental Reports,	Chief Officer Trade and Investment , Directors	20	50	70
	Industrial Development	Percentage increase in the volume of manufactured or processed goods	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer Industrialization and Enterprise dev't, Directors	20	50	70
	Trade licensing	No. of businesses complying to trade laws and regulations	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer Trade and Investment , Directors	1700	3000	6000
	Fair trade practices	Percentage of traders complying with fair trade practices	Departmental Reports	Chief Officer Trade and Investment , Directors	50	70	80

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Sports Youth affairs And Arts	Sports Development	% of local and national competitions held in the county.	Sports Sector and public works documentation	Chief officer(s), Director(s), Project manager , & public works	10	40	70
		% of job creation through the improved sports facilities	Sports Sector and public works documentation	Chief officer, sports and director Sports Project manager public works	0	50	75
		Number of sports persons participating in championships and competitions	Sports sector documentation Federation review reports Association championships report.	Chief officer sports and Director sports	150	500	1000
	Art dev't	% of performing and upcoming artists	Youth affair and arts Sector ,public works documentation	Chief officer youth affairs and arts, director youth affairs and arts Project manager public works	0	10	70
	Youth dev't	% of socially and financially empowered youth.	Youth affair and arts Sector ,public works documentation	Chief officer youth affairs and arts, director youth affairs and arts Project manager public works	0	30	75
Tourism, Culture and Social Welfare	Tourism development	No. of tourists arrivals	Departmental reports	Chief officer	0	10,000	15,000
		Value of Direct earnings from tourism	Departmental reports	Chief Officer	0	50M	75M
	Culture and Heritage Preservation	Proportion of population embracing and fostering cultural	Departmental reports	Chief officer	15%	25	40

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		activities					
	Economic empowerment.	No. of women groups accessing funds for IGAs.	Departmental reports.	Chief officer	3641	20,000	55,000
		No. of women groups on County Affirmative Action	Departmental reports	Chief Officer	0	900	3600
		No. of PWDs groups accessing IGAs grants	Departmental reports	Chief officer	0	630	1230
	Social empowerment	No. of children home supported	Departmental reports	Chief officer	4	7	10
		No. of PWDs assistive devices' Beneficiaries	Departmental reports	Chief officer	-	3800	6800
		No. of ex-convicts reintegrated to the society	Departmental reports	Chief officer	100	100	100
		% of drug and substance addicts rehabilitated	Departmental reports	Chief officer	-	30	85
		No. of rehabilitated street children	Departmental reports	Chief officer	73	73	93
		No. of GBV victims rescued	Departmental reports	Chief Officer	-	850	1200
Administration, Public Service and e-Government	Provision of office spaces	% of working environment improved	Administration & centralized units office	Chief Officer	40	70	100
		% of Improved performance	Administration & centralized units office	Chief Officer	40	70	70
	Provision of County support services.	% of improved service delivery ratings	Administration & centralized units	Chief Officer	30	70	100
	Urban areas Planning and management	% levels of conflict	Directorate of physical planning	County physical planner	80	50	30
		% of Improved sanitation levels	County public health office	County public Health officer	40	70	100
		% of improved levels of living standards	Kenya integrated household	C.O planning	55	75	95

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
			budget survey				
		% case levels of disease infestation	County public health office	County public Health officer	70	35	15
		% levels of investor confidence	Economic survey report	KNBS	40	70	100
	Disaster preparedness and Risk Management	% level of response to disasters	Administration and decentralized units office	C.O	30	70	100
	Public service management	% level of employee performance	Public service management office	CO	70	85	100
		% level of industrial unrest and other labour related disputes	Public service management office	CO	80	50	0
	Legal services	% of crime levels/ respect for the rule of law	Office of the county attorney	County attorney	70	20	10
		% of litigation cost	County attorney	County attorney	40	70	100
	ICT Infrastructure	% Level of security enhanced	Office of ICT and e government	Chief Officer	40	70	100
		% level of information dissemination	Office of ICT and e government	Chief Officer	50	75	100
		% of created businesses & employment opportunities	Office of ICT and e-government	Chief Officer	45	85	95
	Communication	Level of public awareness	Office of ICT and e-government	Chief Officer	60	80	100
		Level of public complaints	Office of ICT and e-government	Chief Officer	45	40	15
		% level of participation in the county governance		Chief Officer	50	80	100
		Improved county government image	Office of ICT and e government	Chief Officer	50	30	20
	e-Government	% of government services ICT enhanced	Office of ICT and e-government	Chief Officer	60	80	80
		% Level of increase of intra-governmental	Office of ICT and e-	Chief Officer	40	60	60

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
		relations	government				
Finance & Economic Planning	Financial Management Systems	% increase in annual local revenue collection	Revenue Bank Statements, monthly reports	County Head of revenue	30%	60%	100%
		% increase in customer satisfaction the county financial management systems	Customer satisfaction survey	Head of Financial Management	70%	80%	100%
		% increase in implementation of the procurement plan	IFMIS Absorption and Monthly reports	Head of Supply Chain Management	80%	100%	100%
	Planning Services	Proportion of projects planned against budgeted	IFMIS Absorption and Monthly reports	Head of Economic planning	90%	100%	100%
		% Increase in budget absorption rates	IFMIS Absorption and Monthly reports	Head of Budget	100%	100%	100%
		% increase in projects tracked and Assessed	M&E reports, M&E dash board	Head of M&E	50%	80%	100%

SUMMARY OF SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

ANNEX 1 HEALTH AND SANITATION

NEW AND ON-GOING PROJECTS

	Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Green Economy consideration s	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of fundin g	Timeframe	Implementin g Agency	Remarks
1	Equipping and renovation of dispensaries	To provide and ease health services to citizens	53	Mainstreamed accordingly.	95,500,000	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
2	Dental Chairs	To provide and ease health services to citizens	1	Mainstreamed accordingly.	1,500,000	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
3	Equipping and renovation of Health centres	To provide and ease health services to citizens	12	Mainstreamed accordingly.	37,908,588	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
4	Upgrade and equipping 339 of Nandi Hills Sub-county hospital	To provide and ease health services to citizens	5	Mainstreamed accordingly	21,908,588	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
5	Upgrade, equipping and renovation of Kapsabet Referral Hospital	To provide and ease health services to citizens	20	Mainstreamed accordingly.	85,344,338	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing

	Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Green Economy consideration s	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of fundin g	Timeframe	Implementin g Agency	Remarks
6	Construction, renovation and equipping of Maternity wings	To provide and ease health services to citizens	296	Mainstreamed accordingly.	952,200,000	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
7	Construction and equipping of new dispensaries	To provide and ease health services to citizens	47	Mainstreamed accordingly.	134,400,000	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
8	Countywide Health projects	To provide and ease health services to citizens		Mainstreamed accordingly.	152,500,000	CGN	2017/18-2018/19	Health and Sanitation.	New and Ongoing
					1,481,261,514				

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

ANNEX 2 DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

NEW PROJECTS

S/NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	OBJECTIVES	TARGE T(KM)	ACTIVITIE S	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDIN G	TIMEFR AME	IMPLEMENT ING AGENCY	REMARK S
1.	Tarmacking/or muramming of: new roads	Chemundu/Kapng'et uny, Kapsabet Municipality & Nandi hills Urban area	To improve access	32.5	Grading,graveling & Culvert Installation	32.5M	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New

2.	Opening and development of feeder roads	Chemundu/kapng'etuny	To improve access	50	Grading,graveling & Culvert Installation	50M	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New
3.	Construction and installation of culverts in all sub counties	Chemundu/kapng'etuny	To improve access	50	Grading,graveling & Culvert Installation	72M	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New
4.	Construction of New bridges	All wards	To improve access	(175 Bridges)	Bridge construction	780.5 M	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New
5.	Construction of new Foot Bridges	Kapsimatwo, Soba	To enhance connectivity.	11	Bridge construction	19m	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New
6.	Road improvement and maintenance	All wards	To improve access	6130.5 KM 38	Grading,graveling & Culvert Installation	6276.5 M 38	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New
7.	Providing friendly public facilities for PWD's especially sanitary facilities	Nandi Hills	To improve access	0	Construction of a ramp	3M	CGN	2018-2023	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	New

ONGOING PROJECTS

S/No	Road name.	LOCATION	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIME FRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REMARKS
1.	Construction of Magoi bridge	CHEMASE	To improve access	1	Bridge construction	12,000,000	CGN	2018/2019	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	Ongoing
2.	RMLF Road improvement and maintenance in all wards	All wards	To improve access	122.6 KM	Grading, Graveling and Culvert Installation	86598300	RMLF	2018/2019	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	Ongoing

3.	County Road improvement and maintenance in all wards	All wards	To improve access	813.3 KM	Grading, Gravelling and Culvert Installation	275,611,800	RMLF	2018/2019	Dept of Transport and Infrastructure	Ongoing
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AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX 3 AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of Cereal depot at Kapkoros.	To enhance cereals collection and marketing	1	Procurement of construction Works	10,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	To be owned by the Cereal cooperative
Provision of Agricultural Mechanized Services	To increase access to mechanization services	7	Procurement of plant and machinery	200,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2023	County Government of Nandi	At AMS station proposed to be at the ATC and satellite centers in each sub county
establishment of an animal lab test	To livestock disease control	1	Procurement of construction Works	4,000,000	CGN	2020-2021	CGN	
Construction of Chemare Tea Shade.	To enhance tea collection	1	Procurement of construction Works	1,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of raised fish ponds for youth groups	To enhance fish production	10	Procurement of construction Works	300,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Construction of Tea banda at TIRRIIN.	To enhance tea collection	1	Procurement of construction Works	1,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Fencing and repair Kipyao and Mutumon a cattle dips.	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases	2	Procurement of construction Works	1,200,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Fencing and repair Kipyao cattle dip.
Provision of A.I subsidized services	To improve dairy breeds	N/A	Subsidy Funds	58,600,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Subsidy to stimulate uptake of AI technology
Renovation, rehabilitation and repair of cattle dips in all wards	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases	93	Procurement of construction Works	55,560,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	The details list of the dips and costs shall be provided in the ADP for particular years.
Support development of tree nurseries	To increase tea production on through increased access to seedlings of high yielding varieties	1	New establishment	10,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Projects for Youth and Women to raise seedlings across all the tea growing wards
Supply Water to Tuiyobei Cattle Dip.	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases	1	Procurement of construction Works	300,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Completion of cattle dip at Kesogon, Soiyet, Emit, Kipsumbai, and Kaptilol	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases	5	Procurement of construction Works	3,300,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Construction of tea buying centres at Sach-angwan , Kiptuiya trading centre , Co-operatives society , Marian COC, Cornercentre, Segemik, Kibabiy, Kapsasu , Chepkuny , Kapkeben centre , Kabinderem, Kapkoi , Kiplengwa.Chepture, Kamamut/Tuiyobei and Kiplengwa	To improve tea collection	16	Procurement of construction Works	15,500,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	by respective tea buying cooperatives
Construction of a cooling plant for agricultural produce	To improve marketing of agricultural produce	1	Procurement of Works	20,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Cold storage facility to be set up in ward (recommend to be located near a border point with Kisumu)
Construction of Agriculture depot and stores at Baraton Centre.	To enhance marketing of tea	1	Procurement of construction Works	10,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	To be put up by Cereals cooperatives

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Construction of arbotour at Baraton and Samoo Centres.	To enhance quality and marketing meat products	1	Procurement of construction Works	30,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Category C recommended
Construction of Cattle Dips in all wards.	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases	163	Procurement of construction Works	273,600,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	List of dips and costs provided in the detailed appendix 2 to this report.
Construction of milk cooling plants in identified locations	To improve milk marketing	20	Funds	20,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Relevant stakeholders in the county to convene and decide on locations of the projects in order
Construction of milk cooling structures	To increase access to markets	60	Construction	100,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Construction of raised fish pond and provision of finger link at Kaputie.	To enhance fish production	10	Procurement of construction Works	100,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Construction of Taachasis and Septonok milk cooling plants and Yoghurt plant	To increase milk marketing	2	Design stages	2,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi
Establish a county fish hatchery	To improve access to inputs	6	Procurement of construction Works	40,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	Department of agriculture& cooperatives	To be established by proposed cooperative union

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Establish a county soil testing lab	To improve productivity and production	1	Construction	100,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Establishment of seed multiplication center	To increase access to quality seeds/seedlings	3	Construction of required facilities and operationalization of the centers	100,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	This will be a County facility (under the ATC Satellite farms) to enhance local production of high quality planting materials for priority crops
Heifer development center	To improve breeds	3	Construction and purchase of breeding stock	150,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Kemeloi coffee factory Rehab, (Electricity, water, pulping machine). And Koimet coffee factory	To enhance production of coffee	1	Procurement of construction Works	3,600,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Support rehabilitation of Kemeloi and Koimet Coffee factory (Electricity, Water, Pulping)	To enhance production of coffee	1	Procurement of construction Works	3,600,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Proposed coffee pulping machine for Chepkemel cooperative, ulwapmoi coop society and Temso coffee pulping factory	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases	3	Procurement of construction Works	4,500,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	To support new cooperatives to enhance production and value add their coffee
Provision of pesticides	To Reduce prevalence of pest and diseases	95.00%	Spraying of farms	60,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	Fy 2018-2019	County Government of	For emergency control of pest/disease pandemics (e.g. FAW, MLND)
Provision of value addition equipment at Aldai Dairy Co-operative Society Ltd, Water and Electricity, horticultural produce and sweet potatoes	To improve milk marketing	16 sites	Funds	28,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	AI services picked as on-going project
Purchase of sheep breeding stock	To improve production	800	Procurement of construction Works	20,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	Department of agriculture& cooperatives	For Dorper Sheep. Common Interest Groups in all wards to benefit
Renovation of Kapsabet showground	To encourage access to market		Procurement of construction Works	100,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	Department of agriculture& cooperatives	
Revamp extension	To improve production	299 villages/locations	Renovations	576,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (KShs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Revamp kaimosi ATC	To increase access to information	1	Construction	300,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	
Supply of acaricides to all cattle Dips.	To reduce prevalence of Tick borne diseases		Procurement of construction Works	24,000,000	CGN, Development partners and Cooperatives	FY 2018-2022	County Government of Nandi	Subsidy program to support newly constructed/rehabilitated dips until they are viable

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

ANNEX 4

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Expansion of ECDE Centres in public schools, which had one classroom constructed, into full ECDE Centre with 2 classrooms and an office	To increase access to education	School going children countywide	Construction of a physical infrastructure	90,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New
Equip all the public ECDE Centre with books, playing materials etc	To increase access to education	School going children residing in Nandi	Supply of books, playing materials etc. to all public ECDE Centres	90,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New
Establishment of Vocational Training Centres' Centre of Excellence in every Sub County	To increase access to education	School going children residing in Nandi	Construction of a physical infrastructure	107,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New
Equipping all vocational training centres with training tools and equipment	To increase access to education	School going children residing in Nandi	Construction of a physical infrastructure	150,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New
Completion of existing Vocational Training Centres across the County	To increase access to education	School going children residing in Nandi	Construction of a physical infrastructure	90,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Equipping Chemundu Vocational Training College to be an agribusiness centre	To increase food security in line with Big Four Agenda	School going children residing in Nandi	Construction of a physical infrastructure	20,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New
Establishment of greenhouses in all Vocational Training Centres across the County	To increase food security in line with Big Four Agenda	School going children residing in Nandi	Construction of greenhouses	60,000,000	County Government of Nandi	2018-2023	County department for Education	New
				<u>607,000,000</u>				

LANDS ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ANNEX 5 WATER SERVICE PROVISION

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Water projects (Gravity)	All wards	Avail clean and safe water for domestic and farm use	100,000HH	Construction of weirs and intake works, Construction of masonry tanks, Purchase and supply of pvc pipes, Excavate trench 0.6by 0.6m, lay pipes and back fill trench,Supply and fix assorted fittings	5,000,000,000	CGN, external donors, NGOS, OTHER STATE ACTORS	2018-2023	Department of Lands Environment and Natural Resources	New
Water projects (solar)	ALL wards	Avail clean and safe water for domestic and farm use		Construction of weirs and intake works, Construction of masonry tanks, Purchase and supply of pvc pipes,Excavate trench 0.6by 0.6m, lay pipes and back fill trench,Supply and installation of solar panels, pumpset and control,Supply and fix assorted fittings	150, 000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Department of Lands Environment and Natural Resources	New
Water projects (drilling)	All wards	To assist in increasing water supply for domestic and farm use.	20,000HH	Borehole drilling equipping and distribution	120,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Department of Lands Environment and Natural Resources	New

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Project Name/ Location*	Geographical Locations	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)In millions	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Whether new or ongoing project
Water projects (Gravity)		Avail clean and safe water for domestic and farm use	24,000HH(c ountywide)	Construction of weirs and intake works, Construction of masonry tanks, Purchase and supply of pvc pipes,Excavate trench 0.6by 0.6m, lay pipes and back fill trench,Supply and installation of solar panels, pumpset and control,Supply and fix assorted fittings	138,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of Lands Environment and Natural Resources	New
Water projects (solar)		Avail clean and safe water for domestic and farm use		Construction of weirs and intake works, Construction of masonry tanks, Purchase and supply of pvc pipes, Excavate trench 0.6by 0.6m, lay pipes and back fill trench, Supply and installation of solar panels, pumpset and control, Supply and fix assorted fittings	20,000,000dd	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of Lands Environment and Natural Resources	New

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Purchase and deliver of Drilling rig		To assist in increasing water supply for domestic and farm use.	1	Purchasing and delivering of the drilling rig	60,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of Lands Environment and Natural Resources	New
PHYSICAL PLANNING									
New Project Proposals									
Project Name/Location	Geographical Locations	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Preparation of Urban Development Plans	Kapsabet Municipality	To provide basis for orderly development	1	Preparation of TOR, Public participation Zoning, Scenario building, Mapping, Reporting	30,000,000	KUSP	1 year	Kapsabet Municipal Board	New
Preparation of Urban Development Plans	Nandi Hills, Kobujoi, Mosoriot, Kabiye and Maraba Centres	To provide basis for orderly development	5	Preparation of TOR, Public participation Zoning, Scenario building, Mapping, Reporting	75,000,000	CGN	1 year	Department of LENR	New

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Physical Planning	Swahili Village, Kipkaren Salient, Tartar, Kiboswa Trading Centre, Mosobecho Trading Centre and Orkokit Farm	To provide basis for titling, infrastructure provision and development control	5	Preparation of TOR, Public participation Zoning, Scenario building, Mapping, Reporting	15,000,000	CGN	1 year	Department of LENR	New
on-going projects									
Project Name/ Location*	Geographical Locations	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Whether new or ongoing project
Nandi County Spatial Plan - Entire county		To provide a spatial framework for development	1	Public participation, mapping, scenario building, data collection, zoning, reporting	98,000,000	NCG, FAO	15 months	All County Departments	
Planning of Kiptegat Farm		To provide basis for issuance of title deeds	1	Data picking, preparation of subdivision scheme plan, reporting	400,000	NCG	6 months	Physical Planning, Survey, Land Registrar, NLC	

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Planning of Muchanganyiko informal settlement		To provide basis for issuance of title deeds, To provide basis for development control	1	Data picking, preparation of subdivision scheme plan, reporting	500,000	Beneficiaries of Muchanganyiko settlement	6 months	Physical Planning, Survey, Land Registrar, NLC	
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT									
NEW PROJECTS									
Project Name/ Location*	Geographical Locations	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.) In Millions	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	
Protecting of catchment areas	All wards	To preserve water catchment areas	Countywide	Survey and beaconing, removal of eucalyptus and planting of appropriate species	40,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources, Non state agencies	
Wetlands protection	All wards	To preserve water catchment areas	Countywide	Preparation of wetland management plans and Demarcation and fencing	200,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources	
Rehabilitation of the escarpments	All wards	To restore depredated escarpments	Countywide	Planting of appropriate vegetation, Establishment of ownership regimes	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies	

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Mapping of natural resources	All wards	To document existing natural resources	Countywide	Mapping of and digitization of natural resources	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources	
Tree/bamboo planting	All wards	To increase vegetation cover	2.5 M	Growing of exotic and indigenous trees	30,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies	
Establishment of a climate change unit	All wards	To facilitate adaptation and mitigation to climate change	1	Construction and equipping climate change directorate	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources	
Construction of a green building in Kapsabet	All wards	To promote green technology	1	Construction of eco friendly building	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies	
Establishment of a green climate fund	All wards	To finance climate change activities	1	Allocating climate change dedicated fund	200,000,000	CGN	2018-2023-	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources	
Formulation of solid waste management strategy	All wards	To improve on solid waste management activities	1	Developing comprehensive strategy on management of solid waste	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies	
ON-GOING PROJECTS									

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	Geographical Locations	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSH.) In millions	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Whether new or ongoing project
Project Name/ Location*	Geographical Locations	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	
Development of county wetland, water, forest, and solid waste management bills and policies		To strengthen county legal and regulatory framework	4	Creating and implementing of the bills and policies	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Department of lands environment and natural resources and Non state agencies	
Gazettment of county environment committee		To enhance service delivery on matters environment	1	Gazetting of the county environment committee	0	CGN	2018-2023	Department of lands environment and natural resources and Non state agencies	
Removal of eucalyptus from water catchment areas		To improve on conservation of water catchment areas	Countywide	Removing of eucalyptus from the catchment areas	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Department of lands environment and natural resources and Non state agencies	
Tree planting		To increase vegetation cover	Countywide	Growing of tress across the county	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Department of lands environment and natural resources and Non state agencies	
					6,083,900,000				

PHYSICAL PLANNING

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Preparation of Urban Development Plan for Kapsabet Municipality	To provide basis for orderly development	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of TOR Public participation Zoning Scenario building Mapping Reporting 	30M	KUSP	1 year	Kapsabet Municipal Board	Physical Planning Directorate to spearhead the planning
Preparation of Urban Development Plans for Nandi Hills, Kobujoi, Mosoriot, Kabiyeet and Maraba centres	To provide basis for orderly development	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of TOR Public participation Zoning Scenario building Mapping Reporting 	75M	CGN	1 year	Department of LENR	The plans will be GIS based
Planning of Swahili village, Kipkaren Salient, Tartar, Kiboswa Trading Centre, Orkokit farm	To provide basis for titling, infrastructure provision and development control	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of TOR Public participation Zoning Scenario building Mapping Reporting 	15M	CGN	1 year	Department of LENR	Planning to form basis for surveying

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Name/Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Nandi County Spatial Plan - Entire county	To provide a spatial framework for development	1	Public participation, mapping, scenario building, data collection, zoning, reporting	Zoning of conservation areas, standards for green buildings	98M	NCG FAO	15 months	All County Departments
Planning of Kiptegat Farm	To provide basis for issuance of title deeds	1	Data picking, preparation of subdivision scheme plan, reporting	Conservation of environmentally fragile areas	400,000	NCG	6 months	Physical Planning, Survey, Land Registrar, NLC
Planning of Muchanganyiko informal settlement	To provide basis for issuance of title deeds	1	Data picking, preparation of subdivision scheme plan, reporting	Conservation of environmentally fragile areas	500,000	Beneficiaries of Muchanganyiko	6 months	Physical Planning, Survey, Land Registrar, NLC

	To provide basis for development control					settlement		
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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

NEW PROJECTS

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (Ksh.) In Millions	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Protecting of catchment areas	To preserve water catchment areas	Countywide	Survey and beaconing removal of eucalyptus planting of appropriate species	40	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources Non state agencies
Wetlands protection	To preserve water catchment areas	Countywide	Preparation of wetland management plans Demarcation and fencing	200	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources
Rehabilitation of the escarpments	To restore depredated escarpments	Countywide	Planting of appropriate vegetation Establishment of ownership regimes	50	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies
Mapping of natural resources	To document existing natural resources	Countywide	Mapping of and digitization of natural resources	50	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources
Tree/bamboo planting	To increase vegetation cover	2.5 M	Growing of exotic and indigenous tress	30	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies
Establishment of a climate change unit	To facilitate adaptation and mitigation to climate change	1	Construction and equipping climate change directorate	10	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources
Construction of a green building in Kapsabet	To promote green technology	1	Construction of eco friendly building	50	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies
Establishment of a green climate fund	To finance climate change activities	1	Allocating climate change dedicated fund	200	CGN	2018-2023-	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources
Formulation of solid waste management strategy	To improve on solid waste management activities	1	Developing comprehensive strategy on management of solid waste	10	CGN	2018-2023	Non state agencies

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Ksh.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Development of county wetland, water, forest, and solid waste management bills and policies	To strengthen county legal and regulatory framework	4	Creating and implementing of the bills and policies	To ensure compliance to prescribed policies and laws	0.5	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources Non state agencies
Tree planting	To increase vegetation cover	Countywide	Growing of tress across the county	Reduce carbon emissions	4	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources Non state agencies
Gazzettment of county environment committee	To enhance service delivery on matters environment	1	Gazetting of the county environment committee	To enhance participation in conservation of environment	0.2	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources Non state agencies
Removal of eucalyptus from water catchment areas	To improve on conservation of water catchment areas	Countywide	Removing of eucalyptus from the catchment areas	To reduce pressure on catchment areas	1	CGN	2018-2023	Depart. Of lands environment and natural resources Non state agencies

SPORTS, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND ARTS

ANNEX 6

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

Project Name/Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of fundin g	Timeframe	Imple mentin g Agenc y	Remarks
State of the art studio	Kapsabet	To nurture artistic talents among upcoming artists	1	Setting up a fully equipped performing theatre with dressing rooms, cafeteria ,recording room and staffs offices	60M	CGN	2018/2019- 2019/2020	CGN	Work yet to start
Establishment of 3 incubation	Across the county	To foster entrepreneurial climate, and encourage youth	6	Acquiring land , construction and equipping of the centres	30M	CGN	2018/2019- 2021\2022	CGN	Land to be acquired

Project Name/Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
centers		entrepreneurship							
Talent academy	Kapsabet	To promote and nurture sporting talents among the youths	1	Acquiring of land Setting up and equipping of various training facilities Hiring of instructors Putting up hostels Putting up a dining hall	1B	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Land to be acquired
Youth empowerment centers	All sub counties	To provide ease of access to information	6	Acquiring of land Setting up and equipping of various facilities such as an ICT centre, a library, computer lab, canteen and offices	60M	CGN	2019/2020-2021/2022	CGN	Land to be acquired
Farming is cool program	Across the county	To transform agricultural sector by applying new technologies and new thinking	50	Identify and acquire land for the program	50M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Land to be acquired
Training pavements and trails (Selected roads and forests)	All sub counties	To provide conducive training sessions of athletes	10	Murraming, filling of depressions and putting up signs	50M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Roads and forests to be identified
Establishment of indoor sporting arena in the county	Kapsabet	To promote sports and physical fitness in the county	1	Identifying suitable land Construction of indoor sports facilities and equipping	60M		2018/2019-2021\2022		Land to be acquired
Construction of satellite stadia	All sub counties	To promote sports and physical fitness in the county	6	Acquiring of land Identifying suitable land Construction of standard track and other sports facilities Fencing the facilities	30M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Land to be acquired

Project Name/Location	location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency	Remarks
Leveling of Kaimosi ATC sports field	Kapkanga ni ward	To host sporting activities	1	Leveling and standard marking of pitches Putting up spectator shades	2M	CGN	2018/2019-2019\2020	CGN	Proposed during public participation
Construction of ICT centers	All sub counties	For ease access of information	6	Identifying suitable location and construction and equipping	3M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Proposed during public participation
Construction of training and talent camps	All wards	To promote and nurture sporting talents among the youths	30	Identifying suitable location and construction and equipping	150M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Proposed during public participation
Establish a coaching college	Kapsabet	To train coaches in all sporting disciplines	1	Identifying suitable location and construction and equipping	10M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Proposed during public participation
Establish a sports academy	All sub counties	To promote and nurture sporting talents among the youths	6	Identifying suitable location and construction and equipping	60M	CGN	2018/2019-2021\2022		Proposed during public participation
Establish a revolving fund for youth	All sub counties	To empower youth financially and economically	6	Identifying youth groups eligible for the funds	60M	CGN GOK	2018/2019-2021\2022	CGN	Proposed during public participation

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Kipchoge stadium (Kapsabet)	To Provide a multipurpose stadium to promote sports in Nandi	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laying of the tartan track Equipping of the stadium Construction of spectator galleries Installation of plastic chairs on existing pavilion Landscaping 	Environment impact assessment was done and approved	500M	CGN GOK	2017/2018-2020/2021	CGN

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of ticketing cubicle and turnstile 					
Nandi hills stadium (Nandi hills)	To Tap athletic talent in the county	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of shades and VIP toilets Stone pitching and making sitting terraces Improving drainage 	Environment impact assessment was done and approved	40M	CGN GOK	2017/2018-2019/2020	CGN
Community sports facilities (All wards)	To promote sports and physical fitness in the county	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify suitable locations Leveling and standard marking of pitches Putting up spectator shades 	Environment impact assessment was done and approved	30M	CGN	2017/2018-2021/2022	CGN
Modern training camp(Kapsabet)	To nurture sporting talents among the youths	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting up hostels, cafeteria, gym, training equipments 	Environment impact assessment was done and approved	83M	CGN	2017/2018-2019/2020	CGN
Kaptumo sports ground (Aldai)	Avail and improve sports infrastructure	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting up a standard track and football pitch Construction of shades and ablution block Fencing of the ground 	Environment impact assessment was done and approved	4M	CGN	2017/2018-2018/2019	CGN

TOURISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

ANNEX 7 TOURISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

ON-GOING PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION / WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES{KEY OUTPUT}	GREEN ECONOMY CONSIDERATION	COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIME FRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
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Development of chepkiiit water falls (Gatehouse, sentry,walkways/pathways, security barriers ,Abultion block ,fencing, parking,	Lelmokwo/ Ngechek Ward	To promote tourism in Nandi county	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence waterfalls Ablution block constructed Bridge constructed Pathways constructed Conserved flora. 	EIA done and report available, habitat suitability done and planting of trees done	3.5M	County govt	2018-2023	Department of tourism
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NEW PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROJECT NAME	LOCATI ON/ WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARG ETS	KEY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES{KEY OUTPUT}	COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDIN G	TIME FRA ME	IMPLEME NTING AGENCY	REMARKS
Development of Nandi rock	Kemeloi/ Maraba Ward	To exploit tourism potential	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zipline develop Gatehous Abolution block Parking/shades 	100M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Tourism Dept	-County govt land available -proposed during pp forum
Development of Niche tourism products	County wide	To exploit tourism potential	66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developedsports tourism Agro tourism Cultural tural Nature based tourism Eeco-tourism Wildlife tourism 	141M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Tourism Dept	Nandi county stands out on this products,products yet to be developed
Establishment of a tourism circuit/map and tour guide book	County wide	To market Nandi county as a tourist destination of choice, revenue collection	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tourists guide book and map produced 	5M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	County Governmen t	-Some sites have been identified -sites/products are in both public and private land
Construction of view points/watch	County wide	To promote tourism and	10 view points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed and operational view 	50M	County Governme	2018-2023	County Governmen	-Some sites are on private land

towers(Chepkiit waterfalls,Nandi Rock,Tindiret forest,Tabolwa,kapch epguk waterfalls,Kingwal Swamp)		enhance income generation	or watch towers	towers		nt		t	-proposed during public participation
County branding as a tourist destination of choice	County wide	To increase employment opportunities and enhance revenue collection	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of tourists 	100M	County Government	2018-2023	Tourism Dept,KTb,D ept of Adm	This is a priority project that can increase visitor numbers to the county
Fencing and protection of Kingwal Swamp	Emgwen	To protect and conserve sitatunga and promote tourism product diversification	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fenced Kingwal swamp 	50M	County Government	2018-2023	Tourism Dept,KWS,	-The site hosts rare sitatunga species that is currently endangered -strongly proposed during public participation
Fencing, reclamation and stocking of Bonjoge Game reserve	Kabwareng	To conserve flora and fauna and diversify tourism products	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fenced park Restocking of the park 	100M	County Government	2018-2023	Tourism Dept,KWS, KFS	-This is a gazzetted national Game reserve
Development of Tourism information centres	County wide	To promote tourism	6 information centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed tourism information centres 	45M	County Government	2018-2023	Tourism Dept,ICT Dept,KTb,N OREB	Tourists information is key
Research and documentation	County wide	Profile of tourism sites/products	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented tourism sites/products 	40M	County Government	2018-2023	Tourism Dept,KNBS, TRA,TFC	There is inadequate tourism data/statistics currently
Establishment of UNESCO Global Geo parks	County wide	To diversify tourism products	6 Geo parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Geo parks 	50M	County Government	2018-2023	Tourism Dept,KVDA ,UNESCO,L ands Dept	UNESCO working withg NOREB counties on this project

Development and protection of Kebeden springs/cherobon waterfalls attraction site	lessos	To conserve flora and promote eco-tourism	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational garden Gate house Fencing benches 	20 M	County govt Nandi	2019/22	Department of Tourism, dept of lands and environment	-This site is on government land -need for extra land for expansion -strongly came out during public participation
Development of Sarura and Kakiptui Hills	Kipkaren	To promote tourism	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed view points 	20M	County govt of nandi	2019/20	Tourism Dept	Proposed during public participation
Construction of a tourist resort in lessos	Ollessos	To promote tourism	1 resort centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed and operational resort 	5M	County Govt, investor, TFC	2019/22	Tourism Dept, TFC, Investor	Proposed during public participation forum
Completion of Kamatargui conservancy	Kapsabet	Conservation of flora and fauna and tourism promotion	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fencing complete wildlife introduced 	10M	County Govt, investor, TFC	2018/19	Tourism Dept, investor, TFC	-This is a stalled project, -proposed as priority during public participation
Development of Kongoro and ng'echeret and operationalization of kobujoi eco-tourism centre	Kaboi Kaptumo /Koiyo Ndurio/Kemeloi-Maraba	Conservation of flora and fauna/tourism promotion	1 eco-tourism centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> functional eco-tourism centre in kobujoi developed and operational sites 	15M	County Govt, KFS	2018/22	Tourism Dept, KFS	-the Eco-tourism centre was constructed by Nature Kenya and currently stalled -proposed during public participation
Development of Kondab Ilet tourism site/tindiret forest, kabirer escarpment & cliffs, chepsangor, Diguna Water fall	Tindiret, Soba - Songhor, kapsimotwo	Conservation of flora and fauna/tourism promotion	6 tourist sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed and operational site 	20M	County Govt, KFS	2018-22	County Govt, KFS	Some sites are in gazetted forests -proposed as priority during public participation
Development of Sheu Morobi tourism site	kapsimotwo	Promotion of cultural tourism	1 tourist site	An operational site	5M	County Govt, NM K, UNESCO	2020-22	County Govt of Nandi, UNESCO, NM K	The site is rich and potential for cultural tourism/dark tourism

STALLED PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION/	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	REASON FOR STALLING
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	WARD		
Construction of Mlango Gate	Ngechek/ Lelmokwo	Construction of entrance columns and signages, parking, shops and ablution blocks	-Land dispute -Reallocation of funds -Failure to involve the public in conception and implementation leading to suspicion
Development of Nandi rock tourism site	kobujoi	Construction of toilets, parking and shades	-The contractor pulled out

CULTURE-CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION

NEW PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROJECT NAME	LOCATIO N/ WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTI ON OF ACTIVITIE S{KEY OUTPUT}	COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDIN G	TIME FRAM E	IMPLEMEN TING AGENCY	REMARKS
Construction of Art and Cultural Centres	Nandi hills,Kapsabet	To develop, promote & conserve cultural heritage	2 Art & culture centres	Constructed and operational Arts & culture centres	60M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture	-priority cultural infrastructure proposed during public participation
Hall of Fame construction	Kapsabet	To Honor and appreciate heroes	1 Hall of Fame	Constructed Hall of Fame	70M	County Government		Dept of Culture	This is a flagship project in the governors manifesto
Museum Construction	Nandi Hills	To conserve tangible culture heritage	1 museum	Constructed and operational museum	30M	National Government		Dept of Culture,National Government ,NMK	An MOU to be signed with NMK
Construction of Community Libraries	Sub Counties	To promote reading culture	6 libraries	Construted libraries across the County	30M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,KNBS	This is a devolved function that hasn't received attention
Identification, restoration and protection of Cultural Sites/Historical sites/Monuments (kaptumo and kipture fort,Menhertzegen house, ketbarak view point,samitui, kapsabet Bilble College and kapsabet Boys, Colonial house in	County wide	To conserve cultural heritage	18 historical sites	Cultural sites/ historical sites/monuments identified and restored	5M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,NMK,UNESCO, Council of elders	Priority project proposed during public participation

PROJECT NAME	LOCATIO N/ WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTI ON OF ACTIVITIE S{KEY OUTPUT}	COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDIN G	TIME FRAM E	IMPLEMEN TING AGENCY	REMARKS
Kimong, all Shrines and circumcision sites									
Cultural artifacts collection and preservation	County wide	To preserve tangible cultural heritage	Artifacts in 6 sub counties	Varieties of artifacts collected and documented	3M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,NM K, Council of elders	Priority project proposed during public participation
Traditional medicine Botanical gardens establishment	County wide	To promote tradition health and nutrition	6 botanical gaardens	Variety of medicinal plants planted	5M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of culture,KFS, KEMRI	Proposed during public participation
Formulation of County cultural and Heritage policy	Departmen t	To harness the potential of cultural heritage	1 policy formulated document	A County culture policy in place	5M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,Cou nty Assembly	Legal framework is crucial for smooth operations
Organize and coordinate Cultural festivals and events	Sub Counties to County,reg ional & National	To preserve intangible cultural heritage	3 levels of competitions	Various cultural festivals presided over	58M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,Nati onal Dept of culture,NM K	Hope funds will be made available
Organize Talent enhancement programs and activities	County wide	To enhance County talent	6 sub counties	Talents identified and enhanced	9M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,Arts ,Education Dept	To identify and nurture talent
Organize Cultural exhibitions	County,Re gional,and national levels	To preserve cultural heritage	3 levels of exhibitions	Various exhibitions	35M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture,Co mmunities	To promote tangible cultural heritage
County Brass band establishment	Headquate rs	To promote brass band music	1 County brass band	A County brass band established	5M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture	To brand the county
Empowerment /capacity built Cultural practitioners	countywid e	To enhance the potential of cultural practitioners	30 capacity building workshops across the County	Capacity building workshop organized	10M	County Governme nt	2018-2023	Dept of Culture	The practitioners need to improve quality of work

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION/WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES{KEY OUTPUT}	COST (KSH)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIME FRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REMARKS
Undertake Cultural exchange programs	County, regional and international	To promote cohesion appreciation and tolerance cultural diversity	4 levels of exchange programs	Cultural exchange programmes carried out	10M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture, Counties/ countries and embassies	Builds cohesion and understanding among parties involved
Undertake Cultural research and documentation	County wide	To promote, preserve and develop functional aspects of culture for sustainable development	1 updated document	Research and documentation carried out	8M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture	There is inadequate cultural statistics and information
Development and promotion of Indigenous language and oral traditions	County wide	To promote, preserve and develop language and oral tradition	30 workshop from Sub County to County levels	Workshop organized Writing and reading competitions organized	5M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture, Dept Of education	Indigenous languages are fast facing extinction
Indigenous knowledge systems preserved and promoted for economic gains	County wide	To safeguard preserve and develop indigenous knowledge system	6 Animation activities to be initiated in Sub Counties. 7 Constituted Council of elders.	Animation activities facilitated -Traditional Council of elders revived and strengthened	4M	County Government	2018-2023	Dept of Culture	Indigenous Knowledge (IK) is key for development

TOURISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

PROJECT NAME/LOCATION	LOCATION/WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES{KEY OUTPUT}	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REMARKS
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PROJECT NAME/LOCATION	LOCATION/WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUT)	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REMARKS
Construction of PWDs Resource centre	Lelmokwo Ngechek	To provide a facility for PWDs cottage Industry empowerment	PWDs	Construction and equipping	20M	CGN	2019-2021	Social Welfare	There is no PWDs centre in the county
Acquisition and distribution of assistive devices for PWDs	countywide	To empower PWDs	PWDs	The number of assistive devices procured and distributed	70M	CGN, NCPWD, APDK, NCPWD F.	2018 -2022	Social welfare	Currently, coverage on provision of assistive devices is low
Bee hives	Countywide	To Empower women and PWDs	Women and PWDs	Acquire, train beneficiaries and distribute beehives	6M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare	There is need to provide alternative source of income to vulnerable groups
Provision of sanitary towels to severely disabled, senior citizens and girl child	Countywide	To improve hygiene for targeted individuals	Severely disabled Elderly Girl child	Identification of beneficiaries Procurement Distribution	5M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare	Need to assist the destitute in the society to access basic sanitary requirements
Purchase of poultry incubators(women empowerment)	Countywide	To economically empower rural women	Rural women	Identify beneficiaries Capacity building Procure the equipment Provide market linkages	36M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare	Provision of alternative sources of income to vulnerable women to support their families
Tools of the trade for PWDs empowerment	Countywide	To empower enterprising PWDs	PWDs -Artisans and entrepreneurs	To identify beneficiaries To Procure tools and	25M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare	There an urgent need to assist PWDs to access relevant

PROJECT NAME/LOCATION	LOCATION/WARD	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	KEY DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUT)	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REMARKS
				equipments of trade Distribute to selected individuals					entrepreneurship tools
Support for Paralympics/Special Olympics and deaf Olympics	Countywide	To nurture PWDs sports talent	2 Paralympic	Scout for talent Purchase of training equipments Source for trainers Facilitate sports persons	20M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare	To provide equal opportunities to special groups to hone and nurture their talents
Construction of community social Halls in all sub-counties	County wide	To act as training/leisure grounds for the community	6 community social halls	Construction, Identification and training of targeted groups on various skills	60M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare	The existing social halls are unevenly distributed, inadequate and pathetic conditions

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Green Economy considerations	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of a Rescue/Rehabilitation Centre At Kapsabet Emgwen.	To offer psycho-social support to conflicted individuals	1 rescue centre	Construction Acquisition of equipments Recruitment of personnel	The Centre will conform to NEMA regulations	13million	CGN	2019-2020	Social Welfare
Purchase of PWds Assistive	To ease	All assessed	Procurement		50million	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare

Devices Countywide	challenges faced by PWDs	PWDs in Nandi						NCPWD APDK
Construction of Lock-up Kiosks for women at King'wal	To empower business ladies	women	Construction of kiosks		20million	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare KENAH
Purchase Sewing machines	To empower women	Women	Identification and training of beneficiaries Acquisition of sewing machines Distribution		15M	CGN	2018-2023	Social Welfare

ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC SERVICE AND e-GOVERNMENT

ANNEX 8 ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC SERVICE AND E-GOVERNMENT

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Conducting civic education and public participation	To create public awareness and public participation in governance	70%	Conducting public participation & civic education at wards, sub counties and kapsabet municipality.	60,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of decent offices/county wide	To create conducive and spacious working environment	50	Construction of decent offices/county wide to completion	1,000,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of ablution block in Kapsabet Municipality	To enhance revenue target achievement	1	Procurement of works, BQs and Design	20,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of affordable houses/county wide under tenant purchase scheme	To develop decent and affordable housing	10,000units	Construction of affordable houses/county wide under tenant purchase scheme to completion	2,000,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Development of kapsabet municipality integrated development plan	To have properly planned urban areas and trading centres	1	Planning of urban centers	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Development of GIS based urban integrated development plans for kapsabet municipality, Nandi Hills, Mosoriot, Maraba, Kobujoi, kaptumo, kabiyet, ollessos,himaki,Baraton,ser em,labuiywo,kibwareng.che psonoi,kiboswa and any other urban centre.					CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Designing & construction of urban and municipality roads county wide	To have properly planned urban areas and trading centers	50KM	Construction of roads in municipality & urban areas	2,000,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Acquisition of vehicles	To provide enough operational vehicles.	30	Purchase of more vehicles	150,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of strong room for storage of government documents	To maintain proper document management systems for the client and office documents	1	Construction of a strong room	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of urban address system	To maintain proper document management systems for the client and office documents	20	Establishing of address system	100,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Acquisition for land for offices, markets, cemetery, bus park, sanitation facilities and dumpsite construction county wide.	To provide reliable and readily available sites and services.	100 acres	Purchase of lands	2,000,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of storey market complex, one per sub county	To create conducive business environment	6	Constructing of a storey market complex	600,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Disaster preparedness and risk management – Establishment of state of the art fire station and equipment	To maintain proper document management systems for the client and office documents	6	Development of policy, Construction of fire station and acquisition of fire fighting facilities, Training of skilled staff and Carrying out public awareness	500,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of abattoirs and slaughter slabs in Kapsabet, Nandi Hills and other urban areas	To provide modern & hygienic environment	6	Constructing abattoirs and urban slaughters	150,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of a data centre	To enhance governance and service delivery	1	Construction and equipping of a data centre	100,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Provision of solid and liquid waste management facilities county wide.	To provide clean environment	6	Develop a policy and Acquire facilities	500,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Installation of street lights County wide-All county urban areas	To increase security and promote county economy	30	Installation of street lights	200,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Beautification of urban areas county wide.	To improve the green environment and health	20	Beautification of urban centres and municipality	200,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of recreational parks in Kapsabet Municipality and Nandi Hills urban area and other urban centres	To provide proper town planning	6	Establishment and renovation of recreation parks	200,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of boda boda shades	To create conducive business environment and shelter	90	Construction of 90 boda boda shades county wide	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of cold refrigeration centre for fresh farm produce at Kapsabet market.		1	Construction of refrigeration centre	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Development of human resource information system	To improve Human resource records management	1	Development of human resource information system	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Development of performance management tools	To improve employee performance and management	1	Development of performance management tools	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Development of training needs assessment.	To improve employee skills, knowledge and attitude	1	Development of training needs assessment.	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Human resource management and development policies	To establish clear human resource management and development procedures	1	Development of human resource management policies.	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Baseline surveys	To establish the level of staff satisfaction	1	Conducting baseline surveys on employee satisfaction, working environment,	30,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Acquisition of modern communication equipments	To provide effective and efficient ICT service delivery	50	Purchase of communication equipments	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Construction of Six ICT centers.	To improve ict literacy skills	6	Constructing of ict centres	300,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of incubation centers in mosoriot,Nandi Hills,Maraba,	To improve information dissemination and available job opportunities	6	Constructing incubation centers	500,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of information documentation centres	To enhance governance and service delivery	1	Procurement of works, BQs and Design	100,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of call centre	To enhance governance and service delivery	1	Procurement of works, BQs and Design	30,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Acquisition of WAN and VPN	To provide effective and efficient ICT service delivery	1	Establishment of WAN and County VPN	80,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Provision of a Staff Medical Cover	To insure the health of the employees	1	Procurement of service of providers	280,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Upgrade of county website	To fast-track delivery of services	1	Upgrading of county website	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of perimeter wall on Kapsabet Municipality buildings	To ensure conducive working environment and proper storage of confidential county documents	1	Procurement of works, BQs and Design	10,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of paid internship opportunities for graduates	Experience and work skills improvement	70%	Development of internship policies	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of Kombe ICT centre	Improved ict literacy	50%	Acquisition of land and construction of ict centre	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Development of Kaiboi trading centre bus stage/park	Improved centre planning	60%	Construction of bus park	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Establishment of Nandi Hills Dumpsite	To improve sanitation and environmental conservation	100	Dumpsite acquired	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Tarmaking of Nandi hills urban centre roads	Improved town road network	4KM	Construction of urban area roads	150,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment
Renovation of Government houses in Nandi Hills-Staff houses	Improved living conditions	70%	Houses renovation	6,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Administration, Public Service and eGovernment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Improvement and rehabilitation of Kapsabet bus park	To provide modern orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable bus park	1	Improvement & rehabilitation of bus parks at kapsabet completed	14,000,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement and rehabilitation of Nandi hills bus park	To provide modern orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable bus park	1	Improvement & rehabilitation of bus parks at nandi hills completed	7,000,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement of drainage system in Nandi hills urban area	To reduce waterborne diseases and other health hazards and floods	1	Improvement of drainage system in Nandi hills urban area completed	2,900,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement of drainage system at Kapsabet market	To reduce waterborne diseases and other health hazards and floods	1	Improvement of drainage system at kapsabet market area completed	2,800,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement of pavements and parking bays at Kapsabet Market	To provide orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable parking bays	1	Improvement of pavements and parking bays at Kapsabet Market	300,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
			completed				
Construction of 12 boda boda shades (countywide)	To create conducive business environment and shelter	12	Construction of 12 boda boda shades (countywide) completed	700,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Beautification of Mosoriot urban area	To improve the green environment of urban areas	1	Beautification of Mosoriot urban area and completed	1,500,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Beautification of Nandi hills urban area	To improve the green environment of urban areas	1	Beautification of Nandi Hills urban area completed	1,500,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Acquisition of Dumpsite at Kapsabet municipality	To improve sanitation and environmental conservation,	1	Dumpsite at Kapsabet municipality acquired	25,000,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Construction of Office Complex at Kapsabet	To provide conducive working environment	1	Construction of Office Complex at Kapsabet completed	47,000,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Cost (Kshs.)	Source of funding	Timeframe	Implementing Agency
Construction of modern fish market	To provide the good business environment	1	Construction of modern fish market completed	10,000,000	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County

ON-GOING PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	GREEN ECONOMY CONSIDERATIONS	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Improvement and rehabilitation of Kapsabet bus park	To provide modern orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable bus park	1	Improvement & rehabilitation of bus parks at kapsabet completed	-	14 M	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement and rehabilitation of Nandi hills bus park	To provide modern orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable bus park	1	Improvement & rehabilitation of bus parks at nandi hills completed	-	7M	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement of drainage system in Nandi hills urban area	To reduce waterborne diseases and other health hazards and floods	1	Improvement of drainage system in Nandi hills urban area completed	-	2.9	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement of drainage system at Kapsabet market	To reduce waterborne diseases and other health hazards and floods	1	Improvement of drainage system at kapsabet market area completed	-	2.8	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Improvement of pavements and parking bays at Kapsabet Market	To provide orderly, spacious, accommodative and suitable parking bays	1	Improvement of pavements and parking bays at Kapsabet Market completed	-	3	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Construction of 12 boda boda shades	To create conducive business	12	Construction of 12 boda boda shades	-	7	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County

(countywide)	environment and shelter		(countywide) completed					
Beautification of Mosoriot urban area	To improve the green environment of urban areas	1	Beautification of Mosoriot urban area completed	-	1.5	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Beautification of Nandi hills urban area	To improve the green environment of urban areas	1	Beautification of Nandi Hills urban area completed	-	1.5	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Acquisition of Dumpsite at Kapsabet municipality	To improve sanitation and environmental conservation,	1	Dumpsite at Kapsabet municipality acquired	-	25M	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Construction of Office Complex at Kapsabet	To provide conducive working environment	1	Construction of Office Complex at Kapsabet completed	-	47M	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County
Construction of modern fish market	To provide the good business environment	1	Construction of modern fish market completed	-	10M	Nandi county	2018-2019	Nandi County

ON-GOING PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	GREEN ECONOMY CONSIDERATIONS	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Construction of ICT centre at Kapsabet	To improve computer literacy level in the county	1	Construction of ICT centre at Kapsabet completed	-	6,000,000	Nandi County	2018-2019	Nandi County
Acquisition of Health Management Information System	To improve on health information management & security	1	Health Management Information System acquired	-	25,000,000	Nandi County	2018-2019	Nandi County
Revenue System Upgrade	To improve efficiency in revenue collection	1	Revenue System Upgraded	-	6,000,000	Nandi County	2018-2019	Nandi County

TRADE, INVESTMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ANNEX 9 TRADE, INVESTMENT AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

NEW PROJECTS

NAME OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Construction Of Bodaboda Shades at various locations.	To develop physical market infrastructure	31	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	25,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Jua Kali Shades At Senetwo Centre and t Kona	To develop physical market infrastructure	2	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Jua Kali Shades At Senetwo Centre and t Kona
Buying Bargetuny land at Potopoto junction for Bodaboda Shades, Market and Cattle Auction.	To develop physical market infrastructure	2	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2025	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of public toilets at various locations	To provide clean and healthy business environment	8	Construction of ablution block	8,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of Market Stalls at Chepterit Market.	To develop physical market infrastructure	57	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	22,500,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construct Kapkerer Market And Erections Of Stalls And Public Toilets	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Buy Land And Build Modern Market At Kiboswa Including Stalls And Toilets	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of paper market stalls and kiosks, setting aside land for	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization

NAME OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
building of the same							
Construction Of Stalls And Electrification Of Kapsigilai Market	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Completion Of Meteitei Market Fencing,Stalls And Shades	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Award of Contract to PLWD to construct ablution blocks	To improve market sanitation	-	Training on contract application	-	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Allocation of business stalls to PLWD Contract be awarded to PLWD to construct ablution blocks	To improve market sanitation	-	To empower PLWD	-	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
			To provide fair trading environment for PLWD Training on contract application				
Construction of hatchery and poultry processing plant at Baraton center.	To increased volume of manufactured/processed goods	1	Construction works	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Establishment of livestock auction yard at Baraton	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works, , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Livestock Buying Centre in Sironoi.	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Tea Factory at Kaptel.	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Identification of land, Construction works, Access road, Fencing	200,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization

NAME OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Cereal Depot at Kombe.	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Identification of land, Construction works, Access road, Fencing	50,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construct a livestock yard(sheep) Kaptel	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
To set up cottage industry (plot next to lelchego)	To increase volume of manufactured/processed goods	1	Survey, Feasibility studies, Construction works , Access road, Fencing	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Establishment Of An Open Air Mket At Siwo	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Revival Of Dairy Cow Auction (Modern). Koilot	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Completion of Kibwareng Centre Latrine Kibwareng	To provide clean and healthy business environment	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Start Kiboswa Matatu Stage	To ease movement of goods and services	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Acquisition and installation of stone crushing machine at kapsengere	To create employment opportunities	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing, Land acquisition, Feasibility study, installation of the machine	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Set Up An Innovation Fund To Help Youth With Innovative Ideas	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization

NAME OF PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Entrepreneurship mentoring and training on saving etc	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Training and capacity building	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction Of Matatu/Motorbike Stage	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction Of Matatu Stage At Kaiboi centre	To provide better transport facilities	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of Kamelilo cattle auction	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Construction works , Access road, Fencing	4,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of Ablution Block At Kaiboi Market	To provide clean and healthy business environment	1	Construction of an ablution block	1,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Establishment of market at Mugundoi Trading Centre (Kaptumo/Kaboi)	To develop physical market infrastructure	1	Fencing and construction of trade yards	8,900,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization

ON-GOING PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Establishment of Maraba market and Amani market(Kamungei)	To develop physical market infrastructure	2	Fencing and construction of livestock sale yard	8,900,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Construction of market stalls in Maraba, Namgoi, Serem, Nandi hills, Baraton and Mosoriot	To develop physical market infrastructure	29 stalls	Construction of market stalls	10,500,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of ablution blocks in Nandi Hills, Kabiye and Maraba	To provide clean and healthy business environment	3	Construction of an ablution block	3,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Construction of Mosoriot bus park	To facilitate movement of goods and services	1	Bus park constructed	5,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Improvement of Trade offices	To create an enabling environment for effective service delivery	1	Fencing, landscaping and ablution block	2,000,000	CGN	2018-2023	Trade, Investment and Industrialization

FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

NEW PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME/LOCATION	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Acquisition of new vehicles	Improve on service delivery	16	Procurement process on purchase of vehicles	64M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Refurbishment of revenue offices	Improve service delivery	8	Procurement Process	4M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Acquisition of an audit soft ware	To reduce audit queries and timely reporting	2	Procurement Process	5M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Acquisition of revenue collection gadgets	Improve revenue collection	100	Procurement Process	6.5 M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Acquisition of e-CIMES System	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in project tracking and reporting	1	Procurement Process	10M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Automation of procurement systems and procedures	Effective and efficient procurement systems	1	Procurement Process	8M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Procurement of detailed County Asset Register	Effective and efficient procurement systems	1	Procurement Process	5M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Annual, Mid- term and End term review of the CIDP	Fast tracking the implementation of the CIDP	3	-Conduct departmental Reviews -Consolidate a county CIDP review	10M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Preparation of the Departmental Strategic Plans	Proper policy, Planning, Budgeting and decision making	10	Coordinate preparation of departmental strategic plans	8M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Preparation of the Departmental Sectoral Plans	Proper policy, Planning, Budgeting and decision making	10	Coordinate the preparation of departmental sector plans and prepare for Finance and Economic planning	8M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning

			sector				
Establishing County statistical survey and database management centre	Enhancing up to date county database Carrying out baseline survey	1	Carrying out baseline survey Analyse data collected Report writing	50M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Establishment of sub county development planning offices	To decentralize and strengthen development planning services	6 sub county planning offices	Recruitment of additional economists and other cadre of staff; Procurement of office equipment and furniture	10M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
Valuation of Assets	To have a comprehensive and updated asset register	Key commercial fixed assets; County assets; County learning institutions	Identification, verification, validation, tagging and digitizing of all assets	20M	CGN	2018-2023	Finance and Economic Planning
GRAND TOTALS				174M			

ONGOING PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME/ LOCATION*	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES (KEY OUTPUTS)	GREEN ECONOMY CONSIDERATIONS	COST (KSHS.)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	TIMEFRAME	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Upgrade of Revenue System	To enhance revenue collection	County wide	Integration of land rates, health services		10.9 M	GOK/Nandi county	3 months	Nandi County

1. COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
 - I. Completion of county assembly office complex
 - II. County assembly ward offices for each elected member of the county assembly in each of the jurisdictions represented by members of the county assembly
 - III. Multi-office digital chamber systems under its technology upgrade program
 - IV. Speakers' residence
2. One flagship project per county assembly ward to be undertaken at a cost not less than KSHs. 20M whether in phases or not but within the planning period as follows: