

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NANDI

**COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2013 – 2017)**

AUGUST 2013

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	VI
FOREWARD.....	X
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	XI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XII
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	XVI
PREAMBLE.....	1
SHARED VISION.....	1
THE SHARED MISSION.....	1
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL.....	1
CORE VALUES.....	1
CHAPTER ONE	2
1.0 COUNTY PROFILE.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	2
POSITION AND SIZE	2
PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES	4
<i>Ecological Conditions</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Climatic Conditions.....</i>	<i>7</i>
DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....	8
<i>Population Density and Distribution.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Population Projection by Gender/Constituency.....</i>	<i>14</i>
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FOR NANDI COUNTY	15
ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS	15
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS.....	18
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	19
ENERGY ACCESS	22
MARKETS AND URBAN CENTRES	23
HOUSING	23
LAND AND LAND USE	23
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS/NON-STATE ACTORS	24
CROP, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTION.....	24
FORESTRY AND AGRO-FORESTRY	26
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	28
<i>Effects of Environmental Degradation.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Climate Change and its Effects in the County.....</i>	<i>29</i>
MINING	30
TOURISM	30
EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.....	31
WATER AND SANITATION.....	32
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	32
EDUCATION AND LITERACY	33
THE MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK (MTEF) SECTOR PROFILE.....	34
<i>Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD).....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Energy, Infrastructure and ICT.....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Environmental Protection, Water and Housing</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Education.....</i>	<i>37</i>

<i>Provincial Administration</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Social Protection, Culture and Recreation.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....</i>	<i>37</i>
CHAPTER TWO.....	39
2.0 COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES.....	39
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	39
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	41
<i>High Poverty Levels.....</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>HIV and AIDS.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Environmental Degradation and Climate Change.....</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Disaster Management: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</i>	<i>44</i>
GENDER INEQUALITY AND YOUTH ISSUES	45
CROSS CUTTING ISSUES HANDLED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	46
<i>Land</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Education.....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Security</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Justice and Law and Order</i>	<i>47</i>
POTENTIAL STRATEGY POLICY THRUSTS	48
<i>Agriculture and Rural Development Sector</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Forests Sector.....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Health Sector</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Education Sector.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Public Administration and International Relations.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector.....</i>	<i>62</i>
CHAPTER THREE.....	65
3.0 NANDI COUNTY ICT FRAMEWORK.....	65
INTRODUCTION.....	65
ICT IN SERVICE DELIVERY.....	65
4.0 COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK.....	70
INTRODUCTION.....	70
APPROPRIATE LAWS/ POLICIES APPLICABLE TO NANDI SPATIAL PLANNING	72
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS.....	72
<i>Rural Settlements.....</i>	<i>74</i>
URBANISATION	75
<i>Designated Local Centres</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Designated Market Centres</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Designated Rural Centres</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Designated Urban Centres</i>	<i>78</i>
LAND TENURE.....	79
LAND USE IN MAJOR TOWNS	79
ZONING	82
URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES	82
PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS.....	83

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	86
CHAPTER FIVE	89
5.0 CIDP LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS	89
INTRODUCTION.....	89
LEGISLATION ON INTEGRATED PLANNING IN KENYA	89
KENYA CONSTITUTION, 2010.....	89
<i>The County Government Act 2012.....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011</i>	<i>91</i>
CIDP LINKAGES WITH KENYA VISION 2030 AND THE MEDIUM TERM PLANS	91
CIDP LINKAGES WITH MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	92
CHAPTER SIX.....	96
6.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....	96
INTRODUCTION.....	96
ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW	96
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	104
7.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK	104
INTRODUCTION.....	104
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDING	104
STRATEGIES FOR RAISING REVENUE	104
ASSETS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	105
RESOURCES FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.....	105
STRATEGIES FOR MOBILIZING NANDI COUNTY HUMAN CAPITAL	106
OTHER STRATEGIES FOR MOBILIZING COUNTY RESOURCES	106
CHAPTER EIGHT.....	107
8.0 COUNTY INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AND THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE	107
ESTABLISHMENT OF NANDI COUNTY INVESTMENT BOARD (NANDI INVEST)	107
ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES AMONG SECTORS	107
PROJECT SELECTION FRAMEWORK.....	108
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS	109
PRIVATE INVESTMENTS	109
PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND PUBLIC-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS	110
THE ROLE OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NANDI	110
SETTING UP OF A SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE IN CHEMASE.....	111
<i>Rationale for the Establishment of SEZ in Nandi County</i>	<i>111</i>
<i>Structure of the Nandi County SEZ in Chemase.....</i>	<i>112</i>
<i>Benefits of Chemase SEZ to Nandi County Economy.....</i>	<i>112</i>
<i>Rationale for Choosing Chemase</i>	<i>113</i>
<i>Policy and Leadership Approaches to a Successful SEZ at Chemase.....</i>	<i>114</i>

CHAPTER NINE.....	141
9.0 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS	115
FLAGSHIP PROJECTS	115
3 115	
SHORT TERM PROJECTS	117
<i>Tourism, Culture and Sports</i>	<i>117</i>
<i>Public Service and Labour Sector</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Health Services and Sanitation Sector</i>	<i>118</i>
<i>Education, Research, Vocational Training and ICT Sector</i>	<i>119</i>
<i>Roads, County Transport and County Public Works</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Gender, Children and Social Services Sector</i>	<i>124</i>
<i>Agriculture, Veterinary, Livestock and Fisheries Development.....</i>	<i>126</i>
9.1.3 MEDIUM TERM PROJECTS.....	128
9.1.4 ONGOING PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES	137
CHAPTER TEN.....	142
10.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM	142
10.1 MONITORING OF THE COUNTY PROJECTS	142
10.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	143
ONGOING PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	172
ANNEXURES	182
ANNEX 1: VITAL STATISTICS	182
ANNEX 2: DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR SAMPLE TOWNS IN NANDI	193
ANNEX 3: MDGS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTY	196
ANNEX IV: PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS	201
FLAGSHIP PROJECTS	201
SHORT TERM PROJECTS	203
ONGOING PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES	239

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Climate in Various Agro-ecological zones of Nandi County	7
Table 2: Nandi County Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) for the Period 2001 – 2010	8
Table 3: Nandi County Annual Mean Temperatures (⁰ C) for the Period 2001 – 2010	8
Table 4: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts	9
Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	10
Table 6: Population Projection for Urban Centres	12
Table 7: Population Density and Distribution Projections by Constituency	13
Table 8: Population Projection by Constituency	14
Table 9: Human Development Indicators for Nandi County	15
Table 10: Administrative Sub-County and Area (Km2)	17
Table 11: Political Units	17
Table 12: Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency	18
Table 13: Post Offices	18
Table 14: Financial Institutions: Banks, SACCOs and Micro Finance Institutions	19
Table 15: ECD Education	20
Table 16: Primary Education	20
Table 17: Secondary Education	21
Table 18: Adult and Continuing Education as at Oct 2011	22
Table 19: Polytechnics, Colleges and Universities	22
Table 20: Levels of Access to Energy in Nandi County	22
Table 21: Government Houses	23
Table 22: Land and Land Use	23
Table 23: Registered Groups	24
Table 24: Livestock Production	26
Table 25: Number and Sizes of Gazetted and Non-gazetted Forests	26
Table 26: Employment by Sector and Gender	31
Table 27: Water and Sanitation	32
Table 28: Health facilities and personnel	32
Table 29: SWOT Analysis on Poverty	42
Table 30: SWOT Analysis on HIV AND AIDS	42
Table 31: SWOT Analysis on Environmental Degradation and Climate Change	44
Table 32: SWOT Analysis on Disaster Risk Reduction	45
Table 33: SWOT Analysis on Gender Inequality	46
Table 34: Potential Strategy Policy Thrusts	48
Table 35: Strategic Actions to Integrate ICT in Service Delivery	66
Table 36: Existing and Proposed Land use in Kapsabet Town	79
Table 37: Existing and Proposed Land Use in Nandi Hills	80
Table 38: Existing and Proposed Land Use in Baraton	81
Table 39: Existing and Proposed Land Use in Mosoriot	81
Table 40: Physical Development Plans of Towns/Centers in Nandi	83
Table 41: Stakeholders in the County	100
Table 42: Considerations for Resource Allocation among Sectors	108
Table 43: Weights to be Assigned to Different Factors When Selecting Projects	108
Table 44: Perceived Benefits of SEZ at Cheamase	112

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Location of Nandi County on Kenya's Map	3
Map 2: Map of Nandi County	4
Map 3: Map of Nandi County showing Constituency Boundaries and Road Networks	16
Map 4: Schematic Illustration of linkages between Kapsabet and other towns	83
Map 5: Baraton Centre.....	193
Map 6: Nandi Hills Town	194
Map 7: Kapsabet Town.....	194
Map 8: Mosoriot Trading Center	195

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Public Consultation in Tindiret Sub-County	xix
Photo 2: Kipchoge Stadium Kapsabet: Girls on Track	21
Photo 3: Tea farm in Nandi Hills	25
Photo 4: Kips Eco Resort, Nandi Hills	27
Photo5: Nandi Rock aka Kigirgei in Kaptumek Aldai	30
Photo 6: Scenic View from Nandi Rock	36
Photo 7: Public Consultations at Nandi Hills Sub-County	38
Photo8: Chepkiit waterfalls.....	43
Photo 9: Public Consultations in Aldai Sub-County.....	64
Photo 10: Public Consultations in Mosop Sub-County	69
Photo 11: Governor and Consultants Listening to Public Submissions in Emgwen Sub-County.....	88
Photo 12: Internal Review of CIDP Draft by Nandi County Leadership	95
Photo 13: Menjeiwa Caves in Mosop Sub-County.....	103

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Alignment of the Strategic Priorities and Strategic Actions	65
Figure 2: Development through Use of Public Funds	109

FOREWARD

COUNTY ASSEMBLIES FORUM (CAF)
P. O. Box 73552 - 00200,
NAIROBI, KENYA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COUNTY ASSEMBLIES FORUM (CAF)
P. O. Box 73552 - 00200,
NAIROBI, KENYA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nandi County Integrated Development Plan (NCIDP) was prepared by the County Government of Nandi led by the Governor as required by section 102 of the *County Governments' Act*. The NCIDP is a product of broad-based consultation among diverse stakeholders beginning with national and county government officers, the corporate sector, professional bodies, farmers groups, and cultural group, athletes and women groups. Notably, Consultations were held with elected leaders led by the Governor of Nandi County and including the Senator, The Women Representative and the members of the National Assembly. The County Assembly beginning with the Speaker and Members was also consulted. All the views, programmes and projects in this CIDP emanated from the people of Nandi County.

In preparing this document the secretariat made reference to District Development Plans (DDPs) for 2008-2012 plan periods, for Nandi South, Nandi East, Tindiret, Nandi Central and Nandi North Districts. From 2013, it is anticipated that each Constituency will become a district and a sub County. These DDPs were initially prepared with invaluable inputs from various development stakeholders in the respective Sub-Counties. The secretariat also borrowed from the findings of the 2009 Population and Housing Census and from relevant publications and other sources. Subsequently, the secretariat analysed and organised the data resulting to this document. In doing so the secretariat was cognizance of the fact that the profile would form a basis on which Nandi County Government would undertake development strategies.

Because it was done within a very short period of time, the law permits its review after 2.5 years. It has been prepared against the backdrop of the long term development blueprint of Vision 2030. It is motivated by the collective aspiration for a better county by the year 2030.

The NCIDP will inform the preparation of other plans and strategies implementation under the new economic and political dispensation under the new constitution of 2010. The 10 year sectoral plans, the Spatial Plan and the Urban Areas and Cities Plan will emanate from the plan.

This NCIDP is divided into Eight Chapters as follows:

Chapter 1 gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the County. The chapter provides description of the County in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare.

Chapter 2 analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. An analysis of sub-sector's issues as identified in the MTEF process is also discussed in the chapter, showing their causes and strategies needed to solve them. It also provides an overview of the lessons learnt in terms of development challenges and best practices.

The NCIDP further describes the major development challenges that the county faces; namely, high level of insecurity, high poverty levels, poor infrastructure, educational needs, and inaccessibility of health services and inadequate energy supply. It also provides an exposition of cross cutting issues in the county namely; poverty and unemployment, environmental pollution, global warming & climate change, gender inequality, disaster management, HIV/AIDS, youth, people with disabilities and ICT. A SWOT analysis of each cross cutting issue is provided.

It further Maps out priority measures to be taken to achieve the specific targets set to the objective of making Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life. It covers each sector's vision and mission, county's response to sector vision and mission, the role of the sector in the county, the role of stakeholders in the sector; sub-sector's priorities, constraints, strategies; and programmes/projects, cross-sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues.

Chapter 3 outlines the ICT Framework for Nandi County. It provides for Nandi County Government to leverage ICT to increase public sector productivity by enabling the delivery of County Government services for the people, communities and businesses, supporting open engagement to better informed decisions, and improving the operations of government. The County Government will use ICT to deliver better services and improve operations and processes aligned with Government policy.

Chapter 4 presents a Spatial Framework for Nandi County, from which the 10 year Spatial Plan for Nandi County will be developed as per the requirements of the *County Governments' Act* (section 110(1) herebelow referenced). The development of the Spatial Plan should be given immediate priority as it is the basis of all economic and industrial development in the County. The Nandi County will thus develop these plans immediately after the CIDP is adopted.

Chapter 5 discusses at length the County Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. A brief account of status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

Chapter 6 outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts

Chapter 7 contains the resource mobilisation strategy for the County Government. It indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development. It outlines

strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. In addition, strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing are included. This includes, but is not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government, and techniques for attracting external funding.

Chapter 8 elucidates an Investment Approach for Nandi County by providing the framework for promoting investments in Nandi County and determining priority projects. This chapter also provides for an innovative establishment of Special Economic Zones which shall Act as poles of development and link up Nandi to International Trade, Industry and Commerce

Chapter 9 depicts a programmatic identification of County Development Priority Programmes as well as the strategies to realize the identified programmes. The projects were identified by the public in Sub County forums hosted by the Governor's office. Because it is difficult to capture all the projects, ANNEX 4 is a living annex. Projects and Programmes can be added or removed over the five years provided the targeted plans and costing in each sector is not exceeded. There are also on-going priority projects and programmes in the respective MTEF sectors that had been identified and proposed for implementation in the plan period 2008-2012. Flagship projects relevant to the county have also been identified. The MTEF sectors are Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law And Order; Public Administration & Internal Relations; Social Protection Culture And Recreation; and Environmental Protection, Water and Housing.

Chapter 8 also outlines the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework for all the projects. It provides details, in a matrix format, of the implementation plans, and monitoring and evaluation strategies. The overall M&E committee in the county shall be the COMEC which shall be mandated and well facilitated to ensure its activities reflect a serious M&E agency. The COMEC shall be reporting to other development committees in the county. The proposed system is expected to boost the efficiency and to ensure that projects/programmes are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs and outcomes.

This County Integrated Development Plan is informed by the national strategic direction as articulated in the Vision 2030 that guides Kenya to become a newly industrialised middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars -- the Economic Pillar, whose key goal is to maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% annually over the next 25 years; the Social Pillar, whose goal is to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment; and the Political Pillar, whose goal is to build an issue based, people centred, result oriented and an accountable democratic political system. The pillars are anchored in key foundations; namely, infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation, land reforms, human resource development, security and public service.

The county fact sheet elsewhere in the CIDP presents a broad range of the County statistics at a glance. It captures factual information such as county area, ecological and climatic

conditions and demographic features. The socio-economic indicators and basic data on specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the county's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies.

In conclusion a well managed devolution of functions from the National Government as provided in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 is predicted to spur unprecedented development in Nandi County. The realisation of Nandi County development agenda is pegged on adequate and timely disbursement of funds, proper coordination in implementation of development activities and robust monitoring and evaluation system for ongoing programmes and projects funded through internal and external resources.

It is therefore recommended that a County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC) be formed with the mandate to spearhead monitoring and evaluation at the county level. The CMEC should be composed of members representing National and County Government agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. This plan proposes that the head of this Committee be domiciled within the county head office and be answerable directly to the Governor or his appointee.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Administration Police
APHIA	Aids, Population and Health Integrated Assistance
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral Drugs
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDC	Constituency Industrial Development Centre
CIG	Community Investment Group
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
CRC	County Resource Centre
C-YES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
DDP	District Development Plan
DPU	District Planning Units
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FS	Farmer's Society
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IRS	Internal Residual Spraying
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank

KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KKV	<i>Kazi Kwa Vijana</i>
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
MDR	Multi-Drug Resistant
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MYWO	<i>Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization</i>
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NDMC	National Disaster Management Committee
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	<i>Njaa Marufuku Kenya</i>
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS	Officer Commanding Station
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SDCP	Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TPR	Teacher:Pupil Ratio
TSC	Teachers' Service Commission
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)

WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WTO	World Trade Organization
YDI	Youth Development Index

COUNTY ASSEMBLIES FORUM (CAF)
P. O. Box 73552 - 00200,
NAIROBI, KENYA

Photo 1: Public Consultation in Tindiret Sub-County



NANDI COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PREAMBLE

The Nandi County Integrated Development Plan (NCIDP) is a collaborative effort by the people and leadership of Nandi County, under the leadership of the Governor, to define the path of development of Nandi County, respecting the law and existing development plans, notably the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Kenya's Vision 2030, and creating collective stewardship of the Nandi community vision. The CIDP captures the aspirations and values as well as important qualities of diverse communities in Nandi County to help direct future decisions.

SHARED 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.

THE SHARED MISSION

To 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.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL

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.

CORE VALUES

- God fearing
- Integrity
- Rule of law
- Transparency and accountability
- Professionalism
- people-driven leadership
- Harmonious & Peaceful coexistence
- Equity
- Team work
- Fairness
- Commitment
- Diversity

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 COUNTY PROFILE

Introduction

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

Position and Size

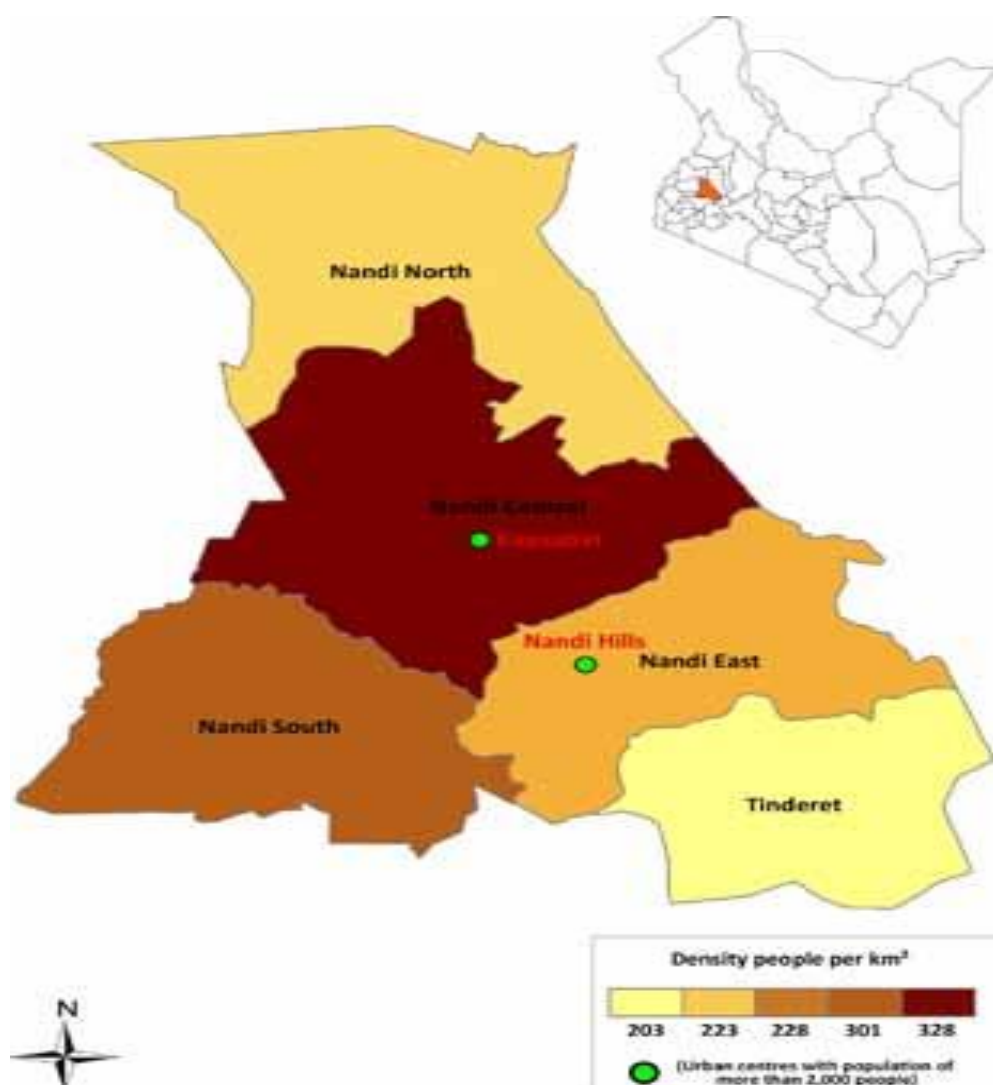
1.2 Nandi County is located in the North Rift region of Kenya (See Map 1). It occupies an area of 2,884.4 Km², and it borders Kakamega County to the west, Uasin Gishu County to the north east, Kericho County to the south east, Kisumu County to the south and Vihiga County to the south west. Geographically, the unique jug-shaped structure of Nandi County is bound by the Equator to the south and extends northwards to latitude 0°34'N. The Western boundary extends to Longitude 34°45'E, while the Eastern boundary reaches Longitude 35°25'E.

Map 1: Location of Nandi County on Kenya's Map



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Map 2: Map of Nandi County



Source: KNBS

Physical and Topographic features

1.3 Nandi County occupies 2,884.4 km² of land characterized by hilly topography that includes an outcrop of basement systems rocks. The dissected scarp at the Southern border of the Sub-County is another manifestation of rock exposure. The physiographic outlook of Nandi County is composed of five units with typical topography namely: the rolling hills to the West of the County, the Kapsabet plateau (part of Uasin Gishu plateau), the wooded highlands and foothills of Tinderet Volcanic mass in the South East, the King'wal Swamp in the centre (Baraton-Chepterit) and the dissected Nyando Escarpment at the Southern border (Nandi South Sub-County).

1.4 The first unit constitutes an undulating landscape typified by rolling hills. They are chiefly flat-topped ridges with identical summits that may be remnants of an eroded plain. The Kimondi and Mokong Rivers flow westwards through the area and eventually join the Yala River.

1.5 Kapsabet Plateau extends from Kapsabet eastwards. The eroded remains of the original plain form a conspicuous incised plain near Kapsabet at a height of 2,020 metres above sea level. The unit constitutes of an undulating land surface traversed by rivers that form a sub-parallel consequent drainage system incised on the lava surface. The course of some rivers is slightly North West, indicating the general dip of lava flows. River Kipkaren is one of them. Geologists believe that

volcanic lava flowed along the gently sloping plateau Northward, having been diverted by a hill at Kabiyet to flow West towards Sarora Hills and also southward across the swamp.

1.6 Tindiret Highlands are part of highly dissected piles of lava which form an extension of Kenya Highlands from the South East corner of the county. In the wooded south-east corner, at the top of Meteitei Valley, rocks jut out to a height of 2,500 metres. Fifteen kilometers to the East of the road from Nandi Hills towards Songhor and Kisumu is a highly rugged landscape over which volcanic lava flowed. Rivers in Tindiret form a Northwest quadrant of radial drainage pattern. The Kipkurere, Kibos, Kundos and Ainabng'etuny Rivers have deeply incised valleys, flowing southwest. The King'wal and Kipterges Rivers and their tributaries drain the north western flank of Tindiret Highlands. In the centre of the area, these rivers produce substantial waterfalls, dropping from the top of harder bands in volcanic rocks to the level of a swamp which foots the scarp. The King'wal swamp lies at a height of over 1,960 metres and is considered to be a site of a hollow in the original landmass. The nearest basement system rock outcrop the swamp near Chepterit. Drainage is prevented to the North and East by volcanic rock and prevented from the South by agglomerates of Tindiret. The rivers flow to the west over a series of rapids composed of hard bends in the basement system gneisses.

1.7 The fifth unit, the Nyando Escarpment, is a manifestation of extremely rugged ground containing granite and volcanic rocks. The Equator runs alongside the scarp line in the area. There has been extensive faulting and intrusion both above and below the scarp. The flowing of the scarp descends in impressive rapids, dropping from 2,000m to 1,300m through Kibos. The hills located north of the Nyando scarp occur at about 2,150 meters and a range of identically high hills form a ridge Westward along Nandi fault. These, together with Kabiyet and Sang'alo Hills, are regarded as residuals of the original land surface. The watersheds of rivers descending the scarp (from Kimondi-Mokong' system) run only 10km.

1.8 These rivers, swamps and valleys have varied effects on the County's development. The rivers are the main sources of water supplies for both domestic and commercial use in the County. Some rivers, especially in Tindiret Sub-County, have rapid falls that can be used to harness hydro-electric power. The swamps have not been put into any economic use. Most of them are poorly drained hence have no current economic significance to the development of the County. It would be preferable if they were conserved as wetlands. Most of the valleys are suitable for horticultural production. They are the main sources of vegetables and pineapples consumed in the County. The rugged topography of the County results in very steep slopes which have a negative effect on the transport system, especially during the wet seasons. This mainly interferes with the transportation of farm produce and human resource.

1.9 Four types of land terrain exist in the County, these are:

1.10 The mountainous terrain, comprises the land generally has rather steep slopes especially on parts of Meteitei and Tindiret areas to the south-east; Kemeloi, Bonjoge, Kaptumek, Kapkures, Kapkerer areas to the South; and Kamwega and Soimining to the Northwest. This type of topography has made transport network very difficult to establish. This factor alone has created a drawback in provision of development facilities in the affected regions. **Steep slopes** are found in parts of Chepterwai, KipkarenSalient, Kabiemit, Ndalat, Sarora and Kabiyet areas to the North and

Kapkangani areas to the West. Afforestation is required on the hills. Development of the mountain economic activities has been affected by the factors noted for the mountainous regions. Parts of Nandi Hills, Kaptel, Kaptumo and Kobujoi areas are characterized as **rolling or hilly land**, where farming and other economic activities are well developed and mostly mechanized. This is attributed to the ease of communication both on the roads and on the farms. Finally, some parts of Nandi County comprise **gentle to moderate slopes**, which are found in parts of Kilibwoni, Kaplamai, Kosirai, Mutwot, Lelmokwo and Itigo areas. Just as with the other areas, the topography of this region influences the type and scale of economic activities in the region. Here, agricultural productivity is high due to high soil fertility and the fact that this kind of terrain requires less capital investment towards soil conservation activities.

Ecological Conditions

1.11 The variation between the ecological zones within the county is insignificant. Therefore, the altitude and rainfall are the main determinants of the agriculture activity in any given zone of the county. The other determinants include the soils and topography. The wind pattern is of no consequence in the County although strong winds are experienced at the beginning of the long rains. These are known to cause damage to crops or other economic activities. The effect of evapo-transpiration is felt in the dry months of December and January.

1.12 A large expanse of the County consists of forest, derived grasslands, shrubs and scrubland. The natural grassland consists of the Kikuyu grass species suitable for cattle grazing. Forest area has gradually reduced from about 16 percent of the total county land area to around 12 percent. The North and South Nandi Forest reserves are at an altitude below 1,900 meters above sea level, while North Tinderet Forest Reserve lies between 2,300 meters to 2,500 meters above sea level. The Nandi Forest is an extension of the tropical Kakamega Forest, which is characterized by high rainfall and diverse species of trees. The forests are composed of mixed indigenous hardwoods, besides 2,635.8 Ha of exotic plantations at Kimondi and Serengonik Forest Stations. The total boundary length of forest in the county is about 363.8km up from 205.81km (1978). The medium potential areas are covered by shrubs and bushes, which mainly cover the eastern plateau parts, and portions lying below the scarp on Nyando plains at 1,300m. Wood, bushes and savannah grassland are found in Songhor and in extreme northern areas. Some lands contain swamps, rocks and hills.

Table 1: Climate in Various Agro-ecological zones of Nandi County

Agro-ecological Second Zone Rains (mm)	Altitude	Annual Mean Temperature (°C)	Annual Average Rainfall (mm)	First Rainfall (mm)	Second Rainfall (mm)
UH ₁	Forest	Reserve			
LH ₁ Tea/Dairy zone 550-800	1900 - 2400	18.0 - 15.0	1300 - 2100	630 - 850	550 - 800
LH-2 Maize/ Wheat/ pyrethrum zone 500-	1900 - 1400	18.0 - 15.0	1300 - 1800	600 - 750	500 - 700
LH ₃ Wheat/ Maize/ Barley zone 500- 600, 680	1900 - 2300	20.5 – 15.5	1280 - 1650	500 - 680	500 - 600
UM ₁ Coffee zone		-	-	-	-
UM ₄	1600 -	1200 - 1600	400 - 600	400 - 600	500 - 600

Source: Nandi Central Sub-County Agricultural Office

Climatic Conditions

1.13 The hilly and undulating topographical features of Nandi County overlap with a spatial distribution of ecological zones that define agricultural and overall economic development potential of the regions. The Northern parts receive rainfall ranging from 1,300mm to 1,600mm per annum. The Southern half is affected by the Lake Basin atmospheric conditions, thus receiving as high as 2,000mm per annum. Generally the County receives an average rainfall of about 1200mm to 2000mm per annum. The long rains start in early March and continue up to end of June while short rains start in mid-September and end in November. In Nandi it is rare for a month to pass without some rainfall. The dry spell is usually experienced from end of December to mid-March. 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 Division. Across Nandi, the highest rains are experienced in Kaptumo in Nandi South, Nandi Hills, Kapsabet and Kobujoi.

1.14 The rainfall distribution and intensity has a direct relationship to economic activities in the county. The regions that receive 1500mm (and above) rainfall per annum constitute the extended Agro-Ecological zone that makes up the current and potential areas under tea cultivation (LH1 and UM1). The relatively drier areas to the East and Northeast, which receive an average rainfall of 1200mm per annum, are suitable for maize growing, sugarcane and coffee. Dairy activity is carried out across the county. The reliability of rainfall across the county implies that Nandi has a high potential that can be harnessed to produce various agricultural crops – whether tree crops, horticultural crops, pyrethrum, cereals, or fruit trees.

Table 2: Nandi County Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) for the Period 2001 – 2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	267.0	58.5	31.0	132.5	152.5	25.0	45.0	48.0	75.5	67.0
February	40.0	14.5	44.0	51.0	84.0	86.0	100.0	4.0	22.5	125.0
March	49.0	74.3	65.2	66.5	193.0	323.5	85.0	161.0	36.0	218.0
April	334.0	266.5	273.0	204.5	183.0	344.0	185.0	239.0	243.0	193.0
May	156.0	239.4	218.3	161.5	368.0	157.0	335.0	327.0	233.0	302.0
June	301.0	157.7	210.4	152.5	114.0	178.0	270.0	341.0	79.0	165.4
July	120.0	159.3	162.2	168.0	191.5	390.0	354.0	172.0	134.1	181.0
August	192.0	246.1	388.2	260.2	321.5	157.0	410.0	253.0	231.0	142.0
September	177.0	41.7	178.3	174.0	110.0	191.0	328.0	322.0	129.2	211.0
October	278.0	87.5	81.0	142.0	107.0	142.0	173.5	174.5	135.7	202.0
November	106.0	99.4	18.3	199.5	55.0	440.0	59.0	101.0	120.0	67.0
December	0.0	123.0	46.9	45.0	0.0	210.0	32.0	5.0	234.0	128.0
Total	2020.0	1567.9	1717.5	1777.2	1883.0	2643.5	2376.5	2147.5	1673.0	2001.4

(Readings taken at Chebut Tea Factory Station, Kapsabet)

Source: Nandi Central Sub-County Agricultural Office

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

Table 3: Nandi County Annual Mean Temperatures (°C) for the Period 2001 – 2010

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Min. temp	19.7	22.4	21.1	20.9	19.2	16.01	17.3	18.2	19.5	16.5
Max. temp	28.2	28.5	29.1	29.3	28.9	26.2	26.8	27.4	28.0	23.2

(Readings taken at Chebut Tea Factory Station, Kapsabet)

Source: Sub-County Agricultural Office; Nandi Central Sub-County

Demographic Features

1.16 The County has a population of 813,803 comprising of 406,907 males and 406,896 females (as per the 2012 projections). The county's inter-censual growth rate stands at 3.1 percent which is slightly higher than the national growth rate of 3.0 percent. Details pertaining population size and composition are presented in Table 4. As indicated in Table 4, there is a disproportionately higher concentration of the population between the ages of 0-9 years (31.7 percent), which explains the high population growth rate. There will be need for massive investment in maternal, child health care services and early childhood education as well as intensive family planning initiatives to cater for this age group.

Table 4: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

	2009			2012			2015			2017		
AGE	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 – 4	62,568	61,177	123,745	67,623	66,120	133,743	75,356	73,682	149,038	80,181	78,398	158,579
5 – 9	58,351	56,946	115,295	63,066	61,547	124,613	70,278	68,586	138,861	74,777	72,976	147,750
10–14	49,662	50,073	99,735	53,675	54,119	107,794	59,813	59,813	120,121	63,642	64,168	127,810
15–19	41,260	40,158	81,418	44,594	43,403	87,997	49,694	49,694	98,060	52,874	51,462	104,337
20–24	34,146	38,371	72,517	36,905	41,171	78,076	41,163	46,214	87,339	43,758	49,172	92,930
25–29	28,789	29,224	58,013	31,115	31,585	62,700	34,673	35,197	69,870	36,893	37,450	74,344
30–34	23,558	22,582	46,140	25,461	24,407	49,868	28,373	27,198	55,571	30,190	28,942	59,128
35–39	19,189	18,389	37,578	20,739	19,875	40,614	23,132	22,690	45,259	24,590	23,565	48,156
40–44	13,381	13,061	26,442	14,462	14,116	28,578	16,116	15,731	31,847	17,147	16,738	33,885
45–49	11,755	11,988	23,743	12,705	12,957	25,662	14,158	14,438	28,596	15,064	15,363	30,427
50–54	8,873	8,420	17,293	9,590	9,100	18,690	10,696	10,141	20,828	11,370	10,790	22,160
55–59	6,950	6,616	13,566	7,512	7,151	15,663	8,370	7,968	16,339	8,906	8,478	17,385
60–64	5,103	5,052	10,155	5,515	5,460	10,975	6,146	6,085	12,231	6,539	6,474	13,014
65–69	3,698	3,915	7,613	3,997	4,231	8,228	4,454	4,715	9,169	4,739	5,017	9,756
70–74	3,030	2,919	5,949	3,275	3,155	6,430	3,649	3,516	7,165	3,883	3,741	7,624
75–79	2,095	2,324	4,419	2,264	2,512	4,776	2,523	2,799	5,322	2,645	2,978	5,662
80+	3,921	5,121	9,042	4,238	5,535	9,773	4,722	6,167	10,890	5025	6,563	11,587
Total	376,488	376,477	752,965	406,907	406,896	813,803	453,442	453,429	906,881	482,469	482,455	964,925

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

Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	12,532	12,138	24,670	13,545	13,119	26,664	15,094	14,619	29,713	16,060	15,555	31,615
Under 5	62,568	61,177	123,745	67,623	66,120	133,743	75,357	73,682	149,038	80,180	78,398	158,579
Primary school (6-13)	86,619	85,999	172,618	95,064	94,384	189,448	104,324	103,577	207,901	111,002	110,208	221,210
Secondary school (14-17)	23,584	34,007	57,591	25,883	37,323	63,206	28,405	40,958	69,362	30,223	43,580	73,803
Youth (15-29)	104,195	107,753	211,948	114,354	118,259	232,613	125,492	129,778	255,270	133,526	138,085	271,611
Reproductive female (15-49)	172,078	173,773	345,851	188,856	190,716	379,571	207,250	209,292	416,543	220,518	222,690	443,208
Labour force (15-64)	193,004	193,861	386,865	211,822	212,762	424,584	232,454	233,486	465,940	247,335	248,433	495,767
Aged (65+)	12,305	14,420	26,725	13,504	15,826	29,331	14,820	17,367	32,188	15,769	15,769	34,248

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

1.17 The data in Table 5 demonstrate that the dependency ratio is still very high. According to the 2012 projections the dependent population constitutes a total of 381,583 persons. On the other hand, the labour force constituted 418,823 persons. This translates to a dependency ratio of about 91:100 (91 percent). The reproductive age population is high, which explains the high inter-censal growth rate of 3.1 percent. A closer look at the respective age groups revealed the following:

1.18 Infants (0-1 Years) account for 3.3 percent of the total population. It was 26,664 in 2012, and is projected to reach 31,615 by 2017. This population calls for the promotion of programmes on child health care to reduce incidence of child deaths caused by preventable diseases. There is also need for programmes seeking to promote improvement of the health and nutritional status of infants as well as promote breastfeeding as a child survival strategy.

1.19 The age group 0 – 5 (ECDE) accounts for 16.5 percent of the total population in the county (equivalent of 133,743) and is expected to reach 158,579 by 2017. This calls for interventions that will increase in the number of pre-primary schools, primary schools, food and shelter.

1.20 Age Group 6-13 (primary school going children), currently standing at 189,448 (2012), account for 28.6 percent of the total population, and is projected rise to 221,210 by 2017. With the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE), 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 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.

1.21 The age group 14 -17 (Secondary School) was 63,206 in 2012 and is projected to rise to 73,803 by 2017. The population represents 10.8 percent of the total population in the county, and out-numbers by far 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

1.22 The number of youth (Age Group 15 -29) was 232,613 persons of the total population in the county in 2012 and is estimated to reach 271,611 by 2017. This is a group with many diverse needs following their completion of the secondary education. As such, the group requires to be furnished with skills through training to enable them participate in the labour market, and this calls for proper planning of vocational training centres and colleges in the county. 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.

1.23 The statistic for the reproductive age group-female (15 -49 Years) accounts for 25.9 percent of the total county population (it stood at 381,583 in 2012) and is projected to reach 443,208 by 2017. Thus, 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.

1.24 The labour Force (15 – 64 Years) makes up 52.7 percent of the total population which stood at 418,823 in 2012 and is expected to reach 495,767 by 2017. The unemployment rate and poverty levels in the county would worsen if no strategies for employment creation are developed and implemented. The county should marshal 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.

1.25 The population categorized as the aged (dependent) population (65+) constitutes 3.59 percent of the total population. It was 29,331 in 2012, and is projected to rise to 29,207 by the end of 2017. Although this increase seems marginal, it will nevertheless have 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 of this group on the labour force.

Population Projection for Urban Centres

Table 6: Population Projection for Urban Centres

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	38153

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

1.26 A majority of the residents reside in the rural areas since a large percentage of the county is rural. Only 3.9 percent of the entire population resides in urban centres. Half of the Sub-Counties (Emgwen, Chesumei and Nandi Hills) comprise both rural and urban settlements; the other half are purely rural. Kapsabet Town is the most populous urban centre, followed by Nandi Hills, although new urban settlements are emerging in Maraba of Tinderet Sub-County; Kaptumo, Kobujoi and Serem of Aldai Sub-County; and Mosoriot and Kibiyet in Mosop Sub-County.

Population Density and Distribution

1.27 This section gives an analysis of the total population distribution in individual constituencies and is based on Table 7.

Table 7: Population Density and Distribution Projections by Constituency

Constituency/ County	Area (Km ²)	2009		2012		2015		2017	
		Population	Popn density	Population	Popn. Density	Popn	Popn Density	Popn	Popn Density
Emgwen	368.4	134,188	364	147,325	400	161,619	439	171,957	467
Tinderet	552.0	100,870	183	110,747	201	121,490	220	129,261	234
Mosop	601.6	132,219	220	145,165	241	159,248	265	169,433	282
Aldai	458.1	138,137	302	151,655	331	166,375	363	177,017	386
Chesumei	472.1	134,644	285	147,825	313	162,168	344	172,541	365
Nandi Hills	432.3	105,719	245	116,070	268	127,330	295	135,475	313
Total	2884.4	745,777	259	818,787	284	898,230	311	955,683	331

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

Following the new constituency demarcations in 2012, Mosop Constituency became the largest of all the six in terms of area with 601.6 Km² with a projected population of 145,165 by 2012. This would give it a projected density of 241 persons per Km² by 2012. The most populous constituency after the changes became Aldai Constituency with a projected population of 151,655 by 2012. This means that Aldai constituted 18.5 percent of the county population by that time. The most densely populated constituency was Emgwen, with at least 400 persons per Km² as per the 2012 projections. On the other hand, Tinderet was the least densely populated of all the constituencies with 201 persons per Km² as at 2012 and was expected to reach 234 persons per Km² by 2017. The county population which was growing at a rate of 3.1 percent is expected to rise from 818,787 (2012) to close to one million persons in 2017 with a density of 331 persons per Km².

Population Projection by Gender/Constituency

Table 8: Population Projection by Constituency

Constituency	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Emgwen	66,702	67,486	134,188	73,261	74,063	147,325	803,37	81,282	161,619	85,476	86,481	171,957
Tinderet	52,836	48,034	100,870	58,032	52,715	110,747	63,637	57,853	121,490	67,707	61,554	129,261
Mosop	68,122	64,097	132,219	74,821	70,344	145,165	82,048	77,200	159,248	87,296	82,138	169,433
Aldai	62,635	75,502	138,137	68,795	82,861	151,655	75,439	90,936	166,375	80,264	96,753	177,017
Chesumei	66,724	67,920	134,644	73,286	74,540	147,825	80,364	81,804	162,168	85,504	87,037	172,541
Nandi Hills	53,584	52,135	105,719	58,853	57,216	116,070	64,538	62,793	127,330	68,666	66,809	135,475
Total	37,0603	375,174	745,777	407,048	411,739	818,787	446,363	451,868	898,230	474,913	480,770	955,683

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

1.28 Table 8 shows the population distribution by gender in the six constituencies. The data therein indicate that the male to female ratio is 1:1, and is expected to remain constant up to 2017 in the whole county. The female population is higher than that of the males for all constituencies except in Tinderet Constituency. This is caused by the high number of workers, mostly male, who work in the tea, coffee and sugarcane plantations and/ or factories. This explains the high number of men against the number of women in Tinderet since most tea and cane factories and plantations, which employ more men than women, are situated in the constituency. The difference however is not so great as to significantly affect the overall ratio of men to women (1:1).

Human Development Indicators for Nandi County

Table 9: Human Development Indicators for Nandi County

Indicators	Weight (County)	Weight (National)
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.5828	0.5610
Human Poverty Index (HPI)	0.3660	0.2910
Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.5952	0.5817
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.4943	0.4924

Source: Kenya National Human Development Report, 2009

1.29 Table 9 shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) of Nandi County (0.5828) is relatively better than the national HDI (0.5610). HDI is an indicator of long and healthy life, acquisition of knowledge and a reasonable standard of living. This index is a measure of the following factors: life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) in US dollars. The figure given therefore suggests that the residents of the county are better off in the three respects.

1.30 The Human Poverty Index (HPI) brings together different areas of deprivation, meaning it is measure of 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 Table 9 the country's HPI (0.2910) is lower than the County's (0.3660), implying that Nandi County residents are poorer when compared with the rest of the nation. Thus the policy makers should identify the aspects in which the residents are most deprived and make these a priority when devising policies.

1.31 Gender Development Index (GDI) is a measure of how gender parity (measured in terms of 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 9 shows that there is a significant variation between the county's HDI and the GDI; the former being higher. This implies gender that inequalities still abound in the county, and point to the need to put in place policies and programmes to empower women and reduce the gap.

1.32 The Youth Development Index (YDI) is based on youths' acquisition of wealth, access to education and training, access to labour markets (employment and income), longevity (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.

Administrative and Political Units

1.33 The county has 5 administrative Sub-Counties and 11 Divisions as shown in Map 3 and Table 10. There are a total of 99 locations and 299 sub locations.



Table 10: Administrative Sub-County and Area (Km2)

Sub-County	Division	Area in sq. km.	Total No. of Locations
Nandi Central	Kapsabet	496.1	23
	Kilibwoni	163.7	
	Kosirai	44.7	
Nandi North	Kosirai	150.8	23
	Kabiyet	286.2	
	Kipkaren	300.5	
Nandi East	Nandi hills	427.2	22
	Ol'lessos	109.9	
Nandi South	Kaptumo	137.7	16
	Aldai	387.7	
Tinderet	Tinderet	379.7	15
Total	11	2,884.4	99

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

1.34 Politically, the County is split into six (6) constituencies; namely, Mosop, Chesumei, Aldai, Emgwen Nandi Hills and Tinderet. The constituencies and their respective wards are indicated in table 11. Before the subdivision Nandi comprised of 5 districts in four (4) constituencies.

Table 11: Political Units

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

Source: Town Council of Kapsabet; Town Council of Nandi

Table 12: Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

No	Constituency	Number of Voters		Voter registration turnout (%)
		Eligible voters	Registered voters	
1.	Emgwen	60,645	40,057	66.1
2.	Aldai	69,583	48,907	70.3
3.	Mosop	62,773	48,083	76.6
4.	Tinderet	46,942	31,253	66.6
5.	Nandi Hills	50,132	39,968	79.7
6	Chesumei	60,956	46,520	76.3
TOTAL		351,031	254,788	

Source: IEBC, Dec 2012

1.35 As indicated in Table 11, Aldai Constituency had the highest number of registered voters (19.2 percent of the total voters registered). Tinderet, on the other hand, had the least number of registered voters with 12.3 percent of the total registered voters in the county. Highest voter registration turnout was however recorded in Nandi Hills at 79.7 percent while the lowest was Tinderet at 66.6 percent of the respective constituency total eligible voters.

Infrastructure and Access

1.36 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.

1.37 The use of postal services in Nandi County has dwindled over the years. This was occasioned by an increase 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.

Table 13: Post Offices

No	Sub-County	No. and Location of Post Offices
1.	Nandi Central	1 (Kapsabet Town)
2.	Nandi South	2 (Kaptumo and Kobujoi)
3.	Nandi East	2 (Nandi Hills and Lessos)
4.	Nandi North	2 (Mosoriot and Kabiye)
5.	Tinderet	1 (Songhor)
TOTAL		8

Source: Kapsabet Post Office (2009)

1.38 The entire county is sufficiently covered by mobile network. The landline services are fairly distributed but are mostly restricted to offices. The reason for this is attributed to the huge coverage and convenience brought about by adoption of mobile telephony. By December 2012 the county had not been connected to the fibre optic cable. Nevertheless,

internet connectivity has been made possible through cyber cafes as well as personal connections via modems and routers.

Table 14: 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)	2 (Nandi Hekima and Nandi Teachers)	4 (Faulu, KWFT, AFCand Kadet)
2.	Nandi Hills	6 (KCB, Equity, Cooperative, National, Transnational, Post Bank)	8 (Nandi Hekima, Kolenge, Nandi Farmers, Kapng'etuny, Lessos Dairies, Nandi Sugar Belt, Savani, Kosoioywo)	1 (KWFT)
3.	Aldai	0	1 (Adai Sacco)	1 (KWFT)
4.	Mosop	0	0	4 (KWFT and Kabiyet FS, Kipkaren FS, Tambache FS)
5.	Tinderet	0	0	0
Total		8	11	7

Source: Town Council of Kapsabet; County Council of Nandi; Town Council of Nandi Hills.

1.39 Agent banking has been established in areas that lack mainstream banks, and these offer limited services like withdrawal, deposits and account opening. The major banks that offer agent banking in the county are KCB, Equity and Cooperative banks. 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.

Educational Institutions

1.40 Table 15 (overleaf) shows that there is a significantly higher number of public owned ECD centers compared to the privately owned ones, with 78.8 percent of all ECD centers in the county being public and only 21.2 percent being private. A concerted effort by all stakeholders is recommended to encourage Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in this sector so as to ease off the pressure on public ECD centers. Other huge disparities can be seen in staffing where the number of female teachers by far outnumbered that of male teachers. This suggests that men tend to shy away from teaching in ECDE. Male teachers thus need to be encouraged to take up the profession, and future engagement of ECD teachers ought to take this into cognizance. Enrolment on the other hand is almost balanced since the number of boys does not differ significantly from the number of girls enrolled.

Table 15: 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	4,949	4,612	9,561	28	432	460	1:21	16.0
	Private	68	2,200	2,031	4,231	2	145	147	1:29	2.3
Mosop	Public	182	4,621	4,479	9,100	7	169	176	1:52	17.0
	Private	85	2,116	2,015	4,131	3	361	364	1:11	2.0
Aldai	Public	191	4,761	4,290	9,051	11	325	336	1:27	14.0
	Private	31	766	744	1,510	3	71	74	1:20	3.0
Nandi Hills	Public	94	4,053	3,996	8,049	18	241	259	1:31	13.0
	Private	17	514	477	991	2	47	49	1:20	3.0
Tinderet	Public	110	2,714	2,802	5,516	6	150	156	1:35	25.0
	Private	14	320	410	730	1	13	14	1:52	3.1
Total	Public	797	21,098	20,179	41,277	70	1,317	1,387	1:33	17.0
	Private	215	5,916	5,677	1,193	11	637	648	1:26	2.68
Grand Total		1,012	27,014	25,856	42,470	81	1,954	2,035	1:29	9.84

Source: Nandi Central Education Office (2012)

Table 16: Primary Education

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	57,893	725	759	1,484	1:40	2.1
	Private	72	4,123	4,208	8,231	273	255	528	1:16	1.4
Mosop	Public	172	20,176	20,496	40,672	591	615	1,206	1:34	5.6
	Private	52	1,838	1,802	3,640	241	227	468	1:8	3.6
Aldai	Public	131	21,744	22,049	43,793	670	410	1,080	1:41	7.2
	Private	31	1,929	1,842	3,771	116	111	227	1:19	8.0
Nandi Hills	Public	86	14,515	14,393	28,908	365	397	762	1:38	5.3
	Private	19	1,488	1,432	2,922	80	68	148	1:20	2.1
Tinderet	Public	93	12,767	12,426	25,193	431	217	648	1:40	5.2
	Private	6	332	271	603	20	16	36	1:17	2.0
Total	Public	651	98,259	98,194	196,453	2,782	2,398	5,180	1:38	5.08
	Private	181	9,710	9,455	19,165	730	677	1,407	1:14	3.42
Grand Total		831	107,969	107,649	215,168	3,512	3,075	6,587	1:33	4.25

Source: Nandi Central Education Office (2012)

1.41 From Table 16 it can be seen that there is a large number of primary schools in the county, even though the standard of the classrooms is still low. A number of schools still have mud and timber walled classrooms that do not provide an ideal environment for learning. The data also depict a worrying trend of high dropout rates in the public schools as compared with the private schools.

Photo 2: Girls on Track at the Kipchoge Stadium Kapsabet:



Table 17: Secondary Education

Sub-County	Type of school	No. of schools	Enrollment			Staffing			TPR	Drop-out rate (%)
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Emgwen	Public	44	6,502	5,556	12,058	207	171	378	1:32	0.4
	Private	5	163	170	333	18	16	34	1:10	-
Mosop	Public	42	4,933	4,828	9,761	194	136	330	1:30	2.7
	Private	2	75	201	276	11	9	20	1:14	1.1
Aldai	Public	36	3,698	4,134	7,832	172	84	256	1:31	12.0
	Private	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nandi Hills	Public	19	2,411	1,781	4,192	84	42	126	1:33	-
	Private	1	-	23	23	4	4	8	1:3	-
Tinderet	Public	20	2,155	1,215	3,370	100	35	135	1:25	-
	Private	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Public	161	19,699	17,514	37,213	757	468	1,225	1:30	-
	Private	8	238	394	632	33	29	62	1:10	-
Grand Total		169	19,937	17,908	37,845	790	497	1,287	1:29	

Source: Nandi Central Education Office (2012)

1.42 As at December 2012, there were only 8 privately owned secondary schools, and most of these (5) were located in Nandi Central Sub-county. Nandi South and Tinderet Sub-counties had none. This calls for concerted efforts in attracting private investment in the education sector so as to ease pressure on the existing public schools. Enrolment in the secondary is too low when compared with that of the primary schools. This needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

Table 18: Adult and Continuing Education as at Oct 2011

District	No of centers	Enrolment			Adult Literacy rate (%)
		Male	Female	Total	
Nandi Central	37	462	826	1,268	68
Nandi North	38	482	732	1,212	66
Nandi East	24	276	492	768	62
Nandi South	32	394	774	1,171	42
Tinderet	20	305	373	678	58
County Total	151	1,919	3,197	5,116	60

Source: Nandi Central District Education Office (2012)

1.43 The data in Table 18 demonstrate that the number of females taking up adult education is almost double that of males. The probable explanation for this is that it is easier to mobilize women to attend ACE given that women usually organize themselves into women groups.

Table 19: Polytechnics, Colleges and Universities

No	District	Polytechnics	Colleges	Universities
1.	Nandi Central	3	5	1
2.	Nandi South	3	1	0
3.	Nandi North	3	3	0
4.	Nandi East	1	1	0
5.	Tinderet	2	0	0
Total		12	10	1

Source: Nandi Central District Youth Training Officer (2012)

1.44 In 2012, there was no public university in the entire county except for a few colleges that were affiliated to public universities. There was only one private university in the county, namely University of Eastern Africa, Baraton.

Energy Access

Table 20: Levels of Access to Energy in Nandi County

Sub-County	Nandi Central	Nandi South	Nandi North	Nandi East	Tindiret	Total
Households with electricity connection	5,241	945	1,280	1,999	323	9,788
Trading centres on the power grid	59	44	54	51	31	239
Percentage of households using wood fuel	78.00	89.00	88.00	87.00	92.00	88.00
Percentage of households using kerosene	87.00	94.90	93.40	91.20	95.80	92.46
Percentage of households using solar	1.20	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, Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Markets and Urban Centres

1.45 There are two main urban centres in Nandi, namely Kapsabet and Nandi Hills with a total population of 32,177 persons in 2012, expected to rise to over 38,000 by 2017 (Nandi County Statistics Office). 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. There are 239 trading centres connected with electricity in the county.

Housing

1.46 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. There is also no official documentation of the number of 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, Kibiyet, Nandi Hills and Kapsabet.

Table 21: Government Houses

High and Low Cost Government Houses			
Sub-County	High Cost Houses	Low Cost Houses	Total
Nandi Central	101	178	279
Nandi North	13	63	76
Nandi East	11	54	65
Nandi South	10	49	59
Tinderet	14	14	28
TOTAL	149	358	507

Source: Sub-County Building Surveyor

Land and Land Use

Table 22: Land and Land Use

Sub-County	Nandi Central	Nandi North	Nandi East	Nandi South	Tinderet	Total/Average
Arable land (Ha)	55,554.00	59,611	36,862.00	30,080.00	24,852.00	206,959.00
Mean holding size (Small scale)	1.30	2.00	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.32
Mean holding size (Large scale)	3.80	8.00	20.00	4.00	20.00	11.20
Area under food crops (Ha)	45,000.00	41,300.00	13,938.00	18,750.00	6,768.00	125,756.00
Area under cash crops (Ha)	3,500.00	200.00	11,296.00	7,250.00	4,044.00	26,290.00
'Families' In Agaric Sector	43,283.00	31,000.00	27,950.00	26,252.00	14,200.00	142,685.00

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Nandi Central (2012)

1.47 The percentage of farmers holding title deeds by 2012 stood at 63. In January 2012, there were no reported cases of landlessness in the county and there are no gazetted settlement schemes.

Community Organizations/Non-state Actors

1.48 There are a total of 213 registered cooperative societies but only 140 of them are active. There are 73 dormant societies and one in liquidation. The total turnover of the societies as at June 2012 was Ksh 820,873,680.00. The share capital is Ksh 508,269,050.00. The membership as at December 2012 was 57,412. Most of the societies are agriculture related.

1.49 The main areas 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.

1.50 Self-help, women and youth groups are the main agents of community economic empowerment at the grass roots. They are the main entry points by NGOs and Government in initiating community driven projects. The county still has a low number of community groups compared to what would be a desirable level. More organisations need to be encouraged if poverty and other social vices are to be dealt with in the county. The number of registered groups is shown in Table 23.

Table 23: Registered Groups

Category	Number
Women Groups	598
Community Based Organizations	161
Youth Groups	307

Source: Gender and Social Development Department; Nandi Central

Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.51 The main food crops produced in the region are maize, beans, cow peas, potatoes and cabbages which cover a total of 125, 756 Ha. The main cash crops are tea, coffee and sugar cane. The cash crop covers a total of 26,290 Ha. As table 22 above shows, the cash crops cover a total of 26,290 Ha.

Photo 3: Tea farm in Nandi Hills



1.52 The farm sizes cover an average of 1.32Ha (Refer to Table 22). This has been reducing and is expected to reduce further with time due to land fragmentation occasioned by the rapid increase in population. There is therefore need to put in place strategies that will check this trend since it will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on overall food production and land productivity.

1.53 By 2012 there were only two large scale storage facilities owned by the National Cereals and Produce Board located at Mosoriot in Nandi North and Lessos in Nandi East Sub-Counties. There were however plans to put up one more storage facility at Kobujoi in Nandi South Sub-County. Small scale farmers prefer to store their produce in homemade small stores and granaries. A large percentage of farm produce is stored at home. The stores are mostly constructed using timber and iron sheet roofing. Traditional granaries are constructed using mud and some with iron sheet roofing. The granaries are however losing popularity as people embrace more modern storage methods.

1.54 Dairy and beef cattle are the main livestock bred in the county. Others are poultry, goats, sheep, pigs and bees. There are no ranches in Nandi County since most of the population is predominantly engaged in cash crop, food crop and dairy farming. Coupled with this, the growing population alongside inelastic land has led to land fragmentation in areas that would otherwise have been suitable for ranches. Livestock production and population as per October 2011 was as follows:

Table 24: Livestock Production

Livestock type	Population	Product	Quantity (Kg/No)/Year	Value(Ksh)
Dairy cattle	309,038 (joint)	Milk	121,466,250	3,643,987,500.00
Beef cattle		Beef	1,800,000	504,000,000.00
Fish	160,000	Meat	80,000	32,000,000.00
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: Livestock Production Office; KNBS Kenya Population and Housing Census (2009)

1.55 The main fishing activities are fish farming which is done on individual farms or as a group activity. The main fish types produced are the African Cat fish and Tilapia. There are no landing sites in Nandi County.

Forestry and Agro-Forestry

1.56 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 25: Number and Sizes of Gazetted and Non-gazetted Forests

Parameter	Number
No 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

1.57 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. It is envisaged in this plan that agro-forestry and green economy can be promoted for the following different purposes, including income generating activities including farm forests, and protection of water catchment areas, provision of wood fuel and generation of energy for industries, improvement of soil fertility by growing fertilizer trees, animal feeds production ventures, growing and processing for medicinal purposes/value plants and products, provision of carbon sinks and beautification of the environment.

1.58 There are tree species that can be grown in farm lands/crop land. *Grivellia* trees are also a source of timber. In Nandi County; Bamboo, *Croton Macrogarcapus*, Elgon Teak, *BischofiaFavonica*, *Spathodea Nilotica*, *Prunus Africana* tree species among others are known to be the best for protection of water catchment areas. Presence of these trees in water catchment areas has no diverse effects. Growing and protection of these tree species ought to be encouraged through legislation. The Kenya Forest Service and non-state actors in environment should give incentives for nursery developments for these species.

Photo 4: Kips Eco Resort, Nandi Hills



1.59 Soil erosion is one cause of declining soil fertility leading to low agricultural production. The following tree species are ideal for soil erosion prevention; *grivellia*, temperate fruits, *caliandra* among others. These species can be grown in farm lands/crop land or on their own depending on the choice of the farmer. Tea factories in the county use wood fuel for drying tea leaves which is relatively cheaper than using electric power, and thus the need to grow more trees to meet this need.

1.60 Trees like *grivellia* and *caliandra* help in nitrogen fixation into soil. *Tithonia* and *Lantana Camara* can be used as manure. *Lantana* branches are cut and left to decompose in crop land and become very good manure. *Tithonia* is used as composite and makes very good manure. *Lucaena*, *Caliandra* and *Sesbania* are used as animal feed. Green leaves of *Caliandra* are used as nitrogen supplements in cattle. The green leaves are cut and fed to the cattle directly.

1.61 The *Prunus Africana* is the best tree species for this for medicinal purposes. Its barks have medicinal value and their demand is high and can even be exported and earn the country foreign exchange. Whereas trees can also be used to provide carbon deposits, there was no single project as at the end of 2012 that had been initiated to attract funds for carbon trading

in Nandi County. This is another area that ought to be explored. The county has sponsored beautification activities especially in schools and public institutions through the KKV environmental programme and the Forestry Plantation programme. Beautification in urban centers is still low.

Environment and Climate change

1.62 Deforestation is one of the major contributors to environmental degradation in the County. Wood fuel forms the main source of energy with over 90 percent 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.

1.63 Another contributor to environmental degradation is poor waste management. The volume of waste generated especially in the urban (areas) environment has by far overstretched the existing waste management infrastructure. The councils lack the capacity (technical and physical) to effectively collect, transport and dispose of the waste. This has led to spread of landfills and disposal of waste in water bodies with serious effects on the environment.

1.64 There is also need to put in place initiatives to curb unplanned settlement and development. The mushrooming of slum settlements in major market centres is an example of unplanned settlement that is emerging. This can be attributed to lack of employment, low income and lack of appropriate housing infrastructure. Slum settlements are known for poor waste disposal and notorious growth in areas that are reserved for other developments in urban areas.

1.65 Another challenge associated with environmental degradation is the management of industrial effluent, the most notable being smoke. Tea factories in the county use firewood for tea leaves drying which produce a lot of smoke. The smoke is released into the air uncontrollably. However, Chebut Tea Factory in Kapsabet plans to invest in producing their wind electricity from Yala River and do away with using wood fuel which produces a lot of smoke.

Effects of Environmental Degradation

1.66 Varied effects of environmental degradation have been felt in wetlands, water systems and land. Wetlands form about 1 percent of the total area of the county contributing significantly to the recharge of underground water and hydrological cycle in the county. King'wal, Kiprong, Kimondi and Birei swamps are some of the most important wetlands in the county and are protected areas due to their rich biodiversity. However demand for more land for settlement and agriculture due to population pressure and decline in land productivity has contributed to opening up of these fragile ecosystems. King'wal Swamp is the most affected with rampant vegetable farming and brick making thus shrinking it. This has subsequently compromised their ecological functions such as underground water recharge

and purifications, water reservoir and habitat to rare birds and animals. The water catchments, currently face serious threat 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. Land is a prime resource in Nandi County due to its agricultural potential, settlement and industrial development. High population growth has resulted to ever increasing pressure on the land leading to degradation through erosion and pollution from over use of agrochemicals. Therefore poverty and population pressure has contributed significantly to land and soil degradation.

Climate Change and its Effects in the County

1.67 Climate change is gradually beginning to take toll in the county. Signs of this include floods, unusually heavy rainfall with hailstones, rise in temperature, and change in rainfall patterns among others. These changes have had a negative implication on both agricultural output and general health of the population. Some of the negative implications include reduced agricultural output caused by damage on crops by hailstones and the unpredictable rain patterns leading to crop failure. The road network has also been destroyed by the heavy rains thus leading to high cost of maintenance. The rise in temperatures provides a conducive environment for mosquito breeding. This has led to increase in malaria cases. Biodiversity has also been affected as rare species of birds and animals which could boost tourism have migrated to other favorable areas.

1.68 In the past there has been a concerted effort to increase forest cover in the county by Non-Governmental Organizations through their own initiatives and the government through the Kenya Forest Service. It is imperative that the county management attracts donors and partners to aid in management and conservation of the forest resources. The county management will also need to come up with a policy that will promote and regulate use of:

- Clean, environmental friendly and renewable energy sources such as solar, biogas, natural gas, electricity and wind energy;
- Recyclable materials like polythene and plastics to make PVC fencing, electric posts and roofing materials to reduce over reliance on forests for these materials. Use of steel to construct roofs will also reduce over reliance on forests for timber;
- Pest-resistant crop varieties to reduce use of harmful pesticides, given that pesticides increase greenhouse effects in the atmosphere, which in turn increases global warming and related effects.

1.69 In agriculture, use of greenhouse technology to counter the effects of unpredictable rain patterns and increase production without necessary relying on rain fed agriculture. In health, adaptation measures mainly include Internal Residual spraying and mass net distributions to reduce the incidences of malaria and related illnesses occasioned by increase in mosquito breeding.

Mining

1.70 Mining activities are not common in the County. The main mining activity is sand mining, which is done along the river banks of Kundos, Kipkaren and Mokong. This has however an adverse effect on the environment as it promotes erosion and pollution of the environment. There is also minimal gold mining in areas like Kapsaos in Nandi South. The detriment and negative implications of the activity however far outweigh the benefits. The crude methods of extraction expose the miners to grave dangers and cases of death are common in the mining fields. Nevertheless, there is considerable potential especially in gold mining. Modern and safe methods of extraction however have to be enlisted to tap into this resource.

Tourism

1.71 The sector has potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities therefore increasing household income in the county. The county has 8 established commercial banks that are a supportive institution to the tourism industry. Security is however key in boosting the tourism sector. 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 maintenance. The other attraction sites in Nandi South 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.

Photo5: Nandi Rock aka Kigirgei in Kaptumek Aldai



1.72 In Nandi North, there is the Chepkiit Water Falls on the Kipkaren River. In Nandi Central 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 East, there is the famous Koitalel Samoei Museum in Nandi Hills town and the Keben caves in Mogobich, Lessos Division. The main wildlife in the county is the Sitatunga gazelles at Kingwal Swamp, Colobus monkeys found in the South Nandi Forest. There is also a wide variety of different bird species and snakes across the county. The main tourist class hotels are Nandi Bears Club, Tea Planter's Inn and the Kit's Eco-Resort in Nandi Hills Sub-County. In Emgwen there is the Eden Springs Hotel, Stevenice Hotel, Keben Hotel, Tortoise and North Rift Hotel which are all located in Kapsabet Town.

Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.73 The 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 force per year. The following table shows the trends in wage employment by sector and gender.

Table 26: 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	Nil	Nil	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
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil

1.74 There are a total of 296,249 self-employed people in the county according to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Males form the large proportion of this where there is a total of 162,599 who are involved in micro, small and medium enterprises.

1.75 In the county, a total of 13,976 people are classified as seeking work or no work available for them while 282, 072 people in the county are classified as underemployed. Therefore the county needs to create a favourable environment for investors so as to create opportunities.

Water and Sanitation

Table 27: Water and Sanitation

Parameter	Number
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
Average distance to nearest portable water point (Km)	0.5Km

Source: Sub- County Public Health Officer Nandi Central

1.76 Table 26 shows that the households with clean and safe water to drink are about 22% of the total number of households by using the piped water statistics. However the county is termed as water endowed and this means that the county should invest in provision of piped water to the residents.

Health and Nutrition

Table 28: Health facilities and personnel

Category	Number
District Hospitals	2
Sub-County Hospitals	3
Nursing Homes	2
Health Centres	17
Dispensaries	96
Private Clinics	5
Mission Hospitals	4
Bed capacity	560
Doctor/ population ratio	1:53,333
Nurse population ratio	1: 284
HIV/AIDS prevalence	6.3%

Source: Sub-County Medical Officer of Health; Nandi Central

1.77 The above facilities include the health centres that were recently upgraded to model health centres under the Economic Stimulus Programme. The facilities have a combined bed capacity of 560. The Doctor/Population ratio currently stands at 1: 53,333 while the Nurse/Patient ratio is at 1:284. The average distance to the nearest health facility is about 7.15 km. HIV/AIDS prevalence stands at 6.3% although the county is considered well-

informed (at 90%) on the matters relating to the transmission, prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

1.78 The most common diseases are malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, and diarrhoea and urinary tract infections. The first three are common to all age groups while diarrhoea cases are commonly reported amongst children less than five years of age. The urinary tract infection is common among the age groups from 13 years and above. The period with the highest cases of outpatient cases is between March and October, which is the time when the area experiences heavy rains during which mosquitoes and other disease causing agents thrive.

1.79 Cases of malnutrition and stunting among children under five years of age are very rare except for isolated cases witnessed mostly among the urban poor. This could be explained by the fact that the area receives sufficient rainfall throughout the year thus making the County food secure.

1.80 The current children immunization status stands at around 85 percent (with BCG coverage at 63 percent, Measles at 72 percent and full immunization at 70 percent). With this we can say that the coverage is fairly good but resources need to be availed to improve the status.

1.81 Contraceptive acceptance in the county is low. In most health facilities, the most common contraceptive is the male condom and emergency pills while most women prefer the injectable contraceptive which is in short supply in public hospitals. The female condom is also rare and expensive.

Education and Literacy

1.82 There are a total of 797 public and 215 private ECDE centres in the whole county with a total enrolment of 242,470 pupils. However it should be noted that most ECDE centres are found within the precincts of individual primary schools and church compounds. Therefore, there are very few standalone ECDE centres.

1.83 There are 651 public and 181 private primary schools in the entire county with a total enrolment of 215,168. The average teacher/pupil ratio stands at 1:33. According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, there were a total of 172,618 children of primary school going age.

1.84 The literacy level in the county (as per the 2009 census) stands at 76.4 percent for males and 67.1 percent for females. There are a total of 80 adult literacy classes with an enrolment of about 1,148 males and 2,385 females. The disproportionately larger number of women than men in adult literacy classes could be explained by the fact that the literacy levels among women is also low.

1.85 There are a total of 161 public and 8 private secondary schools with a total enrolment of 37,845 of which 17,908 are girls while boys are about 19,937. The teacher/student ratio is about 1: 29. According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, there were a total of

57,591 children of secondary school going age. This gives a disparity of about 120,000 children not attending school.

1.86 There are a total of 9 middle-level colleges and only one university which is private. There are, however, a few colleges that are affiliated to the mainstream public universities and offer diploma courses.

The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Sector Profile

1.87 This section provides a brief description of the current situation of the nine Medium Term Expenditure (MTEF) Sector Working Groups which include: Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Public Administration and International Relations; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Governance, Justice, Law and Order.

Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD)

1.88 The sub-sectors under this sector are: Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development and Marketing, Lands, Fisheries Development, Forestry and Wildlife, National Land Commission, and Research & Development (R&D). Nandi County falls in one of the fertile regions of the country. It therefore contributes largely to the national earnings in terms of foreign exchange, economic growth and development. Most of the rural businesses have bases in agriculture. Most farmers are able to obtain funding for their businesses from SACCOS. Raw materials for the factories are also produced from farming and related activities.

1.89 The major crops produced in the county are food crops such as maize, beans and cash crops like coffee, tea, sugarcane and pyrethrum. Also horticultural crops such as kales, cabbages and French beans do well in the county. However there are still several factors affecting the growth of this sector namely: poor status of infrastructure, low access to loans, decreasing sizes of farms due to land fragmentation occasioned by increased sub-divisions, high costs of farm inputs and unreliable rainfall.

1.90 Livestock production is another source of livelihood in the county and contributes immensely to household income. The main livestock bred in the county are beef and dairy cattle (both exotic and indigenous), sheep, goats and poultry.

1.91 Fish production is low in the county. The main species are African Cat fish and Tilapia. Although the ESP programme has initiated a fisheries project in the county, the uptake of the business is still low.

1.92 A variety of wild animals that include a rare species of antelope called Sitatunga and baboons are available in the county. Eco-tourism has not been exploited for local, national and international events. This is attributed to poor marketing and development of tourist's attraction sites in the county.

1.93 The County has a mass of 2884.4 Km² of land. Much of this land is held by individuals and a small portion is trust land held by the local authorities. Of the land mass, 193,024 hectares of the land is arable and part of it has been put under farming.

1.94 The Cooperative Sector in the county is one of the most vibrant institutions due to its role as the driving force for economic development to its members. The Cooperative department cross-cuts all sectors of development in the county, i.e. Agricultural and Financial sectors. There are 117 registered co-operatives societies in the county.

Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

1.95 Most of the roads in the county are earth roads which are rendered inaccessible during the rainy season and dusty during dry seasons therefore inhibiting movement to the rural parts of the county. Roads form the basic mode of transport and their state has been a challenge to development. Housing is a challenge in the county especially in the urban areas. There is already an established Sub-County Information and Documentation Centre (SCIDC) in the county at Emgwen Sub County. Two more SCIDCs at Tinderet and Aldai Sub-Counties were proposed under the Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme (CEISP). 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.

General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

1.96 Tourism is not well marketed in the county. There are different species of wildlife in the county and extensive marketing is required in order to tap the tourist potential. Nandi County is along the highway to Kisumu from Eldoret town. This puts it an advantageous position in terms of trade development. The county is well served with major roads connecting it to the Kisumu and Eldoret International Airports. Trade in the county revolves around agricultural products, general merchandise and hospitality and service industry. Uptake of information, communication and technology is low as is research and innovation

Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

1.97 The steep terrain in the Western parts of the county experience the problem of soil erosion which is occasioned by the heavy rains and worsened by poor agricultural practices. Forest encroachment and illegal logging have not been adequately addressed through subsequent re-afforestation. The county has an area of 25,081 ha of gazetted forests and 9,281 ha of non-gazetted forests. There is need to protect and expand forest cover, to at least 10 percent in line with the internationally required standards.

1.98 There is no single solid waste disposal and management facility in the entire county which has led to non-conventional ways of waste disposal like dumping of garbage in rivers and streams and bush toilets. Access to piped water is limited to Towns where households are connected to the main water supply. Agro forestry is widely practiced at the farm level and this has contributed to the conducive environment experienced in the county.

1.99 According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, there were a total of 154,073 households in the county. There was no official documentation of high/low cost

houses in the county. Generally, a majority of the houses were low cost. There is no official documentation of the number of unplanned settlements in the county. From observation, however, a number of unplanned settlements built of temporary materials such as timber and iron sheets are sprawling in most of the major towns and centers such as Mosoriot, Kibiyet, Nandi Hills and Kapsabet. Housing remains a big challenge in the county. In 2012, 3.5 percent of the population in the county lives in the urban areas. Bricks are the main wall construction materials in urban areas.

1.100 The county has electricity supply serving 6.4 percent of the population. 0.2 percent has been connected to electricity, while the entire rural population uses kerosene and firewood for lighting and heating. The majority of the population use Kerosene (81.7 percent) and 5.3 percent depend on firewood for lighting. The sources of cooking fuel are wood fuel, kerosene, charcoal and LPG gas though the latter is used in very few households.

Photo 6: Scenic View from Nandi Rock



Health

1.101 Better health is a prerequisite for economic growth and social cohesion. Management of health services has remained a challenge in the county with access to health facilities being the most challenging. There is need to expand, equip and upgrade the existing health institutions to provide adequate medical attention to the growing population. The County is plagued by the current low doctor to population ratio (1: 53,333), low bed capacity, low nurse to patient ratio (1:284) which has hampered access to proper medical attention for the residents.

The most prevalent diseases in the county are malaria, upper respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea.

Education

1.102 The sub-sectors are: Education, Science and Technology. A level of high literacy is crucial for the social and economic development in the county as it is deemed to impact on the performance of all sectors. Nandi County has high adult literacy levels. There is also a high dropout rate in this sub-sector. Nandi County has fair social economic indicators characterized by average enrolment rates which have increased since the introduction of free primary education in 2003. Literacy levels in the county are average and transition rate from primary school to secondary school is 44.6 percent which is relatively poor.

Provincial Administration

1.103 The Constitution of Kenya requires that the Provincial administration be reconfigured to accord with the county structure of governance. The national coordination Act has now provided for the role of what is now called the National Government in the county structure.

Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

1.104 Gender issues in the county are deeply rooted in culture and tradition. Access to economic resources is low for women owing to the traditional divisions of labour that places women at the household's level for domestic chores. Cases of early marriage are high in the county and are a major cause for school dropouts among girls. Nandi County has a youthful population of 201,948 persons. Majority of the youth have missed out on formal education and have minimal enrolment in youth polytechnics therefore lack necessary skills to join the job market. The youth engage mainly in poultry keeping, horticulture, tree nurseries, Jua Kali and in service businesses like salons and kinyozi activities which require less training. A considerable number of youth groups are engaged in crop and livestock production and deal with livestock products like milk, hides and skins.

Governance, Justice, Law and Order

1.105 The county enjoys relatively good security and stability. Incidences of assault and bhang smoking however are on the rise and are a major cause of concern to the security machineries and to the community in general. Fifty (50) percent of the population feel that cases of robberies have reduced. This can further be augmented by the fact that 69 percent of the population feels very safe while only 10 percent of the county population feel unsafe as per *Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06 Report*. This compares well with the rest of the country where only 34 percent feel safe. Reforms within the police force seem to have borne fruits as 31 percent of the population feel that the police service has improved. 43 percent of the population however feel there has been no change and much still needs to be done. Illegal guns are prevalent in the Sub-County and efforts should be made to mop them up. Furthermore, 38 percent of Nandi residents feel that corruption has reduced. However, 46.4 percent of the population feels that there has not been any change.

Photo 7: Public Consultations at Nandi Hills Sub-County



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

This chapter analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county.

Major Development Challenges

2.1 The County's infrastructural facilities, including the road network, water and energy supply are inadequate and in deplorable conditions. The region is not adequately connected to electricity grid as only 9,788 of all the 154,073 households are connected to electricity as per the 2009 *Kenya Population and Housing Census*. This implies that most households rely on wood fuel for cooking and lighting, which poses a threat to the environment as forests continue to be depleted in to meet the demand for wood fuel. Inadequate electric connection also means that local industrial growth is hampered as most potential investors prefer to move or relocate to other regions thus depriving the county of revenue and employment opportunities. However, the efforts by the Rural Electrification Authority need to be up-scaled through more resource allocation to ensure that more households and trading centres are connected with power as this will spur socioeconomic development. There is also need to ensure that education, which is a pillar of development, is made accessible and affordable to all. Learning in most schools in the county is hampered by inadequate classrooms and poorly equipped laboratories, libraries and ICT centres. Additionally, the cost of education is high for many especially at higher levels of learning. The high rate of school dropouts (4.1 percent in primary and 1.4 percent in secondary schools) is also a concern. The low transition rate (44.6 percent) from secondary to higher institutions of learning hampers educational development. Climate change has also had an adverse effect on the rainfall pattern and this has led to unpredictable weather thus affecting the normal planting seasons.

2.2 Population pressure is another major concern. The intercensal population growth rate in the county is estimated to be 2.8 percent of the current population. This increase in population has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the demand for ownership of land, which has subsequently resulted in subdivision of land into smaller un-economical units. As a consequence, the county has witnessed reduced levels in agricultural production, which in turn has a negative impact on attempts to create wealth and reduce poverty in the county. The high population growth also significant pressure on the existing facilities for provision of social services such as health and education. This therefore calls for intensified sensitization and advocacy on the importance of family planning and having manageable families. The existing land policy should be enforced to ensure that the existing land is not further sub-divided into smaller un-economical units as there is need to consolidate the smaller lands to larger units so as to enhance agricultural production.

2.3 Poor road network is yet another challenge in the County. The County has only 183km of tarmacked road network out of 1,673km total road network. Most of the remaining

unpaved roads are in bad condition thereby hindering effective access to the markets and reducing mobility of factors of production. They are rendered impassable mainly during the rainy season thus affecting access to markets. The poor state of the roads is accentuated by the heavy rainfall that is experienced throughout the year with overloaded trucks that ferry tea, sugarcane, electric poles and construction materials. The most affected sub-county in terms of poor road network are Mosop and Tinderet despite their high agricultural productivity. Farmers in these sub counties incur high costs due to poor roads while ferrying their produce to the markets. The extra costs incurred are then transferred to the final consumer in the form of increased food prices thus aggravating the poverty situation in the county. The calls for the design and implementation of policies that will improve the road network through tarmacking the major roads in the county and frequent maintenance of access roads. Priority should be given to strengthening the sectors that construct or maintain roads in the county. Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation systems is also very important. Proper supervision of contractors should be undertaken to ensure quality workmanship and penalties need to be imposed on those doing shoddy jobs. Community members should also be involved during site meetings of on-going projects and project closure meetings.

2.4 The County also faces the challenge of inadequate clean and safe water. The level of the County's household access to potable water is still very low as compared to the UN standards which require that each person is entitled to between 20-50 liters of water a day. The county has only 33,932 of households with access to piped water and 3,765 with access to portable water; springs are the main source of water. This is despite the fact that the county is considered water rich with rainfall throughout the year and also many accessible streams. This exposes people to the risk of contracting various water borne diseases. Most of the County populace depends on water sourced from rivers, shallow wells and roof catchments. In order to ensure that quality water supply is brought closer to the community, there is need for construction of water dams and treatment plants to harness the waters available and reduce water related morbidity.

2.5 Then there is the issue of food insecurity. Since agriculture is the mainstay of a large percentage of the county population, any drop in agricultural production has adverse effects on the livelihoods in terms of reduced incomes and food insecurity. The County has a food poverty rate of 46.7 percent according to 2005/2006 KDHS. It depends primarily on agriculture and most farmers grow tea as the main cash crop. Most of the food crops are grown on a small scale farms once per year. About 10 percent of the maize crop is harvested while still green for home consumption thereby reducing the final tonnage of maize harvested and this exposes many households to early incidences of hunger. While the County has high agricultural potential, much of this has not been fully exploited due to low adoption of modern farming technologies and animal husbandry. The situation can also be attributed to the high cost of farm inputs and unpredictable market prices of the produce. There is still rearing of indigenous animals in the county and low uptake of artificial insemination services. High population growth has already created pressure on the inelastic agricultural land thus worsening the food situation in the county.

2.6 Most of the vulnerable population in the county includes those who live in the slums and the casual laborers in the tea estates. The other main challenge to food security is monocropping and too much land being dedicated for tea farms. Food insecurity in the county can be addressed by encouraging farmers to diversify food crops planted so as to include traditional varieties. Farmers should be given training on on-farm value addition to their produce. Sustainable land use management practices should be disseminated to farmer groups for replication. Farmers should be sensitized on the need to farm two seasons as opposed to the current single season in a year and the importance of growing early maturing and disease resistant food varieties.

2.7 County development has also been marred by weak industrial development. There is little industrial activity in the County. There are few industries, especially the agro based industries expected to add value to farm produce and help secure better market prices for farmers. The county has several milk cooling plants. However, there is not a single industry in Kapsabet Town despite the fact that the county produces adequate quantities of different agricultural outputs. Nevertheless, several tea and coffee factories are located in the County. Closely related to this is the establishment of *jua kali* and cottage industries, which can create employment opportunities for the rising number of unemployed youth.

2.8 The Nandi County Government proposes to set up Policy Framework and gazette it to guide growth of Industry and Investment flow to the County. The framework will capture the following among others: (1) Rural-urban planning to identify sites for industrial development; (2) Legal framework for industry, commerce and investments; and (3) Policies to attract and retain investors. Similarly, the County Spatial Plan will be prepared to demarcate appropriate economic, agricultural and industrial zones.

Cross Cutting Issues

High Poverty Levels

2.9 The 2005/06 KIHBS indicates that the county has an absolute poverty level of 47.6 percent, with the rural poor standing at 42 percent and the urban poor at 46.9 percent. The county's contribution to national poverty is 2.6 percent. The high poverty levels are mainly attributed to a decline in production and productivity of agricultural land as a result of high costs of farm inputs (fertilizers and certified seeds). The poor state of the road network and inadequate infrastructural facilities are also major contributors to poverty. Apart from lack of entrepreneurial skills, the poor do not have access to credit facilities because they lack collateral, such as title deeds. In addition, the poor are still the most disadvantaged as far as education is concerned since only a few are able to complete secondary school education and even fewer proceed to higher learning. A large proportion of the population living below the poverty line comprises widows, orphans, street children, female-headed households, people living with disabilities and the small scale illiterate peasant farmers.

Table 29: SWOT Analysis on Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of large arable land and reliable rainfall; increased level of sensitization on the need to fight poverty	High cost of farm inputs, poor marketing system (agricultural produce); poor land tenure; low entrepreneurial skills; poor infrastructure; mono-cropping; little or no value addition	Availability of agricultural extension officers; presence of the agricultural Finance Corporation, Pro-poor programmes such as NALEP, IFAD, Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund	High population growth rates, declining land sizes; lack of collaterals, exploitation by middle men; high default rate on loans

HIV and AIDS

2.10 The *Kenya Aids Indicator Survey* (2007) indicates that the county has an HIV and AIDS prevalence of 6.3 percent. HIV and AIDS adversely affects the labour force productivity, increases dependency ratio, marginal propensity to consume and reduction of marginal propensity to save leading to low investment. This leads to perpetuation of the vicious circle of poverty. In Education sector, the scourge increases the number of school dropouts for affected pupils and increases the number of children in the labour force. It has led to loss of experienced teachers thus worsening the teacher/pupil ratio in the county. In Agriculture, availability of adequate food is strained by the increased number of orphans who are dependent on a few active breadwinners and this leads to high propensity to consume and low propensity to save thus affecting investment. The high mortality rate adversely affects the manufacturing sector due to loss of lives of experienced workers in addition to the high medical expenses incurred by the company to provide medical care to its workers. As a result, most of the resources have been diverted to health care rather than development activities.

Table 30: SWOT Analysis on HIV AND AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Substantial food security for a high number of households; high levels of awareness; availability of HIV and AIDS coordinating institutions in the sub-counties; availability of trained personnel on HIV and AIDS related fields; availability of ARVS and ART centres	Concentration of VCT Centres in main trading centers; Low and irregular funding; slow behavioural change	Presence of many active implementers of HIV and AIDS activities like NGOs and CBOs; many development partners willing to fund the establishment of VCT, ARV, ART and CCC centres	Political patronage in the appointment of members to CACs; lack of funds to employ more staff; high poverty levels leading young girls and women to prostitution; negative cultural practices

Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

2.11 The high population growth rate has exerted pressure on the existing land leading to unsustainable agricultural practices. This trend has caused people to live in environmentally fragile places such as hill tops, swamps and water catchments areas and in the process they accelerate degradation of the environment. The major form of environmental degradation faced in the county include: deforestation, wetland reclamation, poor waste management, water and soil pollution, and unplanned settlements and developments. Most forests in the county such as Serengeti and Tinderet forests are being encroached by the landless and such encroachment will eventually lead to clearing of the forests leading to the destruction of the water catchments areas. Destruction of swamps and forests in the county will lead to lower levels of water flows into Lake Victoria since the Nandi Escarpment and its forests are part of the Lake Victoria catchment basin. Climate change has also affected the county negatively. The signs of this include floods, unusually heavy rainfall with hailstones, rise in temperature, and change in rainfall patterns among others. These changes have had a negative impact on both agricultural output and general health of the population. Some of the negative impacts include reduced agricultural output, high incidence of malaria and destruction of infrastructure (such as roads) by water runoff. Biodiversity has also been affected as rare species of birds and animals which could otherwise boost tourism have migrated to other areas.

Photo8: Chepkiit waterfalls



2.12 As such, research on climate change is necessary to provide information towards mitigation of the effects of climate change. Timely provision of anti-malaria drugs is another vital option if disasters in the case of an outbreak are to be avoided. Nandi East has a total forest reserve of 211 km², which needs protection from squatters, mainly from families surrounding the forests. These are families that were re-located from hilly areas around Tinderet forest due to massive landslides. To avert the problem of landslides, it is important

that the Government discourages people from settling on lands characterized by slopes of more than 55° as settlements in such slopes exposes the land to soil erosion and to massive landslides. To effectively conserve areas that are prone to soil erosion and massive landslides, collaboration of Government and the Private Sector is called for to implement afforestation and re-forestation programmes, especially along the Nandi Escarpment. Legislation should also be enforced to curb illegal logging by charcoal burners as well as farming activities along the rivers, swamps and the springs, and on the sloppy Nandi Escarpment. Encroachment of forest land by squatters, lack of proper waste disposal in major towns, growing of eucalyptus trees along water masses, and uncontrolled soil erosion are pose a real threat to the environment in the county.

Table 31: SWOT Analysis on Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of gazette forests in the county; NEMA presence; existence of Government gazette and along the Nandi Escarpment	Illegal logging of the Forests by charcoal burners; farming activities along rivers; swamps and springs; and on the sloppy Nandi Escarpment	Availability of gazetted land for afforestation; favorable weather for tree planting; afforestation programs along the Nandi Escarpment	Encroachment of forest land by squatters; lack of proper waste disposal in major towns; growing of eucalyptus trees along water masses endangering water levels; uncontrolled soil

Disaster Management: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

2.13 Nandi County like other counties is vulnerable to one or more forms of disasters which need rapid response in order to avoid massive destruction of lives and property. The major disasters in the county are drought, lightning, landslides, conflicts, crop/animal diseases and forest fires. Cases of school fires have also been reported in the past. Other disasters in the county include malaria out breaks, typhoid and HIV and AIDS. The county is also prone to hailstones, road accidents and army worms. Due to threats posed by the above mentioned possible disasters, there exists a Disaster Management Committee in the county to help in prevention and management of disasters. The committee which reports to the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) has widened its scope to include environmental management so as to address the issue of deforestation which is a looming disaster that can lead to desertification. Irregular dissected terrain in some areas that hinders rapid response to disasters, inadequate funds to employ more workers, poor infrastructure hindering the spray program coverage to all parts of the county especially during the rainy season, uncertainty due to changes in devolved government and artificial food shortages remain causes of disasters in the county.

Table 32: SWOT Analysis on Disaster Risk Reduction

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Red Cross in the county; existence of health facilities in the country; provision of free mosquito nets and spraying of house through the Internal Residual Spraying (IRS) programme, Availability of media stations; Existence of local administrative structure; Presence of Adhoc Sub-County Disaster Management Committee; Awareness of possible disaster prone areas; Initiatives to promote food security e.g. irrigation; Enough security personnel; Allocation of funds by National government i.e. emergency vote in CDG kitty	The Red Cross office is poorly equipped and lacks adequate staff; inadequate health personnel to respond to disasters; poor road facilities; inconsistent spray of houses; inadequate early system; Slow response to warnings; Lack of technical capacity by the committee on DRR; Lack of disaster database in the county; Poor implementation of food security policies; Security personnel equipped; Government bureaucracy in utilization of funds; Inability to prediction emergencies	Development partners willing to fund appropriate programmes in the county; Availability of Personnel in the county to train on DRR; Availability of established institutions to research and compile the county database; Consolidated Legislations to support agriculture; strengthening of research institutions; Community policing; Support from the international community and other local humanitarian agencies	Irregular dissected Terrain in some areas that hinders rapid response to disasters; inadequate funds to employ more workers; poor infrastructure hindering the spray program coverage to all parts of the county especially during the rainy season; Uncertainty due to changes in devolved government; Artificial food shortages; Extremes targeting facilities

Gender Inequality and Youth Issues

2.14 Meaningful and accelerated development growth can be realized when both men and women have access to resources and are involved at all levels of decision-making as well as in production of goods and services. In most cases women are home makers. They should however be involved in ownership and control of property, such as land, so that their potential is fully utilized. Financial and non-financial banking institutions are encouraged to relax some of the requirements for collateral in order to allow more women access credit facilities. In addition to that, women are also encouraged to organize themselves into groups and register them so that they can act as guarantors amongst themselves. Participation and representation in decision-making depicts gender disparity. Women comprise a small proportion of persons holding elective posts in the locations, divisions and sub-county levels yet their participation is crucial as they are the majority of the population and any wrong

decision impacts heavily on them. In most cases men are the minority voters but a big proportion of persons holding elective posts especially as civic and parliamentary representatives. To ensure equal participation and representation at all levels of development, women, men and youth at the grassroots need to be sensitized on their democratic rights. By increasing civic education and in particular on individual legal rights both men and women will enhance their self-confidence which will positively impact on involvement in development activities. The phenomenon of equal partnership in development will be enhanced during the planning period. One of the causes of poverty is idleness among men. Therefore, there is need for the men in the county to be sensitized on formation of self-help groups so as to facilitate access to grants and credit facilities.

Table 33: SWOT Analysis on Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Strong international commitment to gender equity and empowerment of women (MDG No.3); vigorous campaigns by MYWO; availability of the Women Enterprise Development Fund	Minimal involvement of women in decision-making; limited control and ownership of resources by women	Political will and support; Government goodwill; existence of gender policy that promote affirmative action; Universal Free Primary Education and day secondary school policy; Constitution of Kenya 2010 that sets a side special seats for women in parliament	Poverty, discrimination of the girl child; retrogressive cultural practices

2.15 In the light of the high and continually growing population of youth under 19 years, the Nandi County government will seek to ensure that programs that address their issues are put in place. Legislation will be put in place in the County to compel all youth under 19 to take advantage of the free primary and free day secondary education. This will ensure that all children in Nandi County attain at least secondary education. Beyond secondary school, the County Government will facilitate youth programs, including programs geared towards retaining youth in school using informal sector education, Youth Centres/CLRC with IT facilities, social halls for entertainment, sporting activities, training opportunities offered by youth polytechnics, counseling services, and cottage industries where youth can participate in county development.

Cross Cutting Issues Handled by the National Government

Although, Land, Education and Security are national functions, they have a direct impact on implementation of this CIDP and on all programs in the County. Consequently mention must be made in brief of the status of these issues in Nandi County.

Land

2.16 Land is the most important natural asset in Nandi. It is also the most emotive. While most land in Nandi has been adjudicated upon and titles issued, there are pockets of Nandi,

specifically in Tindiret and Mosop where adjudication and titling has not been done. There are also Internally Displaced persons evicted by government from Kipkurere forest, Nandi South Forest, Cengalo forest, and other public land where they were squatters. Most of Nandi Land was annexed by the Colonialists and these are now land holdings held by multinationals. Tensions abound over this issue. Additionally, there have also been tensions related to land especially across ethnic communities which blew over into full-fledged conflict in 1992, 1997 and 2007. Going forward the Nandi County Government will engage the National Land Commission to address the adjudication of land and issuance of titles to those affected. Historical issues on land will also need to be addressed. The Nandi County Government through the County Ministry of lands will set up an office to engage the National Land Commission and the National Government on all outstanding land matters.

Education

2.17 Nandi County Government has a direct interest in this service even though this remains a national function. Current rates of Access, Retention and Transition are lower than the national rates. Fees in high schools in Nandi are also perceived to be higher than the National average. Consequently, the County Government will engage the National Government to establish more schools where necessary, hire more teachers, regulate fees paid in schools, national and county bursary schemes. Continuous dialogue and sensitization of parents and youth on the importance of education will continue. It is proposed in this plan that Nandi County Education Loans Board be established to provide loans, scholarships, and bursaries to needy students in tertiary institutions.

Security

2.18 In the public Consultations for the CIDP, insecurity emerged as a major concern, especially in urban centers and the borders of Nandi and Kakamega, Vihiga and Kisumu counties. Notable issues mentioned to be on the rise include cases of assault, bestiality, rape, pedophilia, and robbery. Along the border cases of cattle rustling and lynching have been reported. The County Government of Nandi will engage the National Government to establish police posts and Courts. As well as set up street lighting in major urban centres. Community Policing will be implemented as one of the initiatives to curtail insecurity in the County.

Justice and Law and Order

2.19 The Nandi County Government will engage the Judicial Service Commission to establish courts in all major Centres especially in Maraba, Kaptumo, and Kabiyeet where the previous African Courts were domiciled. Legislation will be put in place to guide on Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms proposed by the Constitution. Other Correctional facilities such as Prisons and Probation Services will also be set up.

Potential Strategy Policy Thrusts

The matrix below provides a summary of the main development issues affecting the county, their causes, and development objectives and potentials strategic policy thrusts. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding national/county functions.

Table 34: Potential Strategy Policy Thrusts

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Agriculture and Rural Development Sector					
Agriculture Sub-Sector					
County	Low Maize Yields	High cost and increased adulteration of key firm inputs; low and declining soil fertility, low adoption of modern technologies limited or lack of affordable credit	To increase maize yields from 15 bags per acre to 25 bags per acre by 2017	Reduce the costs of farm inputs to improve regulation and quality control of farm inputs; To promote sustainable environmental conservation and proper land use systems; To upscale proven technologies on-farm and revitalize extension services	To encourage more players in supply and marketing of farm inputs so as to increase competition and lower prices; Sensitization and mobilization; soil sampling and testing; timely availability of government subsidized farm inputs
County	Low food crop production	Poor crop husbandry, high production costs; low gate prices; erratic weather; poor quality of inputs; lack of certified seedlings for fruits and poor consumption by the locals; unavailability of affordable	To increase food crop yields for domestic and export purposes	To increase the acreage under food crop e.g. maize, potatoes, beans; To increase maize yields from 30 bags to 45 bags/ha; To increase acreage under horticultural crops e.g. kales, cabbages, bananas; Tomatoes, pineapples, avocados,	Increase technical/advisory services; expand crop acreage; diversify crop enterprise; improve crop husbandry; increase yield per acre; develop greenhouse technology for horticulture; open new market avenues; carry out market survey for farm

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
		credit; scarcity of planting materials; marketing bottlenecks; adverse weather conditions		passion fruits and pawpaws	produce; develop high quality seeds for horticulture
County	Inadequate market access and information	Lack of sufficient agricultural market information; poor state of roads ignorance on relevant technologies for cottage industries, lack of entrepreneurial spirit; lack of trust in associations	To improve market access and market information by 25% by 2017	To promote formation of market groups; To link the marketing groups with marketing organizations; To establish information desks for dissemination market information	Sensitization and mobilization of farmers on market access channels; To encourage the formation of commodity associations to lobby for prices; To develop formal markets for commodities; To encourage development of local cottage industries to process agricultural produce
County	Lack of affordable credit to purchase of inputs and capital development e.g. value addition	Some farmers lack collateral e.g. little deeds; negative attitude towards loans; most financial institutions consider farming a risky business; High interest rates charged by financial institutions; weakened cooperative due to mismanagement	To improve farmer's access to affordable credit by 25% by 2017	To link the farming community to financial service providers; To promote farming as a business through training; To encourage table banking among the farmers	Sensitization and mobilization of farmers to join cooperative societies; Liaising with banks and financial institutions to develop financial products for farmers
National/ County	Low irrigation development	Investment on equipment is prohibitive; inadequate irrigation skills; weak farmers organizations; inadequate	Increase acreage under irrigation by 25% by 2017	Establish water harvesting methodologies such as water panes in the county; Increase uptake of irrigation technologies; increase	Train farmers on appropriate irrigation technologies; partner with development agencies to provide financial advances from financial

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
		appropriate technology among the farmers on irrigation		and empower the number of WRUA; To develop irrigation schemes; To mobilize farmer's organizations and technology update	institutions to acquire equipment; To liaise with manufacturer to provide adequate information
County	Crop pests and disease outbreaks	Continuous use of chemicals leading to resistance; inadequate application of the relevant agro-chemical; inadequate funds for purchase of agro-chemicals; Inadequate research especially on horticultural crops; mono-cropping leading to a building up of pests and diseases	To reduce prevalence of crop pests and diseases by 10% by 2017	To train farmers on alternatives agro-chemicals; To train farmers on the correct application rates of agro-chemicals; crop rotation; use of pest and disease resistant seed varieties	Integrated pest management; sensitization and mobilization of farmers; information dissemination of crop rotation; Increased agricultural extension services; Capacity building for farmers on available pests and diseases resistant varieties
County	High post-harvest losses (especially perishable goods)	Lack of cold storage and processing capacity for perishable commodities; Inadequate market information for the crops; fluctuations in supply of farm produce (seasonality); limited electricity and water supply in the rural areas	Reduce post-harvest losses of perishable goods by 20% by 2017	To establish cold storage and agro-processing facilities; to increase market information access; to reduce over reliance on rain fed agriculture; increase electricity coverage	To train farmers on sustainable food storage methods; to ensure continuous supply; To link the farming community to financial institutions; To train the farmers on storage and processing technologies/value addition; To link the farming community with the relevant ministries/departments for supply of water and electricity; To link the farming community with warehousing organization e.g. the Eldoret

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
					Airport
Livestock Sub-Sector					
County	Low milk yields	Low genetic breeds; inbreeding; low level feeding; inadequate technology in livestock husbandry; livestock diseases; Reduce livestock diseases (mastitis) in dairy cattle farm 20% to 5% by 2017	To increase the current milk yields by 50 percent by 2017	To upgrade the local breeds from 40% of the population to 75%; To promote the use of AI services by small scale from 40% to 70%; To introduce one bull scheme camp of superior sires; To promote clean milk production techniques to reduce mastitis in dairy industry to 50%	To reduce the costs of AI services and increase its accessibility; sensitizes farmers on land carrying capacity; use of certified bulls for siring and on feeding management; expose farmers to new livestock technologies; train farmers on clean milk production
County	Low quality livestock products	Inadequate technology in value addition; Poor handling of livestock products	Promote use of modern livestock techniques	To increase the number of farmers doing value addition by 2015; To increase the use of high genetic breeds by small scale farmers by 60%; To improve the product quality for safe use by 50%; To decrease chemical residues in products from 0.1% to 0.01% by 2017	Train farmers on value addition of various livestock products; initiate collaboration with other stakeholders to support farmers through credit facilities to acquire improved breeds; hold workshops to sensitize on safe use of drugs; Train farmers on proper handling of livestock products in line with GAP especially milk and meat products

Forests Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
County	Reduced forest cover for both indigenous and exotic species to serve as water catchments, biodiversity conservation; reservoirs, wildlife habitat and carbon sinks	Land use changes; illegal exploitation activities such as logging; forest fires; increased demand for forest products from forest estates by rural populations; increasing population	To increase the forest cover to international standards of 10%	Maintain the existing forest cover, arrest and prosecute illegal loggers; reduce the forest fires; To improve farm forestry and enhance efficient utilization and marketing of forestry products	Reclaim all illegal possessed lands; secure and maintain all forest boundaries; forest policing will be enhanced; form community forest associations; To encourage participatory forest management approaches to ensure the participation of communities and other stakeholders; Ensure forest and trees on private lands are established and managed using sound business principles; Assist farmers establish on farm tree nurseries
County	Emergence of exotic pests and diseases in forests	Reliance on a few exotic species; Un-Sustainable management of forest plantations for production of wood and other forest products and services for commercial purposes	Control of emerging pests and disease by 50%	Ensure forest plantations are efficiently managed and operated on a commercial basis; broaden the species base is through special consideration of indigenous species as well as the requirement of the market	Replant 2000ha of clear felled areas; Draw management plans for all forest estates; Liaise with KEFRI to carry out research on these pests so as to break the cycle; Capacity building for farmers on pests and disease resistant trees species

Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
County	Poor state of roads	Inadequate funding; Poor maintenance; poor soils; Adverse weather (seasonal) i.e. heavy rainfall; Excess weight (overloading); inadequate technical staff	To increase all weather road network to 40% by 2017	To increase funds to support maintenance of roads routine roads maintenance; To introduce mobile weigh bridges; employ technical staff	Solicit more funds through MTEF and liaise with other partners such as CDF; KeRRA; KURA; The County government; Sensitize community on road drainage; Strict Implementation of the Axle load limit rule; Facilitate the implementation of the axle limit rule; innovate new technologies in road construction; establish training of roads officers in the technical colleges; Routine maintenance of the road
County	Inadequate water treatment and distribution systems for domestic and industrial use	Inadequate funding; low capacity of the existing water supply infrastructure	Increased piped water supply and distribution to 30% by 2017	Increase funding; To develop and rehabilitate water facilities	Partner with development agencies for construction of new lines; Adopt gravity mechanism to reduce cost of distribution; Train WRUAs
National	Inadequate water treatment and distribution systems for domestic and industrial use	Inadequate funding; low capacity of the existing water supply infrastructure	Increase piped water supply and distribution to 30% by 2017	Increase Mains power infrastructure to all locations; Reduction of connection cost	Connect priority rural areas to national grid; Sensitize community on alternative forms of energy; Encourage pool application of electricity connection to cut down on cost
National	Low ICT services access	Inadequate ICT infrastructural development to support; Low investment in the ICT sector	Increase ICT accessibility to the county by 50% by 2017	To construct modern ICT centres; Establish mobile ICT facilities; Increase investment in ICT sector	Encourage investors to embrace modern ICT; empower people to appreciate and utilize modern ICT facilities; To link the region to the fibre optic cable network

Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
Tourism Sub-Sector					
National	Limited number of tourists in the county	Under-developed tourist sites; Inadequate investment in the tourism sector, Poor marketing of tourist sites in the county, Neglect of tourism attraction areas and facilities	Increase the number of tourists to the county by 30% by 2017	Encourage investment in the tourism sector e.g. bed capacity and tour firms; invest in marketing of the county as a tourist destination; Rehabilitate neglected tourist sites and facilities	Develop sports tourism which has a huge potential in the county; Capacity building of stakeholders; Opening up Western circuit Compile tourism attraction inventory of all tourist attraction sites; Partner with the local community on protection of game parks and reserves; market and promote available tourists sites in the county via print and electronic media
Trade Development Sub-Sector					
County	Few SMEs in the county	Inadequate entrepreneurial skills; Lack of entrepreneurial motivation especially among the youth; High cost of capital	Increase the number of SMEs in the county by 50% by 2017	Increase training on entrepreneurship; Align entrepreneurship training in polytechnic curriculum; Reduce the cost of capital	Partner with polytechnic Heads to train the youth on entrepreneurship skills; Cost share with the training beneficiaries; Solicit for funds; To develop training programs and capacity building for all traders; Establish strong youth group by training them on management of SMEs; Partner with financial institutions to provide low interest credit to youth groups and other entrepreneurs
County/ National	Inadequate/ Inaccessible credit	Lack of collateral; poor management information system; un-bank ability of many community members	Increase access to credit by 50% 2017	Strengthen existing groups and formation of new ones; To provide credit/information on alternative finance; Encourage table banking	Capacity building of groups, SACCOs and associations through training; Disseminate more information on available sources of credit from government e.g. WEF and Youth Fund

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	Inadequate access trade information	Lack of modern management information system; uncoordinated sharing of information	Increase access to trade information	To develop a modern MIS for information dissemination; way information is shared	Linkup EPC to provide latest information on export markets; To analyze the information needs of the sector and provide appropriate solutions
County/ National	Low exports from the county	Under developed manufacturing sector; Inadequate access on export information; Poor infrastructure; High duty on imported inputs making finished products uncompetitive	Increase exports by 20% by 2017	Encourage investment in manufacturing sector; Increase access to export information; Source for alternative equipment to cut on cost	Sensitization international standards on exports; Focus attention on opportunities presented by AGOA, Cotonou agreement and changes in WTO; Identification and development of export opportunities; Invest in training on export opportunities and procedures
Industry Sub-Sector					
County	Few number of industries in the county	Poor physical infrastructure especially roads; Costly and Limited access to credit; Limited skills on industrial development, Disjointed production of raw materials	To increase the number of industries in the county by 20% by 2017	Reactivate trade and industrial committees; Reduction in the cost of credit; Improvement of the skills for industrial management; Increase the amount and quality of raw materials	Re-activating Sub-County Industrial Committee. Establishment of an investment wing of the county government to identify opportunities and skills gap for industries; Encourage producer SACCOS by formation training of farmers; Have PPP and encourage contract farming; Promote and encourage formation of cottage industries
	Limited research based innovations among the key industrial players	Poor dissemination systems of industrial research; Weak link between Kenyan industries and research institutions; Bureaucracy;	To develop an accessible database on research industrial innovations	Reduce the bureaucracies involved in information access	Establish a strong link between industries and research institutions; Establish one stop shop for industrial research information in the county

Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
County	Limited access to safe and clean drinking water	Inadequate water treatment infrastructure in the county; high cost of water infrastructure	To make 30% of the population access piped water	Implement water projects across the county to increase efficiency in the existing water treatment and supply plants to lower costs; Replace the worn-out infrastructure	Enhance PPP in the water sector; Use of gravity in water supply to cut on pumping costs; Encourage communal micro-treatment plants; Promote spring protection; Encourage rain water harvesting and storage
County	Water pollution from agrochemicals	Unsafe chemical application processes especially in tea estates and farms; Increased use of inorganic fertilizers	Reduce the amount of inorganic chemicals in rivers by 30%	Encourage safe chemical application to crops; Promote use of organic fertilizer	Establish policies to curb pollution of water sources; Sensitize and train farmers on safe application of fertilizers and new organic technologies e.g. vermin-composting; Legislation to minimize pollution by tea estate
County	Upcoming of unplanned informal settlements	Poor urban planning weak law enforcement on settlements; Poverty	Reduce by 50% the informal settlements	Enforce laws that will curb unplanned settlements	Establish credible settlement schemes informed by housing policy; Establish a master plan for upcoming urban centers

Health Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
County	High malaria related morbidity and mortality rates	Few trained community resource persons; Wet weather conditions in the county present a conducive environment for mosquito breeding; Drug resistant malaria strains; High poverty level; Settlements around river banks and swamps	To reduce malaria prevalence from 38% to 18% by 2017	To equip the available health facilities with malaria drugs; To carry out Internal Residual Spraying in 60% of households annually in the county; To provide treated bed nets to all pregnant women	Sensitize community on importance of use of treated nets; Encourage factory owners on safe settlement of their employees; Enforce existing laws on settlement along river banks and next to swamps; Advocate for high standards for hygiene; Proper drainage and waste disposal
	High STI/HIV/AIDS, TB prevalence; Emergence of non-communicable diseases such as cancer and diabetes	Non-adherence to known to the conventional protective methods like A, B, C especially the multi-drug lifestyle changes; Water pollution by pesticides and inorganic fertilizers	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 6.3% to 4.0%; To reduce the rate of spread communicable diseases by half by 2017	Reduce new infections; Enhance PMTCT; Ensure ARTs accessibility; Curb cases of defaulters of MDRS of TB; Reduce water pollution especially by inorganic chemicals; Encourage adherence to healthy lifestyles; Encourage use of organic fertilizers	Social mobilization to promote behavior change; stock enough ARVs in all government facilities; Enforce the laws against defaulters of MDR strain of Sensitize the community on healthy eating habits; Set up cancer and diabetes centers in the district hospitals for therapy, treatment and information
	Inadequate maternal health care (Antenatal care-45%); health facility deliveries-	Few trained personnel; few well equipped facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems; Preference to TBAs other than	Increase antenatal care to 70% health facility deliveries to 60% and contraceptive	Employ more trained personnel; Equip existing facilities; Discourage deliveries by TBAs; Encourage use of	Sensitize the community on importance of antenatal care, use of contraceptives and risks of TBAs; Carryout reproductive health programme in all medical facilities in the County; Make

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	20%; contraceptive acceptance-13.4%	trained birth attendance; Negative attitude and misconceptions towards contraceptives	acceptance to 50% by 2017	contraceptives	health facilities user friendly by training the medical staff on customer relations
	Weak information management systems	Lack of appropriate infrastructure; Few personnel to manage systems	Strengthen information management systems	Increase the number of IT compliant record management personnel; Improve the infrastructure for the Health Management	Source for more funds through MTEF for development of the IMS; Trains staff on health data management; maintain an update database regularly in every health facility
	Inadequate equipment for diagnosis and treatment of terminal diseases	Prohibitive cost of the equipment	To establish one referral hospital in the county by 2017	Source for funds to establish a well-equipped referral hospital	Engage development partners and private sector in establishment of a referral hospital; Make budgetary allocations to acquire necessary equipment
	Inaccessibility to health facilities	Poor state of rural access roads; Few ambulances incase emergency; The rugged terrain in the county	Increase the number of patient accessing the hospital on time	Continuous upgrading of roads leading to the health facilities to ensure accessibility; Avail more ambulances to health facilities	Increase funding for maintenance of roads; purchase of ambulances; Promote mobile clinics; Develop more health centres across the county
	High child mortality rate	Inadequately equipped health incidences of childhood diseases; cold weather conditions; poor nutrition	Reduce child mortality rate	Avail enough drugs for treatment of the diseases; Equip all health facilities with modern equipment	Sensitize community on importance of proper nutrition and healthcare to the children

Education Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
National	High dropout rates in primary and secondary	Traditional rites of passage; early pregnancies poverty	To reduce the dropout rates by 50%	Encourage alternative rites of passage especially against FGM	Community mobilization education issues; Encourage formation of community education campaigners
National	Low transition rates from primary to secondary schools (71%)	Few secondary schools vis a vis the many primary schools; High schools fees in the secondary schools	To increase the transition rate to 90% by 2017	To construct new secondary schools; Increase capacity of existing secondary schools; To enhance guidance and counseling departments in all primary and secondary schools in the county	Mobilize funds from CDF & MTEF; encourage establishment of day secondary schools; train more teachers on guidance & counseling; Establish county bursary fund to assist financially challenged students; For every three primary schools, develop a day secondary school to ease access
	High rate of illiteracy 33% in the county	Inadequate number of literacy centers; low awareness on the importance of adult education; lack of funds for adult education programme	To reduce the illiteracy levels to 20% by 2017	To increase the number of adult education centers by 20%; To increase awareness on the significance of Adult Education; To increase funds to support adult education by 20%	Open men only classes; initiative more self-help literacy classes; initiate a literacy awareness campaign; increase budgetary support to adult education
	Limited community learning resource centers	Shortage of libraries and Reading/Learning centres	Increase the number of community learning resource centres by 4 by 2017	To encourage a reading culture in the county; to establish and operationalize At least one community learning resource centres in each sub-county	Identify community facilities for CLRCS; prepare and sign MOU with the communities; establish the CLRCS`

Public Administration and International Relations

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
National/ County	Inefficiency in funds processing at the sub-county treasuries	Slow implementation of the IFMIS at Sub-County level; Limited automation of treasury offices in all Sub-Counties	Reduce inefficiencies in all sub-county treasuries	Full implementation of IFMIS at county level; Automation of all processes at the county treasury	Develop county financial management system to automate systems; Train all county staff on IFMIS
National	Poverty	Low wages for casual workers in tea and sugarcane plantations; Inaccessibility to health insurance and pension schemes	To reduce poverty from 47.6% to 30% by 2017	Ensure increment of minimum wage; Ensure accessibility to health insurance and pension schemes; Encourage formation of CBOs and CIGs	Enforcement of the minimum wage policy; Institutionalization and capacity building of CBOs and CIGs; Mobilize funds to implement; Wealth creation initiatives
	Inadequate social cushioning for persons with disabilities	Breakdown of the social fabric; Inadequate support to persons with disability; employability	Increase the support to persons with disability by 50% by 2017	Increase accessibility to skills by the physically challenged; Increase the Cash Transfer Programme; Encourage integration of persons with disability with able bodied people	Initiate review and support for handicapped; To sensitize the community on how to handle challenged; Institutionalization of groups by the physically challenged; Mobilize funds through MTEF to cushion them
	Gender Inequality	Cultural beliefs and traditions; High dropout and low transition rates to institutions of higher learning among girls	To reduce the gender inequality	Ensure equitable distribution of both genders at all levels of decision-making; Increase support to girls' education	Enforce the constitutional requirement of the 1/3 rule in the county; Capacity build women and youth to take up available positions
County	Inability to tap	Lack of training facilities	To increase the no.	Allocate land to construct cultural	Provide land for a cultural artistic centre

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
	into the artistic talent	for performing artistes (theatre) houses and source centres; non availability of land for construction of new centres	of performing artists by 50% by 2017	centres; to allocate funds for the same; construct at least 4 theatre facilities in the county	and source for funds for development of this sector
	Incidences of wife inheritance in the County	Bad cultural practices; high levels of illiteracy and ignorance; unwillingness to change/adopt substitute methods; self-preservation & inability to recognize the inherent dangers	To reduce the incidences of wife inheritance by 40% by 2017	Form community sensitization groups in each division; Carry out awareness campaigns in each division every year	Provide budgetary support for community sensitization on groups and publicity
	High incidences of women discrimination	Ignorance and illiteracy; low levels of girl education; inadequate application of Affirmative Action in the society	To reduce the incidences of women discrimination by 50% by 2017		Intensive marketing in both print and electronic media
		Poor marketing of tourist sites leading to low numbers of tourists; Lack of tourist attraction inventory in the county		To include cultural industries products in tourist attraction inventory	Intensive marketing in both print and electronic media; Intensive advertising and promotion through regular exhibitions

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Link to National/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
National	Poor housing of police personnel	Inadequate funding for police housing	To construct at least 50 housing units per sub-County by 2017	Increase funding towards police housing; Construction of police houses in the Sub-County to start by 2013	Source for funds through MTEF for construction of the houses; Budgetary allocation to construct houses in areas with high crime rates
National	Incidences of Drought	Climate change due to deforestation	To enforce the policy on 10% tree cover on land	Afforest the existing forests; Promotion of agroforestry in farms	Enhancement of tree planting programmes such as KKV; promotion of carbon trading and provision of carbon credit; Creation of public awareness on the existence of the law
	Destruction of property and lives due to incidences of Land Slides	Heavy rainfall in the region; poor agricultural practices; Rugged and steep terrain settlement	To reduce loss of lives and property from landslides	Improve agricultural farming practices e.g. construction of gabions and terraces; Reduce the number of people settled on steep slopes	Intensify early warning systems and readily available evacuation mechanisms; Promotion of proper agricultural practices; Resettlement of people settled on steep slopes; Set aside a fund for disaster mitigation under the special programs ministry
	Loss of life and property by lightning	Lack of lightening arresters; buildings on buildings; natural occurrence	To reduce the number of lives and property lost by lightning	To install lightning arresters in all public institutions; Encourage households to install the arresters in their homes	Sensitization of the Community on the need to install arresters on their houses
	Cross border conflicts	Land-boundary disputes; Crime especially livestock theft	Reduce cross-border conflicts	Combat crime along county border; Settle land disputes	Develop a land database system; to carry out a proper land demarcation and issuance of land title deeds; setting up of police posts in areas prone to cross-border conflict

	Loss of flora and fauna from forest fires	Natural and man made	To reduce destruction of the ecosystem through fire	Strengthen fire response mechanism in the county; increase the number of forest guards to check on the manmade fires	Recruit and train fire response personnel; Enforce laws that will curb man-made forest fires
--	---	----------------------	---	--	--

Photo 9: Public Consultations in Aldai Sub-County



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 NANDI COUNTY ICT FRAMEWORK

Introduction

3.1 The Nandi County Government will leverage ICT to increase public sector productivity by enabling the delivery of County Government services for the people, communities and businesses, supporting open engagement to better informed decisions, and improving the operations of government. The County Government will use ICT to deliver better services and improve operations and processes aligned with Government policy. Going into the future, the machinery of Nandi County Government will depend on ICT. ICT will continue to transform government business and services to meet people's expectations for better services, and to create a more open Government. Research points to the important role that ICT plays in driving productivity.

3.2 The County Government will deliver its Vision and increase productivity through using ICT to achieve the following three strategic priorities: (1) Deliver better services, (2) Open Government, and (3) Improved government operations. Two strategic actions are proposed to support the implementation of each strategic priority.

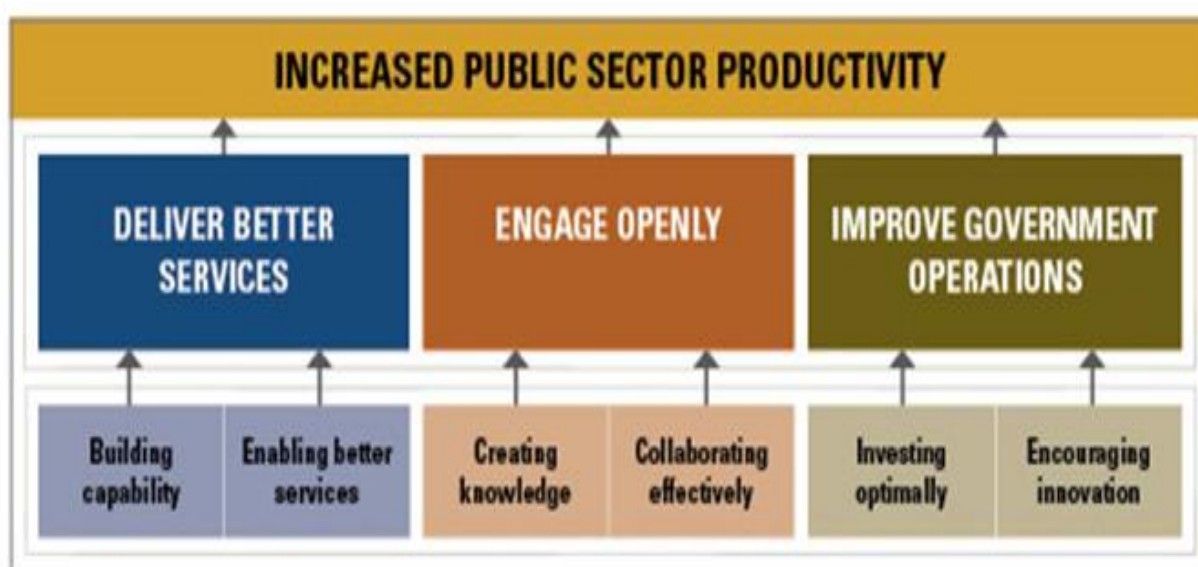


Figure 1: Alignment of the Strategic Priorities and Strategic Actions

ICT in Service Delivery

3.3 People expect high quality, easy to use government services. Implementing this vision will deliver on this expectation. The Nandi County Government will build capability in government to better meet people's needs and deliver improved services. The strategies that will be adopted to attain the goal of facilitating better service provision through ICT integration include ICT and Open Government, and ICT for creating and sharing knowledge. The Constitution of Kenya requires that county governments are run openly and transparently. The Government of Nandi County will promote the implementation of

transparency and accountability in its operations by using ICT using the strategy outlined in Table 35. ICT will also be exploited to share and manage information and knowledge so as to improve decision-making and drive economic growth. The Nandi County Government will set up an interactive website for public engagement. Table 35 also outlines the actions that will be undertaken in order to create the proposed knowledge based environment in Nandi County.

3.4 The strategic actions to harness the potential of ICTs to deliver better services include the following:

- **Building capability** across government to use ICT in order to achieve improved services, effectiveness and efficiencies. All staff of the County Government will be trained to use ICT.
- **Enabling better services** by using ICT to simplify and integrate government services to both people and business while maintaining necessary security and privacy. All Departments in The County Government will be connected through a common ICT framework.
- **Collaborating effectively** by building better partnerships with citizens and other stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of government consultations and service delivery.
- **ICT in County Government operations.** Continuing fiscal constraint will require the Nandi County Government to make the most effective use of existing and new ICT investments. This encourages greater innovation in government operations, to enable cost effective solutions. To achieve these strategic actions to improve government operations, it will be necessary to invest optimally to enable more effective implementation of policy by targeting ICT investments that deliver the greatest value.
- **Encouraging innovation** so that government can harness the full potential of the digital economy and enhanced technology solutions to deliver services more efficiently and effectively.

Table 35: Strategic Actions to Integrate ICT in Service Delivery

Goal	Objective	Action
Building Capability in ICT Use	To improve utilization of Existing technology capability	Simplify and make consistent business processes for common activities across Government to enable improved and more standardized approaches to service delivery and ICT capability.
	Technology and Policy integration and delivery	Build the consideration of ICT capability into policy development and implementation to ensure that policy decisions are delivered in the most effective and timely way and opportunity costs are recognized.
	To improve Government program delivery	Build capability across County Government and its partners to manage and deliver ICT enabled

Goal	Objective	Action
	capability	programs and projects
	To develop ICT workforce skills and utilization	Build on existing ICT workforce planning approaches to make better use of the ICT skilled workforce across Nandi.
ICT in governance and Service Delivery	To deliver simple and easy to use online services	(1) Deliver automated online services that allow people to tell government once of a change in circumstance such as address, and new government service directories to help people find the services they need. (2) Build an interactive website to simplify people's access to government online services. (3) Provide people and business with a logon that allows them to consent to sharing information so that government can provide better, integrated services.
	Deliver more personalized services	Build services to capture, understand, and deliver people's preferences when dealing with government.
	Simplify government websites	Have only one website for Nandi County, and create a common look and feel to all government websites that is accessible to all residents of Nandi County.
	Increase the automation of services	Automate processes to improve the interactions between people, business and government. Upload all government forms to the website for ease of access and downloading by public.
Information Creation and Sharing using ICT	Build business Intelligence	With regard for privacy and security, create a holistic view of customer needs within County Government to improve targeting and delivery of services.
	Use location based Information	Develop standards and a whole-of-government direction for the use of location based information across agencies.
	Develop tools and platforms to analyze data	Create capability within government to capture, share as appropriate, and analyze customer information so that trends can be identified and used to better inform policy development.
	Release public sector information	Enable managed release of government data publicly for wider use to share information and knowledge resources and unlock economic and social value. To ensure that appropriate data is transparent and shared rather than duplicated, the

Goal	Objective	Action
		Government will implement engagement processes for open data standards activity and crowd-source priority areas for data standards
Collaborating Effectively	Strengthen external collaboration networks	Use Website tools in a targeted way to engage with people and business to improve policy development and service delivery, and actively participate in external blogging forums to promote wide community engagement.
	Build collaboration capability across government sector	Create online communities of expertise based around common business processes to develop and share standardized approaches.
	Build the channels needed for government to collaborate	Explore partnerships with industry, academics, the community and third sector, and with agents and brokers to inform policy and deliver services.
Invest optimally in ICT	Better Investment governance and information	Increase the visibility of ICT activities, investments and plans to reduce duplication and deliver effective value for money solutions.
	Portfolio ICT investment	Develop a portfolio approach to strategic ICT investments, and target ICT investments to develop and use whole-of- government capabilities.
	Use ICT to leverage County procurement	Target new areas for coordinated ICT procurement to reduce costs and remove duplication.
Encouraging innovation	Deliver new and better ICT enabled services	Use ICT to make more government services available online
	Assess and adopt new And emerging technologies more rapidly	Quickly adopt new ICT models through a risk-based approach that balances issues of performance, usability, security, privacy and investment.

Photo 10: Public Consultations in Mosop Sub-County



CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

Introduction

4.1 This chapter outlines a spatial framework for Nandi County, from which the 10 year Spatial Plan for Nandi County will be developed as per the requirements of Section 110(1) of the *County Government Act* herebelow referenced. The development of the Spatial Plan should be given immediate priority as it is the basis of all economic and industrial development in the County. The Nandi County will thus develop these plans immediately after the CIDP is adopted.

4.2 Section 110 (1) of the County Government Act provides that “There shall be a ten year County GIS based database system spatial plan for each county, which shall be a component part of the county integrated development plan providing:

- (a) A spatial depiction of the social and economic development programme of the county as articulated in the integrated county development plan;
- (b) Clear statements of how the spatial plan is linked to the regional, national and other county plans; and
- (c) Clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan.”

Part (2) of Section 110 of the County Government Act stipulates that the spatial plan, which shall be spatial development framework for the county, “shall:

- (a) Give effect to the principles and objects contained in sections 102 and 103;
- (b) set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the county taking into account the development programme of the county as articulated in its county integrated development plan;
- (c) Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which the objectives referred to in paragraph (b), which strategies and policies shall:
 - i. indicate desired patterns of land use within the county;
 - ii. Address the spatial construction or reconstruction of the county;
 - iii. Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the county;
 - iv. set out basic guidelines for a land use management system in the county taking into account any guidelines, regulations or laws as provided for under Article 67(2)(h) of the Constitution;
 - v. set out a capital investment framework for the county’s development programs;
 - vi. contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
 - vii. identify programs and projects for the development of land within the county; and
 - viii. be aligned with the spatial frameworks reflected in development the integrated development plans of neighbouring counties;
- (d) shall indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place;

- (e) shall indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area;
- (f) may delineate the urban edges of the municipalities within its jurisdiction and mechanisms of dealing with the rural urban interfaces;
- (g) shall identify areas where strategic intervention is required;
- (h) shall indicate areas where priority spending is required;
- (i) clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan; and
- (j) shall indicate the areas designated to conservation and recreation.”

Furthermore the County Government Act at Sec 110 (3) requires that “Each county spatial plan shall be developed by the county executive committee and approved by the respective county assemblies in accordance with procedures approved by the respective county assembly”; and section (4) that “Each county spatial plan shall be reviewed every five years and the revisions approved by the respective county assemblies.”

4.3 Kenya’s national goal is to attain rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all regions of the country. This is well stated in the key policy documents namely: the Economic strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the National Development Plan and Kenya vision 2030 blue print. The policy documents have also been done with appropriate regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). To put into effect this desired goal the government has put in place a number of programs including the direction of financial resources to the counties through: the Constituency Development Fund, the Roads Development Fund, the defunct Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), and Education Bursary Fund and now the Commiteeon Revenue Allocation etc. There are also a number of development agencies undertaking diverse activities at the County Level i.e. government line ministries, quasi development agencies, NGOs, CBOs and private investors. But without an appropriate spatial frame for coordinating the activities of these agencies projects may be planned and implemented by each agency on its own assessment of local needs with little concern for the development planning framework. In this way, material resources will be wasted and facilities will operate at less than their maximum effectiveness and unnecessary costs will be incurred in the provision of infrastructural facilities and services because economic planning may be mainly sectoral and not incorporate sufficiently the spatial aspects of development at the national, regional and local levels.

4.4 County spatial planning is expected to assist to downstep global and national development policies to become relevant at the local level, and to link economic planning (budgets) to spatial planning, which has been identified as a major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years. Experience from other town’s shows that spatial planning will be a useful tool in setting development priorities of a region and coordinating implementation of these priorities amongst a multiplicity of actors.

When developed, Nandi spatial Plan will provide the needed overall integrated spatial framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies and ultimately result in sustainable development in the County.

Objectives of county spatial planning include:

- To identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the county, their level of utilization and potential;
- To assess the existing infrastructure their current conditions, capacity and projected demand;
- To identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation;
- To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy or urban centers that will spur rural development;
- To asses capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance;
- To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources, bring services closer to the people;
- Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development; and.
- Suggest priority areas for intervention.

Appropriate Laws/ Policies Applicable to Nandi Spatial Planning

- The constitution of Kenya 2012
- The Physical Planning Act Cap 286
- The National Land Commission Act No.5 of 2012
- Urban Cities and Cities Act No.13 of 2011
- County Government Act No. 17 of 2012
- Any other Acts passed by County Government
- Transition to Devolved Government Act No. 1 of 2012
- Land Registration Act No. 3 of 2012
- Land Act No. 6 of 2012

Human Settlements

4.5 A settlement refers to a permanent or temporary community in which people live. It can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with the surrounding urbanized areas. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a region is critical in planning terms. The pattern of human settlement in a region is influenced by the population dynamics of that area and the two have an embryonic relationship. Other factors influencing human settlement include soil fertility, availability of productive resources, other natural resources and general production capacity, level of economic development e.g. location of industry and urbanization among others. Settlements change in size and form and respond to the changing economic and social development of the surrounding areas.

4.6 To be productive economic growth requires some degree of concentration in activities and people in order to increase economic and technical efficiency. The concentrations of activities and people whether in small villages, towns or cities are called human settlements? Human settlements therefore play an essential role as agents of economic growth by providing favorable locations for productive investments. This means that the development of towns in a critical process in the transformation of the County into a modern state. The growth of towns should be seen as a combination of evolutionary changes in social values and motivation, technologies and economy systems. It is in towns that most of the activities and process which usually associated with modern economic and social progress, but it's here those problems of degradation of the environment and human qualities of life are acute for example the growth of informal settlements, pollution etc. The scale and intensity of these changes necessitate planning for human settlements as part of overall, County and National Development policies.

4.7 In Kenya, the *Human Settlement Policy* is espoused in the detailed Human Settlement Strategy of 1978 which remains the most current. This strategy is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of physical development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya so as to develop “a coherent system of human settlement”. Five strategies outlined to achieve physical development include:

- The development of service centres;
- The development of growth centres;
- The development of an integrated transportation and communication system;
- Rural Development; and
- The development of appropriate standards for urban infrastructure

The strategies outlined above seek to attain the following objectives:

- To continue to promote the maximum development of the rural areas to improve living standards for the majority of the people;
- To establish a more even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote more balanced economic growth throughout the nation and a more equitable standard of social services between different areas;
- To encourage the expansion of several large towns in addition to Nairobi and Mombasa in order to promote regional growth thereby providing more alternatives for the absorption of the migrant population and the problems arising from excessive concentration in these towns;
- To continue to develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development;
- To adopt standards of urban infrastructure which more closely relate to what can be afforded by the country as a whole; and
- To continue improving the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies, which are responsible for planning, decision-making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

4.8 Human settlements ideally perform three functions: service function, economic function and residential function. In fulfilling the service function, settlements facilitate the provision of schools, health services, public utilities, commercial banks, co-operatives, administration, judicial, recreational and other social services among other important services. The services serve both residents and those in the hinterland. Economically, settlements provide employment opportunities e.g. within industries, commerce, and in the provision of service functions. These services not only serve the people in the towns but also those in the surrounding areas. They provide market for the local produce, which stimulates the conversion from subsistence to a cash economy. It also creates material advancement in both rural and urban centres through production of manufactured goods. Under the residential function, human settlements provide residence for people working in non-agricultural employment. Human settlements are therefore focal points of Commercial Industrial administrative, health, educational and recreational activities required by the population. As economic development progresses, the demand for these activities will increase and in turn the development of these activities will have beneficial effect on the whole County. There is interdependence between urban and rural areas in the process of development.

4.9 In Nandi County, most of human settlements are on privately owned land. Most of the parcels of land are not alienated. There are squatters in Tindiret Constituency who have not had land adjudicated to date. There are slums at Nandi Hills (Machanganyiko Co-operative) which has some informal settlements. In Kapsabet, there are some slums opposite the main Bus Park (Swahili Village). Uncontrolled development on private land bordering urban areas has also been noted as well as development of residential premises on areas designated for commercial purposes. Non-adherence to planned uses has led to informal settlements at Mweini in Kiptuiya Location. The following measures have been proposed to mitigate these challenges:

- Enforcement of the development control
- Building code enforcement
- Use of approved building plans designs
- Encourage documentation of land ownership instruments
- Settlement of squatters
- Improve informal settlements

Rural Settlements

4.10 Emerging issues associated with rural settlements include encroachment on agricultural land by urban land use activities, poor road network, uncontrolled sub-division of agricultural land and encroachment on forest land. The region is endowed with a number of forests. South Nandi and North Nandi forests are cases in point. Those who live close to the forests target forest products such as wood and timber to supplement their livelihoods. As such, these forests face the threat of depletion. Following is a list of other issues associated with human settlement in Nandi County:

- Decrease in Production: This relates mostly to sub-division of land into uneconomical parcels which can hardly produce significant output;
- Encroachment on Environmentally Fragile areas: Fragile areas such as riparian reserves, hilly terrain and swampy areas, among others, have been encroached on.
- Public Land Alienation: In the plans that were prepared before, sites for public purposes and public utilities were designated.
- Weak Institutional support: The Local Authorities and Settlement Fund Trustee (SFT) lack the necessary capacity to build and maintain infrastructure in the settlement areas;
- Slow process of adjudication and legalization of land;
- Human-Wildlife conflicts;
- Sprouting of unplanned settlements;
- Low levels of income resulting in increased poverty especially in Tindiret Constituency/District.
- Degradation of the environment especially where population densities are high. These include air, water and land. Over cultivation and improper cultivation of land leading to soil erosion, among others.

Urbanisation

4.11 Urban areas are symbols of prosperity and thus are engines of growth. The concentration of activities in urban areas allows for specialisation and exchange process which are essential for economic growth. Vision 2030 aims to provide the people of Kenya with adequate and decent housing in a sustainable environment. The sustainable environment includes the urban areas where approximately 32% of Kenyans live therefore the improvement of quality of life can be achieved when the rural and urban population is adequately housed provided through well planned human settlements.

4.12 Urbanization in Kenya is growing rapidly at an average of 3.9% per year for the period 2005--2010. The levels of urbanization have increased from 8% at independence to 19% in 1989, and 19.4% in 1999. Urbanization is expected to reach 32% by the end of 2012. The growth is due to high level of rural-urban migration fuelled by rural poverty and diminishing per capita ownership of farming and/or grazing land. The urbanization process is dominated by one Nairobi City.

4.13 Kenyan urban centres are characterised by spontaneous growth and haphazard development which has mainly taken place outside urban planning intervention. Physical planning was beset by a complex of institutional arrangement where plan formulation is undertaken by the National government and implemented by the defunct Local government (the councils). This has led to plans not being informed by the local needs and therefore does not address local realities resulting to apathy during implementation. There exists a disconnect between the national planning process and physical planning. Therefore, the physical development plans have not been recognized as essential tools for the development of urban centres which are engines of growth.

4.14 The size and the location of towns in Kenya have a historical context. During Colonialisation there were agglomeration in form of trading centres, along the Coast of Kenya because of trading activities between people and the Arabs. In the interior of Kenya, life was based on self-sufficiency and not specialized trade patterns because of subsistence agriculture and stock herding. Markets became points of trade forming a spatial system consisting of a hierarchy of markets to deal with internal trade. The construction of railway (Mombasa-Kisumu and Nakuru-Malaba-Kampala) changed the spatial organization of towns along the railway line. The expansion of branch lines to open up the 'white highlands' led to establishment of towns like Eldoret, Thika, Nyahururu etc. Towns also sprung up from headquarters of the colonial government's administration based on provinces and districts, each of which was centred on a settlement generally known as 'boma'. The 'bomas' had a DC and his staff officers, law courts, police headquarters, hospital, schools, residence. Nandi Hills is an example of towns that developed from 'bomas'. The 'white highlands' settlement within Nandi County attracted commercial activities. The legal restrictions on land holding by Africans influenced the development of their settlements in the 'African Reserves'. The industrial factor also fueled emergence and growth of towns; agri-based industries were to develop in Kapsabet due to its rich agricultural hinterland. These historical factors have caused the development of an incoherent /disjointed settlement patterns with activities as there were two spatial human settlement subsystems. One served the needs of the colonial systems, the other needs of vast majority of the African population. The growth of markets and other community facilities/services along the roads gradually led to the rise of unplanned, sporadic ribbon development.

4.15 The major centres in Nandi County are Kapsabet and Nandi Hills, and the other smaller urban centres such as Lessos, Maraba, Kobujoi, Mosoriot, Kabiyet, Baraton, Kipkarren, and Serem. A key feature of the small towns is that they have evolved organically over time and urban sprawl is very real. Most urban centres tend to sprout along major road axis and sprawl is a challenge. Urban centres are usually hubs of innovations and enterprises. These centres are also sources of employment both in the formal and informal sectors. They serve as centres for distribution of agricultural inputs and markets for agricultural produce. Such urban centres as Mosoriot, Kabiyet, Kipkaren River, and Maraba have all continued to grow as a result of the various roles they play to support these activities. Key urban growth centre patterns include

- Linear development
- Urban poverty
- Increase in informal settlements in major towns

4.16 The number and level of towns are defined by population, the level of social and physical infrastructure, industrial establishment/developments. According to *Human Settlements in Kenya: a Strategy for Urban and Rural Developments*, human settlements were designated service and growth centres to improve the quality of life in rural areas and to complement and stimulate integrated rural development alongside the major growth centres (Nairobi and Mombasa). The service centre policy aimed at guiding development into four different categories of centres in order of importance called:

- Designated urban centres
- Designated rural centres
- Designated market centres
- Designated local centres

These centres were to serve the rural population and the functional description of each type of planned human settlement is given as below:

Designated Local Centres

4.17 This was the lowest level of service and was to serve the needs of the people within the walking distance of the centre. This centre was to contain a full primary school, several shops, a dispensary, a public water supply and an open air market. It should be served by a minor road and was designated to serve a catchment area of approximately 5,000 people. Examples of these centres were Chepsonoi, Chepkumia, Baraton, Chepterit, Kipsigak, Kapsisiywa, Kosirai, Mutwot, Biribiriet (Mlango), Lelmokwo, Kabisaga, Lolkeringet, Sang'alo, Kurgung, Ndalat, Kabiemit, Kipyasi, Chemnoet, Chepkunyuk, Kamngorian, Kemeloi, Ndurio, Arwos, Chepkunan and Maraba. Most of the centres in this category have been planned but the plans are yet to be approved. Nevertheless, these plans are used to guide development. Some centres such as have Baraton, Chepterit and Biribiriet (Mlango) have grown into commercial centres. Educational facilities located in the environs of these centres have contributed to their growth, coupled with the fact that they have an advantage of location along the Eldoret-Kapsabet Road.

Designated Market Centres

4.18 A market centre is designated to serve approximately 15,000 people in the hinterland with a residential population of 2,000. The services it should provide are a primary school, a junior secondary school (Form II level) and a health centre. These centres were designated for the development of a public water supply, sub post office, telephone facilities, a police post, and a local bus station (with an airship in the remote areas) and other social, commercial and local administrative services. Examples of the designated market centres include Kaiboi, Cheptarit, Kipkaren, Kaigat, Chepterwai, Kilibwoni, Mugundoi, Chemase, Kobujoi and Serem. Due to rapid urbanization and levels of development (modernization) these centres have grown faster than anticipated. The other factor that has contributed to the growth of these centres is the presence of educational/ institutional facilities.

Designated Rural Centres

4.19 These centres include Kabiye, Lessos and Kaptumo which were to play an important role in the development of the rural economy. The rural centre was to serve approximately 40,000 people and was anticipated to have a residential population of between 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. The rural centre was important in improving the standard of amenity in the rural areas. The rural centres were designated to have a senior secondary school (Form IV level), a health centre with maternity facility, shopping facilities and big markets. These centres were to give priority to development of secondary and minimum roads. They would have a piped water supply, electricity and a sewage disposal system, telephone services, full

postal facilities and banking facilities. The development of basic infrastructure would enable the centres to fulfill their roles as service centres to the rural economic and will encourage the development of rural industries. These centres were to grow as towns to serve the rural population. They have a rich agricultural hinterland. There is no presence of industries and sewage systems in these centres as had been envisaged. The Lessos and Kaptumo centres are accessed easily via tarmacked roads, while the road to Kibiyet is under construction. These centres have the necessary social and physical infrastructure, and though these towns have been planned, only the Lessos local physical development plan has been approved.

Designated Urban Centres

4.20 This is the highest category of planned service centres. The urban centre within this category would provide services to the residential population with a population of over 5,000. The services would include a treated water supply, piped sewage system and disposal plant. The other infrastructure would be internal and external roads. The catchment population would be 100,000 to 150,000. The urban centres would have a fully equipped hospital, secondary school (Form VI level), technical college and other higher levels of education. These centres are designed to be focal points of commercial, industrial, administrative, and social services. They are to serve the present and future needs of the population and the whole national economy. They were to serve as reception centres for rural populations seeking employment and social benefits. It should be noted that the Government departments responsible for the location of physical infrastructure as well as private developers were to ensure that the facilities were developed. This meant that the plan had to be implemented as designed. Kapsabet and Nandi Hills towns fall within this highest category of planned service centre.

4.21 Kapsabet has grown from the small centre of 4,800 people in the 1970s Nandi Hills has grown from the small centre of 2,200 people in the 1970s. Kapsabet also serves parts of Western Kenya and the Kisumu County. The town is well served with social infrastructure – schools, colleges, universities, referral and county health facilities etc. There are tea industries in both Kapsabet and Nandi Hills that provide employment opportunities to people in both Nandi and the neighbouring counties. The towns and the county as a whole are well connected to other parts of the country for example Eldoret–Kapsabet–Nandi Hills–Awasi–Kisii and Kisumu and the rest of Nyanza region. The other important transport corridors are Kapsabet–Chavakali and the rest of Western Kenya; Kapsabet–Lessos to the transnational highway (Eldoret–Nakuru Road). The town has a local physical development plan which acts as a framework to guide development control issues.

4.22 However, despite the designation and the consequent preparation of local physical development plans for these centres, the development of these centres has encountered challenges. Notable challenges include:

- Rapid urbanization/unplanned human settlement caused by lack of implementation of prepared plans, urban sprawl lands and development of unplanned settlements
- High population growth rate versus low economic growth rate leading to high unemployment rates and poverty in urban areas

- Low community participation in the planning process
- Inadequate awareness in planning legislation
- Inadequate and expensive planning information
- Low capacity for plan implementation in the organization that execute the plans
- Inadequate financing of the planning process and facilitation of the offices
- Inadequate planning equipment and outdated technology and techniques for planning

Land Tenure

4.23 All the privately owned land is under absolute ownership. Developers within the township and urban areas own land on leases of 33, 66 and 99 years, and most developers in trading centers do not have ownership documents hence cannot develop their plots fully or use them as collateral. It is proposed in this plan that a task force be set up to deliberate on land issues.

Land Use in Major Towns

4.24 Land in Nandi County is a vital cultural and economic asset. Title deeds are often used as collateral for securing loans and credit besides being the base of economic activity in itself. Spatial plans are thus vital to facilitate the economic activity. Only Nandi Hills and Kapsabet have spatial plans albeit incomplete. The following tables show the status on land use available as provided by the defunct local authorities

Table 36: Existing and Proposed Land use in Kapsabet Town

Existing Land use	Proposed Land Use
Existing high density residential	Medium density residential
Existing low density residential	Low density residential
N.H.C residential	High density residential
Existing high industry(Chebut Tea Factory)	Primary schools
-“ slaughter slab	Nursery school
Existing Nandi Primary School	Secondary school
Garage	Youth polytechnic
Existing Tegat Primary School	Stadium
Township Primary School	Social hall
St. Pauls Theological college	Public park
Kapsabet Boys high school	Open space
Stadium	Police station
Nursing home	Special purpose
M.O.W camp	Public lavatory
Ministry of Co-op	Health centre
Veterinary clinic	Church
K.I.E. Estate	Administration
G.K. Prison	Cemetery
Lake Basin Authority	Governors offices and county offices
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Water works
A.P Line (camp)	Sewerage treatment works
Telecom exchange	Refuse disposal pit
Public Parks and Toilet	

Existing Land use	Proposed Land Use
Churches County Assembly offices Mosque Cemetery Nandi Farmers' Cooperative Union Police headquarters District Hospital District/county administrative Urban (municipal) offices C.I.T.C A.F.C Post office Existing min. of water office Law courts Commercial Premises Municipal market K.F.A. Hotel site (tourist) but not developed Kapsabet–Eldoret Highway Bus park Show ground County Council Staff Quarters Municipal Staff quarters Emgwen CDF Offices Sewerage ponds and sewer leaves Services lanes and roads Postal service stations KANU offices	

Table 37: Existing and Proposed Land Use in Nandi Hills

Existing Land use	Proposed Land Use
Low density residential High density residential Government housing Garage Light house, hides and skins bandas Stadium Hospital Churches Cemeteries Koitalel Samoei Museum Nandi bears club Existing post office Existing administration Existing police station Mosque Site for flats and offices Commercial Bank	Medium density residential housing K.P.T.C proposed housing High density residential Co-operative housing Kenya power staff housing scheme Kenya Power offices Special purpose Public works company Future commercial Sewerage disposal Car park

Market Water treatment – works Petrol service stations Bus park	
--	--

Table 38: Existing and Proposed Land Use in Baraton

Existing Land Use	Proposed Land Use
High density Low density Medium Kenya Post and Telecommunication staff houses Public open space	Light industry Commercial Post office exchange Bus park site Market (open air) site AIC Church Development Baraton University Expansion Tea collection shade (Banda) Slaughter slab, hide and skin bandas Chepterit–Kimondi–Kaiboi roads Roads and services lanes

Table 39: Existing and Proposed Land Use in Mosoriot

Existing Land Use	Proposed Land Use
Government Houses Youth Polytechnic dormitories High Residential Moi Sirgoi High School. Chepterit Primary School Teachers Training College Kimalal Primary School Administration Youth Polytechnic Catholic Church N.C.P.B Offices & store A.I.C Church Health Centre Telcom Exchange Office Cattle Auction Special purpose Commercial Bore hole Sewerage Treatment Works (Mosoriot T.T.C) Eldoret-Kapsabet Road Mosoriot-Kabiyet Road Petrol Service Station Roads and service lanes Open air markets Milk cooling plant	Low density residential Medium density residential High density residential Industrial Nursery schools Secondary schools Police station Main transportation loop (Roads)

Zoning

The following are guiding factors that have informed zoning of urban areas in Nandi :

- Terrain of the area
- Availability of the land
- Existing structures and use
- Accessibility
- Existing infrastructure e.g. power, railway line, registered/classified roads, etc.
- Natural features (rivers, forest, hills etc.
- Economic activities
- Stakeholders/public participation
- Existing human settlement areas
- Nature of land tenure

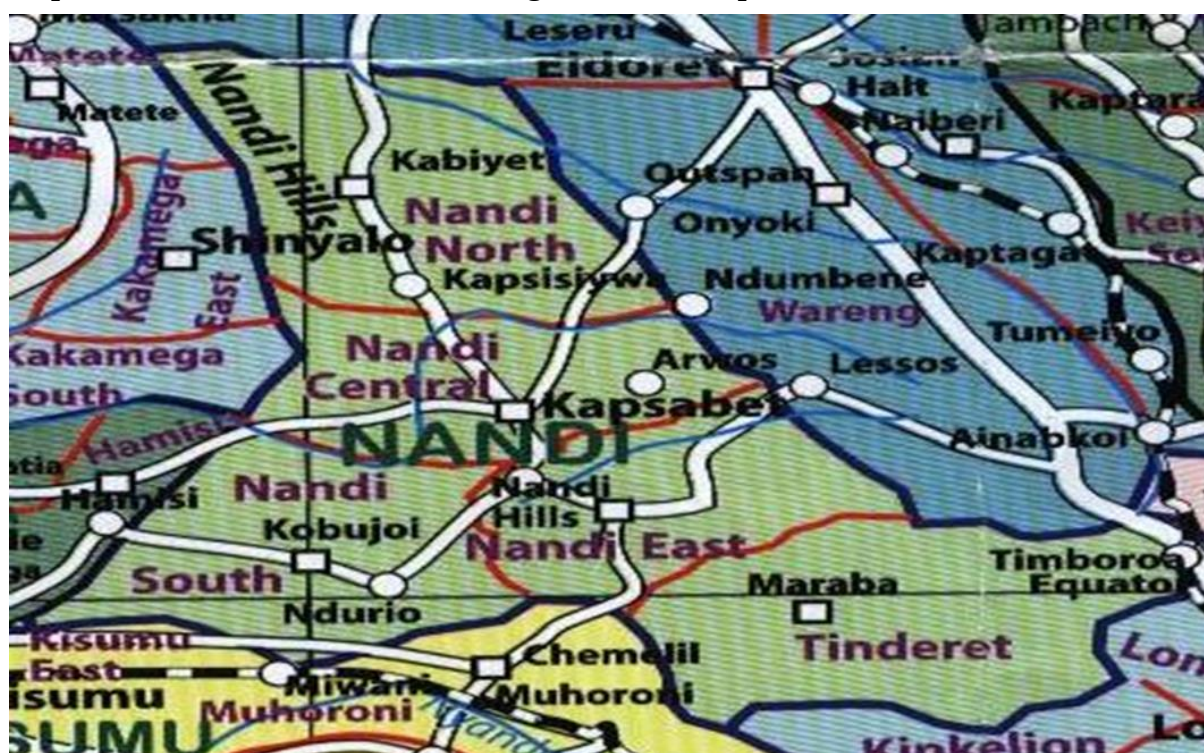
Urban-Rural Linkages

4.25 Strong urban-rural linkages are vital for the development of any region as they determine the flow of goods and services. These linkages are often aided by a good transportation network and a functional industrial base. Ideally, the rural and urban areas complement one another in spurring development in the region. The rural areas are suppliers of basic foodstuffs and raw materials. The rural areas also offer labour for urban-based activities. There are strong linkages between Kapsabet and other towns in Nandi County. There is a general weakness in linking urban and rural areas within the county. The conditions of some of the existing roads that link these areas are poor which increases the cost of transportation. Again, there is no strong industrial base in urban centres to support the agricultural goods from rural areas. Demand by the population for non-food stuffs, farm inputs and services by the agricultural sector as well as demand for foodstuff by the urban dwellers can only be met if there is an existing and coordinated urban-rural linkage.

Linkages between Kapsabet and other Towns in the Neighbouring Regions

4.26 Some of the major towns neighbouring Kapsabet from neighbouring counties include Chemelil onwards to Kericho, Kisumu, Kakamega and Eldoret. It can be argued that the slow growth of Kapsabet is attributable to its proximity to Eldoret. Indeed the slow pace of infrastructural growth is related to citizen's preference for Eldoret. Both Kisumu and Eldoret boast functional airports, industries and major banking facilities including Central Bank. This translates to Kapsabet registering more outflows to these towns than inflows further entrenching the differences.

Map 4: Schematic Illustration of linkages between Kapsabet and other towns



Source: Planning Team Construct

Physical Development Plans

A number of development plans have been prepared in the county; some of which are approved while the others are awaiting approval or revision. The following plans have been processed in Nandi County. As shown in the table 40 below, the current status of physical plans is unclear in all centres and Towns.

Table 40: Physical Development Plans of Towns/Centers in Nandi

Trading Centre	Centre No.	Planning Status	Remarks
Kapsabet Municipality	R 126/78/1		Approved
Lessos/Koilot/Keben Sett. Scheme	50/62/22		Approved
Ndalat Sett.Schem	50/63/14		
Kaigat Township	50/66/39		Approved
Nandi Hills	Eld/108/79/1		Approved
Kobujoi	Eld/754/80/1		Not Approved
Kaiboi	Eld/678/32/1		Not Approved
Kilibwoni	Eld/756/82/1		Approved
Serem	Kap/1282/39/1		Approved
Namgoi	Kap/1352/90/1		Approved
Baraton	Kap/1289/89/1		Approved
Kaptumo	Kap/1288/90/1		Not Approved
Lessos	Kap/769/91/1		Approved

Trading Centre	Centre No.	Planning Status	Remarks
Kibwareng	Kap/1468/91/1		Approved
Meteitei	Kap/1446/91/1		Not Approved
Biribiriet[Mlango]	Kap/1301/91/1		Not Approved
Chepkunyuk	Kap/1308/91/1		Not Approved
Ndurio	Kap/1338/91/1		Approved
Chepterwai	Kap/745/91/1		Not Approved
Kabiemit	Kap/1329/91/1		Not Approved
Kapsigilai	Kap/1496/91/1		Not Approved
Chemuswo	Kap/1302/91/1		Not Approved
Koyo	Kap/1334/91/1		Not Approved
Cheptil	Kap/1306/91/1		Not Approved
Sironoi	Kap/1342/92/1		Not Approved
Arwos	Kap/1300/92/1		Not Approved
Siwo	Kap/1346/92/1		Not Approved
Laboret [Kipkaren Salient]	Kap/739/92/1		Not Approved
Labuiywa	Kap/1337/92/1		Not Approved
Sergut	Kap/1351/92/1a		Not Approved
Chemase	Kap/758/92/1		Not Approved
Mugundoi	Kap/771/92/1		Not Approved
Chesue	Kap/1424/92/1		Not Approved
Kibirirsang	Kap/1425/92/1		Not Approved
Lelmokwo	Kap/1344/92/1		Not Approved
Kipkenyo	Kap/1331/92/1		Not Approved
Mosoriot	Kap/1165/93/1		Approved
Chepkongony	Kap/1430/93/1		Not Approved
Chemursoi	Kap/1303/93/1		Not Approved
Gambogi	Kap/1607/93/1		Not Approved
Kiboswa	Kap/424/93/1		Approved
Lolkeringet	Kap/1354/93/1		Not Approved
Kurgung	Kap/1322/93/1		Not Approved
Kamamut	Kap/1321/93/1		Not Approved
Cheptabach	Kap/2041/93/1		Not Approved
Kibukwo	Kap/2042/93/1		Not Approved
Chepkumia	Kap/1304/94/1		Not Approved
Maraba	Kap/1773/94/1		Not Approved
Mutwot	Kap/1290/94/1		Not Approved
Cheboror	Kap/1720/94/1		Not Approved
Kapsitelk	Kap/1722/94/1		Not Approved
Chemamul	Kap/1721/94/1		Not Approved
Taunet	Kap/1704/94/1		Not Approved

Trading Centre	Centre No.	Planning Status	Remarks
Kiropget	Kap/1580/94/1		Approved
Kaptildil	Kap/1573/95/1		Approved
Chepswerta	Kap/1309/95/1		Not Approved
Keben	Kab/1469/95/1		Not Approved
Kapngendui	Kap/1495/95/1		Not Approved
Chemuswa	Kap/1776/95/1		Not Approved
Kapkibonui	Kap/1778/95/1		Not Approved
Chepondo	Kap/1777/95/1		Not Approved
Kabirer	Kap/1779/95/1		Not Approved
Chebarbar	Kap/1434/95/1		Not Approved
Sikowet	Kap/1780/95/1		Not Approved
Kateltsi	Kap/1467/95/1		Not Approved
Kipsigak	Kap/1431/95/1		Not Approved
Taptengelei	Kap/1762/96/1		Not Approved
Mombwo	Kap/1761/96/1		Not Approved
Meswo	Kap/1333/96/1		Not Approved
Ngemboguryo	Kap/1901/96/1		Not Approved
Kolong	Kap/1900/96/1		Not Approved
Kiboswa	Kap/424/96/1		Approved
Ndungulu	Kap/1893/97/1		Not Approved
Ogiek	Kap/1892/97/1		Not Approved
Cheboror	Kap/1894/97/1		Not Approved
Kabiyet	Kap/758/97/1		Approved
Maraba	Kap/1723/97/1		Not Approved
Kabisaga	Kap/1228/98/1		Not Approved
Lengon (Sarwat)	Kap/2040/98/1		Not Approved
Kapkilel	Kap/2039/99/1		Not Approved
Mosobecho	Kap/1579/99/1		Not Approved
Senetwo	Kap/3038/99/1		Approved
Kaptel	Kap/1328/01/1		Not Approved
Temsoo	Kap/2146/01/1		Not Approved
Lolkeringet	Kap/1354/01/1		Not Approved
Koibem	Kap/2160/01/1		Not Approved
Segut	Kap/1351/03/1		Not Approved
Kosirai (Belekenya)	Kap/2113/03/1		Not Approved
Kurugung	Kap/1322/03/1		Not Approved
Cheboror	Kap/1720/93/1a		Not Approved
Chepsonoi	Kap/2506/2010/01		Not Approved

Environmental Policy

4.27 The Nandi County Government shall develop policy and enact requisite legislation to conduct its operations in an environment friendly manner that is befitting of a good corporate neighbor and citizen. In accordance with this policy, The Nandi County Government shall comply with all environmental laws and shall manage all phases of its business in a manner that minimizes the impact of its operations on the environment. The environmental issues generally addressed by this policy include (but are not limited to) air and water pollution, waste management, biodiversity protection, the protection of Natural resources, wildlife and endangered species and the preservation of these Natural resources for posterity. It is also intended for communication of environmental issues. To enhance this policy, the Nandi County Government shall:-

- Comply with applicable environment laws and regulations
- Eliminate or reduce to the maximum practical extent, the release of contaminants into the environment through:
 - Pollution prevention (material substitution and source reduction)
 - Recycling
 - Treatment and control technologies
- Effectively communicate with employees, service providers, customers and the community regarding E.M.S performance through training workshops, seminars and or 'barazas'.
- Periodically review and demonstrate continuously improvement in environmental performance including areas not subject to regulations.
- Responding to all incidents immediately to minimize any environmental impacts

4.28 The Nandi County Government may use the following instruments to implement the environmental policy: Economic incentives and market-based instruments such as taxes and tax exemptions, trade permits and fees, bilateral agreements negotiated by the Government and private firms, implementation of greener public purchasing programmes, Environment Impact Assessment Reports (E.I.As).

4.29 It is also proposed that the following taxes be introduced:

- **Landfill tax** to reduce biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill.
- **Waste disposal tax** on waste management hierarchy to be applied to both household and industrial waste. Solid waste disposal tax is imposed on the disposal of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris.
- **Waste Water Tax**, a penalty tax for non-compliance with standards to regulate the disposal of liquid waste. To make discharges, private and municipal will be required to comply with the prescribed standards on management of liquid waste.
- **Carbondioxide Based Motor vehicle tax** geared towards reducing emission of carbon dioxide into the environment. This will reduce damping of second hand vehicles in the country/county. (This will require an Act of Parliament).

Other issues to be considered under issues of human settlement and environment include:

- Green energy
- Encourage minimum tilling on land usage
- Policies to tap solar energy – solar heating
- Roof water tapping
- Policy on no of trees @ family must plant per acre
- Use of biogas
- Legislation against tilling on steep slopes
- Legislation on waste disposal
- Need for major urban towns to invest in mechanized solid waste disposal

Photo 11: The Governor and Consultants Listening to Public Submissions in Eregwan Sub-County



CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CIDP LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

Introduction

5.1 Integrated development planning is defined as “a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.” This chapter discusses at length the linkages between the Nandi County Integrated Development Plan and the Kenya Vision 2030, the Constitution of Kenya, as well as other laws and plans. A brief status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

Legislation on Integrated Planning in Kenya

Kenya Constitution, 2010

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

5.3 The county governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The county governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes. The County Integrated Development Plan seeks to meet this requirement and ensure that there is a comprehensive planning tool upon which planning at the county can be done as per the requirement of the constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legislations thereafter.

5.4 Five laws that provide the framework for devolution have been enacted: The Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), The County Governments Act (2012), The Transition to

Devolved Government Act (2012), The Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012) and The Public Finance Management (PFM) Act (2012).

The County Government Act 2012

5.5 The County Government Act 2012, in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, details the goals and procedures of “County Planning” (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them. Under Article 100(h) of the Act, county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A county planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation. The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. It also states that the county planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

- A County Sectoral Plan
- A County Spatial Plan; and
- A City and Urban Areas Plan

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

Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

5.6 Under the Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), the Transition Authority is expected “to provide mechanisms for capacity building requirements” of the new county authorities to prepare the appropriate plans and budgets.

Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

5.7 The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a “five-year County Integrated Development Plan”, the PFMA (Part IV (126) (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans. Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution, and budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan. The Public Finance and Management Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and

economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Article 26 of the Act obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

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

CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plans

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

5.10 The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments. The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society. The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

5.11 The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans (MTPs). The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya

Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt from implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

5.12 The broad key priority areas that form the thrust of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

5.13 The County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

5.14 County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals. The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

CIDP Linkages with Millennium Development Goals

5.15 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to "free *all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty*". The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation,

education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieving the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals. With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

The status of implementation of the MDGs at the county level is as follows:

5.16 The County is yet to reach the first goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. According to the last Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06, the population living below poverty level is 47.6 percent which translated to 348,280 persons. According to the same survey, there were 52,299 poor households. The root causes of hunger in the county are poverty, unemployment and underemployment, overemphasis on maize production and cash crops especially tea, education and disempowered groups especially women and youth who have limited access to incomes.

5.17 On goal two (achieving universal primary education, the County's primary school enrolment rate is at 95 percent. The transition rate on the other hand stands at 44.6 percent to secondary schools. The number of children of primary school going age is 172,618 while those going to school are 164,650. The primary school dropout rate for Nandi County is about 8.1 percent.

5.18 Regarding the third goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women, there is need to put in place policies to bridge the gender gap. Although it is laudable that 50% of Members of County Assembly are women, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament from Nandi County is 1/7, being the seat held by the women representative in the national assembly which translates to percent of 14.3%. There is only one female MP in the county. There is promise that the gender gap will be reduced as time goes by since the ratio of boys to girls in both secondary and primary school is 1:1.

5.19 In child health, the County's infant mortality rate stands at 39/1000 against the national average of 54/1000. Immunization coverage in the county is at 70 percent. More still needs to be done if goal four on reducing child mortality is to be attained.

5.20 The fifth goal of the MDGs is to improve maternal health. The county's maternal mortality rate stands at 408 against the national average of 495 per 100,000, while the proportion of women accessing antenatal care is 45.3 percent. The proportion of births

attended by health personnel is 20 percent. The proportion of those delivering at home is 80 percent. Contraceptive acceptance level is 13.4 percent.

5.21 There are ongoing programmes in the County towards the attainment of the sixth goal (combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases). The fight against HIV and AIDS in the county is spearheaded by the National Aids Control Council. There are four Constituency Aids Control Coordinators. There are also 32 VCT, 144 PMTCT centres and 26 ART sites in the county. There is two Comprehensive Care Centre in Nandi County: - at Kapsabet Hospital and Mosoriot Health Centre. In malaria control, the government with assistance of development partners in health has been able to supply Insecticide Treated Nets. Sentinel sites for weekly malaria epidemic monitoring have also been established in the county.

5.22 Finally, the MDGs seek to ensure environmental sustainability. In Nandi County, the proportion of land area covered by forest is 1.82 percent. The county has 6 gazetted forests which cover an area of 52,425 Ha in total while there are 5 non gazetted forests which cover an area of 125 Ha. As of 2012, there are approximately 33,932 households with piped water and households accessing potable water are 3,765, while the average distance to the nearest water point is 0.5 Km. In sanitation, 133,930 households have access to a sanitation facility which represents 86.9 percent of the total households.

5.23 The following are some of the challenges facing the achievement of MDGs in Nandi County: inadequate resources for financing MDGs related activities; declining agricultural production due to unpredictable rain patterns and land fragmentation; high population growth rate; over reliance on agriculture and export of unprocessed agricultural products; and illegal and extensive logging without replacing the felled/cleared trees/forests.

Photo 12: Internal Review of CIDP Draft by Nandi County Leadership



CHAPTER SIX

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Introduction

6.1 The chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

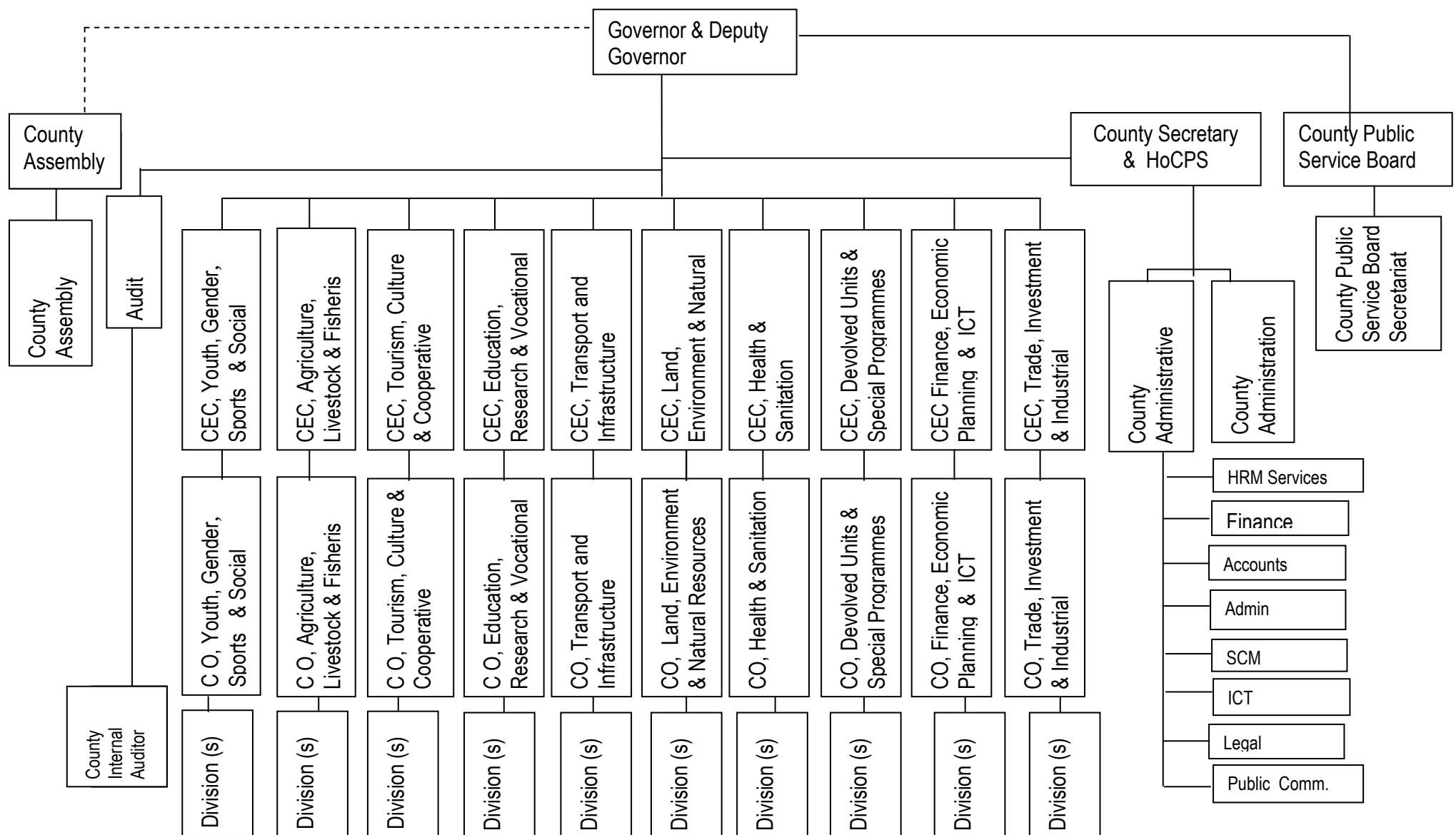
Organizational Flow

For a diagrammatic representation of the organizational chart, see Figure 2 (next page)

6.2 The Governor: The County Governor and the Deputy County Governor are the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive of the County respectively. The Governor is designated to provide leadership in the County's governance and development, and to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans; to promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the County; to promote peace and order within the County; to promote the competitiveness of the County; and 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 in the County.

6.3 According to the County Government Act, the functions and responsibilities of a County Governor include (1) the Governor shall take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation as set out in the Schedule to this Act before assuming office. (2) Subject to the Constitution, the Governor shall: (a) diligently execute the functions and exercise the authority provided for in the Constitution and legislation; (b) perform such State functions within the county as the President may from time to time assign on the basis of mutual consultations; (c) represent the county in national and international fora and events; (d) appoint, with the approval of the county assembly, the county executive committee in accordance with Article 179(2)(b) of the Constitution; (e) constitute the county executive committee portfolio structure to respond to the functions and competencies assigned to and transferred to each county; (f) submit the county plans and policies to the county assembly for approval; (g) consider, approve and assent to bills passed by the county assembly; (h) chair meetings of the county executive committee; (i) by a decision notified in the county gazette, assign to every member of the county executive committee, responsibility to ensure the discharge of any function within the county and the provision of related services to the people; (j) submit to the county assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the county policies and plans; (k) deliver annual state of the county address containing such matters as may be specified in county legislation; and (l) sign and cause to be published in the county Gazette, notice of all important formal decisions made by the Governor or by the county executive committee.

NANDI COUNTY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



In subsection (3) the County Government Act further stipulates that in performing the functions under subsection (2), the Governor shall: (a) provide leadership in the county's governance and development; (b) provide leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans; (c) promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county; (d) promote peace and order within the county; (e) promote the competitiveness of the county; (f) be accountable for the management and use of the county resources; and (g) promote and facilitate citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county.

6.4 Powers of the Governor: (a) may, despite section 40, dismiss a county executive committee member at any time, if the Governor considers that it is appropriate or necessary to do so; (b) shall dismiss a county executive committee member, if required to do so by a resolution of the county assembly as provided under section 40; (c) may appoint an accounting officer for each department, entity or decentralized unit of the county government; and (d) shall have such powers as may be necessary for the execution of the duties of the office of Governor.

6.5 Functions of the Deputy Governor: (1) the deputy Governor shall take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation as set out in the Schedule to this Act before assuming office. (2) The deputy Governor shall deputize for the Governor in the execution of the Governor's functions. (3) The Governor may assign the deputy Governor any other responsibility or portfolio as a member of the county executive committee. (4) When acting in office as contemplated in Article 179(5) of the Constitution, the deputy Governor shall not exercise any powers of the Governor, to nominate, appoint or dismiss, that are assigned to the Governor under the Constitution or other written law. (5) The Governor shall not delegate to the deputy Governor any of the functions referred to in subsection (4)

6.6 County Executive Committee: The County Government Act and the Constitution provide for a County Executive Committee which shall be the Cabinet of the County. The county executive committee shall exercise the executive authority (a) in accordance with the Constitution and relevant national and county legislation; (b) for the well-being and benefit of the people; (c) taking into account the objects and principles of devolution of government set out under Articles 174 and 175 of the Constitution; (d) while enhancing self-governance for communities in the management of development programs; (e) while ensuring the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities; (f) while promoting gender equity; (g) while promoting social and economic development within the county.

6.7 (1) In addition to the functions provided under Article 183 of the Constitution, a county executive committee shall (a) supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county; (b) perform any other functions conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation; and (c) carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions. (2) In the performance of its functions, a county executive committee shall have power to determine its own programme of activities

and every member of the committee shall observe integrity and disclosure of interest in any matter before the committee.

6.8 The County Treasury: is responsible for developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources; managing the county government's public debt and other obligations and developing a framework of debt control for the county; consolidating the annual appropriation accounts and other financial statements of the county government in a format determined by the Accounting Standards Board; acting as custodian of the inventory of the county government's assets except where provided otherwise by other legislation or the Constitution; ensuring compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time; ensuring proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources; maintaining proper accounts and other records in respect of the County Revenue Fund, the County Emergencies Fund and other public funds administered by the county government; monitoring the county government's entities to ensure compliance with PFM Act 2012 and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds; assisting county government entities in developing their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management, upon request; providing the National Treasury with information which it may require to carry out its responsibilities under the Constitution and the PFM Act 2012; issuing circulars with respect to financial matters relating to county government entities; advising the county government entities, the County Executive Committee and the county assembly on financial matters; strengthening financial and fiscal relations between the National Government and county governments in performing their functions; reporting regularly to the county assembly on the implementation of the annual county budget; and taking any other action to further the implementation of the PFM Act 2012 in relation to the county.

6.9 County Secretary: Specifically the County Government Act provides that there shall be a County secretary : The county secretary shall (a) be the head of the county public service; (b) be responsible for arranging the business, and keeping the minutes, of the county executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee; (c) convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities; and (d) perform any other functions as directed by the county executive committee. (4) The county secretary may resign from office by giving thirty days written notice to the Governor.

6.10 County Chief Officer: Sect. 45(2) of the County Government Act provides that the office of a County Chief Officer shall be an office in the county public service. A County Chief Officer shall be responsible to the respective county executive committee member for the administration of a county department as provided under section 46. The County Chief Officer shall be the authorized officer in respect of exercise of delegated power. The

Governor may re-assign a County Chief Officer. A County Chief Officer may resign from office by giving notice, in writing, to the Governor. County Chief Officers report offences suspected to have been committed under the PFM Act 2012. They are expected to notify the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and take all practicable steps to report the matter to the relevant law enforcement authority to enable that authority to investigate the suspected offence and, if evidence of the offence is discovered, to institute proceedings to prosecute any person who is alleged to have committed it.

6.11 Devolved County Level Units: The units are responsible for policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritizing in their operational areas.

6.12 CIDP Implementation Secretariat: Headed by a Director based in the Governor's Office, this team will be responsible for tracking and ensuring the implementation of the plans and proposals of the CIDP across all sectors. The Secretariat will also guide annual reviews of the CIDP as may be necessary in Consultation with the County Departments of Planning. The Secretariat will ensure the creation of appropriate policies to guide development programs in Nandi County. The Annual Budget of Nandi provides funds for development of policies and legislations in Nandi County.

6.13 Stakeholders: Are responsible for prioritizing county programmes and projects while ensuring sustainability and ownership. They also fund programmes and projects.

Table 41: Stakeholders in the County

Stakeholder	Role
Cabinet office	Ensure quality and timely approval of policies
CDF/CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in the county
Church	Participate in decision-making
Civil Society Organizations	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public; management and promotion of good governance through advocacy of the rights of the minority and farmers; management and promotion of good governance; support the sector through hand washing in educational facilities, provision of equipment, water facilities, construction of facilities, and watchdog for quality service delivery and supporting the school feeding programme; drilling of water points, toilets. Establishment of biogas units, mobilization of the community; civic education; orphan support; extension service and micro finance

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Utilize infrastructural facilities; provide skilled/ unskilled labour; identify facilities to be repaired/ rehabilitated; participate in decision-making on issues affecting the sector and provide factors of production for use by the sector; care and provide for the sick; provide land to construct facilities; actively support the community strategies through active participation; actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing; community policing, collaboration with security agents; active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption; monitor projects; engage in farming, production of food crops, conservation of hilltops; provision of labour to be used in the sector and the management of private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting; construction of toilets and spring protection.
Development Committees	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services, email, web-enabled services.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Farmers' Organizations; SACCOs	Extension services and community mobilization.
Financial Institutions	Avail credit; create awareness
Government Ministries/ Departments	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations
Kenya Dairy Board	Regulation of milk marketing
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
Local Authorities	Maintain unclassified roads, Put up new river crossings Open new roads; promote the growth of ICT through faster licensing of outlets; Provide grants for school infrastructure development; ensure adequate environmental sanitation
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
Siret Empowerment Co. Ltd.	Owners of Siret Tea Estate and Factory. Investors in Real Estate across Nandi County and Scholarship programs for their members and the local Community.
National Aids Control Council	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Environmental audit (EIAs).

Stakeholder	Role
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; employment creation; promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP; formulation of priorities.
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works
The National Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections, provision of travel documents and certificates.
Tourists	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services

Photo 13: Menjeiwa Caves in Mosop Sub-County



CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

Introduction

7.1 This chapter contains a budget projection required for managing the county government. It also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development. It outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. In addition, strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing are included. This includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the national government, means of attracting external funding.

Capital Projects Funding

7.2 Capital projects as contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the national government, through the resources raised from the local sources, through grants and loans from development partners.

Strategies for Raising Revenue

7.3 The Kenya Government is increasingly constrained in mobilizing the necessary financial and technical resources to cope with the rising demand for development projects and provision of services. Rapid economic growth, growing urban population, increasing rural–urban migration, and all-round social and economic development have compounded the pressure on the existing infrastructure, and increased the demand–supply gap. Further, donor commitments, though appealing, have been unable to bridge the financial requirements gap.

7.4 National Governments in developing as well as developed countries have been using PPPs arrangements for improved delivery of services. Governments have built or are building transport (roads, railways, toll bridges), education (schools and universities), healthcare (hospitals and clinics), waste management (collection, waste-to-energy plants), and water (collection, treatment, and distribution) infrastructure through PPPs. PPPs are therefore becoming the preferred method for public procurement of infrastructural services throughout the world. Here in Kenya, there has been considerable progress in the last 5 years in attracting private investment into the country. There is however, potential for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to contribute more and help bridge the gap. To this end, the Kenyan Government has developed a PPPs framework.

7.5 Nandi County will strive to use the developed framework, host forums and conferences to woo investors. The county will further be compelled to explore new and innovative financing methods in which private sector investment can be attracted through a mutually agreed arrangement. Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements in isolation, the PPPs model presents a logical, viable, and necessary option for them to work together. It is hoped that PPPs will deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations

combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains, which are not readily realized in a public sector project. Further, the long gestation period of infrastructure projects requires sustainable financial and operational capacity. Therefore, there is increasing reluctance in both the public and private sectors to absorb all the costs and assume all the risks of building and operating these assets alone.

7.6 The county also expects to gain from resources mobilized by the National Treasury. According to Article 226 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the National Treasury to mobilize domestic and external resources for financing National and County Government. Loans will another source of funding. The County Treasury is in charge of mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the County Government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

7.7 The county also expects to receive grants from development partners for various projects. It should be noted that under the PFM Act 2012, regulations approved by parliament shall provide for the administration, control and management of grants, including procedures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the Integrated County Development Plan.

Assets and Financial Management

7.8 The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the National and County Governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting as contemplated by Article 226 of the Constitution. The County Treasury, subject to the Constitution, will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the county government including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the county; preparing the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

7.9 The County Treasury will also ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time. It will also ensure proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the county government and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the county's budgetary resources.

Resources from the National government

7.10 To support the devolution framework, several acts of parliament have been enacted: The Urban and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public finance management Act, 2012; The County Government Public Finance Transition Act, 2013. The Constitution and many of these laws require “Integrated Development Planning” as the process of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of budget fund and mechanism for addressing the county mandate under the Construction of Kenya 2010.

7.11 The release of funds from the National Government will depend on whether the county has developed an Integrated Development Plan. Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 obligates the county government to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such as sectoral plans, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the county. In accordance with article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanisms for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

7.12 The budget process for county governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures. Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Nandi County is expected to receive Kshs. 3.8 B for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although prorated, prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

Strategies for Mobilizing Nandi County Human Capital

7.13 The Nandi County Government will mobilize and establish a databank of Professionals from Nandi who reside within the County itself, nationally and internationally to engage them in the development of Nandi County. It will specifically engage the people of Nandi in diaspora in investments and developments in Nandi. Other National and International friends and well-wishers of Nandi will also be engaged. The Governor's office will delegate the County Executive in Charge of Human Resource to coordinate this function.

Other Strategies for Mobilizing County Resources

7.14 Other Strategies for Mobilizing County Resources will include:

- Selling commercial paper with the concordance of the National Government
- Developing housing bonds
- Setting up county lotteries to fund such programs as; sports, education, loans and roads
- Engaging the National Government to offer tax incentives to potential investors
- Using the Built, Operate, Transfer Model (BOT) to put up social and commercial infrastructure
- Consessioning of roads and other infrastructure
- Mobilizing land rates and other property taxes under the County government
- Preparing and implementing policy to govern development of public land allocated to investors with a view to optimal collection of revenue

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 COUNTY INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AND THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

Introduction

8.1 This chapter on investment framework seeks to provide a mechanism for the government to allocate its resources among the various projects proposed to questions such as how the identified projects will be selected and how they will be financed.

Establishment of Nandi County Investment Board (Nandi Invest)

8.2 This will be established to make Nandi a County of Choice for Investments. It will be organized along the lines of the Kenya Investment Authority created by the Investment Promotion Act No. 6 of 2004. It will also be formatted along the lines of Industrial and Commercial Development Company (ICDC). Its Principal Mission will be to Attract, Facilitate, Retain and Expand County, Intra county, National and International Investments to Nandi. The main mandate of the Investment Board will be promoting investments in Nandi. It will be responsible for facilitating the implementation of new investment projects, providing After Care services for new and existing investments, as well as organizing investment promotion activities within the county, nationally and internationally. Its core functions will include: Policy Advocacy; Investment Promotion; Investment Facilitation which includes Investor Tracking and After Care Services.

8.3 The activities are carried out through the following strategies:

- Establishment of Holding Companies to invest on behalf of Nandi County and generate income for the County.
- Research, Policy Advocacy and Planning – Undertake research, review and analyze policies, and engage in policy advocacy geared towards improving the business environment.
- Investment Promotion and Marketing – Targeting and attracting investments to achieve increased economic development.
- Investor Services – Ensuring expeditious and quality facilitation of projects for prompt implementation and effective After Care Services.
- Corporate Governance and Ethics – By upholding a good corporate profile for Nandi County, ensuring observance of good corporate governance and attending to legal affairs related to the Investors.
- Audit – Monitoring and evaluating management policies, procedures, regulations and systems to ensure compliance with the best practices for effective utilization of organizational resources.

Allocation of Resources among Sectors

8.4 The executive shall determine the allocation of resource among the various subcounties in the county. The following is suggested as a guideline:

Table 42: Considerations for Resource Allocation among Sectors

Sector	Target	Rationale
Agriculture and Rural Development	10% of budget and 6% Annual growth in agriculture	Maputo Declaration, July 2003
Health	15% of budget to health	Abuja Declaration
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	for every 1% growth in the economy there must be a 2% growth in energy supply	Rule of thumb

Project Selection Framework

8.5 Feasibility assessments will be conducted before any projects are implemented to ensure that projects are viable. The County Government shall provide guidelines for the evaluation of all projects to determine their feasibility and cost effectiveness before they are implemented. The County Government shall also identify the criteria against which every project will be scored and a weight against which each of these factors shall be applied. An initial set of factors and corresponding weights is defined below:

Table 43: Weights to be Assigned to Different Factors When Selecting Projects

Factor	Weight (points)	Rationale
Prioritisation from community	-5 to 15	Ensures that community interests are well taken care of. A project with a negative rating means there are members in the community who do not want the project.
Prioritisation by experts /heads of department	10	Allows government officials to provide their professional inputs on which projects are implemented.
Prioritisation on strategic basis	20	Allows the county leadership to provide their scoring against each project to give priority to projects that have strategic value to the county.
Impact on people	20	Allows ranking of projects based on their impact on security, job creation, health, education, equity and disaster preparedness.
Impact on environment	-5 to 5	Allows the promotion of projects that have a positive contribution to the environment
Impact on the local economy	10	Allows for the promotion of projects that have a significant impact on job creation, wealth creation and opening up investment opportunities.
Total	100	

All projects shall be scored against these factors and then ranked based on their scores.

Public Investments

8.6 Public spending will include administrative, social and infrastructural expenditure. The constitution requires county governments to further the cause of devolution beyond the county level. To attain this, the County Government shall set aside at least 15 percent of its development budget for a Ward Development Kitty, which shall be used for the financing of projects at the ward level. This fund shall operate along the same lines as the constituency development fund but shall be administered by the county executive with the participation of the community.

8.7 The County Government shall ensure that the ward development fund is distributed equitably among the wards, having regard to a need for equalization among the wards. The County Government shall also set aside 0.5 percent of its budget for an equalization kitty, which shall be used to address development in marginalised areas. The County Government shall also ensure there is prudent use of resources deployed to the ward development fund.

8.8 The County Government shall identify flagship projects at the county and sub-county levels. Flagship projects shall not include routine programmes and services, but shall be transformative projects with significant impacts among multiple stakeholders. Flagship projects at the sub-county level shall be implemented using the resources of the constituency development fund with additional support (if requested) from the County Government.

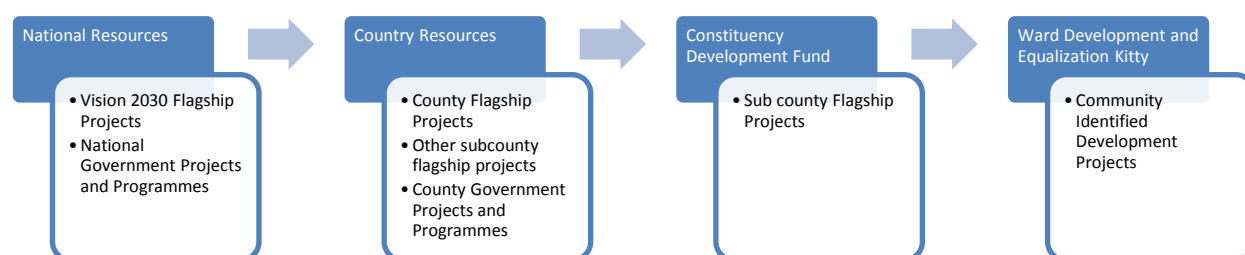


Figure 2: Development through Use of Public Funds

Private investments

8.9 To facilitate private investments in Nandi County, the County Government shall maintain an investor friendly business environment. In particular, the County Government shall ensure there are no undue delays in the licensing of businesses or unjustified barriers. The County Government shall also earmark and publicize projects for investment by the private sector as well as projects suitable for PPP investment. In addition, the County Government shall facilitate the mobilization of resources through cooperative societies and investment clubs.

Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships

8.10 The County Government shall establish a PPP node as a contracting agency in accordance with the Public-Private Partnerships Act. The Nandi PPP node shall actively develop PPP projects in all sectors in accordance to the law.

8.11 The County Government shall actively pursue partnerships/ opportunities and enhance cooperation and benchmarking with other public institutions, including but not restricted to:

- Other county governments, the National Government and parastatals provided they remain within the parameters defined by the intergovernmental relations act.
- East African national and regional governments.
- The UN, World Bank and other international organizations for the benefit of the people of Nandi.
- Towns and cities through such initiatives as twinning urban areas. The County shall make effort to join the R20 group of regional authorities.
- South-south cooperation including hosting and participating in trade fairs, sports activities and exchange programmes.
- Other non-state actors e.g. NGOs, the media and professional bodies and actively pursue beneficial partnerships with them.

The Role of public Procurement in the Economic Development of Nandi

8.12 The County Government, being the biggest spender, has the opportunity to stimulate development, especially in the manufacturing sector through public procurement. This provides a means for the capitalisation of local enterprises, development of local capacity and creation of jobs. The County Government shall set up and operationalise a policy to guide the use of public procurement to promote economic and social development along the following lines:

- The County Government shall reserve at least 30 percent of all public procurement for enterprises led by youth and women.
- The County Government shall procure not less than 50 percent of its furniture and uniforms (clothing) from local manufacturers.
- The County Government shall establish a procurement window for locally manufactured products and define a list of additional products that shall be given preferential procurement when locally manufactured.
- Where the County Government undertakes any construction activity, at least 30 percent of the wood, metal and concrete products shall be fabricated locally unless local capacity is reliably established to be absent, or exemption has been granted by the county assembly. Additional services e.g. clerical work, transport, unskilled labour and security shall also be procured locally.
- The County Government shall not procure more than 50 percent of its hospitality services from outside the county.

- The County Government shall spend at least 15 percent of its advertising spend on local media institutions to promote the growth of homegrown media.
- Where local capacity is absent, the County Government shall require external contractors to subcontract at least 15 percent of their work to local firms.
- The County Government shall provide additional incentives for companies that form consortia to encourage cooperation within the sub-sectors.
- The County Government shall offer procurement opportunities for all sizes of enterprise and encourage graduation and improvement in quality and size among its suppliers
- The County Government shall automate its procurement systems and promote transparency and efficiency in its operations.
- The County Government shall report to its adherence to the above guidelines on an annual basis
- The County Government shall take measures to increase the capacity of local firms to participate in the procurement of the National Government.

Setting up of a Special Economic Zone in Chemase

8.13 The Government of Nandi County proposes to set up a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Chemase in the period 2014 – 2017 .The SEZ will be a specifically delineated enclave treated as a special territory for the purpose of industrial, service and trade operations, with exemption from county duties and a more liberal regime in respect of other levies, foreign investment and other transactions. The County Government will be in the forefront in attracting foreign direct investment for accelerating the pace of economic growth in the SEZ. Policies to eliminate or lessen domestic regulations, restrictions and infrastructure inadequacies will be put in place in the SEZ to create a hassle-free environment to encourage investment and economic growth. The SEZ scheme will seek to create a simple and transparent system and procedures for enhancing productivity and the ease of attracting investment and doing business in the County of Nandi. The County Government of Nandi thus set aside 430 acres of land in Chemase for the purpose of the Special Economic Zone. The SEZ in Chemase is expected to promote the establishment of large, self-contained businesses supported by world-class infrastructure oriented towards export production, economic growth and employment creation.

Rationale for the Establishment of SEZ in Nandi County

8.14 According to the World Bank SEZs confer two main types of benefit, which explain in part their popularity: “direct” economic benefits such as employment generation and foreign exchange earnings; and the more elusive “indirect” economic benefits. In the case of Chemase, SEZ the benefits that will accrue will be as follows:

Table 44: Perceived Benefits of SEZ at Cheamase

Direct benefits:	Indirect Benefits
Foreign direct Investments	Skills upgrading
Employment generation	Testing field for wider economic reform
Government revenue	Technology transfer
Export growth	Demonstration effect
Tourism promotion	Export diversification
Peace promotion.	Enhancing trade efficiency of domestic firms

Structure of the Nandi County SEZ in Chemase

The Nandi County SEZ in Chemase will incorporate a broad range of zones, such as free trade zone, export-processing zone, industrial parks, enterprise zone, and cultural zone all in one geographical area of 400 acres. It will involve a complex of related economic activities and services comprising Technological Development Zones, Free Trade Zones and Export Processing Zones all in one physical area.

8.15 Industrial Cluster. An industrial cluster is generally defined as a geographic concentration of interconnected firms in a particular field with links to related institutions. Often included in this category are financial providers, educational institutions, and various levels of government. These entities are linked by externalities and complementarities of different types and are usually located near each other. The County Government will endeavor to provide appropriate framework for financial institutions to set base at the Chemase SEZ as well as educational and other related institutions. While market forces will responsible for initially producing industrial clusters, the Nandi County Government will supports and facilitates by setting up an industrial park.

8.16 ICT Zones. The Nandi County SEZ will promote the establishment of ICT Zones. This will encourage ICT experts and Software Engineers to develop bespoke programs and other ICT solutions from Chemase.

8.17 Free trade zones. Free trade zones will be set up in the SEZ for three targeted functions: export processing, foreign trade within the East Africa Region, and logistics and bonded warehousing. It will take advantage of proximity to Lake Victoria and Kisumu railway to promote East African Trade.

8.18 Export-processing zones (EPZs). These will be created to develop export-oriented industries and enhance foreign exchange earnings. EPZs are similar to FTZs but are solely for the purpose of managing export processing. FTZs are the preferred locations for companies involved in export-trading and processing, while EPZs are more advantageous locations for manufacturing companies that export most, if not all, their goods to locations outside Kenya.

Benefits of Chemase SEZ to Nandi County Economy

8.19 If properly implemented, The SEZ is anticipated to have a direct positive impact on Nandi County Economy. It is attuned to Kenya's vision 2030. As indicated above, the SEZ is expected to create the following benefits:

- Contribution to GDP: Economically, SEZ are expected to contribute significantly to Nandi County and Kenya's GDP, employment, exports, and attraction of foreign investment and new Technologies, as well as adoption of modern management practices.
- Contribution to foreign investment: The SEZ will be a major platform for attracting foreign investment to Nandi County because the investment framework will be deliberately reorganized to favor investment.
- Contribution to employment: The contribution of SEZ to county employment is expected to be significant both directly and indirectly.
- Contribution and promotion of ICT and technology based companies: The SEZ are expected to be the hotbed of many new technology based companies.
- Promotion of peace , cohesion and good neighborliness among the ethnic communities living in counties adjacent to Nandi County especially Kisumu County: Because the project will involve inter county engagements between communities of various ethnic backgrounds, it is anticipated that it will lead to mutual economic benefit, less feeling of marginalization and thus concomitant peace among the neighboring communities.

Rationale for Choosing Chemase

8.20 Proximity to Kisumu and East Africa is one of the reasons behind the choice of Chemase. Chemase is situated 15km away from Kisumu, Kenya's third biggest city, the third largest International Airport, Rail Network and some of the finest roads. It is also close to the rapidly growing East African Market centered in the lake city of Kisumu. The East African Market is the market of the future with huge purchasing power, and provides ideal market conditions for testing new technologies and products from the County of Nandi.

8.21 Second is the availability of space and location favorable to industrialization, tourism and foreign investment. Chemase sits at the foot of the Nandi Escarpment imbued with massive attractions for potential investors. The Bonjoge Game reserve combined with the scenic Nandi Escarpment with its rich history coupled with potential agricultural tourism availed by the lush tea of Nandi hills and the sugarcane plantations at the foot of the escarpment all converge at Chemase. Given that Chemase is a boundary town between Communities that often conflict for resources, the Special Economic Zone attempts to bring peace by empowering local Communities Economically and thus obviating need for Conflict. There is already 430 acres of land available for the SEZ. Agro-based Industries, Mining and Tourism and Educational Institutions can thus be set up in Chemase.

8.22 Third is the existence of superb transportation and logistics infrastructure. It is anticipated that with the growth of the East African Community, Kisumu will attain regional status possessed by no other city in Kenya. It has a big airport, a large harbor, excellent rail system and reliable road network. No other city apart from Mombasa has a similar advantage. Investors at the Chemase SEZ will get the best of the both worlds, the excellent natural and economic environment available in the Nandi County and the excellent logistic options provided by Kisumu.

8.23 Lastly, the choice of Chemase as the location for the SEZ has been informed by the presence of very highly qualified professionals and human resource. The people of Nandi

and Kisumu have a keen interest in education and high levels of academic achievement. Nandi has a diligent and highly productive workforce and much skilled manpower in the fields of IT. Nandi is also known for its stable labor-management relations, with very low incidences of labor disputes.

Policy and Leadership Approaches to a Successful SEZ at Chemase

8.24 To actualize the SEZ at Chemase, the Government of Nandi County will adopt a focused policy and leadership approach. Some of the proposed policies and approaches will include effective county government support and leadership, infrastructure development, regulations, quality assurance and standards setting, and support for technology, skills development and innovation. The success of the SEZ will get strong support and nurturing. This support will come at the beginning, in the middle or later stages when the investors have demonstrated their potential. The County Government of Nandi will set up a **Nandi Special Economic Zone Authority** to oversee the realization and success of the SEZ.

8.25 Basic infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, and telephone lines, will be given high priority in Chemase long before the first investor arrives. The Government of Nandi will plan and zone the SEZ to allow for building of specialized markets or industrial parks and to facilitate business activities. Such a market will bring suppliers, producers, sellers, and buyers together and help build the forward and backward linkages, thus greatly facilitating the scaling-up of the clusters.

8.26 To facilitate business generation and help clusters operate normally and maintain dynamic growth, the Nandi County government will improve services and the regulatory environment. In addition, the Nandi Government will enact specific legislations and regulations, especially those related to investment type, product quality, and standards, to ensure that the products made in the clusters have a market future. The County Government will liaise with National Government organs responsible for Quality, Standards, the environment and land use to facilitate the establishment of businesses.

8.27 Given the importance of innovation and technology learning for the SEZ survival, the county governments will support technology innovation and upgrading. A Technology Innovation Centre will be established with support of the County Government of Nandi to tap and provide technology back up for companies through: information and technology consulting; intellectual property rights (IPR) protection; and professional training, testing, and certification. The County Government will thus liaise with Kenya Bureau of Standards, The Kenya Industrial Property Institute and other Kenyan and International standards bodies to attain this feat.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Name and Location of Project	Sector/ Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Construction of a County Referral hospital in Kapsabet Town.	Health services and Sanitation	1	Upgrading of the Kapsabet level IV Hospital to a fully-fledged Level 5 Referral Hospital	To avail improved healthcare to the community. To perform specialized treatment at affordable cost	Entire Nandi County and environs.
Construction of a world class 30,000 seater stadium at Kapsabet Town	County Sports Department	2	Upgrading of the Kapsabet stadium to international standards	Tapping of athletic talent in the county Providing of Multipurpose stadium to promote sports in Nandi	County-wide
County Water supply at Keben River	Water	3	Construction of a dam at Keben River to supply water by gravity to 75% of Nandi County	To provide cheap potable water to residents of Nandi County.	County-wide
Developing of Bonjoge Game Reserve	KWS/ Tourism	4	Improvement of infrastructure and accessibility to warrant certification	Employment creation and increase in tourists and revenue collection.	County Wide
County Cultural Centre and Hall of Fame in Kapsabet Town and Koitalel Museum in Nandi	Culture and Social Services	5	Establishment of a Nandi Cultural Centre and A Hall of Fame in Kapsabet Town Upgrading of the Koitalel	Create employment, Record Nandi Culture and History and Recognize Heroes of Nandi County	County Wide

Name and Location of Project	Sector/ Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Hills.			Museum in Nandi Hills		
1. Milk Processing Plant in Kariakaya and Cooling plant in each Sub-county 2. Maize milling plant at Mosoriot 3. Tea packaging and branding plants in Chebut/Kaptumo	Agriculture and Livestock	6	Processing of Nandi branded milk, milling and packaging of maize in Nandi, Packaging of Nandi branded tea.	To promote value Addition to agricultural produce To create employment To promote investments	Countywide
Koitalel University of Science and Technology (KUST) in Nandi Hills with a Campus in every Sub County	Education	7	Establishment fully fledged technical University	To enhance technical career uptake in the county. To build technical capacities of the youth at affordable cost	The entire Nandi County and its environs.
Sugar Factory in Chemase location, Tindiret	Trade & Industry	8	Construction of a Sugar factory	To promote investment in sugarcane farming in Nandi County	The entire county and investor
Coffee factory at Songhor/Soba in Tindiret	Trade and industry	9	Construction of a Coffee factory	Provide factory for Coffee farmers from Nandi county	The entire county and investor.
Special Economic Zone at Chemase	Trade and Industry	10	Establishment of a Multi industry Multipurpose Free Economic Zone at Chemase	To promote Investments, Export trade ,Create Employment and act as a pole of development	The County Government of Nandi, Nandi Invest and Identified Interested Investors

SHORT TERM PROJECTS

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Tourism, Culture and Sports					
County branding as a tourist destination in the whole county	Tourism sub-sector	1	Marketing strategies to open up the county to tourists. Upgrading the tourist destinations (parks, reserves etc.)	Increase employment opportunities. Enhance revenue collection.	Countywide
Protection and fencing of Kingwal swamp to preserve the Sitatunga species of antelopes	Tourism sub-sector		Boundary demarcations and fencing off of the swamp.	Tourism and environmental protection.	Chesumei Constituency.
Protect and reclaim forests in the county to conserve indigenous trees and animals and to Protect water catchment areas (Chepterwai, Teresia, Cengalo, Kipkurere, Kobujoi, Bonjoge, Tindiret)	Tourism sub-sector		Resource mobilization and fencing works	Environmental protection and tourism enhancement	Countywide
Development of the viewpoints/water towers in the county including; Chepkiit Tekeltich, Koiban, Metipmogiro, Kimong, Kapkenyeloi, Kabirer, Morobi and the entire Nandi Escarpment for tourism. Development of fully equipped	Tourism sub-sector		Development and equipping of the sites, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
hotels at the sites.					
Development of Tourism sites and establishment of a Tourism circuit linking all the tourism sites in Nandi.	Tourism sub-sector		Development and equipping of the sites, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism	Countywide
Establishment of a Cultural Centre at every sub-county by developing already existing centers in Cheptarit, Nandi Hills and establishing new ones	Tourism sub-sector.		Development and equipping of the center, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism.	Countywide
Public Service and Labour Sector					
Develop a policy to guide and set standards of investments and labour : wages, employees' rights etc	Labour subsector	1	Development of a stringent county policy on investment and labour affairs	To reduce oppression of workers and enhance employee-employer relations	Countywide
Health Services and Sanitation Sector					
Equipping all the existing public health facilities in the county	Medical Services subsector	1	Purchasing of all relevant medical equipment and distributing to all public health facilities	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Countywide
Rehabilitation Centre for drug and Alcohol Dependence in Kapsabet County Referral Hospital	Health sector	2	Mobilization of Resources and Construction of the Centre	Combating drug abuse	County wide
Upgrading of 10 dispensaries in	Health Sector	3	Improvement of	Improvement of medical service	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
every sub-county/constituency to Health Centers (Level III)			infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	delivery and health care for the community	
Development and upgrading of the two level III hospitals to level IV hospitals (Kobujoi, Kabiyeet, Kapkangani, Kilibwoni, Chepterwai, Mosoriot, Maraba, Nandi Hills,)	Health Sector	2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Countywide
Completion and equipping of all stalled and Continuing Health Facilities in all Constituencies in the County	Health Sector	2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	County wide
Purchase an ambulance for each of the six sub counties	Health Sector		Acquisition of an ambulance	Fast conveyance of patients and quick response to emergencies	Countywide
Establishment of proper waste management, sewage, mortuary and public cemetery in all County and Sub-County hospitals	Health		Acquisition of land and establishment of waste management systems, sewage, mortuary and public cemetery	Provision of hygienic disposal of waste and dignified management of deceased persons	Countywide
Education, Research, Vocational Training and ICT Sector					
Completion of Kemeloi Technical Training Institute	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of Kemeloi Institute of Science	Provision of Technical education to youth in Nandi	County wide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
			and Technology		
Equitable distribution of primary school teachers Employment of new secondary school teachers up to 1: 40 teacher student ratio	TSC subsector	2	Advertisement, interviewing and hiring of more teachers.	Improvement of educational standards and employment creation	Countywide
Completion of all on-going school projects in the County	Educational Department	3	Procurement and completion of the remaining four classrooms	Increased enrolment and improved access to education	Countywide
Upgrading and integrating of Kapsabet Technical School for the Deaf	Educational Department	4	Infrastructural expansion and equipping of the facility.	Improve learning conditions, increase enrollment and improve performance	Countywide
Construction of 3 boarding girls' secondary schools per sub-county (Aldai, Emgwen, Mosop, Tindiret, Nandi Hills, Chesumei)	Educational Department		Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the school	Enhance access to educational opportunities	Countywide
Establishment of one ICT center at every sub-county headquarters	Educational Department	6	Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility.	Enhance access to information, create employment and career opportunities.	Countywide
Expansion of Kapsabet Library to County Library	KNLS	7	Infrastructural expansion and equipping of the facility.	Enhancement of information access and improved academic performance.	Countywide.
Establishment of a County Education Loan Scheme with offices in every constituency	Educational Department	8	Scheme establishment and certification	Education access by needy students	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Development and expansion of DICECE college to offer up to degree level training in Kapsabet	Education Department		Upgrading and equipping of DICECE college in Kapsabet Town	Training of ECD teachers to improve teacher-pupil ratio in the county	Countywide
Lands, Housing, Environment, Forests and Natural Resources Sector					
Sensitization programme on importance of proper sanitation Construction of dumpsites in all constituencies	Environment	1	Sensitization programmes on waste disposal, identification and construction of a dumpsite,	Improved hygiene and environmental protection.	Countywide
Sensitization of the youths on the latest brick making technology and other construction technologies in the whole county.		2	Engaging active and established youth groups in the brick making techniques,	Employment creation, increased housing and improved living standards	Countywide
Completion of the stalled Housing project in every sub-county headquarters (Emgwen, Mosop, Aldai, Tindiret, Nandi Hills, Chesumei) Renovation and Upgrading of the Existing Government houses in the whole county.	Housing subsector		Retendering and continuation of the stalled housing project and renovation of the existing government houses		Countywide
Development of environmental standards for industries and agriculturalists in the county	Environment	3	Setting up of an environmental committee to deliberate on the standards and publication and	Sustainable industrial and agricultural production and environmental protection.	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
			distribution of the guidelines		
Mapping out and zoning of the country according to economic, environmental and other development zones	Environment, Land		Spatial mapping of Nandi County to demarcate economic, development and environmental zones	Sustainable use of land in Nandi County	Countywide
Establishment of a County Land Policy	Land, Environment		Realization of a County Land Policy	Sustainable use of land in Nandi County	Countywide
Roads, County Transport and County Public Works					
Sensitize the residents in the whole county on water harvesting techniques.	Water and Irrigation subsector	1	Initiate demonstration households strategically across the county for sensitization on water harvesting, Train community members on safe and hygienic water harvesting and storage methods.	Ease access to safe drinking water. Environmental protection through prevention of soil erosion by surface run-off	Countywide
Completion and expansion of Kiborgok Water Project in Emgwen Constituency	Water and Irrigation subsector	2	Completion of the project and expansion	Ease access to safe drinking water.	Emgwen Constituency
Employment of Water technical officers	Water and Irrigation subsector	3	Hiring and deployment of water experts.	Improved access to potable water and maintenance of water infrastructure.	Countywide
Construction of 5 bridges of Bitumen standards, 20 bridges of	Roads and Public Works	4	Mobilization of resources, design and construction of	Improved accessibility	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Gravel standards and 120 bridges of Earth Works/Feeder standards following identified sub-county and ward priorities			the 60 bridges.		
County Water Supply System. Focusing on potential gravity in every sub county i.e. Chepkongony/Mokong, Kapsengere & Asurur Orobo (Aldai), Kipkolil/Kimatkei & Chemamul (Tinderet), Keben (Nandi Hills), Teresia (Mosop) and one around Mosoriot quarry.	The County Water Supply department & the County Water Company	3	Construction of dams along the rivers to supply water to the residents of the respective regions	Provision of cheap potable water to residents of Nandi.	Countywide
Construction of 120km of Bitumen road of average 20km each of the 6 sub-counties/constituencies of Nandi as per county priorities	KeRRA, County Roads Department	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to major urban centers and institutions	Countywide
Construction of 600km of Gravel road at an average of 100 km in each of the 6 sub-counties/constituencies of Nandi as per sub-county priorities	County Roads and Public Works	3	Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to trading centers and institutions	Countywide
Construction of 1500km of Earth Surface/Feeder roads at an average of 250km in each of the 6 sub-	KeRRA, County Roads and	3	Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to trading centers and institutions	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
counties/ constituencies of Nandi as per ward priorities	Public Works				
Purchase six fire engines to be situated at every Sub-county	County Disaster Preparedness department	3	Procurement of the fire engines and distribution to the said locations	Disaster preparedness	Countywide
Gender, Children and Social Services Sector					
Construction of a Children's Home in every sub-county.	Children's Dept		Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of 6 Children's Homes	To provide a home for the helpless, poor and orphan children and semi orphan children with the food, shelter, education and medical assistance .	Countywide
Construction of a conference hall in every ward.	Youth		Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of 30 halls	To provide conference facilities for affordable use by youth, women and communities in socioeconomic activities.	Countywide
Cultural centers in every ward – Nandi County	Culture		Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction	To provide a one stop shop for cultural heritage in the whole of	

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
			of 30 cultural centres	nandi.	
Construction of sports fields in every ward	Sports		Design, mobilisation of Resources and Construction of 30 sports fields	To promote sports and physical fitness of all people in the county	
Construction of recreation parks in Kapsabet and Nandi Hills towns as well as in every ward and setting up TV screens in each park	Social Service		Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of 30 recreation parks with TV screens	To provide affordable recreation for the people	
Capacity building programme on the existing CBOs	Gender, Children and Social Development subsector.	1	Capacity building sessions with existing CBOs on new guidelines, group formation and management rules and sustainability mechanisms	Improved livelihood, employment creation and sustainability of the groups	Countywide
Programme to sensitize community on child responsibility, education, dangers of drug abuse and its prevention.	Gender, Children and Social Development	2	Initiation of programmes on social protection of children against abuse. Initiation of community policing regarding child abuse.	Improvement of the social fabric and enhance positive growth and development among the children. Improve on security in the county.	Countywide
Establishment of a County social fund for elderly	Gender, Children and Social Development		Establishment of a fund to support needy/poor elderly persons in Nandi County	Improvement of the lot of elderly people through monthly stipend/allowance	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Agriculture, Veterinary, Livestock and Fisheries Development					
Increase the number of agricultural extension officers in the whole county.	Agriculture and Livestock Development subsectors	1	Hiring and deployment of extension officers in the county,	Improved and increased agricultural output.	Countywide
Promote establishment of 3 tea factories by investors in Mosop, Cheshire and Aldai	Agricultural Department.		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of the factory.	Value addition to tea and improved income and revenue.	Countywide
Establishment/upgrading of 3 livestock auction yards at every sub-county/constituency in Nandi	Livestock Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of 18 livestock yards	Controlled and monitorable livestock sale.	Countywide
Establishment of a Fish farm and hatchery for multiplication- a breeding center proposed to be located at Kimwani (at least 5 acres).	Fisheries Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of the farm	Promotion of fish farming to diversify agricultural activities in Nandi County	Countywide
A County Vegetable drying plant at Kapsabet	Horticulture		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of vegetable drying plant	Motivate horticulture farming in Nandi County	Countywide
Establish a Research Center at Kaimosi Agricultural Training		3	Establishment and equipping	Enhance the use of quality alternative medicine.	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Center in Emgwen Constituency			of a herbal research center.	Create employment	
TRADE DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT.					
Sensitization of the community on the use of biogas as alternative and clean fuel.	Energy subsector.	1	Setting up of demonstration farms and initiating projects on biogas fuel.	Encouragement of clean affordable fuel, Utilization of waste thus environmental protection.	Countywide
A programme on revamping, restructuring and capacity building the marketing societies in the county	Cooperative Development and Marketing subsector.	2	Initiation of the capacity building programme and sensitization of the marketing societies	Enhanced savings culture and improved income among community members.	Countywide
FINANCE, COUNTY PLANNING AND STATISTICS SECTOR					
Capacity building on the government institutions under the current constitutional dispensation.	Planning and Devolution subsector.	1	Hold sensitization sessions with government on their new roles and requirements under the current devolved structures.	Proper and smooth running of government activities.	Government officials.

9.1.3 MEDIUM TERM PROJECTS

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
TRADE DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT					
Upgrading of the Serem, Chepterit, Chepsonoi, Mlango, Labuiywo, Kaptumo, Kipyok, Yala markets.	Trade Development		Expansion and equipping of the market to modern levels	Improved quality and hygiene and increased market access.	Countywide
Establishment of Light Industries in Kapsabet Town, Nandi Hills, Mosoriot, Kobujoi, Lessos, Kabiyet, Maraba, Kaptumo, Kaiboi	Industrial Development Department		Land acquisition, construction and training of craftsmen	Employment creation and improved revenue collection	Countywide
Fruit processing factory in Terik Location	Trade Development		Construction and equipping of a processing factory.	Value addition and improved income to the community members.	Countywide
Rural electrification be extended to all locations, shopping centers and public institutions in the County	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and transmission lines	Enhance access to mains electricity	Countywide
Street Lighting of all urban centers in the County	REA & the County Government		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and light installation	Beautification and improvement in security at the center	Countywide
Construction of a hydroelectric power plant at the Kipkurere	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and	Enhance access to mains electricity	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Waterfall , along Kipkurere and Chepkiit river and Kipkaren Rivers, Yala river, Mosoriot river, Kibos river			construction works.		
Reviving and upgrading of the Kapsabet County Showground	Agriculture & Trade		Reconstruction and development of the County show ground and upgrading into an agricultural trade fare.	To provide avenue for sharing best practice and marketing in agriculture and trade in the County	Countywide
Establishing a hydro-electric power generating project in Chemase , Keben and Yala	Industry		Feasibility study, Design , mobilisation of resources and construction of a hydro power plant	Increase available hydropower and generate income for nandi county	Countywide
Planning all trading centers in the county for faster development			GIS Mapping, Design, Legislation and Operationalisation	Promote planned economic development of the trading centres.	Countywide
Construction of Market shades in 15 major trading centres	trade		Design, Mobilisation of resources and construction of Market shades	Promote increased economic activity.	
Establish Jua kali and boda boda in major trading centers	trade		Design, Mobilisation of resources and construction of Market shades	Promote increased Econ Activity	
HEALTH SERVICES AND SANITATION SECTOR					

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Establish a fully-fledged Medical Training Center at Kapsabet County Referral Hospital	Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation subsectors.	1	Establish Medical Training Center at the County Referral Hospital	Enhance the capacity of hospitals in the county with ready supply of medical staff. Bring medical services closer to the people.	Countywide
Establishment of sub-county hospitals by Development and upgrading of the two level III hospitals to level IV hospitals in each constituency (Kobujoi, Kabiyet, Kapkangani, Kilibwoni, Chepterwai, Mosoriot, Maraba, Nandi Hills)		2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Countywide
Completion and equipping of all stalled and Continuing Health Facilities in all Constituencies in the County		2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	County wide
Upgrading of 10 dispensaries in every sub-county/constituency to Health Centers (Level III)		3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Countywide
Establish 15 dispensaries in each of 6 sub-counties as per ward priorities			design, procure, construct, equip and launch 90 new dispensaries	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency &Ward)	Sector/Sub- sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Employ at least 36more doctors		4	Advertisement, recruitment and deployment of the doctors	Improve service delivery in public hospitals.	Countywide
Increase Public Health Workers by 50%.		5	Advertisement, recruitment and deployment of the health workers	Improve service delivery at the grassroots.	Countywide.
Reduce the nurse: patient ratio by hiring 200 nurses		6	Advertisement, recruitment and deployment of the nurses	Improve service delivery in public health facilities.	Countywide
Education, Research, Vocational Training and ICT					
Upgrading of all institutes in Nandi County to middle level Technical Colleges	Education Science and Technology subsector	1	Equipping and development of requisite infrastructure for upgrading.	Bring higher education closer to the people in the county.	Countywide
Establish a Youth Polytechnic in every Ward	Youth Training subsector.	2	Identification of the polytechnics and development of the requisite infrastructure	Increase in skills among the youth and avail more opportunities to the youth	Countywide
Kaiboi TTI in Mosop Constituency be upgraded into a Technical University	Education subsector.	1	Equipping and development of requisite infrastructure for upgrading.	Bring higher education closer to the people in the county.	Countywide
Establish 3 day secondary schools and 2 boarding	Education subsector		Resource mobilization, land acquisition,	Increased access to secondary education.	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
secondary schools in each sub-county/constituency in Nandi County as per constituency priorities			construction, equipping and staffing of 30 secondary schools		
Establish 3 primary schools and in each ward in Nandi County as per ward priorities			Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of 90 primary schools	Increased access to primary education.	Countywide
Establishment of an ECD center in every primary school in Nandi County	County Education subsector	3	Avail necessary infrastructure and staff to all primary schools	Increase the ECD Center programme throughout the county	Countywide
Construction of a community library and information center in every sub-county headquarters	Kenya National Library Services and the County Government		Mobilization of resources and construction of the library	Improved academic performance and access to study materials.	Countywide
Construction of a resource center/social hall in every ward headquarters in Nandi County	Education & Social Services Departments		Mobilization of resources and construction of the facilities	Improved academic performance and access to information	Countywide
Establishment one center of excellence for boys and one	Education		Construction/identification of schools to be made	Provision of the highest quality secondary school education to	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
center of excellence for girls in each sub-county			centers of excellence in the county	children of Nandi county	
GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR					
Programme to integrate the OVCs and the vulnerable within families	Children subsector	12	Initiation and operationalize the programme throughout the county.	Reduce vulnerability and risks associated with OVCs and enhance their wellbeing.	Countywide.
Construction of one children's home every sub-county Headquarters	Children subsector		Construction and equipping a functional children's home	Reduce vulnerability of abandoned and orphaned children in the county	Countywide
ROADS, COUNTY TRANSPORT AND COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS					
Construction of 5 bridges of Bitumen standards, 20 bridges of Gravel standards and 120 bridges of Earth Works/Feeder standards in Nandi County	KeRRA and the County Roads Department	4	Identification, mobilization of resources, design and construction of the 60 bridges.	Improved accessibility	Countywide
Construction of 120km of Bitumen road of average 20km each of the 6 sub-counties/constituencies of Nandi as per county priorities	KeRRA, County Roads Department	3	Identification of the roads, design, mobilisation of resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to major urban centers and institutions	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Construction of 600km of Gravel road at an average of 100 km in each of the 6 sub-counties/constituencies of Nandi as per sub-county priorities	KeRRA, County Roads Department	3	Identification of the roads, design, mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to trading centers and institutions	Countywide
Construction of 1500km of Earth Surface/Feeder roads at an average of 250km in each of the 6 sub-counties/ constituencies of Nandi as per ward priorities	KeRRA, County Roads Department	3	Identification of the roads, design, mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to trading centers and institutions	Countywide
County Water Supply System. Focusing on potential gravity in every sub county including: Chepkongony/Mokong, Kapsengere & Asurur Orobo (Aldai), Kipkolil/Kimatkei & Chemamul (Tinderet), Keben (Nandi Hills), Teresia (Mosop), (Koilot-Keben-Kapnyemis), Temso and Chepkoiyo and one around Mosoriot quarry.	The County Water Supply department & the County Water Company	3	Construction of dams along the rivers to supply water to the residents of the respective regions	Provision of cheap potable water to residents of Nandi.	Countywide
Construction and completion of dams in major rivers in Nandi	Water and Irrigation	2	Construction to completion of the dams.	Access to safe drinking water and avail enough water for	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
County	subsector.			irrigation. Provide enough water for fish farming	
Revival, completion and expansion of stalled Water Projects in Nandi County	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and expansion works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Countywide
FINANCE, COUNTY PLANNING AND STATISTICS					
Establishment of strategic grain reserves with a combined capacity of 100,000 bags of grain at Kobujoi in Aldai, Maraba in Tinderet, Mosoriot in Chesumei, Lessos in Nandi Hills and Kilibwoni in Emgwen Constituency	Special Programmes subsector	1	Identification of suitable sites and construction of the grain stores.	Food security and emergency response.	Countywide
Establishment of public cemeteries at Kapsabet Township in Emgwen, Kobujoi in Aldai, Kaptumo in Aldai, Kaiboi in Mosop, Mosoriot in Mosop and Maraba in Tinderet Constituency.	County Planning.	2	Identification of appropriate sites and establishment of the cemeteries.	Environmental protection and availing of enough land for agriculture and other developments	Countywide
Construction of a recycling plant	County	3	Identification of a suitable	Environmental protection and	Countywide.

Name and Location of Project (Constituency &Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
in Emgwen Constituency at Kapsabet Town.	Planning		site and setting up of the plant.	employment creation.	
Expansion and equipping of Kapsabet Market in Emgwen Constituency	County Planning	4	Construction of washrooms, installation of water and power	Improved hygiene and market conditions.	Emgwen Constituency.

9.1.4 ONGOING PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

FUNDED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Smallholder Horticultural Marketing Programme (SHOMAP)	Agricultural Department		Improvement of access roads; Improvement of local authority markets; Training farmers on post-harvest handling practices Training farmers on efficient marketing	To increase income and reduce poverty; Better health and welfare through improving quality and increasing quantity of horticultural produce consumed in Kenya.	County wide
Smallholder Horticultural Marketing Programme (SHOMAP) Construction of 2 markets at Kipkenyo and Serem in Aldai Constituency, Nandi South Sub-county	Agricultural Department		Improvement of local authority markets	To increase income and reduce poverty.	Aldai Constituency
Small holder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP) in Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies	Livestock Department		Farmers training, provision of AI equipment and other dairy equipment.	To commercialize dairy farming and adoption of dairy farming as a business.	Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies.
Land adjudication on forest hived lands (Bonjoge land exchange programme in Aldai Constituency, Bonjoge Location	Lands Adjudication		Demarcation of the land and apportioning it to the landless	To resettle the landless in the county	Countywide
Plantation development programme in the whole county	Forestry		Establish tree nurseries; Plant tree seedlings.	To increase the forest cover in the county; To reduce environmental degradation; To increase the availability of timber in the county; To create employment for the youth.	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Tarmacking of Chepterit-Baraton-Kimondi River C37 in Nandi Central Sub-County, Emgwen Constituency	KenHA in consultation with County Roads Department		Tarmacking of the entire 9 Km stretch from Chepterit to Baraton	Improve the road to an all-weather status and enhance accessibility	Chesumei Constituency
Tarmacking of the Mosoriot-Kaiboi D289 road in Mosop Constituency.	County Roads Government		Tarmacking of the entire 22 Km stretch from Mosoriot to Kaiboi.	Improve the road to an all-weather status and enhance accessibility.	Mosop Constituency
Kiborgok Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency,	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Kamurguiywa Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency.	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Kaplamai Water Supply	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Kapchumba Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency.	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Emdin Dam in Emgwen Constituency	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of Sub-County Planning Units (DPUs)/ Information Centers at Kobujoi in Aldai Constituency and Maraba in Tinderet Constituency.	Planning Department		Construction and equipping of two DPUs	Improvement of information access to the community	Aldai and Tinderet Constituencies
Development of a County Resource Centre (CRC) (ECDE) in the whole county	Education		Sourcing of funds; Demarcation and fencing of land; Preparation of materials	Enhancement of information flow and training	Countywide
Free Primary Education in all the divisions. County wide	Education		Offering of free day primary education	Enhance literacy and increase enrolment rate	Countywide
Bursary Disbursement in all	Education		Bursary disbursement;	To help the needy students	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
constituencies. County wide			Mobilization of resources	attain education	
Infrastructure development in all schools. County wide	Education		Construction and equipping of classrooms dorms, labs and administration blocks.	To improve learning facilities	Countywide
Provision of laboratory equipment funds. County wide	Education		Purchase and distribution of laboratory equipments	To improve performance in science subjects	Countywide
Free Secondary Education County wide	Education		Offering of free day secondary education	Enhance literacy and increase enrolment rate	Countywide
Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES)	Youth		Training of youth on business management; Giving out loans to youth groups	Empower the youth financially through provision of loans; Build youths' capacity on entrepreneurial skills.	Countywide
Joint Trade Loans Programme in the whole county.	Trade Development		Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises. Training of entrepreneurs on business management	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises. Provide business management skills to entrepreneurs.	Countywide
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds at Kapsabet Township in Emgwen Constituency, Kamnetuny Location in Nandi Hills Constituency, Kobujoi Center in Aldai Constituency and Lolkeringet Location in Mosop Constituency.	Industrialization		Construction of one Constituency Industrial Development Center in every constituency.	To enhance local industrial development. To create employment. To encourage innovation	Countywide
Community Soccer Activities Countywide	Sports Department		Organizing and facilitation of local soccer leagues	Tap the youthful talent and promote harmony within the community	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Promotion of athletics county wide	Sports Department		Organizing and facilitation of local athletics activities	Tap the youthful talent and promote harmony within the community	Countywide
Construction of Kaptumo Sports Field in Kaptumo Location, Aldai Constituency, Nandi South Sub-County.	Sports Department		Construction and equipping of the sports field	Avail and improve sports infrastructure.	Aldai Constituency
Completion of sub-county Headquarters in Tinderet and Aldai Constituencies	County Commissioner		Construction and equipping of the headquarters	Enhance office space	Aldai and Tinderet Constituencies
Upgrading of Kaimosi police post to a police station at Kaimosi Center in Emgwen Constituency,	OCPD		Construction of staff houses, offices and expansion of cells, Availing of senior staff (OCS) and other police officers.	To improve security in the area	Emgwen Constituency
Establish a Police posts at Baraton University			Construction of staff houses, offices and expansion of cells, Availing of senior staff (OCS) and other police officers	To improve security in the area	Baraton Univ
Purchase patrol vehicles for Kenya Police Service in combating crime in Nandi County.			Mobilise resources, procure and acquire 24 police patrol vehicles	To improve security in the area	Countywide
Decentralise Prison Services			Mobilise resources , design and set up correctional centre at each sub county	To improve security in the area	County wide
Establiah County rehabilitation/ recovery centerR					
Upgrading of Kobujoi Police Post into a police division at Kobujoi Center, Aldai	OCPD		Construction of staff houses, offices and expansion of cells,	To improve security in the area	Emgwen Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Constituency			Availing of senior staff (OCPD) and other police officers.		
Construction of a maternity wing at Kaptumo level III Hospital, Aldai Constituency	Health Services		Construction and equipping of a new maternity wing.	To provide improved maternity services at the hospital	Aldai Constituency
Construction of a resource centre and a central registry in Kapsabet level V Hospital in Emgwen Constituency.	Health Services		Construction and equipping of the resource center.	Enhance information dissemination and flow	Emgwen Constituency
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Kapsabet level V Hospital in Emgwen Constituency	Health Services		Establishment of an ICU facility	Reduce mortality rates from critical conditions	Emgwen Constituency
Establishing an orthopaedic care centre in Kapsabet General hospital in Emgwen Constituency	Health Services			Establishment and equipping of the orthopaedic center	Emgwen Constituency

CHAPTER TEN

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

10 .1 MONITORING OF THE COUNTY PROJECTS

The county will employ different levels of monitoring and evaluation to ensure value for money for the public and timely completion of projects. The county will establish a county monitoring and evaluation committee chaired by the chief officer planning. There will also be sub county monitoring and evaluation units in each constituency. There will also be units at the ward level and also at village level. In each unit the members will be both officers of the County Government as well as the members of public. As much as possible, all relevant stakeholders will be included in the constitution of the committees.

10.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of a County Referral hospital in Kapsabet Town.	5 billion	2013-2017	Fully fledged, equipped and functional referral hospital established	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Ministry of Health	National Government /County Govt/ Development Partners	National Government to provide funds while Ministry of Health oversees the implementation
Construction of a world class 30,000 seater Kipchoge Keino stadium at Kapsabet Town	1 billion	2013-2017	Delivery of a world class stadium with 30,000 seater capacity at Kapsabet Town	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Department of Sports in the county.	County Government/ National Government	National Government to provide funds while sports department does the implementation.
County Water supply At Keben river.	3 billion	2013-2017	Water supply established and functional, Number of households supplied with Water	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	National Water Corporation, Ministry of Water	National Water Corporation, County Government	County Govt and National Water Corporation provide funds and monitor implementation.
Construction of a Sugar Factory in	5 billion	2013-2017	A fully operational sugar factory	Records, financial statements	The entire county and	Investor and Nandi County	County sources for investor

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Chemase in Tindiret					investor	Investment Board	
Developing of Bonjoge Game Reserve.	2 billion	2013-2017	Fully fledged National Park at Bonjoge established	KWS reports and financial statements.	KWS / County Government.	National Treasury / Donors/County Govt	KWS oversees the implementation.
Completion and upgrading of Koitalel Museum in Nandi Hills.	500 million	2013-2015	A fully functional museum	Tourism Reports, Citizen reports	County Government / National Museums of Kenya	County Government/ National Museums	NMK and County Provide funds, County appoints contractor to construct.
Establishment of cultural Center and Hall of Fame in Kapsabet Town	1.5 billion	2013-2015	Cultural Centre established and functional	Tourism Reports, Citizen reports	County Government	County Government	County government provide funds and construction and appoint contractor
Value Addition to Agricultural Produce: 1.Milk Processing Plant in Kabiye 2. Maize milling plant at Mosoriot	100 million (seed capital for sourcing investors)	2013-2016	Milk processing plant and maize milling plant established and functional. Milk delivery to the milk plant and	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents, Financial	County Government engaging Investors and Cooperatives to implement.	Investors and county Investment Board	County Government engages investors, farmers and cooperatives who then implement the projects.

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
3. Tea packaging plant in Chebut / Kaptumo			feeds production at the mill.	statements, and sales records			
Development of Koitalel University of Science and Technology (KUST) in Nandi Hills with a Campus in every sub County	2.5billion	2013-2017	Fully established University that's functional with all facilities and tutors.	Higher Education reports, number of degrees conferred.	National Government / County Government/ Development Partners	Development Partners/ National Government	National Government or County sources funds, County Provides land and contractor appointed to construct
Construction of a Coffee factory in Songhor/Soba	150 million (sourcing an investor)	2013-2017	Fully constructed and operationalized factory	Increase in land under coffee, Records, financial statements	County Government and Investor	Investor and Nandi County Investment Board	County sources for investor

1. Tourism, Culture and Sports

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
County branding as a tourist destination in the whole county	50 million	2013-2017	Number of campaigns conducted to market	Marketing reports and	County tourism Department	County government	County Government to provide funds and

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			the county.	media adverts			spearhead implementation and provide
Protection an fencing of kingwal swamp to preserve the sitatunga species of antelopes	10 million	2013-2017	Percentage increase in the Sitatunga gazelles and number of tourists visiting the site	Reports and records from the Tourism Department.	KWS	County Government	County Government provide funds while KWS provide policy guidelines and implement.
Protect and reclaim forests in the county to conserve indigenous trees and animals and protect water catchment areas (Teresia, Chepterwai , Cengalo, Kipkurere, Kobujoi, Bonjoge, Tindiret, Chepkumia)	1billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of the forest fenced and percentage increase in indigenous trees	Field reports and site meeting minutes	Kenya Forestry Service	County Government	County Government & KFS provide funds and jointly implement
Development of the viewpoints/water towers in the county including; Cheпкиit Tekeltich, Koiban, Metipmogiro, Kimong, Kapkenyeloi, Kabirer, Morobi and the entire Nandi Escarpment for tourism.	500 million	2013-2017	Percentage increase in the number of tourists in the area and amount of revenue generated	Reports and file records	Tourism Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Tourism Department implements the project

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Development of fully equipped hotels at the sites.							
Development of Tourism sites and establishment of a Tourism circuit linking all the tourism sites in Nandi County	100 million	2013-2017	Percentage increase in the number of tourists in the area and amount of revenue generated	Tourism reports, income, sales and file records	Tourism Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Tourism Department implements the project
Establishment of a cultural centre in every sub-county by developing already existing centers at Cheptarit and Nandi Hills and developing new ones	60 million	2013-2017	Percentage increase in the number of tourists visiting the center and amount of revenue generated	Reports and file records	Tourism Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Tourism Department implements the project

2. JUSTICE ,LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

Project Name	Estimated Project Costs (KSh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Upgrading and equipping of Kapkerer and Kobujoi Police Posts in Aldai Constituency into Police Stations.	200 million	2013-2017	Fully fledged police stations established, OCPDs available.	Security reports, field reports.	The National Police Commission	National Treasury	National Government to provide funds and OCPD oversee implementation
Establishment of Magistrate Courts in Kobujoi, Kabiyeet and Maraba	300 million	2013-2017	Court Services offered	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents, court records	The Judiciary and The County government	The National Treasury	National Government provides funds; Ministry of Public Works supervises construction.
Establishment of Police Posts at Chepterit Centre, Mosoriot, Chepterwai, and Kamasai	30 million	2013-2017	Police posts established and functional	Occurrence Book Records, site minutes, inspection reports and security reports	The National Police Commission	National Treasury	GK provides funds and OCPD oversee implementation.
Establishment of AP camps in 20 Chiefs	200 million	2013-2017	Police camp established	Occurrence Book Records, site minutes, inspection reports and	County Commissioner	County Government	County Government provide funds while

Camps currently without			and functional	security reports			County Commissioner implements the project.
-------------------------	--	--	----------------	------------------	--	--	---

3. Finance, County Planning and Statistics Sector

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Capacity building of national and county staff and institutions under the current constitutional dispensation	800 million	2013-2015	Number of sensitization workshops held, number of officers trained	Attendance registers, training reports, field visit reports	County Government	National Government and County Government	National Government to provide policy direction on training, County government to facilitate and initiate the trainings.

4. Agriculture, Veterinary, Livestock and Fisheries Development Sector

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Increase the number of agricultural extension officers by 50% in the whole county	2 billion	2013-2017	Number of extension officers employed	Reports from Agriculture Department, payroll	County Agricultural Department.	County Government	County Government to provide funds, Agricultural department to spearhead the process.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Establishment and upgrading three livestock auction yards at every sub-county/constituency in Nandi County	100 million	2013-2017	Livestock yard established, approved and functional	Records from livestock department, site minutes, inspection records, contract documents	Department of Livestock	County Government	County Government to provide funds, Livestock department to spearhead the projects
Establishment of a Fish farm and hatchery for multiplication- a breeding center proposed to be located at kimwani (at least 5 acres).	50 million	2013-2017	A fully operational fish farm and hatchery	Reports from fisheries department, sites meetings, turnover of fish sold	County Fisheries department	County Government	County/National Government to provide funds, Fisheries department to implements the project.
A County Vegetable drying plant at Kapsabet	50 million	2013-2017	A fully operational vegetable drying plant	Reports from fisheries department, sites meetings, turnover of fish sold	County Agricultural Department.	County Government	County Government to provide funds, Agricultural department to implement the project.
Revival of cattle dips in Nandi County	1 billion	2013-2017	A full revival of all cattle dips in Nandi	Livestock records; dairy records, minutes of cattle dip committees	County livestock department	County Government	County Government to provide funds, livestock department to implement the project.

5. Trade Development, Industry and Cooperative Development

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Sensitization of the community on the use of biogas as alternative and clean fuel.	10 million	2013-2017	Number of sensitization forums held, number of people trained, number of households using biogas	Reports and minutes, attendance registers,	County Industrial Development Officer	County Government	County/National Government to provide funds, County Industrial Development Department to implement the project.
A programme on revamping, restructuring and capacity building the marketing societies in the county	250 million	2013-2017	Number of trained on cooperative movement in the county, number of new societies established	Training records, certificates, attendance registers	County Cooperatives Department	County government.	County government to provide funds and Cooperatives department to foresee implementation.
Establishment of a Light Industries in Kapsabet Town, Nandi Hills, Mosoriot, Kobujoi, Lessos, Kabiye, Maraba, Kaptumo, Kaiboi	80 million	2013-2017	Number of people employed at the facility	File records, revenue records from the facility	Department of Industrial Development	County Government	County government to provide funds and Industrial Development Department to foresee implementation.
Establishment and expansion of at least 6 milk cooling plants in: Emgwen Constituency, Kapsabet Town; Nandi Hills Constituency at lessos; Mosop	1 billion	2013-2017	Fully established and functional cooling plants, Number of farmers delivering their milk to the cooling plants.	Stock reports, site minutes, inspection reports, contract documents	County Cooperatives Department.	County Government	County government to provide funds and Cooperative Department to oversee implementation.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Constituency at Kibiyet; Tinderet Constituency at Songhor and Aldai Constituency at Kaptumo and Kobujoi							
Fruit processing factory in Kapseng'ere	50 million	2013-2017	Operational fruit factory established, number of people employed	Sales records, reports	Department of trade.	County Government	County Government to provide funds and Department of Trade to oversee implementation
Construction of a hydroelectric power plant at the Kipkurere Waterfall , along Kipkurere and Chepkiit river and Kipkaren Rivers, Yala river, Mosoriot river, Kibos river	12 billion	2013-2017	Established and functional hydroelectric plant, number of MW supplied to the National Grid	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.	County Investment Board	County Government	National Government to provide funds and ERC to oversee implementation.
Rural electrification be extended to all locations, shopping centers and public institutions in the County	30 billion	2013-2017	Number of locations, shopping centers and public institutions connected to the mains electricity	REA reports	Rural Electrification Authority	National Government	National Government to provide funds while REA implements the project.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Street Lighting of all urban centers in the County	1 billion	2013-2017	Distance covered by lighting poles	Inspection reports, site visit reports, site minutes.	REA	National Government	National Government to provide funds while REA implements the project.
Revival and upgrade of Kapsabet County Showground	50 million	2013-2017	Reactivation of the showground	Exhibitors, records, sales	County Government	County Government	County Government and Farmers

6. Roads, County Transport and County Public Works Sector

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Sensitize the residents in the whole county on water harvesting techniques.	20 million	2013-2016	Number of people sensitized on water harvesting techniques, Number of forums held	Training reports, attendance registers reports from the Water Department.	County Water Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds and Water Department to implement the project.
Construction of 120 km of Bitumen road standard of average 20km in each of the 6 sub-	3 billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of tarmacked road	inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection	County Roads Department in Conjunction	County Government	County Government to provide funds while KeRRA does

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
county/constituency as per county priorities				and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	with KeRRA		the implementation
Construction of 600km Gravel road standard of average 100km in each of the 6 sub-counties/constituencies as per sub-county priorities	3 billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of tarmacked road	inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.	County Roads Department in Conjunction with KeRRA	County Government	County Government to provide funds while KeRRA does the implementation
Construction of 1500 km of Earth Surface/Feeder roads standard of average 250km in each of the 6 sub-county/constituency as per county priorities	1.8 billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of tarmacked road	inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.	County Roads Department in Conjunction with KeRRA	County Government	County Government to provide funds while KeRRA does the implementation
Construction of 5 bridges of Bitumen standards, 20 bridges of Gravel standards and 120 bridges of Earth works/Feeder standards in	2 billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of bridges built	inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification,	County Roads Department in Conjunction with KeRRA	County Government	County Government to provide funds while KeRRA does

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Nandi County				payment certificates, contract documents,.			the implementation
Completion and expansion of Kiborgok Water Project in Emgwen Constituency	50 million	2013-2017	Water project complete and functional, number of households connected to piped water from the project	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.	Water Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Water Department does the implementation
County water supply system focusing on potential gravity in every sub-county including: Chepkongony/Mokong, Kapseng'ere, Asusur, Orobo, Kipkoilil/Kimatkei, Chemamul, Teresia, Temso, Kipkurere, Chepkoiyo, Mosoriot quarry	2 billion	2013-2017	Water reservoir completed and approved.	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.	Water Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Water Department does the implementation
Revival, completion and expansion of stalled water	200 million	2013-2017	Water project revived and functional.	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly	Water Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
projects in Nandi County				progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.			while Water Department does the implementation
Construction and completion of dams in major rivers in Nandi County	10 billion	2013-2017	Dam constructed, approved and functional, Acreage under irrigation initiated by the project	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents,.	Irrigation Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Irrigation Department does the implementation
Employment of Water technical officers	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of technical officers deployed	Payroll, letters of appointment	County Water Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds and Water Department to oversee implementation.
Purchase fire engines to be situated all sub County Headquarters- one per Sub county	5billion	2013-2017	Number of fire disasters prevented by the fire services.	File records from the fire department.	County Government	County Government	County Government to provide funds and oversee implementation.

7. Gender, Children and Social Services

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost(KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Programme to integrate the OVCs and the vulnerable within families	100 million	2013-2017	Number of OVCs integrated within families	Field reports from the Children's Department.	County Gender and Social Services Department	County Government	County government to provide funds while the Gender and Social Services Department implements the programme.
Construction of one children's home in every sub-county/constituency in Nandi County	60 million	2013-2017	Children's home completed and equipped, Number of children under care at the facility.	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents, file records	County Gender and Social Services Department	County Government	County government to provide funds while the Gender and Social Services Department implements the programme.
Capacity building programme on the existing CBOs	10 million	2013-2017	Number of CBOs trained on various aspects of group formation, number	Training reports, attendance registers	County Gender and Social Services	County Government	County government to provide funds while the Gender

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost(KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			of trainings done		Department		and Social Services Department implements the programme.
Programme to sensitize community on child responsibility, education, dangers of drug abuse and its prevention.	10 million	2013-2017	Number of sensitization forums held, Number of children rescued and rehabilitated	Training reports, reports from the children's Department.	County Gender and Social Services Department	County Government	County government to provide funds while the Gender and Social Services Department implements the programme.
Establishment of a County social fund for elderly over 65 years	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of elders assisted by the fund	Reports and financial records	County Gender and Social Services Department	County Government	County government to provide funds while the Gender and Social Services Department implements the programme.

8. Health Services and Sanitation

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Completion and equipping of all stalled Health Facilities in the county.	3 billion	2013-2017	Number of complete and functional health facilities	File and medical records, field visit reports, site minutes and equipment delivery reports	Ministry of Health.	County Government	County Government to provide funds and Ministry of Health spearhead implementation of the projects
Establish a fully-fledged Medical Training Center at County Referral Hospital at Kapsabet	1 billion	2013-2017	Medical Training facility established and functional, tutors hired and students enrolled.	Field visit reports, site minutes, enrolment registers, staff appointment register.	Ministry of Health.	County & National Government	County & National Government to provide funds and Ministry of Health spearhead implementation of the project.
Establishment of a sub-county hospitals by development and upgrading of level III hospitals to level IV hospitals in each sub-county/constituency namely: (Kobujoi, Kabiyet, Kapkangani, Kilibwoni, Chepterwai, Mosoriot, Maraba, Nandi Hills,) as per	8 billion	2013-2017	A fully functional level IV hospital	Patient records, MoH records, site records	County Ministry of Health	County & National Government	County & National Government to source funds, relevant ministries to implement

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
county priorities							
Upgrading of 10 dispensaries level II in every sub-county/constituency to health centers (level III facilities) as per sub-county priorities	3 billion	2013-2017	Dispensary upgraded to health center	Hospital records, Ministry of Health approval records.	Ministry of Health.	County Government	County Government to provide funds and Ministry of Health spearhead implementation of the project.
Establish 15 dispensaries (level II facilities) in each of 6 sub-counties/constituencies as per ward priorities	3 billion	2013-2017	90 level II facilities/dispensaries complete and functional	Site minutes, field visit reports, facility records, contract documents	Department of Health.	County Government	County Government to provide funds and Ministry of Health spearhead implementation of the project.
Employ at least 36more doctors to the county health facilities	500million	2013-2017	Number of doctors employed	Appointment letters, payroll.	County Public Health Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Public Health Department oversees implementation
Increase Public Health Workers by 50%.	2 billion	2013-2017	Ratio of health worker to population ratio	Deployment reports	County Public Health Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Public Health Department oversees implementation
Purchase an ambulance for each of the six sub counties	30 million	2013-2017	Ambulances purchase	Log books, work tickets, health	County Health Department	County Government,	County Government facilitate procurement of

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
				records		National Government	ambulances by health department
Establishment of proper waste management, sewage, mortuary and public cemetery in all County and Sub-County hospitals	4 billion	2013-2017	Establishment of waste management and sewerage facilities, identification of public cemetery, set up of modern mortuary	Records; NEMA reports, death certificates	County Health Department, Town Management Boards	County Government, National Government,	County Government facilitates acquisition of land and monetary resources for Town Management Boards and the Health Department to effect the Project

9. Education, Research, Vocational Training and ICT

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Employment of 600 ECD teachers per year	2 billion	2013-2017	Number of teachers employed	Appointment records, payroll records.	County Education Board	County Government	County Government provides funds and County Education Board hires teachers.

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Equitable distribution of primary school teachers		2013-2017	Number of teachers deployed	Deployment reports	Teachers' Service Commission	National Government	National Government to avail funds while TSC undertakes implementation
Completion of Kemeloi Technical Training Institute	1.5 billion	2013-2017	Complete and functional facility, number of students enrolled.	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	National Government / County Govt	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT / Development partners	National Government and Development Partners provide funds and the Public works supervises Construction.
Upgrading of all institutes in Nandi County to middle level Technical Colleges	5 billion	2013-2017	Number of institutes upgraded to Technical Colleges, Number of certificates offered from the colleges	File records	Ministry of Education	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Department of Higher Education implements the project.
Establish a youth polytechnic in every ward.	1.5 billion	2013-2017	Number of students enrolled in available polytechnic	Master roll in all the colleges	Department of Youth Training	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Department of Youth Training does

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
							the implementation
Expansion of Kapsabet Vocational Training Center for the hearing challenged to include other areas of disability.	200 million	2013-2017	Established facilities	Enrolment records at the school, Curriculum records	Educational Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Educational Department oversees implementation.
Kaiboi TTI in Mosop Constituency be upgraded into a Technical University	100 million	2013-2017	Number of degrees conferred at the institution	File records	Ministry of Education	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Ministry of Education implements the project
Establish 3 day secondary schools and 2 boarding schools in each sub-	1 billion	2013-2017	30 established functional secondary school	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract	Department of Education	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Department of Education implements the project.

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
county/constituency in Nandi County as per sub-county priorities				documents.			
Establishment 3 Primary schools in each ward as per ward priorities	2 billion	2013-2017	90 established and functional schools	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Department of Education	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Department of Education implements the projects.
Establishment of one ICT center in each sub-county/constituency headquarters	600 million	2013-2017	Fully fledged ICT center established	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents	Educational Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Educational Department oversees implementation.
Expansion of Kapsabet Library to	250	2013-	Library expanded and upgraded	File records, KNLS approval records	KNLS	National	National Government to provide funds

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
County Library	million	2017				Government	while KNLS implements the project
Establishment of a County Education Loan Scheme with offices in every constituency	2 billion	2013-2017	Number of needy students benefiting from the programme	File records	Educational Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Educational Department oversees implementation
Constructing a resource center/social hall in every ward headquarters in Nandi County	3 billion	2013-2017	Complete and functional social hall	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates	Department of Education	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Department of Education implements the project.
Construction of community library and information center in every sub-county/constituency headquarters in Nandi County	90 million	2013-2017	Complete and functional community Library	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificate	KNLS	County Government	County Government to provide funds while KNLS implements the project.

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Establishment of one ECD center in every primary school in Nandi County	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of primary schools with ECD centers	Educational records Department	Department of Education in the county.	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Department of Education does the implementation
Enabling all secondary schools and youth polytechnics in Nandi to be ICT compliant	150 million	2013-2017	Number of institutions with ICT facilities	Educational records Department	Youth Training and Education Department in the County	National and County Government	National/County Government to provide funds while Education Department and Youth Training Department implement the project.
Establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute at Kaimosi	250 million	2013-2017	Number of agricultural researches emanating from the institution	Research papers and results produced at the institution.	Education Department	National Government	National/County Government to provide funds while Education/Agriculture Department implements the project.

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Completion of all on-going school projects in the County	2 billion	2013-2017	Established and functional school	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Educational Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Educational Department implements the project.
Upgrading and integration of Kapsabet Technical School for the Deaf and upgrading of Ndalat School for the physically challenged.	100 million	2013-2017	Established and fully functional school for persons with disability	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Educational Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Educational Department implements the project.
Development and expansion of DICECE college to offer up to degree level training in Kapsabet	1.5 billion	2013-2017	Completion and operationalization of DICECE college	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Educational Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Educational Department implements the project.

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Establishment of one center of excellence for boys and one center of excellence for girls in each sub-county	500 million	2013-2017	Completion and operationalization of six (6) centers of excellence for boys and six (6) centers of excellence for girls	Daily inspection reports, site instructions issued, material testing records, site meeting minutes, monthly progress reports, inspection and acceptance certification, payment certificates, contract documents.	Educational Department	County Government	County Government provide funds while Educational Department implements the project.

10. Lands, Housing, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Sensitization programme on importance of proper sanitation	10 million	2013-2017	Sensitization forums held, number of people trained, Number of households using pit latrines.	Attendance registers, training reports.	County Government	County Government	County government fund and implement the project
Construction of dumpsites in all constituencies	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of functional dumpsites in use, tonnage of garbage delivered.	Reports and records	County Government	County Government	County government fund and implement the

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
							project
Sensitization of the youths on the latest brick making technology and other construction technologies in the whole county.	5 million	2013-2017	Number of youths trained, number of trainings done	Reports, attendance registers,	Housing Department in the County	County Government	County Government provide funds and Housing Department implements the project
Completion of the stalled Housing projects in every sub-county headquarters	4.8 billion	2013-2017	Housing project completed	Site minutes and partial/ completion certificates	Department of Housing	County Government	County government provide funds, Housing Department oversees implementation.
Renovation and Upgrading of the Existing Government houses in the whole county.	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of Government houses renovated	Site minutes and partial/ completion certificates	Department of Housing	County Government	County government provide funds, Housing Department oversees

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
							implementation.
Development of environmental standards for industries and agriculturalists in the county	5 million	2013-2017	Number of documents produced.	Records and reports	Department of Environment in the county	County Government	County Government provide funds, Environmental Department oversees implementation.
Mapping out and zoning of the country according to economic, environmental and other development zones	50 million	2013-2017	Maps, Schedules,	Reports, NEMA documents	Department of Environment in the county	County Government, National Land Commission, National Government	County Government to avail funds for GIS mapping of the county in consultation with the National Land Commission
Establishment of a County Land Policy	1 million	2013-2017	County Land Policy	County Assembly Handset	County Department of Lands and County Assembly	County Assembly, County Department of Agriculture	County Cabinet in consultation with the County Assembly and the National Land

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
							Commission

11. Public Service and Labour Sector

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (Ksh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Develop a policy to guide and set standards of investments and labour : wages, employees' rights etc	10 million	2013-2017	Number of investors adhering to the set standards.	Certifications issued.	County Labour Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Labour department implement the strategy.

ONGOING PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, VETERINARY AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT							
Smallholder Horticultural Marketing Programme (SHOMAP)	100 million	Continuous	Number of farmers trained	Reports	Agricultural Department	IFAD	IFAD provide funds while Agricultural Department implements the programme
Smallholder Horticultural Marketing Programme (SHOMAP) Construction of 2 markets at Kipkenyo and Serem in Aldai Constituency,	200 million	2013-2017	Amount of farm produce traded at the markets	Reports	Agricultural Department	IFAD	IFAD provide funds while Agricultural Department implements the projects
Small holder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP) in Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies	90 million	Continuous	Number of farmers trained	Reports	Agricultural Department	IFAD	IFAD provide funds while Agricultural Department implements the projects
LANDS, HOUSING ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES							

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Land adjudication on forest hived lands (Bonjoge land exchange programme in Aldai Constituency, Bonjoge Location		2013-2017	Number of squatters settled	Reports	Lands Adjudication Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while the Lands Adjudication Department spearheads the process.
Plantation development programme in the whole county	100 million	Continuous	Acreage under plantation forest	Reports	Forestry Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Forestry Department spearheads the programme.
ROADS, COUNTY TRANSPORT AND COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS							
Tarmacking of Chepterit-Baraton-Kimondi River C37 in Nandi Central Sub-County, Emgwen Constituency	1.2 billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of road tarmacked	Field reports	KeRRA	County Government	County government provide funds while KeRRA spearheads the project.
Tarmacking of the Mosoriot-Kaiboi D289 road	1.6 billion	2013-2017	Number of Km of road	Field reports	KeRRA	County Government	County government provide funds while

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
in Mosop Constituency.			tarmacked				KeRRA spearheads the project.
Kiborgok Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency,	15 million	2013-2017	Number of people connected to the piped water	Reports	Water Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Water Department spearheads the project.
Kamurguiywa Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency.	15 million	2013-2017	Number of people connected to the piped water	Reports	Water Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Water Department spearheads the project.
Kaplamai Water Supply	15 million	2013-2017	Number of people connected to the piped water	Reports	Water Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Water Department spearheads the project.
Kapchumba Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency.	15 million	2013-2017	Number of people connected to the piped	Reports	Water Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Water Department

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			water				spearheads the project.
Emdin Dam in Emgwen Constituency	900 million	2013-2017	Number of people connected to the dam water for irrigation	Reports	Irrigation Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Irrigation spearheads the project.
County Water Supply System. Focusing on potential gravity in every sub county i.e. chepkongony/mokong, kapsengere & asurur orobo (Aldai), kipkolil/kimatkei & chemamul (Tinderet), keben (Nandi Hills), Teresia (Mosop) and one around mosoriot quarry.	8 billion	2013-2017	Number of people connected to the piped water	Reports	Water Department	County Government	County government provide funds while Water Department spearheads the project.
EDUCATION, RESEARCH, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND ICT							
Construction of Sub-County Planning Units (DPUs)/	100 million	2013-2017	Complete and	Reports	Planning	ADB	ADB to provide funds while Planning

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Information Centers at Kobujoi in Aldai Constituency and Maraba in Tinderet Constituency.			functional DPU		Department		Department implements the project
Development of a County Resource Centre (CRC) (ECDE) in the whole county	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of people benefiting from the project	Reports	Education Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Education Department implements the project
Free Primary Education in all the divisions. County wide		Continuous	Percentage increase in enrolment rate	Reports	Education Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Education Department implements the programme
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies. County wide		Continuous	Number of student beneficiaries	Reports	Education Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Education Department implements the programme
Infrastructure development	2 billion	Continuous	Number of structures	Reports	Education	National	National Government to provide funds while

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
in all schools. County wide			built and renovated		Department	Government	Education Department implements the programme
Provision of laboratory equipment funds. County wide	1 billion	Continuous	Number of schools supplied with the equipment				
Free Secondary Education County wide		Continuous	Percentage increase in enrolment rate	Reports	Education Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Education Department implements the programme
Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES)		Continuous	Number of youth trained and funded	Reports	Youth Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Youth Department implements the programme
TRADE DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT							
Joint Trade Loans Programme in the whole	2 billion	Continuous	Number of	Reports	Trade	County	County Government to

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
county.			loans disbursed		Department	Government	provide funds while Trade Department t implements the programme
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds at Kapsabet Township in Emgwen Constituency, Kamnetuny Location in Nandi Hills Constituency, Kobujoi Center in Aldai Constituency and Lolkeringet Location in Mosop Constituency.	35 million	2013-2017	Number of sheds completed and in use	Reports	Industrialization Department	National Government	National Government to provide funds while Industrialization Department oversees implementation
Community Soccer Activities Countywide	30 million	2013-2017	Number of youth participating in the activities	Reports and records	Sports Department	County Government	County Government provides funds while sports Department implements the programme
Promotion of athletics county wide	300 million	2013-2017	Number of youth participating in the	Reports and records	Sports Department	County Government	County Government provides funds while sports Department implements the

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
			activities				programme
Construction of Kaptumo Sports Field in Kaptumo Location, Aldai Constituency, Nandi South Sub-County.	1 billion	2013-2017	Number of youth utilizing the sports facility	Records and reports	Sports Department	County Government	County Government provides funds while sports Department implements the programme
Completion of sub-county Headquarters in Tinderet and Aldai Constituencies	100 million	2013-2017	Completed headquarters	Reports and records minutes	County Commissioner	National Government	National Government provide funds while County Commissioner oversees implementation
Upgrading of Kaimosi police post to a police station at Kaimosi Center in Emgwen Constituency,	100million	2013-2017	Police post upgraded to a police station	Reports and records and minutes.	OCPD	National Government	National Government to provide funds while OCPD implements the project
Upgrading of Kobujoi Police Post into a police division at Kobujoi Center, Aldai Constituency	80 million	2013-2017	Police post upgraded to a police station	Reports and records and minutes.	OCPD	National Government	National Government to provide funds while OCPD implements the project
Reviving and upgrading of the Kapsabet County Show	100 million	2013-2017	A fully	Reports, trade	County	County	County government

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Ground			operational show ground	fares, agricultural shows, financial records	Agricultural Office, County Trade Office	Government	provide funds and county department of agriculture and trade implement project
HEALTH SERVICES AND SANITATION							
Construction of a maternity wing at Kaptumo level III Hospital, Aldai Constituency	20 million	2013-2017	Complete and functional maternity wing at the facility.	File records and reports and minutes	Medical Department	Walter Reed	Walter Reed to provide funds while DMOH oversees implementation
Construction of a resource centre and a central registry in Kapsabet level V Hospital in Emgwen Constituency.	15 million	2013-2017	Complete and functional resource center	File records and reports and minutes	Medical Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Medical Department implements the project
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Kapsabet level V Hospital in Emgwen Constituency	1 billion	2013-2017	Complete and functional ICU	File records and reports and minutes	Medical Department	County Government	County Government to provide funds while Medical Department implements the project
Establishing an orthopaedic	10 million	2013-2017	Complete	File records	Medical	County	County Government to

Project Name	Estimated Project Cost (KSh)	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
care centre in Kapsabet Level V hospital in Emgwen Constituency			and functional orthopaedic unit	and reports and minutes	Department	Government	provide funds while Medical Department implements the project

ANNEXURES

ANNEX 1: VITAL STATISTICS

Information Category		Statistics
County Area		
Total area (Km ²)		2,884.4
Arable area (Ha.)		193,024
Water mass (Ha.)		127.8
Gazetted forest (Ha.)		52,425
Non-gazetted forest (Ha.)		9,281
National parks/Reserves (Ha)		21,400
Urban area (Ha.)		147
No. of towns		3
Topography and Climate		
Altitude - Highest(M)		2,500
- Lowest(M)		1,300
Temperature range:		26 ⁰ C
high (Dec/Jan)		14 ⁰ C
low (July/Aug)		
Rainfall		
High (MM)		2,179
Low(MM)		1,490
Average relative humidity		
wind Speed		
Demographic Profiles 2012 Projections		
Total population:	Total No. of Males	406,907
	Total No. of Females	406,896
	Total	813,803
	Female/Male sex ratio	1:1
Projected population	year 2015	906,881
	year 2017	964,925
Infant Population	Female	13,119
	Male	13,545
	Total	26,664
Population under five:	Female	66,120
	Male	67,623
	Total	133,743
Pre-school population:	Female	37,058
	Male	37,969
	Total	75,027
Primary school age group:	Female	94,384
	Male	95,065
	Total	189,448

Information Category		Statistics
Secondary school age group:	Female	37,323
	Male	25,883
	Total	63,206
Youthful population (15 – 35)	Female	118,259
	Male	114,354
	Total	232,613
Labour force (15-64)	Female	212,762
	Male	211,822
	Total	424,584
Reproductive age group		190,716
Aged population		
Female		15,826
Male		13,504
Total		29,331
Eligible voting population (2012)		
Emgwen		60,645
Aldai		69,583
Mosop		62,773
Tinderet		46,942
Nandi Hills		50,132
Chesumei		60,956
Total		351031
Total registered voters (2012)		
Emgwen		40,057
Aldai		48,907
Mosop		48,083
Tinderet		31,253
Nandi Hills		39,968
Chesumei		46,520
Total		254,788
Urban population: (2012)		
Female		16,063
Male		16,114
Total		32,177
Rural population: (2012)		
Female		390,833
Male		390,793
Total		781,626
Population density(2012)-Persons per square Km		
Highest		360
Lowest		239

Information Category		Statistics
County		286
Crude birth rate (/1000)		44.3
Crude death rate (/1000)		10.6
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)		56.5
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		100
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		100
Life expectancy (2012)		
Male		56.6
Female		63.7
Total number of households		154,073
Average household size		5.1
Female headed households (percent)		29.5
Children headed household (percent)		0.9
Children needing special protection:		
Children in labor		43
Orphans and Vulnerable Children		4313
No. of physically disabled persons		18,856
Distribution of population by disability, type		
Visual		
Deaf		4,377
Mute		2,528
Mental		2,177
Physical		2,089
Other		6,376
		1,309
Poverty indicators		
Absolute poverty: (KIHBS 2005/06)		
Percentage		47.6
Number		348,280
Contribution to National poverty (percent)		2.6
Urban poor (Percentage)		46.9
Rural poor:	Percentage (percent)	42
	Number	316,245
Food poor:	Percentage (percent)	47.6
	Number	387,370
Income per capita		
Sectoral contribution to household income		
Agriculture (percent)		92
Rural self-employment(percent)		12
Wage employment (percent)		9

Information Category		Statistics
Urban self-employment(percent)		4
Crop farming		
Average farm size (small scale) in Ha.		1.32
Average farm size (large scale) in Ha.		11.2
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (percent)		63
Total acreage under food crops in Ha.		125,756
Total acreage under cash crops in Ha.		26,290
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)		
Conventional stores (percent)		65
Normal bans (percent)		35
Population working in the agricultural sector (agriculture families)		142,685
Livestock farming		
Number of ranches:	Company ranches	0
	Group ranches	0
	Total	0
Average size of ranches		0
Main livestock bred		Zebu, dairy, sheep, goats, poultry
Land carrying capacity/Ha		0.5
Total No. of ranches		0
Bee apiaries		13
Bee hives		29,598
Milk production (2011)		
Quantity (lts)		121,466,250
Value (Kshs)		3,643,987,500.00
Beef production (2011)		
Quantity (Kg)		1,800,000
Value (Kshs)		504,000,000.00
Mutton production (2011)		
Quantity (Kg)		480,000
Value (Kshs)		15,360,000.00
Chevron production (2011)		
Quantity (Kg)		9000
Value (Kshs)		2,880,000.00
Egg production (2011)		
Quantity (trays)		676,250
Value (Kshs)		202,875,000.00
Poultry meat production (2011)		
Quantity (Kg)		108,211
Value (Kshs.)		37,873,850.00

Information Category	Statistics
Honey production (2011)	
Quantity (Kg)	296,564
Value (Kshs.)	35,587,680.00
Pork production (2011)	
Quantity	8,595
Value	2,406,600.00
Fisheries production (2012)	
Fishermen (No.)	0
fish farm families (No.)	1200
Fish ponds	1200
Area of fish ponds (M ²)	360,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia and African catfish
landing beaches (No.)	0
Fish gear:	
Fishing nets	50
Hooks	2000
Traps	200
Fishing boats	NIL
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Kg)	80,000
Value (Kshs.)	2,800,000.00
Wildlife Resources	
Animal types	
Wildlife estates private	0
Game management	0
National Reserves	1
Staff of KWS	21
Camps	1
Hunting licenses	0
Mines	0
Minerals	0
Estimated quantities and life span	N/A
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	6
Number of non-gazetted forests	0
Size of gazetted forests (Ha.)	52,425
Size of non-gazetted forest (Ha.)	5,461
Main forest products & quantities	Timber, Poles, Seedlings, Firewood

Information Category	Statistics
Percent of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture etc)	30
Seedling production	1,500,000
Farms engaged in farm forestry	154,073
Average no. of trees per farm	528
Non- timber products harvested	Honey, wax herbs, wild roots, water
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	2
Environment	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	24
Environment Audits executed:	11
Solid waste management	4
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected	2
Number of coastal sites protected	0
Number of quarry sites renovated	0
Mining	
Mining activities:	
Mineral type	0
Lifespan	0
Co-operatives (2012)	
No. of cooperative societies	282
Active cooperative societies	192
Dormant cooperative societies	89
Collapsed societies	5
Total registered membership	59537
Total turnover (Ksh.)	615,464,012
Number of health facilities:	
Hospitals	5
Nursing homes	2
Health centres	17
Dispensaries	96
Private clinics	5
Mission hospitals	2
Bed capacity	560
Doctor/population ratio	1:100,000
Nurse/patient ratio	43:100,000
HIV prevalence (percent) 2012	4.8
Average distance to nearest health facility (Km)	7-15
Antenatal care (percentage)	45.3
Health facility deliveries (percentage)	

Information Category	Statistics
	20.2
Contraceptive acceptance (percentage)	34
No. of TBAs	0
No. of CHWs	102
No. of PMCT Sites	35
Education	
Pre-school	
No. of ECDE centers	1,012
No. of ECDE teachers	2,035
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:21
Total enrolment	42,470
Net enrollment rate	42
Drop-out rate (percent)	1.5 percent
Average years of attendance	3-5 yrs.
Completion rate	99
Retention rate	80
Transition rate	68.6
Primary school:	
No. of primary schools	831
No. of teachers	6,587
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33
Total enrolment	215,168
Net enrollment	259
Drop-out rate (percent)	8 percent
Average years of attendance	6-14yrs
Completion rate	87.6
Retention rate	76
Transition rate	71
Secondary schools:	
No. of secondary schools	132
No. of teachers	936
Teacher/pupil ratio	3:92
Total enrolment	27,445
Drop-out rate (percent)	16.5 percent
Average years of attendance	14-20 yrs.
Completion rate	96
Retention rate	84.3
Transition rate	
Communities' distribution by distance to	

Information Category	Statistics
nearest public school (%):	
0-1 KM	
1.1-4.9 KM	
5 KM and more	
Tertiary institutions	
Public universities (No.)	0
Private universities (No.)	1
University campuses/colleges (No.)	1
National polytechnics	0
Science and Technology Institutes	1
Agricultural Training Colleges	1
Other colleges	9
Teachers Training College	2
Youth Polytechnics	12
Kenya Medical Training College	0
Literacy (population aged 15 plus)	
Ability to read and write:	71%
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	
Households with access to potable water	
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
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	
Households with latrines	
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility:	
VIP latrine	11,209
Pit latrine: Uncovered / Covered	133,930
Bucket	58
Other	295
None	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local authority	0

Information Category	Statistics
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
Energy	
Households with electricity connection	11634
Trading centers connected with electricity	52
Health facilities with electricity	25
Health facilities without electricity	56
Secondary schools with electricity	46
Secondary schools without electricity	123
HH distribution by main cooking fuel	
Households using wood fuel (%)	90
Households using kerosene (%)	92.46
Households using solar energy (%)	1.24
Households using bio-gas (%)	0.14
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	271
Grass	0
Paraffin	123,478
Electricity	9,788
Solar	1710
Gas (LPG)	0
Dry cell (torch)	0
Candles	0
Transport & communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (Km)	183
Gravel surface (Km)	350
Earth surface (Km)	1,140
Total (Km)	1,673
No. of km of feeder roads in good condition	312
No. of km of feeder roads in bad conditions	468
No. of km of trunk roads in good condition	100
No. of km of trunk roads in bad condition	83
No. of bridges in good condition	6
No. of bridges in bad condition	7
No. of telephone connections	
Percent Mobile network coverage	89
No. of cyber cafes	

Information Category	Statistics
No. of private courier services	3
Number of post offices	8
Number of sub-post offices	
Licensed stamp vendors	
General Economic Commercial and Labor Affairs (GECLA)	
No. of trading centers	269
No. of Registered retail traders	3408
No. of Registered wholesale traders	51
No. of bakeries	1
No. of manufacturing industries	8
No. of jua kali associations	3
No. of jua kali artisans	315
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Five star	0
Four star	0
Three star	0
Two star	0
One star	0
Unclassified hotels	1284
Financial services:	
Commercial banks	
Micro finance institutions	8
Building societies	7
Village banks	0
Insurance companies/branches	0
	1
Cross Cutting Issues	
HIV and AIDS:	
No. of VCTs in the county	23
No. of trained counselors	30
Average number tested per month	4830
No. of home based care centres	6
Youth clubs & youth friendly corners	0
No. of institutions offering ARV Sites	12
No. of PMCT Sites	57
Security:	
No. of police posts and stations	7
No. of crime related incidences	
No. of victim support units	2
No. of prisons	1

NAIROBI, KENYA

Information Category			Statistics
No. of law courts			1
Housing sector			
HH distribution by main wall materials (2009):			
	Stone		2004
	Brick/block		23,211
	Mud/wood		97,633
	Mud/cement		22,231
	Wood only		5,525
	Corrugated iron sheet		1429
	Grass straw		92
	Tin		44
	Other		720
HH distribution by main floor material (2009):			
	Cement		45,787
	Tiles		719
	Wood		699
	Earth		105,529
	Other		255
HH distribution by main roofing materials (2009):			
	Corrugated iron sheet		126,222
	Tiles		1189
	Concrete		113
	Asbestos sheet		2110
	Grass		22,662
	Makuti		150
	Tin		220
	Other		187
Government houses by category (2012):			
	LG		358
	MG		0
	HG		149
Community development and social welfare sector			
No. of active women groups			598
No. of community based projects			161
No. of youth groups			307
No. of orphans and vulnerable children			4313
Employment by sector and sex			
Sector	Male	Female	Comments
Agriculture	187,216	40,516	Tea estates and large farmers
Mining	Nil	Nil	Sand harvesting and quarry
Tourism	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transport	220	4	PSV

Information Category			Statistics
Processing	622	461	Tea factories in Nandi county
Trading	1630	1700	Nandi Hills and Kapsabet Wholesale/retail, hotels and restaurants
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANNEX 2: DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR SAMPLE TOWNS IN NANDI

The development plans for Kapsabet Town, Nandi Hills Town, Mosoriot Trading Centre and Baraton trading Centre could not be scanned due to non-availability of the appropriate scanning device within Kapsabet and even Eldoret, thus a sweep panorama photos taken and posted.

Map 5: Baraton Centre



Map 6: Nandi Hills Town



Map 7: Kapsabet Town



Map 8: Mosoriot Trading Center



ANNEX 3: MDGS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE COUNTY

	County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators		2012 Nation al	2012 Nandi	Targ et 2015	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1a: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day	1.1 proportion of population 1dollar a day	45.9%	47.6%	28%	
		1.2 Poverty gap ratio	8.1:50		1:4	
		1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	20%			
	Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed				
		1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	46%	1:2	1:3	
		1.6 Proportion of unemployed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day	12.7%		0.2	
		1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment			0.07	
	Target 1c: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age	29.6%	4.8%	15%	
		1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	20.3%	4.8%	10%	
						Achievable
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Target 2a: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	92.90 %	98%	100%	
		2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	79.50 %	85%	100%	
		2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	82.90 %	85.5 %	100%	
Goal 3: Promote	Target 3a: Eliminate	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in--university	0.596	1:0.99	1:1	

	County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators		2012 Nation al	2012 Nandi	Targ et 2015	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
gender equality and empower women	gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015	<i>3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</i>	31.2%	49:50	1:1	
		<i>3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</i>	9.9%	25:75	1:1	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Target 4a: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five	<i>4.1 Under-five mortality rate</i>	75/10 00	100/1 000	26/100 0	
		<i>4.2 Infant mortality rate</i>	50/100 0	56.5/1 000	37/100 0	
		<i>4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles</i>	77%	67%	95%	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Target 5a: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	<i>5.1 Maternal mortality ratio</i>	488/1 00000	81/10 0000	100/10 0000	
		<i>5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</i>	43.8%	20.8 %	99%	
	Target 5b: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	<i>5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate</i>	45.5%	34%	88%	
		<i>5.4 Adolescent birth rate</i>				
		<i>5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)</i>	53	45	92	
		<i>5.6 Unmet need for family planning</i>	23.75 %	53%	15%	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS,	Target 6a: Halt and begin to reverse the	<i>6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years</i>	3%	2.1%	1.5%	

	County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators		2012 Nation al	2012 Nandi	Targ et 2015	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
malaria and other diseases	spread of HIV/AIDS	6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex	50.58 %	81%	75%	
		6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	51.2%	93%	75%	
		6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years		1:1		
	Target 6b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	40.5	96%	100	
	Target 6c: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria	31%	30%	10%	
		6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets	47%	36%	100%	
		6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs	24.2%	30%	12.2%	
		6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	4%	2.1%	0	
		6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	88%	90.3 %	100%	

	County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators		2012 National	2012 Nandi	Targ et 2015	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 7a: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	6.4%	21%	10%	
	Target 7b: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)	42µg/m ³			
		7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	131.2 tonnes			
		7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	86.25 %			
		7.5 Proportion of total water resources used				
		7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected		N/A		
	Target 7c: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	2.49%	50%		
		7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	36.6%	22.02 %	80%	
		7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	22.6%	7.27 %	99%	

	County Profile - MDGs, Targets and Indicators		2012 Nation al	2012 Nandi	Targ et 2015	Likelihood of Achievement by 2015
	Target 7d: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020	<i>7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums</i>	25%	15%	3%	
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Target 8a: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	<i>8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</i>		75%	100%	
	Target 8b: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	<i>8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population</i>	36.4	81%	96	
		<i>8.16 Internet users per 100 population</i>		20%	41%	
		Color code guide for Guide for column F				
		Target Likely to be Met				
		Target Already Met				
		Target Unlikely to be met given current trend				

ANNEX IV: PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

This is a list of projects as proposed by the public during the Public forums. The list is not complete and May be reviewed within the targets proposed by this plan to reflect realities on the ground. Except for the flagship projects, Leaders at the Ward and the Sub County and constituency may amend the priorities and those wards whose projects may be missing may be added upon engagement with the Governor’s office, provided the targets e.g. 120 km of bitumen road is not exceeded.

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Construction of a County Referral hospital in Kapsabet Town.	Health services and Sanitation sector	1	Upgrading of the Kapsabet level IV Hospital to a fully-fledged Level 5 Referral Hospital	Avail improved healthcare to the community. Perform specialized treatment at affordable cost	The entire Nandi County and its environs.
Construction of a world class 30,000 seater stadium at Kapsabet Town	County Sports Department	2	Upgrading of the Kapsabet stadium to international standards	Tapping of athletic talent in the county Providing of Multipurpose stadium to promote sports in Nandi	Countywide
County Water supply At Keben river in potential areas for gravity water to serve 75% of Nandi County	Water	3	Construction of a dam at Keben River to supply water by gravity to most of Nandi	Provision of cheap potable water to residents of Nandi.	County Wide
Developing of Bonjoge Game Reserve	KWS/Tourism	4	Improvement of infrastructure and accessibility to warrant certification	Employment creation and increase in tourists and revenue collection.	County Wide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Establishment of County Cultural Centre and Koitalel Museum in Nandi Hills. Hall of Fame in Kapsabet Town	Culture and Social Services	5	Upgrading of the Koitalel Museum and establishment of a Nandi Cultural Centre and a Hall of Fame	Create employment, Record Nandi Culture AND History and Recognize Heroes of Nandi County	County Wide
Value Addition to Agricultural Produce: 1.Milk Processing Plant in Kabiyeet Cooling plants be established in all sub-counties 2. Maize milling plant at Mosoriot 3. Tea packaging and branding plant in Chebut/Kaptumo	Agriculture and Livestock	6	Processing of Nandi branded milk, milling and packaging of maize in Nandi, Packaging of Nandi branded tea.	-creation of employment - promote investments	Countywide
Development of Koitalel University of Science and Technology (KUST) in Nandi Hills with a Campus in every sub County	Education	7	Establishment fully fledged technical University	Enhance technical career uptake in the county. Avail technical capacity of the youth at affordable cost	The entire Nandi County and its environs.
Construction of a Sugar Factory in Chemase location, Tindiret	Trade & Industry	8	Construction of a Sugar Company	Provide factory for sugarcane farmers from Nandi County	The entire county and investor
Construction of a Coffee factory at Songhor/Soba in Tindiret	Trade and industry	9	Construction of a Coffee factory	Provide factory for Coffee farmers from Nandi county	The entire county and investor.

SHORT TERM PROJECTS

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Tourism, Culture, Sports And Security Sector					
County branding as a tourist destination in the whole county	Tourism sub-sector	1	Marketing strategies to open up the county to tourists. Upgrading the tourist destinations (parks, reserves etc.)	Increase employment opportunities. Enhance revenue collection.	Countywide
County Culinary Competition	Tourism and Hospitality		Cookery training and Competition	Marketing the Culinary/cookery specialties unique to Nandi County	County wide
Protection an fencing of Kingwal swamp to preserve the Sitatunga species of antelopes	Tourism sub-sector		Boundary demarcations and fencing off of the swamp.	Tourism and environmental protection.	Chesumei Constituency.
Protect and reclaim Teresia forest in Chepterwai Location, Mosop Constituency to conserve indigenous trees and animals and to Protect water catchment areas	Tourism sub-sector		Resource mobilization and fencing works	Environmental protection and tourism enhancement	Mosop Constituency.
Purchase six fire engines to be situated at every Sub-county	County Planning	3	Procurement of the fire engines and distribution to the said locations	Disaster preparedness	Aldai Constituency.
Development of the viewpoints/water towers in the county including; Chepkiit Tekeltich, Koiban, Metipmogiro, Kimong, Kapkenyeloi, Kabirer, Morobi and the	Tourism sub-sector		Development and equipping of the sites, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism	Mosop Constituency.

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
entire Nandi Escarpment for tourism. Development of fully equipped hotels at the sites.					
Development of Tourism sites and establishment of a Tourism circuit linking all the tourism sites in Nandi.	Tourism sub- sector		Development and equipping of the sites, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism	Mosop Constituency.
Establishment of a cultural centre at Cheptarit sub location in Mosop Constituency	Tourism sub- sector.		Development and equipping of the centre, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism.	Mosop Constituency.
Construction of tourism resort in Tindiret forest and viewpoints at Chepsire sub- location	Tourism sector		Development and equipping of the centre, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism.	Tindiret Constituency.
Construction and equipping of cultural centers, social halls and camping sites in the following areas: Got Nelel, Meteite, Mutumon, in Nandi Hills Constituency	Tourism sub- sector.		Development and equipping of the centre, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism.	Nandi hills Constituency
Construction and equipping of cultural centers, social halls and camping sites in Tindiret Constituency	Tourism sub- sector.		Development and equipping of the centre, marketing and infrastructural development.	Income generation and County identity in tourism.	Tindiret Constituency
Public Service And Labour Sector					
Develop a policy to guide and set standards of investments and labour : wages,	Labour subsector	1	Development of a stringent county policy on investment	To reduce oppression of workers and enhance	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
employees' rights etc			and labour affairs	employee-employer relations	
Health Services And Sanitation Sector					
Equipping all the existing public health facilities in the county	Medical Services subsector	1	Purchasing of all relevant medical equipment and distributing to all public health facilities	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Countywide
Soba dispensary upgraded to level III facility	Health Sector	3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of Maternity wing at Mombwo dispensary	Health Sector	3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Tindiret Constituency
Rehabilitation Centre for drug and Alcohol Dependence in Kapsabet County Referral Hospital	Health sector	2	Mobilization of Resources and Construction of the Centre	Combating drug abuse	County wide
Upgrading of Cheptabach Dispensary into a Health Centre.	Health Sector	3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Nandi Hills Constituency.
Upgrading of the Kapkangani level III facility to level IV hospital	Health Sector	2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Nandi Hills Constituency.

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Upgrade Kipsigak level III facility to a level IV facility	Health Sector	2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Nandi Hills Constituency.
Completion and equipping of all stalled and Continuing Health Facilities in all Constituencies in the County	Health Sector	2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	County wide
Construction of a dispensary in Kapkirwa, Nandi Hills	Health Sector	3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Nandi Hills Constituency.
Upgrading and equipping the following health facilities and dispensaries in the following locations and sublocations: Maraba sub-district hospital, construction, upgrading and equipping Kabolebo, Kaplelach, Kimwani, Tambul, Chemilil dispensaries, Kapkitony, Kamelilo, Kamelil, Tindiret in Tindiret	Health Sector		Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Tindiret Constituency.
Construction of New Health Centres at Cheptonon, Kapkanin, Kapmelilo Kapmenjewa	Health Sector	3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Tindiret Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Establishment of an ENT department at the Nandi Hills level IV hospital	Health Sector	2	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.Acquire ENT equipment	Improvement of ENT health service delivery and care for the community	Nandi Hills Constituency.
Construct Maternity wing at Mambwo Health Centre,Kapunyaeria Health Centre, Taunet Health Centre, Soba Health Centre	Health Sector	3	Improvement of infrastructure and equipment at the facility to warrant upgrading.	Improvement of medical service delivery and health care for the community	Tindiret Constituency.
Purchase an ambulance for each of the six sub counties	Health Sector		Acquisition of an ambulance	Fast conveyance of patients and quick response to emergencies	Countywide
Establishment of proper waste management, sewage, mortuary and public cemetery in all County and Sub-County hospitals	Health		Acquisition of land and establishment of waste management systems, sewage, mortuary and public cemetery	Provision of hygienic disposal of waste and dignified management of deceased persons	Countywide
Education, Research, Vocational Training And ICT Sector					
Completion of Kemeloi Technical Training Institute	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of Kemeloi Institute of Science and Technology	Provision of Technical education to youth in Nandi	County wide
Proposed construction of Kiptilalon primary school, Kapchorwa primary school, Kamanang primary school, Chesogor primary school	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to primary education.	Nandi hills Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Construction of the following Primary Schools: Kolonget, Lomoti, Kapkalia, Chepkoiyo, Cheptabach, Kapcheter, Katiat,	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to primary education.	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of Primary Schools in the following locations: Kabolebo, Kamelilo, Kamelil, Kabutiei, in Nandi Hills Constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the primary schools	Increased access to primary education.	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of Secondary Schools in the following locations: Kabolebo, Kamelilo, Kamelil, Kabutiei, in Nandi Hills Constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to secondary education.	Nandi Hills Constituency
Land acquisition and construction of four classrooms in Cheptabach mixed day secondary school, six classrooms in Nukiat primary school, five classrooms in St. Stephen primary school in Nandi Hills constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to secondary education.	Nandi Hills Constituency
Expansion of Siwo day secondary school to include boarding facilities	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the secondary school	Increased access to secondary education.	Nandi Hills Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Upgrading and revival of stalled primary and secondary schools in Kapchorwa ward, Kapsagawat sub-location in Nandi Hills Constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, equipping and staffing of the primary and secondary schools	Increased access to primary and secondary education.	Nandi Hills Constituency
Construction of girls' secondary school in Tereno location and Tindiret ward	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, equipping and staffing of the secondary school	Increased access to secondary education.	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of youth polytechnics in the following locations: Chemalul, Songhor, Chepkemel, kabolebo, Tachasis, Tindiret, Kapkitony in Tindiret Constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the tertiary colleges	Increased access to tertiary college education.	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of Kipkures Primary Schools, Chebangu Primary Schools, Kapmenjewa Primary Schools, Kaptendon Primary Schools	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to primary education.	Tindiret Constituency
Kapsinendet Youth polytechnic	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of Kapsinendet Youth polytechnic	Provision of Technical education to youth in Nandi	Tindiret Constituency
Establishment of village polytechnic at Kapsinendet Youth polytechnic			Construction relevant facilities for the realization of Kapsinendet Youth polytechnic	Provision of Technical education to youth in Nandi	Tindiret Constituency
Establishment of Technical polytechnic in			Construction relevant	Provision of Technical	Nandi Hills

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Choimim sub-location			facilities for the realization of Choimim technical polytechnic	education to youth in Nandi	Constituency
Kabwareng secondary school	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of the school	Provision of secondary education to youth in Nandi	Aldai Constituency
Completion of the following secondary schools:Mambwuo Girls,Kamelilo Secondary Schools,Kabirer Secondary School	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of the school	Provision of secondary education to youth in Nandi	Tindiret Constituency
Kapchumba girls secondary, Kaplonyo day, Kipsigak girls, Songoliet day, Tiryo boys	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of the school	Provision of secondary education to youth in Nandi	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of Kabutiei Mixed Secondary Schools,Jean Marie Seroney Secondary Schools	Education	1	Construction relevant facilities for the realization of the school	Provision of secondary education to youth in Nandi	Tindiret Constituency
Equitable distribution of primary school teachers Employment of new secondary school teachers up to 1: 40 teacher student ratio	TSC subsector	2	Advertisement, interviewing and hiring of more teachers.	Improvement of educational standards and employment creation	Countywide
Establishment of ECD centers in the following locations: Meteitei, songor,soba, Chepkemei, Kabutiei, Kamelilo, Kapkitony, Chemilil in Tindiret Constituency	Educational Department		Construction of relevant ECD centers for the realization of the school	Provision of secondary education to youth in Nandi	Tindiret Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Establishment of ECD centers and centers of excellence in the following centers: Iboi, Matema and Kiptegat	Educational Department		Construction of relevant ECD centers and centre for excellence for the realization of the school	Provision of secondary education to youth in Nandi	Tindiret Constituency
Completion of all on-going school projects in the County	Educational Department	3	Procurement and completion of the remaining four classrooms	Increased enrolment and improved access to education	Countywide
Construction of the following Vocational Centers: Jean Marie Seroney Vocational Centre, Soba Polytechnic, Sitet	Educational Department	4	Infrastructural expansion and equipping of the facility.	Improve learning conditions, increase enrollment and improve performance	Tindiret Constituency.
Upgrading and intergrating of Kapsabet Technical School for the Deaf	Educational Department	4	Infrastructural expansion and equipping of the facility	Improve learning conditions, increase enrollment and improve performance	Emgwen Constituency.
Upgrading of Mosoriot Cheptarit Polytechnic to functional facility	Educational Department		Infrastructural expansion and equipping of the facility	Improve learning conditions, increase enrollment and improve performance	Chesumei Constituency
Construction of a girls' Secondary School at Tereno in Nandi Hills Constituency	Educational Department		Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the school	Enhance access to educational opportunities	Tinderet Constituency
Establishment of an ICT centre at Kapsabet Town in Emgwen Constituency	Educational Department	6	Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility.	Enhance access to information, create employment and career opportunities.	Emgwen Constituency.

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Expansion of Kapsabet Library to National Level	KNLS	7	Infrastructural expansion and equipping of the facility.	Enhancement of information access and improved academic performance.	Countywide.
Establishment of a County Education Loan Scheme with offices in every constituency	Educational Department	8	Scheme establishment and certification	Education access by needy students	Countywide
Development and expansion of DICECE college to offer up to degree level training in Kapsabet	Education Department		Upgrading and equipping of DICECE college in Kapsabet Town	Training of ECD teachers to improve teacher-pupil ratio in the county	Countywide
Lands, Housing, Environment, Forests And Natural Resources Sector					
Sensitization programme on importance of proper sanitation Construction of dumpsites in all constituencies	Environment	1	Sensitization programmes on waste disposal, identification and construction of a dumpsite,	Improved hygiene and environmental protection.	Countywide
Sensitization of the youths on the latest brick making technology and other construction technologies in the whole county.		2	Engaging active and established youth groups in the brick making techniques,	Employment creation, increased housing and improved living standards	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Completion of the stalled Housing project in Emgwen Constituency, Kapsabet Town. Renovation and Upgrading of the Existing Government houses in the whole county.	Housing subsector		Retendering and continuation of the stalled housing project and renovation of the existing government houses		Countywide
Development of environmental standards for industries and agriculturalists in the county	Environment	3	Setting up of an environmental committee to deliberate on the standards and publication and distribution of the guidelines	Sustainable industrial and agricultural production and environmental protection.	Countywide
Mapping out and zoning of the country according to economic, environmental and other development zones	Environment, Land		Spatial mapping of Nandi County to demarcate economic, development and environmental zones	Sustainable use of land in Nandi County	Countywide
Mapping out Koiben settlement scheme in Chepkumia and issuing of land title deeds	Land, Environment		Develop land database system to carry out demarcation and issuance of land title deeds	Sustainable use of land	Emgwen constituency
Provision of land titles to the residents in Kambi Raila, Kamelil, Chepkemel, Kabutiei, Songhor in the constituency	Land		Issuance of Title deeds	Security of land holding and reduction of conflict	Tindiret Constituency
Establishment of forest cooperative in Nandi Hills constituency to preserve forests and address timber, fence and sale of electricity posts	Environment and Cooperatives		Protection of forests / Set up of Cooperative	Revenue generation	Nandi Hills Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Establishment of a County Land Policy	Land, Environment		Realization of a County Land Policy	Sustainable use of land in Nandi County	Countywide
Roads, County Transport and County Public Works					
Sensitize the residents in the whole county on water harvesting techniques.	Water and Irrigation subsector	1	Initiate demonstration households strategically across the county for sensitization on water harvesting, Train community members on safe and hygienic water harvesting and storage methods.	Ease access to safe drinking water. Environmental protection through prevention of soil erosion by surface run- off	Countywide
Completion and expansion of Kiborgok Water Project in Emgwen Constituency	Water and Irrigation subsector	2	Completion of the project and expansion	Ease access to safe drinking water.	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of the following water projects: Kereru Water Supply, Kolelach Water Supply, Kabolebo Water Supply, Chepkoiyo Water Supply, Cherondo Water Supply, Seiyot Water Supply, Chebibibi Water Supply, Kapchepter Water Supply, Uson Water Supply, Jinja Water Supply,	Water and Irrigation subsector	2	Completion of the project and expansion	Ease access to safe drinking water.	Tindiret Constituency
Tapping and supply of water pipes, construction of water springs and streams in the following locations and sub-	Water and Irrigation subsector		Construction and completion of the project and expansion	Ease access to safe drinking water.	Nandi Hills Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
locations: chemilil, Kobolebo, Kapkitony, kamelilo, Tebenson in Nandi Hills					
Construction, upgrading, tapping and supply of water pipes, construction of water dams and springs and streams in the following locations and sub-locations: Tindireet, Kabutiei, Tachasis, Chepkemel, chemalul, Meteitei, Songhor, Chemelil, in Tindiret Constituency	Water and Irrigation subsector		Construction and completion of the project and expansion	Ease access to safe drinking water.	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of Koilegei water project	Water and Irrigation subsector		Completion of the project and expansion	Ease access to safe drinking water.	Tindiret Constituency
Construction of Koisagat – Kabirer – Maraba – Kabolebo – Cheptabach	KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Tindiret Constituency
Construction Of Marram – Katiat – Taunet - Kaburet – Sokosik Centre	KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Tindiret Constituency
Construction Of Mambwo Junction – Mambwo Girls – Cheptonon	KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Tindiret Constituency
Construction Of Kipn’gelel Primary – Chebibi – Sigoria – Kapmelilo	KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Tindiret Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Construction of the following feeder roads in Kobujoi ward: Chepketenon-chepkit, Chepketenon-ratinwo, Fr. Mair-Kapkaabai, Chemuri-chepturer, Kaptumois-chepturer, Kapbinderem-kamutor-kimaren,	KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Aldai Constituency
Construction of Kapkabai-ewa, Chepkaos-chebangang, Kimaren-chebilat, Kapkumin-kiplengwa, Kipkenda-kapkaabai, Kipkenda-chebangang, Kesogon-sachang'wan, Orobo-kaptilo-mema, Kaptilo primary-chepsese, Kaptilo-enego, Kesogon dispensary-chepsitekwo, Orobo-chepsitekwo-chepturer, kesogon dispensary-chepsese	KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Aldai Constituency
Construction of Tolon-oryok, orobo-samitui-kapyanga, Kapyanga-chemursoi, Kapkoros-kapkong'a-chemursoi, Chematich-korongoi, Kibochi-Boi-chemursoi, Kiptaruswo-chepkebuge, Kapsakawat-kiptaruswo, Tolilo-Kapkoi, Tamboiyo-kamoning	KeRRA		Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Aldai Constituency
Construction of Morongiot-kapsagawat, kapkoi-tolilo-chebision, Kapkoi-sarur-chepkebuge, Kapkoi-Musese dispensary, Chepkunduon-chebangang, Telled-	KeRRA		Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Aldai Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
mogoiywo, Kapkoi-kamagap, Kibwareng-kamobon-sarur, musese-chebore, Kapkoi-senetwo-sarur					
Employment of Water technical officers	Water and Irrigation subsector	3	Hiring and deployment of water experts.	Improved access to potable water and maintenance of water infrastructure.	Countywide
Construction of the Kolong, Kiptarei Bridge in Emgwen Constituency.	KeRRA	4	Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridge.	Improved accessibility	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of the following bridges: Marraba – Kaberer Bridge, Chebibibi Bridge, Kolelach Bridge, Kibukwa Bridge, Mberere Police Station Bridge, Taunet Bridge, Kapkulumben Bridge, Chepnyagoson Bridge, Kabunyeria Kap-Thomas Bridge,	County Roads Department and KeRRA	4	Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridge.	Improved accessibility	Tindiret Constituency
County Water Supply System. Focusing on potential gravity in every sub county i.e. Chepkongony/Mokong, Kapsengere & Asurur Orobo (Aldai), Kipkolil/Kimatkei & Chemamul (Tinderet), Keben (Nandi Hills), Teresia (Mosop) and one around Mosoriot quarry.	Water	3	Construction of dams along the rivers to supply water to the residents of the respective regions	Provision of cheap potable water to residents of Nandi.	Countywide
Construction of the Sironoi Bridge in	County	4	Mobilization of resources	Improved accessibility	Emgwen

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Emgwen Constituency.	Roads Department and KeRRA		and construction of the bridge.		Constituency
Construction of the Cheplelachbei Bridge, Chukura bridge, Tuiyobei bridge and Kaptigoi bridge, all need construction in Sangalo Location, Mosop Constituency.	County Roads Department and KeRRA	4	Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridges.	Improved accessibility	Mosop Constituency
Proposed Mberere Kamenjeiwa Kabirer Road 2.Maraba- Tindiret Road 3. Tindiret Muhoroni	County Roads Department and KeRRA	3	Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road	Tindiret Constituency
Proposed Tuiyabei bridge Chesoi bridge in in Chesumei Constituency.	County Roads Department and KeRRA	4	Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridges.	Improved accessibility	Chesumei Constituency
Koitabut-Kerer-Chepkuny road and bridge, Koibarak-Koitabut road,	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridges	Improved accessibility	Aldai Constituency
The construction of 1500 km of earth surface /feeder roads standard of average 50 km per ward	Roads and Public works		Mobilisation of resources, design and construction of 1500km of earth roads	Improved Accessibility	Countywide
Construction of 120 bridges be distributed equally among the 30 wards in the county hence each ward gets four bridges of earth	Roads and Public Works		Mobilization of resources, design and construction of the 120 bridges	Improved Accessibility	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
work feeder standards					
Construction of 120 km bitumen road standard of average 20km in each subcounty and which connects all the ward in the said sub counties	County Roads and Public Works and the National Govt.		Design, mobilisation of resources , design and construction of 120 km of bitumen roads	Improved accessible road network to major urban centers and institutions	Countywide
Construction of 600km gravel road standard at a cost of 3 billion so that each ward gets 20km	County Roads and Public Works		Design, Mobilisation of Resources and Construction of the Roads	Improved accessible road network to trading centers and institutions	Countywide
Gender, Children And Social Services Sector					
Capacity building programme on the existing CBOs	Gender, Children and Social Development subsector.	1	Capacity building sessions with existing CBOs on new guidelines, group formation and management rules and sustainability mechanisms	Improved livelihood, employment creation and sustainability of the groups	Countywide
Encourage, promote formation and expansion and capacity building of existing CBOs initiatives	Gender, Children and Social Development subsector.		Capacity building sessions with existing CBOs on new guidelines, group formation and management rules and sustainability mechanisms	Improved livelihood, employment creation and sustainability of the groups	Countywide
Upgrading and completion of women enterprise and people living with disabilities buildings at Mosoriot	Gender, Children and Social Development	1	Improvement of infrastructure and accessibility of services	Improved livelihood, employment creation and sustainability of the women enterprises and	Chesumei Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
	subsector.			people living with disabilities groups	
Programme to sensitize community on child responsibility, education, dangers of drug abuse and its prevention.	Gender, Children and Social Development	2	Initiation of programmes on social protection of children against abuse. Initiation of community policing regarding child abuse.	Improvement of the social fabric and enhance positive growth and development among the children. Improve on security in the county.	Countywide
Proposed formation and empowerment of women and youth social groups and vulnerable populations in the following locations: Meteitei, Chemalul, Kabutiei, Tindiret, Kabolebo, Songhor, Kapkitony, Chepkemel, in Tindiret constituency	Gender and Social Services		Registration and Organisation of Women Groups	Women and Youth Empowerment	Tindiret constituency
Proposed formation and equipping of women groups (molekani, timoek, tendwet, Lei widows Samoei, O-lessos A women sacco & Nandi county youth bunge association and vulnerable populations) in Mogoon location	Gender, Youth and Social Services		plot building, tanks installation, grinding machines, cattle feed stocks, poultry houses establishment, tents acquisition, loans and funds and grants award, mentorship	Women and Youth Empowerment	Nandi Hills
Establishment of cooperative societies in Kapsimotwo & Kabore Ward	Cooperatives Department		Set Up A modern Sacco	Economic Empowerment	Tindiret Constituency
Establishment of a County social fund for	Gender,		Establishment of a fund to	Improvement of the lot	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
elderly	Children and Social Development		support needy/poor elderly persons in Nandi County	of elderly people through monthly stipend/allowance	
Agriculture, Veterinary, Livestock And Fisheries Development					
Increase the number of agricultural extension officers in the whole county.	Agriculture and Livestock Development subsectors	1	Hiring and deployment of extension officers in the county,	Improved and increased agricultural output.	Countywide
Establishment of a livestock market in Nandi Hills	Livestock Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of the yard	Controlled and monitorable livestock sale.	Mosop Constituency
Proposed establishment and renovation of cattled dips in all locations and sub- locations in Nandi Hills constituency including: Toroton, Lengon and Ainapng'etuny cattle dips	Livestock Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping	Better livestock health and improved production	Nandi Hills Constituency
Provision and availing of AI services to farmers in Kapchorwa ward in Nandi Hills Constituency	Livestock Department		Recruitment of field staff,	Better livestock health and improved production	Nandi Hills Constituency
Proposed establishment of cattled dips in all locations and sub-locations in Tindiret constituency	Livestock Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping	Better livestock health and improved production	Tindiret Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Construction of modern slaughter house	Agriculture and Livestock		Identify land and construct slaughter house in Mosoriot	- Provide ready market - Create employment	Chesumei Constituency
Establishment of fruit factory in Kiptagat farm	Agriculture and Livestock		Site identification, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of the factory.	Value addition to tea and improved income and revenue.	Nandi Hills Constituency
Establishment of a livestock auction yard at Chepterwai and Kamasai Locations in Mosop Constituency.	Livestock Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of the yard	Controlled and monitorable livestock sale.	Mosop Constituency
Establishment of a Fish farm and hatchery for multiplication- a breeding centre proposed to be located at kimwani (at least 5 acres).	Fisheries Department		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of the farm	Promotion of fish farming to diversify agricultural activities in Nandi County	Nandi County
A County Vegetable drying plant at Kapsabet	Horticulture		Site identification, EIA, resource mobilization, construction and equipping of vegetable drying plant	Motivate horticulture farming in Nandi County	Countywide
Trade Development, Industry And Cooperative Development					
Sensitization of the community on the use of biogas as alternative and clean fuel.	Energy subsector.	1	Setting up of demonstration farms and initiating projects on biogas fuel.	Encouragement of clean affordable fuel, Utilization of waste thus environmental protection.	Countywide
A programme on revamping, restructuring	Cooperative	2	Initiation of the capacity	Enhanced savings	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
and capacity building the marketing societies in the county	Development and Marketing subsector.		building programme and sensitization of the marketing societies	culture and improved income among community members.	
Finance, County Planning And Statistics Sector					
Capacity building on the government institutions under the current constitutional dispensation.	Planning and Devolution subsector.	1	Hold sensitization sessions with government on their new roles and requirements under the current devolved structures.	Proper and smooth running of government activities.	Government officials.
Tourism, Culture, Sports and Security					
Provision of sports tournaments activities and a marathon event for the county					
Trade Development, Industry And Cooperative Development					
Upgrading of the Serem, Chepterit, Chepsonoi, Mlango, Labuiywo, Kaptumo, Kipyok, Yala markets.	Trade Development		Expansion and equipping of the market to modern levels	Improved quality and hygiene and increased market access.	Countywide
Establishment of a Light Industry In Kapsabet Town	Industrial Development Department		Land acquisition, construction and training of craftsmen	Employment creation and improved revenue collection	Emgwen Constituency
Tarmacking and lighting of township streets, establishing car parks, public toilets, sewerage system in Mosoriot township	Industrial Development Department		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and light installation	Beautification and improvement in security at the centre	Chesumei Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Planting of ornamental and indigenous trees in the township	Environment and Land		Tree planting	Beatification and Environmental Conservation	Chesumei Constituency
Establish and upgrade markets in Tindiret ward, Mugundoi and provision of security	Trade and Commerce		Design , Resource Mobilisation and Construction of Market	Economic Empowerment	Aldai Constituency
Establishing and equipping social/Resource hall at Mugundoi and Siwo locations	Trade and Commerce		Design,Resource Mobilisation and Construction of Hall	Social Empowerment	Aldai Constituency
Fruit processing factory in Terik Location, Aldai Constituency.	Trade Development		Construction and equipping of a processing factory.	Value addition and improved income to the community members.	Aldai Constituency.
Construction of sanitary towels company (light industry) in Kapsabet	Industrial Development Department		Land acquisition, construction and training of technicians	Employment creation and improved revenue collection as well as cheap sanitary towels for girls from poor families.	Emgwen Constituency
Rural electrification be extended to all locations, shopping centers and public institutions in the County	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and transmission lines	Enhance access to mains electricity	Countywide
Rural electrification be extended to all locations,, sub-locations, shopping centers and public institutions in Nandi Hills	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and transmission lines	Enhance access to mains electricity	Nandi Hills Constituency
Rural electrification be extended to all locations,, sub-locations, shopping centers	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and	Enhance access to mains electricity	Tindiret Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
and public institutions in Tindiret Constituency			transmission lines		
Street Lighting of all urban centers in the County	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and light installation	Beautification and improvement in security at the centre	Chesumei Constituency
Construction of a hydroelectric power plant at the Kipkurere Waterfall and Chepkiit water falls	REA		Feasibility studies, resource mobilization and construction works.	Enhance access to mains electricity	Countywide
Reviving and upgrading of the Kapsabet County Show Ground	Agriculture & Trade		Reconstruction and development of the County show ground and upgrading into an agricultural trade fare.	To provide avenue for sharing best practice and marketing in agriculture and trade in the County	Countywide
A hydro-electric power generating project in the county should be established					
All trading centers in the county be properly planned for faster development					
Biogas system be developed countywide as contemplated in page 246					
Market shades be constructed in all market centers in the county					
Jua kali and boda boda shades be established in major trading centers					

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Health Services And Sanitation Sector					
Establish a fully-fledged Medical Training Centre at Kapsabet County Referral Hospital	Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation subsectors.	1	Establish Medical Training Centre at the County Referral Hospital	Enhance the capacity of hospitals in the county with ready supply of medical staff. Bring medical services closer to the people.	Countywide
Establishment of a sub-county hospital at Kobujoi		2	Construction of a sub-county level IV hospital at Kobujoi	Increase access to medical services at Aldai sub-county	Countywide
Establish a Research Centre at Kaimosi Agricultural Training Centre in Emgwen Constituency		3	Establishment and equipping of a herbal research centre.	Enhance the use of quality alternative medicine. Create employment	Countywide
Employ at least 33more doctors		4	Advertisement, recruitment and deployment of the doctors	Improve service delivery in public hospitals.	Countywide
Increase Public Health Workers by 50%.		5	Advertisement, recruitment and deployment of the health workers	Improve service delivery at the grassroots.	Countywide.
Upgrading of Meteitei Sub-District Hospital in Tinderet Constituency into a level IV facility	Public Health and Sanitation subsectors		Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tinderet Constituency
Construction of dispensary at ainapng'etuny location in Tinderet			Land acquisition, Procurement, construction	Improved and accessible medical	Tinderet Constituency

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Constituency	Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation		and equipping of the facility	service delivery	
Upgrade Kapkoros dispensary in Tinderet Constituency to a health centre			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tinderet Constituency
Upgrade Lolminingai dispensary to a health centre			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Emgwen constituency
Upgrade Kaptumek, Mugen, Kemeloi and Serem dispensaries to health centres			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Aldai constituency
Upgrade Chemase health centre to level III hospital			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tindiret constituency
Proposed Tulon and Chesuwe dispensaries to be constructed			Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Emgwen constituency
Proposed construction of Kapkuong and Chepswerta dispensaries.			Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tindiret constituency
Upgrade Kilibwoni Health centre to level III hospital			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Emgwen constituency
Upgrading of Chepkumia dispensary to a			Improvement of	Improved and	Emgwen

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
health centre	subsectors		infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	accessible medical service delivery	constituency
Upgrading of Chepkumia health centre to level IV hospital			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Emgwen Constituency
Upgrading of Chemgonja, Kimondi forest and Siksiget dispensaries to Health centres			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Chesumei constituency
Upgrading Potopoto dispensary in Tinderet Constituency to a health centre			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tinderet Constituency
Proposed dispensary at Emit trading centre in Tinderet Constituency			Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tinderet Constituency
Proposed dispensary at Tambul trading centre in Tinderet Constituency			Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tinderet Constituency
Proposed dispensary at Chemutia trading centre in Tinderet Constituency			Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Tinderet Constituency
Establishment of a health Centre at Chepkitile Community, Nandi hills	Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation subsectors	2	Construction of a Health Centre at Chepkitile	Increase access to medical services at Nandi Hills	Nandi Hills

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Proposed dispensary at Ainapngetuny location Nandi Hills Constituency	Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation subsectors		Land acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Nandi Hills Constituency
Proposed dispensary at Lengon location Nandi Hills Constituency			Land identification and acquisition, Procurement, construction and equipping of the facility	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Nandi Hills Constituency
Upgrading of and Temso dispensaries to health centers			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Nandi Hills constituency
Upgrading of cheptabach dispensary to have the following: (4 observational wards, clean water, maternity wing, mobile ambulance)			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Nandi Hills constituency
Completion of Iboi Health centre, Siwo dispensary including renovation of doctors quarters and expansion of Kmwani dispensary			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Nandi Hills constituency
Upgrade Chepterwai and Kabiyet Sub district hospitals to level IV facilities			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Mosop Constituency
Upgrade Kipsamoite dispensary to a Health centre			Improvement of infrastructure and equipping of the facility.	Improved and accessible medical service delivery	Mosop Constituency
Reduce the nurse: patient ratio to 1:100.		6	Advertisement, recruitment	Improve service	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
			and deployment of the nurses	delivery in public health facilities.	
Education, Research, Vocational Training And ICT					
Upgrading of 4 institutes to middle level colleges (Cheptarit Institute, Sigilai Institute, Labuiywo Youth Poly and Tangaratwet Youth poly)	Higher education, Science and Technology subsector.	1	Equipping and development of requisite infrastructure for upgrading.	Bring higher education closer to the people in the county.	Countywide
Establish a Youth Polytechnic in every Ward	Youth Training subsector.	2	Identification of the polytechnics and development of the requisite infrastructure	Increase in skills among the youth and avail more opportunities to the youth	Countywide
Kaiboi TTI in Mosop Constituency be upgraded into a Technical University	Higher education, Science and Technology subsector.	1	Equipping and development of requisite infrastructure for upgrading.	Bring higher education closer to the people in the county.	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sector/Sub-sector	Priority/ Ranking	Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Establish a secondary school in Kamasai and Kipng'oror locations of Mosop Constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to secondary education.	Mosop Constituency
Establish a Secondary school at Kipsamoite in Mosop Constituency.	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to secondary education.	Mosop Constituency
Establishment of Primary schools at Kaptabongen and Kabunyeria in Chepterit Location of Chesumei Constituency	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to primary education.	Chesumei Constituency
Establish a primary school at Kapkorio village of Kipngoror location	Educational Department		Resource mobilization, land acquisition, construction, equipping and staffing of the school	Increased access to primary education.	Mosop constituency
All primary schools in the county to have ECDE	County Education subsector	3	Avail necessary infrastructure and staff to all primary schools	Increase the ECDE programme throughout the county	Countywide
All secondary schools and youth polytechnics in the county to be ICT compliant	Youth Training and County Education subsectors	4	Purchase and distribution of ICT equipment and establishment of at least one computer lab in all the institutions	Enhance information and technology for efficiency in the county	Countywide
Construction of a common library at	Kenya		Mobilization of resources and	Improved academic	Aldai

Kobujoi Centre in Aldai Constituency	National Library Services		construction of the library	performance and access to study materials.	Constituency
Constructing a social hall at Mateget trading centre in Chesumei Constituency and equipping it with computers	Educational Department		Mobilization of resources and construction of the facility	Improved academic performance and access to information	Chesumei Constituency
Establishment of a Community library in Mosop Constituency	Kenya National Library Services		Mobilization of resources and construction of the library	Improved academic performance and access to study materials.	Mosop Constituency
Establish a community resource centre at Kapserton or Cheptarit sub-locations in Mosop Constituency.	Educational Department		Mobilization of resources and construction of the facility	Access to information and study material	Mosop Constituency
Construction of Masaba Secondary School at Masaba/ Kaptitil Location of Chesumei Constituency.	Educational Department		Mobilization of resources and construction of the schools	Access Secondary education	Chesumei Constituency
Construction of a community resource centre at Terik Location in Aldai Constituency	Educational Department		Mobilization of resources and construction of the facility	Access to information and study material	Aldai Constituency
Establishment one centre of excellence for boys and one centre of excellence for girls in each sub-county	Education		Construction/identification of schools to be made centers of excellence in the county	Provision of the highest quality secondary school education to children of Nandi county	Countywide
Gender, Children And Social Services Sector					
Programme to integrate the OVCs and the vulnerable within families	Children subsector	12	Initiation and operationalize the programme throughout the county.	Reduce vulnerability and risks associated with OVCs and	Countywide.

				enhance their wellbeing.	
Construction of a children's home in Aldai Constituency, Bonjoge Location	Children subsector		Construction and equipping a functional children's home	Reduce vulnerability of abandoned and orphaned children in the constituency	Aldai Constituency
Constructing a conference hall for maraba women project at Maraba-Kobolebo, Tindiret Constituency	Gender, Children & Social Service sector		Mobilization of resources and construction of the facility	Economic Empowerment	Tindiret Constituency
Roads, County Transport And County Public Works					
Upgrading to bitumen standard of 120 Km of road network in the county (Koilot- Keben, Ngenyilel- Rivatex, Kopere- Meteitei, Mosoriot- Ngechek- Ndubenet, Danger-Kipchumo- Kaptel, Kamobo-Kolong-Kaboi, Yala-koiben Kobujoi-Kibwareng-Chemase)	Roads subsector	1	Identification of the main roads, mobilization of resources and construction of the roads.	Improved transportation and enhanced market access.	Countywide
Tarmacking of the Banja-Chemobo Road in Aldai Constituency, Terik Location	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the road.	Enhanced accessibility to the proposed Bonjoge National Park	Aldai Constituency
Construction of the Kaptumek-Kapkures bridge in Maraba Location, Ibeng-Chepsiria Bridge in Maraba Location; Kipkuti-Kesogon Bridge in Ndurio Location; and the Kimolwo-Chepturer	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridges.	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Aldai Constituency.

Bridge in Kapkolei Location, all in Aldai Constituency.					
Upgrading of all feeder roads and rural access roads in Aldai Constituency to Motorable standard	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Aldai Constituency
Constructing and upgrading of all feeder roads in the ward including: Kapmogoi-chepkumia, chepkumia-pefa-bwende roads in Engwen constituency	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridge	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Emgwen Constituency
Upgrading of Segut-Kosirai (old bridge) to permanent status	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridge	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Chesumei constituency
Completion of Choimin- Kaptien bridge	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridge	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Nandi Hills constituency
Construction and upgrading of all gravel, earth and feeder roads and rural access roads in Nandi Hills Constituency to Motorable standard including the following locations: Kapsimotwo ward, kapchorwa ward, chepkunyuk ward, kapsagawat,	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Nandi Hills Constituency.

Construction and upgrading of all gravel, earth and feeder roads and rural access roads in Tindiret Constituency to Motorable standard	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Tindiret Constituency.
Upgrading of all feeder roads and rural access roads in Emgwen Constituency to Motorable standard	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Emgwen Constituency.
Construction of the Kabutei, Logotet AIC/ Kiptebes, Meteitei, Matambach/Got-ne-lel and Kamalambu-Matambach bridges in Tinderet Constituency	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridges	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Tinderet Constituency.
Construction Of Kapsengere-Kapkerere Road and Bridge	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and Construction of road bridges	Improved Accessibility	Aldai Constituency
Upgrading of all feeder roads and rural access roads in Chesumei Constituency to Motorable standard	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Chesumei Constituency
Upgrading of all feeder roads and rural access roads in Mosop Constituency to Motorable standard	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Mosop Constituency.
Upgrading of Chebarus-Kiptegat road and rural access roads in Nandi Hills to Motorable standard	County Roads Department		Mobilization of resources and construction of the roads	Improved transportation and enhanced market	Nandi Hills

	and KeRRA			access	
Construction of the Cherobon-Legon Bridge in Tinderet Constituency	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and construction of the bridges	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Tinderet Constituency.
Extension of Mosoriot-kaiboi-chepterwai road to include chepterwai-soimining-kamasai-chimoi road in Mosop Constituency	County Roads Department and KeRRA		Mobilization of resources and extension of the road	Improved transportation and enhanced market access	Mosop Constituency.
Construction of at least one dam each on the Cheplelachpei River in Nandi Hills, Mokong River in Aldai, Kimondi River in Emgwen, Birei river and Kipkaren river in Mosop	Water and Irrigation subsector.	2	Construction to completion of the dams.	Access to safe drinking water and avail enough water for irrigation. Provide enough water for fish farming	All residents within the catchment of the said rivers
Initiate a gravity water supply (Koilot-Keben-Kapnyemis) in Nandi Hills Constituency, Koilot Location.	County Water and Irrigation subsector	3	Construction of the collection and distribution tanks, laying of the rising mains and distribution lines	Increase access to safe drinking water	Residents of Koilot, Keben and Kapnyemis
Initiate a gravity water supply (Rao river, Ngerek/Kogror river) in Emgwen Constituency, Chepkumia	County Water and Irrigation subsector	3	Construction of the collection and distribution tanks, laying of the rising mains and distribution lines	Increase access to safe drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of a water reservoir at Temso and Chepkoiyo in Tinderet Constituency	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and tank construction	Increase access to safe drinking water	Tinderet Constituency

Expansion of the Kipkurere/ Chepkoiyo Water Project in Tinderet Constituency	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and expansion works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Tinderet Constituency
Revival of the stalled Cheptonon water project in Chepterwai Location of Mosop Constituency	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and continuation of works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Mosop Constituency
Revival of the stalled Kikombot Water Project in Lolkeringet Location of Mosop Constituency	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and continuation of works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Mosop Constituency
Completion of Chepterit Water Project in Chepterit Location of Chesumei Constituency	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and continuation of works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Chesumei Constituency
Completion of Kapkenyelo and Kapchepnyogon water projects in Sarora Location - Mosop Constituency	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and construction works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Mosop Constituency
Completion of Kamaram water project in Nandi Hills	County Water and Irrigation subsector		Resource mobilization and continuation of works	Increase access to safe drinking water	Nandi Hills town
Dam construction on Kesses/ Kingwal River for Ngechek Community	County Water and		Resource mobilization and	Increase access to irrigation water and	Chesumei

Irrigation Project in Chesumei Constituency.	Irrigation subsector		continuation of works	increased output	Constituency
Finance, County Planning And Statistics					
Establishment of strategic grain reserves with a combined capacity of 100,000 bags of grain at Kobujoi in Aldai, Maraba in Tinderet, Mosoriot in Chesumei, Lessos in Nandi Hills and Kilibwoni in Emgwen Constituency	Special Programmes subsector	1	Identification of suitable sites and construction of the grain stores.	Food security and emergency response.	Countywide
Establishment of public cemeteries at Kapsabet Township in Emgwen, Kobujoi in Aldai, Kaptumo in Aldai, Kaiboi in Mosop, Mosoriot in Mosop and Maraba in Tinderet Constituency.	County Planning.	2	Identification of appropriate sites and establishment of the cemeteries.	Environmental protection and availing of enough land for agriculture and other developments	Countywide
Construction of a recycling plant in Emgwen Constituency at Kapsabet Town.	County Planning	3	Identification of a suitable site and setting up of the plant.	Environmental protection and employment creation.	Countywide.
Expansion and equipping of Kapsabet Market in Emgwen Constituency	County Planning	4	Construction of washrooms, installation of water and power	Improved hygiene and market conditions.	Emgwen Constituency.

ONGOING PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES

FUNDED AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Smallholder Horticultural Marketing Programme (SHOMAP)	Agricultural Department		Improvement of access roads; Improvement of local authority markets; Training farmers on post-harvest handling practices Training farmers on efficient marketing	To increase income and reduce poverty; Better health and welfare through improving quality and increasing quantity of horticultural produce consumed in Kenya.	County wide
Smallholder Horticultural Marketing Programme (SHOMAP) Construction of 2 markets at Kipkenyo and Serem in Aldai Constituency, Nandi South Sub-county	Agricultural Department		Improvement of local authority markets	To increase income and reduce poverty.	Aldai Constituency
Small holder Dairy Commercialization Programme (SDCP) in In Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies	Livestock Department		Farmers training, provision of AI equipment and other dairy equipment.	To commercialize dairy farming and adoption of dairy farming as a business.	Emgwen and Mosop Constituencies.
Land adjudication on forest hived lands (Bonjoge land exchange programme in Aldai Constituency, Bonjoge Location	Lands Adjudication		Demarcation of the land and apportioning it to the landless	To resettle the landless in the county	Countywide
Plantation development programme in the whole county	Forestry		Establish tree nurseries; Plant tree seedlings.	To increase the forest cover in the county;	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
				To reduce environmental degradation; To increase the availability of timber in the county; To create employment for the youth.	
Tarmacking of Chepterit-Baraton-Kimondi River C37 in Nandi Central Sub-County, Emgwen Constituency	KenHA in collaboration with County Govt.		Tarmacking of the entire 9 Km stretch from Chepterit to Baraton	Improve the road to an all-weather status and enhance accessibility	Chesumei Constituency
Tarmacking of the Mosoriot-Kaiboi D289 road in Mosop Constituency.	County Roads Dept and KeRRA		Tarmacking of the entire 22 Km stretch from Mosoriot to Kaiboi.	Improve the road to an all-weather status and enhance accessibility.	Mosop Constituency
Kiborgok Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency,	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Kamurguiywa Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency.	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Kaplamai Water Supply	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Kapchumba Water Supply in Emgwen Constituency.	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Emdin Dam in Emgwen Constituency	Water and Irrigation		To rehabilitate the water supply	To increase accessibility to clean drinking water	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of Sub-County Planning Units (DPUs)/ Information Centers at Kobujoi in Aldai Constituency and Maraba in Tinderet Constituency.	Planning Department		Construction and equipping of two DPUs	Improvement of information access to the community	Aldai and Tinderet Constituencies
Development of a County Resource Centre (CRC)	Education		Sourcing of funds; Demarcation and fencing	Enhancement of information flow and training	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
(ECDE) in the whole county			of land; Preparation of materials		
Free Primary Education in all the divisions. County wide	Education		Offering of free day primary education	Enhance literacy and increase enrolment rate	Countywide
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies. County wide	Education		Bursary disbursement; Mobilization of resources	To help the needy students attain education	Countywide
Infrastructure development in all schools. County wide	Education		Construction and equipping of classrooms dorms, labs and administration blocks.	To improve learning facilities	Countywide
Provision of laboratory equipment funds. County wide	Education		Purchase and distribution of laboratory equipments	To improve performance in science subjects	Countywide
Free Secondary Education County wide	Education		Offering of free day secondary education	Enhance literacy and increase enrolment rate	Countywide
Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES)	Youth		Training of youth on business management; Giving out loans to youth groups	Empower the youth financially through provision of loans; Build youths' capacity on entrepreneurial skills.	Countywide
Joint Trade Loans Programme in the whole county.	Trade Development		Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises. Training of entrepreneurs on business management	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises. Provide business management skills to entrepreneurs.	Countywide
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds at Kapsabet Township in Emgwen Constituency, Kamnetuny Location in Nandi Hills	Industrialization		Construction of one Constituency Industrial Development Centre in every constituency.	To enhance local industrial development. To create employment. To encourage innovation	Countywide

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
Constituency, Kobujoi Centre in Aldai Constituency and Lolkeringet Location in Mosop Constituency.					
Community Soccer Activities Countywide	Sports Department		Organizing and facilitation of local soccer leagues	Tap the youthful talent and promote harmony within the community	Countywide
Promotion of athletics county wide	Sports Department		Organizing and facilitation of local athletics activities	Tap the youthful talent and promote harmony within the community	Countywide
Construction of Kaptumo Sports Field in Kaptumo Location, Aldai Constituency, Nandi South Sub-County.	Sports Department		Construction and equipping of the sports field	Avail and improve sports infrastructure.	Aldai Constituency
Completion of sub-county Headquarters in Tinderet and Aldai Constituencies	County Commissioner		Construction and equipping of the headquarters	Enhance office space	Aldai and Tinderet Constituencies
Upgrading of Kaimosi police post to a police station at Kaimosi Centre in Emgwen Constituency,	OCPD		Construction of staff houses, offices and expansion of cells, Availing of senior staff (OCS) and other police officers.	To improve security in the area	Emgwen Constituency
Upgrading of Kobujoi Police Post into a police division at Kobujoi Centre, Aldai Constituency	OCPD		Construction of staff houses, offices and expansion of cells, Availing of senior staff (OCPD) and other police officers.	To improve security in the area	Emgwen Constituency
Construction of a maternity wing	Health Services		Construction and	To provide improved maternity	Aldai

Name and Location of Project (Constituency & Ward)	Sub-sector		Description of Activities	Objectives	Target Population
at Kaptumo level III Hospital, Aldai Constituency			equipping of a new maternity wing.	services at the hospital	Constituency
Construction of a resource centre and a central registry in Kapsabet level V Hospital in Emgwen Constituency	Health Services		Construction and equipping of the resource centre	Enhance information dissemination and flow	Emgwen Constituency
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Kapsabet level V Hospital in Emgwen Constituency	Health Services		Establishment of an ICU facility	Reduce mortality rates from critical conditions	Emgwen Constituency
Establishing an orthopaedic care centre in Kapsabet General hospital in Emgwen Constituency	Health Services			Establishment and equipping of the orthopaedic centre	Emgwen Constituency