



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA

**COUNTY SECTOR PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE, RURAL  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

**NYAMIRA COUNTY**

**(2023-2033)**

---



# **SECTOR VISION AND MISSION**

## **VISION**

A secure and wealthy county anchored by an innovative, commercially oriented and competitive Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development sector.

## **MISSION**

To improve livelihood of the County residents and ensure food security through creation of an enabling environment and ensuring sustainable natural resource management.

## FORWARD



The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030, The County Governments Act, 2012 and its Medium-term Plans, provide the foundation for the preparation of the Sectoral Plans for Nyamira County. This Sectoral Plan, will be used to inform

resource distribution, a tool of resource mobilization in the face of limited and competing priorities for the betterment of the lives of the people of Nyamira County. The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income county providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The County's vision of embracing urbanization for accelerated socio- economic growth is in tandem with this overall national vision. The Sector Plans identify a number of flagship projects to be implemented across the country for all sectors.

The County Government has identified county-specific flagship projects and Programmes that will be implemented at county level and work with the National Government and Key Stakeholders to ensure these projects are implemented in a responsible, transparent and cost-effective manner. The Sectoral Plan is a ten-year blue print that highlights the socio-economic challenges faced by the County, strategies for resources mobilization and programme interventions aimed at realizing our socioeconomic goals and desired impact. The preparation of the Sector plan was done through a participatory process that involved various stakeholders. The sector plans will provide a structured roadmap for planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting for programmes and projects within the sector over the ten-year planning period.

**MRS. ALICE MANOTI**  
**CECM DEPARTMENT OF**  
**AGRICULTURE,**  
**LIVESTOCK AND**  
**FISHERIES**

**MR BERNARD MAINA**  
**CECM TRADE INDUSTRY,**  
**COOPERATIVE AND**  
**TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

**MR STEVEN OBOSO**  
**CECM DEPARTMENT OF**  
**LANDS, HOUSING,**  
**PHYSICAL PLANNING &**  
**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The Agriculture, Rural and Urban development sector outlines the broad strategic fiscal framework, together with a summary of sector's spending plans, as a basis of 2022/2023 budget. The main focus is on infrastructural development and facilitating agricultural sector to promote productivity and build the resilience necessary for food security, employment creation and poverty reduction

The preparation of the 2023-2033 sector plan was achieved through consultation and co-operation between departmental CECMS, Chief Officers and Programme Heads. We therefore wish to acknowledge the valuable contribution of the following Chief Officers: Mr Mwencha Nyasami, Mr Lucas Odida and Mr Josephat Gori. We also wish to acknowledge the following directors: Mr David Munyi, Mr Jacob Keror, Mr John Njenga, Mr Edward Ondigi , Mr George Omori, Mr John Ondieki, Mr Shem Onchiri , Mr Zablon Kerina , Mr Lameck Machuki, Charles Moseki, Boaz Mireri, Mrs Evelyne Nyambane, Mr Kennedy Onyambu and Mr Daniel Aluoch with the valuable guidance of the County Executive Committee Members: Mrs. Alice Manoti, Mr. Bernard Maina and Mr Steven Oboso.

We also received inputs from the public during public participation that provided useful feedback and we wish to thank members of the community for their contribution as well as all those who participated in one way or the other. A core team in the County Economic Planning and budgeting Directorate provided secretariat services and coordinated the production of this Annual Development Plan. We are grateful for inputs from each and every one of the team members.

**MR MWENCHA NYASIMI**

**COUNTY CHIEF OFFICER**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT**

**MR DENNIS ONDUKO**

**COUNTY CHIEF OFFICER TRADE INDUSTRY,**  
**COOPERATIVE AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

**MR. LUCAS ODIDA**

**COUNTY CHIEF OFFICER**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES**  
**SERVICES**

**MR JOSPHAT GORI**

**COUNTY CHIEF OFFICER**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL**  
**PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

VISION .....	i
MISSION .....	i
FORWARD .....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	i
LIST OF TABLES .....	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	vi
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
OVERVIEW AND THE BACKGROUND OF THE SECTOR .....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	2
1.1 Overview of the county .....	2
1.2 Background information .....	5
1.2.1 Sub-Sectors And their Mandates .....	6
a) Agriculture Sub sector Mandate .....	6
b) Fisheries sub sector Mandate .....	6
c) Livestock production sub sector mandate .....	7
d) Veterinary Sub Sector Mandate .....	7
e) Cooperative Development and Marketing .....	7
f) Housing Directorate .....	8
g) Physical planning .....	8
h) Directorate of survey .....	8
i) Urban development Directorate .....	8
j) Town Administrations' Mandate .....	8
k) Nyamira Municipality .....	9
1.3 RATIONALE FOR THE COUNTY SECTORAL PLAN .....	9
1.3.1 Legal Framework for Sector Plans .....	9
1.4 APPROACH/METHODOLOGY IN THE PREPARATION OF THE SECTOR PLAN .....	15
CHAPTER TWO .....	17
PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2022 .....	17
2.0 Introduction .....	18
2.1 ANALYSIS OF THE SECTOR REVENUE SOURCES .....	1
Lands .....	4
2.2 SECTOR BUDGET EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS .....	5
2.3 SECTOR PROGRAMMES' PERFORMANCE REVIEW .....	7
2.3.1 Crop management and Development and NARIGP (Grant) .....	7
2.3.2 ASDSP (Grant) .....	7
2.3.3 Fisheries .....	8
2.3.4 Livestock Promotion and Development .....	8
2.3.5 Land, Physical planning and surveying services .....	8
2.3.6 Housing & Urban Development .....	8
2.4 CHALLENGES, EMERGING ISSUES, LESSONS LEARNT .....	9

EMERGING ISSUES .....	11
LESSONS LEARNT .....	12
2.5 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT .....	13
2.6 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES .....	18
<b>CHAPTER 3 .....</b>	<b>42</b>
SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES .....	42
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	43
3.4.2 FLAGSHIP PROJECTS .....	76
3.5 SECTOR LINKAGES WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL .....	83
3.6 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES .....	85
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>89</b>
4.0. introduction.....	90
4.1. Institutional Framework.....	90
Agriculture sub sector stakeholder.....	96
Lands and municipality sub sector.....	102
4.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework .....	103
<b>4.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector .....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Agriculture Sector Financial Resource Requirements .....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Lands Sector Financial Resource Requirements .....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>4.3.2: Revenue Projections.....</b>	<b>105</b>
4.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap .....	107
4.5 Risk Management .....	108
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING .....</b>	<b>110</b>
5.0 introduction.....	111
5.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure .....	111
<b>5.1.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC).....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>5.1.2 Technical Monitoring and evaluation unit (TMEU).....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>5.1.3 The Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC).....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>5.1.4 Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCMEC).....</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>5.1.5 Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee .....</b>	<b>113</b>
5.2 M&E Capacity .....	113
5.3 M&E Outcome Indicators.....	114
5.4 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting.....	116

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Analysis of Agriculture Revenue Sources	1
Table 2: Trends of Local revenue, Conditional Grants and Equitable Share from 2018 to 2023	2
Table 3: Agriculture Budget Expenditure Analysis	5
Table 4: Natural Resource Assessment	13
Table 5: Development Issues	18
Table 6 : Sector Priorities and Strategies	44
Table 7: Sector Programmes	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 8 Flagship projects	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 9: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations	83
Table 10: Cross-Sectoral Linkages	85
Table 11: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements	104
Table 12: Revenue Projections	105
Table 13 : Estimated Resource Gap	107
Table 14: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures	108

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CEC	County Executive Committee
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
FY	Financial Year
HE	His Excellency
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KABDP	Kenya Agricultural Business Development Programme
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NAGRIP	National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NITA	National Industrial Training Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PFM	Public Finance Management
WB-UDG	World Bank – Urban Development Grant

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector comprises of six sub sectors namely; Agriculture, Cooperatives Development and Marketing, Fisheries Development, Lands, Municipality and Livestock Development. The Sector aims to promote an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agricultural sector as envisioned in the Vision 2030, under the Economic and Social Pillar. Under this, the overall agricultural sector goal is to achieve an average growth rate of 7 per cent per year over the next 10 years. In this regard, the Vision 2030 identifies; transforming key institutions in agriculture and livestock to promote agricultural growth, increasing productivity of crops and livestock and fisheries and better land use policies as the priority areas for the Sector. Nyamira being an agro-based economy, the agricultural sector plays an important role in ensuring food security, employment creation, poverty reduction, and linkages with other sectors.

The Sector works with various stakeholders from public sector institutions, private sector, research institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), development partners, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), professional associations, and cooperative societies. These stakeholders are involved in formulation of Sector policies as well as identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes within the Sector. The stakeholders collectively bring together farmers, pastoralists and to pool their resources and efforts in order to maximize their returns. Stakeholders' organizations also assist in facilitating access to inputs, credit, markets, market information, extension services, production, animal health services, education, information and advocacy for their members. The Sectors' Public Private Partnership facilitates joint effort between the government and the private sector in sector policy formulation and implementation. Further, the private sector and the development partners have continued to supplement government efforts in resource mobilization.

During the last financial year, the sector strived to achieve optimal performance with the limited resource allocation. The sector ministries managed to achieve good performance towards the sector set objectives and registered significant achievements in regard to the targets set. The major achievements in the last financial year include reforms in the agricultural sector particularly land

reforms; review and development of agriculture sector policies; revitalization of the cooperative movement through review of the Cooperative Societies Act; increased production and productivity; better animal health through reduced incidences of diseases; improved and sustainable land use planning and management; improved coordination of the management and development of the fisheries resources and; value addition. This performance was boosted by the various stakeholders within and outside the sector in the spirit of Public Private Partnership and collaboration.

The Sector however faced some challenges in the process of implementation of its programmes and projects. One major limitation was on resource constraints. Although resource allocation to the sector has increased over the years, it is still below the required level as per the Maputo declaration. Despite efforts to modernize agriculture sector, production and productivity has remained low due various socio economic and environmental factors. The main issues are on availability of arable land; technology development and adoption; climate change; crop and livestock diversification; emerging pests and diseases; and lack of effective marketing system among others.

The performance of the Agricultural Sector is dependent upon the linkages between the various sub-sectors and strong linkages with other sectors. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) provides the framework for intra and inter sector linkages for attainment of the sector goals as identified in the Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan. The Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) co-ordinates the implementation of the strategy

The emerging issues and challenges for the sector are Inadequate legal and policy frameworks; Low application of modern technology; Agricultural land fragmentation; Inadequate quality control systems; Inadequate market and marketing infrastructure; Diseases and Pests; Low access to financial services and affordable credit; Climate change and Environmental Degradation; Poor infrastructure; High cost, adulteration and low application of key inputs; Poor governance in agricultural institutions; Inadequate Staffing levels; Inadequate financial resources /Disbursement of funds; Transport policy: Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and waterborne diseases; Inadequate monitoring and evaluation; and Gender Inequality.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**OVERVIEW AND THE BACKGROUND OF THE  
SECTOR**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter gives the details of the sector in terms of: overview of the county, background of the sector, programme mandates, rationale for the county sectoral plan and the methodology in preparation of the sector plan

### **1.1 Overview of the county**

Situated in the Western part of Kenya, Nyamira County has since evolved from different administrative creations and boundaries since independence. It is indeed formed part of one of the divisions of the larger Kisii district way back in 1970s. In 1987, the Nyamira as a divisional boundary was created a district which has since existed with four constituencies. The coming of the devolution in 2013, Nyamira forms part of the 47 County Governments with one extra Constituency created and 20 electoral wards.

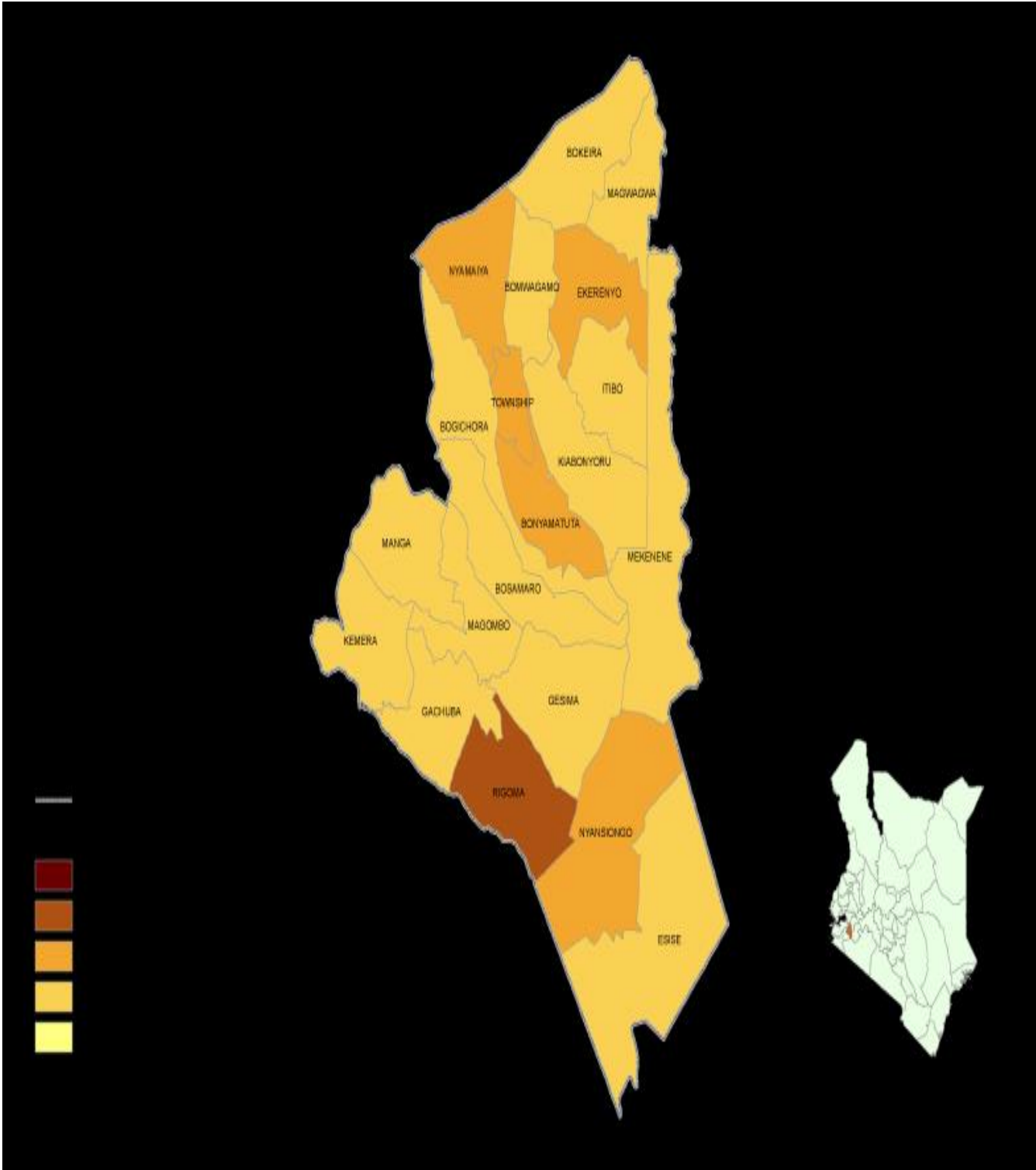
The Gusii Community predominantly occupies the county, however, the northern and eastern parts of the County has got some different ethnic significance being Luos and Kipsigis respectively. The County Headquarter is located in Nyamira South Sub County, Township ward formerly the head-quarter for Nyamira District. It is located along Konate Junction Miruka Centre Road approximately six (6) kilometres from the Konate Junction, off the Kisii Chemosit Road.

Agriculture is the County's economic backbone where 90% of its population is dependent on agricultural production and marketing directly and indirectly. It supports 80% of total employment opportunities in the county. Nyamira County lies in the Lake Victoria region, a region whose thirteen (14) counties have come together and formed the Lake Region Economic Bloc with the common understanding that strategic connections between Counties with shared interests seated in a desire for mutual benefit can be an effective and intelligent means of increasing the possibility of creating notable development impact across several counties. The Lake Region Economic Bloc is made up of Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, Vihiga, Bomet, Trans Nzoia and Kericho Counties.

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

borders. The existence of the tea zones in Kericho and Nyamira counties has promoted employment among the tea factories and the dwelling

**NYAMIRA COUNTY MAP**



## **1.2 Background information**

The Agriculture rural and urban development Sector comprises of ten sub-sectors namely: Directorate of Agriculture/crops; Directorate of Livestock production; Directorate of veterinary services; Directorate of fisheries development and the Blue Economy, Directorate of Agricultural extension and research liaison, Directorate of cooperatives, Directorate of Land, Directorate of Physical Planning, Directorate of Housing and Urban Development and Municipality. The sector does regulation of agricultural activities in the County through policy formulation and stakeholder engagement, ensuring proper land administration and management, human settlement, housing, urban development within the county and ensuring vibrant cooperative societies. The sector is also a key player towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objectives of the sector are to: create an enabling environment for sector development; increase productivity and outputs in the sector; improve market access and trade; enhance national food security; sustainably exploit the Blue Economy; strengthen institutional capacity for improved service delivery; enhance the role of youth and women in the sector; enhance accessibility, equity and sustainable management of land resource; and improve storage, access and retrieval of land and land resource data and information. The overall goal of the sector is to create an enabling environment for sustainable development and management of crops, livestock, fisheries resources and land management to ensure the County's food and nutrition security.

## **1.2.1 Sub-Sectors And their Mandates**

### **a) Agriculture Sub sector Mandate**

- Formulation, implementation and monitoring of agricultural legislations, regulations and policies;
- Provision of agricultural extension service;
- Supporting agricultural research and promoting technology delivery
- Facilitating and representing agricultural state corporations in the government;
- Development, implementation and co-ordination of programmes in the agricultural sector;
- Regulation and quality control of inputs, produce and products from the agricultural sector;
- Management and control of pests and diseases in crops;
- Promoting management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture;
- Collecting, maintaining and managing information on the agricultural sector.

### **b) Fisheries sub sector Mandate**

The sub sector is mandated to

- Facilitate the exploration, exploitation, utilization, management, development and conservation of fisheries resources as well as aquaculture development and to collaborate and support research in fresh water fisheries.
- Coordination of the preparation, review and implementation of fisheries policies, legislation, and county specific fisheries management plans
- Coordinate the management and development of inland fisheries
- County fish seed bulking units and fisheries licensing
- Promotion of fish quality assurance, value addition and marketing
- Promote and strengthen fisheries extension services, on farm trials and outreach
- Monitoring and evaluation of fisheries projects and programme
- Enforcement of fisheries regulation and compliance
- Digitization and demarcation and development of maps for cage culture potential areas

- Zonation for aquaculture county specific disease control (incases they may arise)

**c) Livestock production sub sector mandate**

- Formulation and implementation of livestock sub-sector policies;
- Management and control of livestock diseases and pests;
- Provision and facilitation of extension services;
- Development and co-ordination of development programmes in the livestock sub-sector;
- Regulatory management and quality control of inputs, produce and products;
- Livestock research agenda setting, liaison and coordination;
- Promotion and development of emerging livestock;
- Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies in the livestock sub-sector.

**d) Veterinary Sub Sector Mandate**

To promote, regulate and facilitate Animal Health and food safety for socio-economic development and industrialization

**e) Cooperative Development and Marketing**

- Co-operative Policy and Implementation;
- Co-operative Legislation and Support Services; iii. Co-operative Education and Training;
- Co-operative Financing Policy;
- Co-operative Savings, Credit and other Financial Services Policy;
- Co-operative Governance;
- Co-operative Tribunal;
- Co-operative College;
- New Kenya Co-operative Creameries;
- Co-operative marketing, including value addition processing;
- Promotion of Co-operative Ventures.

**f) Housing Directorate**

To enhance housing development, maintenance of public houses, Training and capacity building on appropriate building technologies, enhance Inventory, registration and rent collection and housing infrastructure through integrated management

**g) Physical planning**

The core mandate of Physical and Land Use Planning Directorate includes

Formulating a county policy on physical and land use planning; and promoting the integration of county physical and land use planning functions and sectoral planning levels.

formulating county spatial plan and local physical and land use planning policies, guidelines and standards; preparation of county physical and land use development plans;

Maintaining land information system to guide physical and land use planning; communicating decisions of the county government development applications;

**h) Directorate of survey**

The mandate of Survey Directorate includes;

Maintenance and surveying of county boundaries

Generation and collection of land survey fee and other areas

Processing registration of land transactions and issuance of title deed and other legal land documentation.

**i) Urban development Directorate**

Urban development as a directorate is mandated to administer services and infrastructure delivery in all county urban areas within the County and management of towns that do not have Town Committees.

**j) Town Administrations' Mandate**

Town administrations mandate

Overseeing the affairs of the town by developing and adopting policies, plans strategies and programs.

Maintaining comprehensive data base and information systems on payments and fees to be determined by the committee

Coordinating the management and supervision of the general administrative functions.

### **k) Nyamira Municipality**

The Nyamira Municipality board is mandated to control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans the municipality as may be delegated by the county government.

## **1.3 RATIONALE FOR THE COUNTY SECTORAL PLAN**

### **1.3.1 Legal Framework for Sector Plans**

This section discusses the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and other long term planning and policy documents. A brief status of Sustainable Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

### **1.3.2 Linkage of the CIDP with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010**

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments.

The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government

policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at all community levels.

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 CIDP is anchored on the county functions as provided in the fourth schedule of the Constitution.

### **1.3.2 Linkage of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030**

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. The Vision aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The key sectors in economic pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and mineral resources. The main sectors under the social 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.

### **1.3.3 Linkage of the CIDP with the Medium-Term Plans**

The Kenya Vision 2030 is planned to be implemented in successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. County governments therefore must integrate the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plans in preparing of County Integrated Development Plans. The CIDP is envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 and achievement of SDGs, through different projects and programs identified at the county level.

The Third Plan will mark the third phase of Vision 2030 whose overarching objective is to transform Kenya into “an upper middle-income rapidly industrializing country offering all its citizens a high quality of life in a clean and safe environment” by the year 2030. It will endeavor to move the economy towards a higher growth trajectory by the end of the Plan. Since the implementation of Vision 2030 began in 2008, several milestones have been achieved. These are documented in the Annual Progress and Mid-Term Review Reports for the First and Second MTPs.

The Third MTP will build on gains made so far in key sectors of the economy including completing projects initiated during the Second MTP. It will target not only increasing the level of investment but also enhancing the productivity of investment, as well as raising productivity in all sectors of the economy. The plan will also place emphasis on structural transformation of the economy in terms of increasing the share of manufacturing and productive sectors and increasing the share of exports to GDP.

The MTP III will prioritize the development of infrastructure and create an enabling environment to develop the country’s oil, gas and other mineral resources sector. It will put in place measures to facilitate development of the Blue Economy, mainstream Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Africa’s Agenda 2063 and climate change among other regional and international development agenda and cooperation frameworks.

The County Government will ensure that all its development priorities are aligned to the National Development Agenda. Therefore, the County Integrated Development Plan will be aligned to the

MTP III. It is therefore imperative that within a context of competing priorities, all resources are aligned towards achieving core priorities that will have broad based benefits for all.

#### **1.3.4 The County Government Act, 2012**

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfillment 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 development plans and the annual budgets to implement them.

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 shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated 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”.

#### **1.3.5 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012**

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 consist of the following stages:

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.

Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

### **1.3.6 Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the CIDP**

The following are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's);

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The County will identify people living in poverty at the grass-root level and to target resources and services to help them overcome deprivation and dehumanizing poverty. It will ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.

As a result, this will build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The county will continue to support agricultural production and local economic growth by strengthening extension service to farmers and by providing basic transport infrastructure and markets to promote good exchange in local food chains. Further through use of healthcare services and Early Childhood Centers (ECDs) to identify and tackle child malnutrition the county will ensure that everyone can enjoy a safe, nutritious diet, all year round.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The county has a huge responsibility of ensuring the local communities have access to good quality health care and live a healthy life.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The county is responsible for early childhood development (ECD) that form the basic foundation for education. As such, it will continue to identify and tackle the barriers to school attendance.

It will also integrate technical and vocational training programmes into local economic development strategies, making sure training is valuable to labor market opportunities into account. The county will further reach out to vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and to ensure they have access to education and training that meet their needs.

**Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

The county will continue to advocate for gender equality and the empowerment of women through non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices and mainstreaming of gender equality across all areas of their work in order to tackle the multiple barriers to women's empowerment.

**Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

The county is committed to ensuring access to clean water and sanitation through effective local governance, natural resource management, and local planning. Integrated water resources management will be enhanced through cooperation in planning and environmental policy between the County and National Government.

**Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

The county plans to identify gaps in access to affordable energy among vulnerable groups in the communities and address them thus contributing to energy efficiency directly by investing in energy efficient infrastructure, alternative and green energy sources.

**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

The county will generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness the unique resources and local opportunities.

**Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

The county has continued to put more efforts in developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve local communities and link them up with their surrounding areas. This includes the promotion of small-scale industry and start-ups in their local economic development strategies, taking into account local resources, needs and markets based on the local competitive advantage.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

The county will build local capacities and tackle poverty and exclusion through political inclusion at local level.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The county is in the process of developing strategic urban plans to prevent growth of new slums, and work with slum-dwellers to improve conditions and provide basic services where slums already exist.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The county will support short supply chains, thereby reducing transport and carbon emissions, through land management, infrastructure, urban planning, education and training, and public markets.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The capacity of the county governments to deal with climate related hazards and natural disasters need to be strengthened through integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into local planning to reduce the emissions of our cities and increase their resilience to environmental shocks.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Urban sanitation and solid waste management are essential to reducing pollution in water bodies. There is therefore need for collaboration between County Government and relevant National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

#### **1.4 APPROACH/METHODOLOGY IN THE PREPARATION OF THE SECTOR PLAN**

A concept note was issued regarding the preparation of the sector plans, then after a circular was circulated to departments by the budgeting and planning department to carry out public participation regarding the plan.

After that the county cabinet approved the concept note, the governor went ahead to launch the exercise.

As a constitutional requirement, an advert was gazetted to give the public information on the venue, dates and issues to be discussed during public participation.

Afterward, a five-day consultation exercise to operationalize the various sector working groups was held in Best Western hotel. This forum was meant to develop the sectoral plans. Several stakeholders allied to the sectors were invited for consultations. A template for the sectoral plans was shared by the National Treasury Planning department invited to the meeting to provide technical backstopping. The technical working group for the sector alongside the stakeholder went working into group to develop the sectoral plan. Various stakeholders were represented including the technical teams from the county government comprising the CEC Agriculture, CCO Agriculture and County Sectorial directors.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

# **PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2022**

## **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2018-22. It presents an analysis of county performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

## 2.1 ANALYSIS OF THE SECTOR REVENUE SOURCES

Table shows the main sources of county revenue and their performance during the plan period.

Table 1: Analysis of Agriculture Revenue Sources

	Revenue Projection					Actual Revenue				
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
a) Equitable Share	253,450,173	268,672,981	223,516,427	161,283,985	159,819,631	205,743,890	237,322,027	248,101,044	152,059,409	241,829,213
b) Conditional grants (GoK)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)	190,435,163	366,937,554	211,634,146	299,667,396	285,555,724	74,064,024	178,255,335	188,308,574	214,641,426	201,418,404
d) Own Source Revenue	5,239,056	15,639,935	15,639,935.04	19,284,600	39,719,963	8,264,970	9,273,182.00	8,370,785	4,979,564	7,264,353
e) Other Sources (specify)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>449,124,392</b>	<b>651,250,470</b>	<b>450,790,508</b>	<b>480,235,981</b>	<b>485,095,318</b>	<b>288,072,884</b>	<b>424,850,544</b>	<b>444,780,403</b>	<b>371,680,399</b>	<b>450,511,970</b>

SOURCE: sector working group 2022

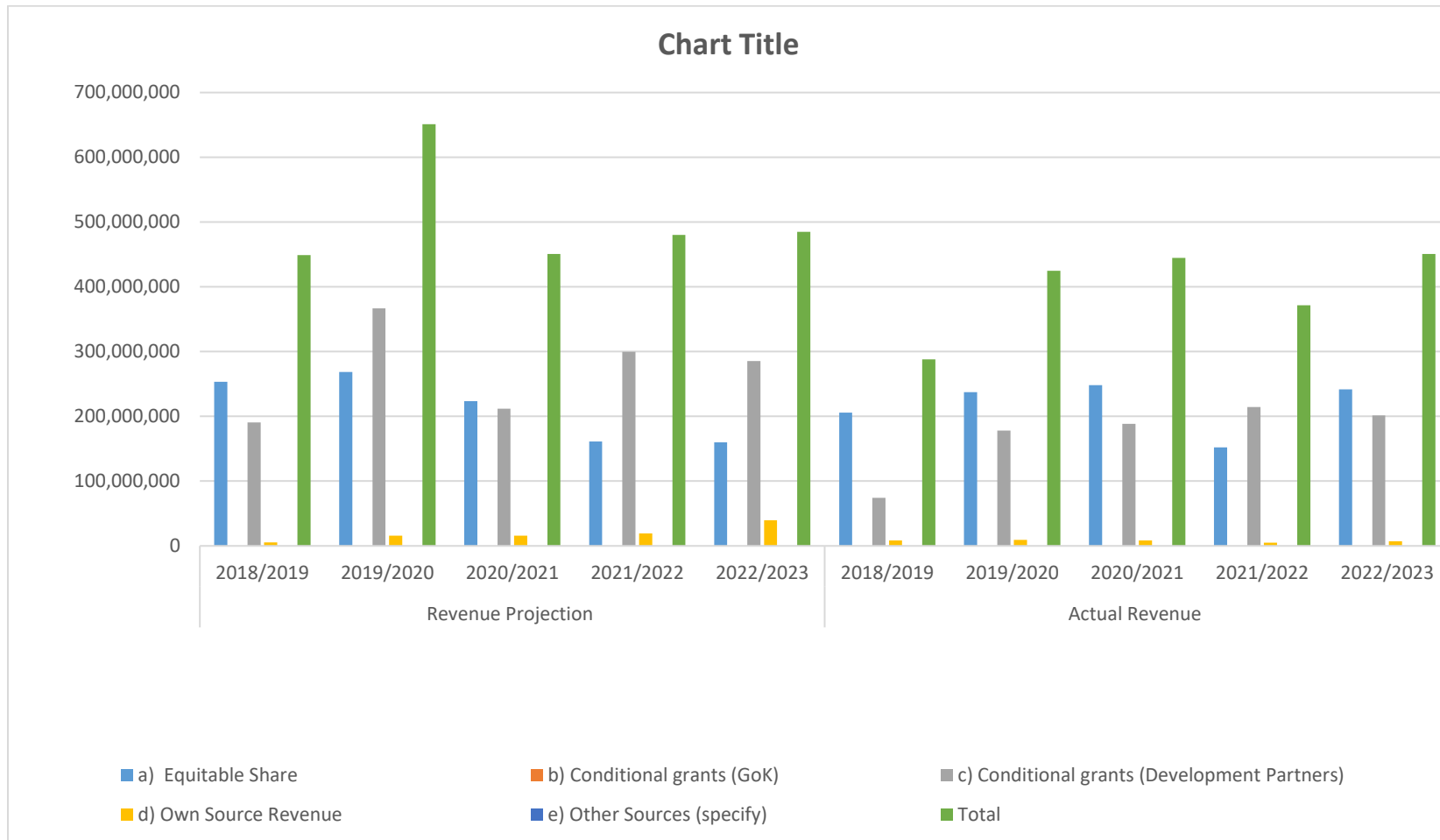
## Lands Sub sector

Table 2 Analysis of Lands Revenue Sources

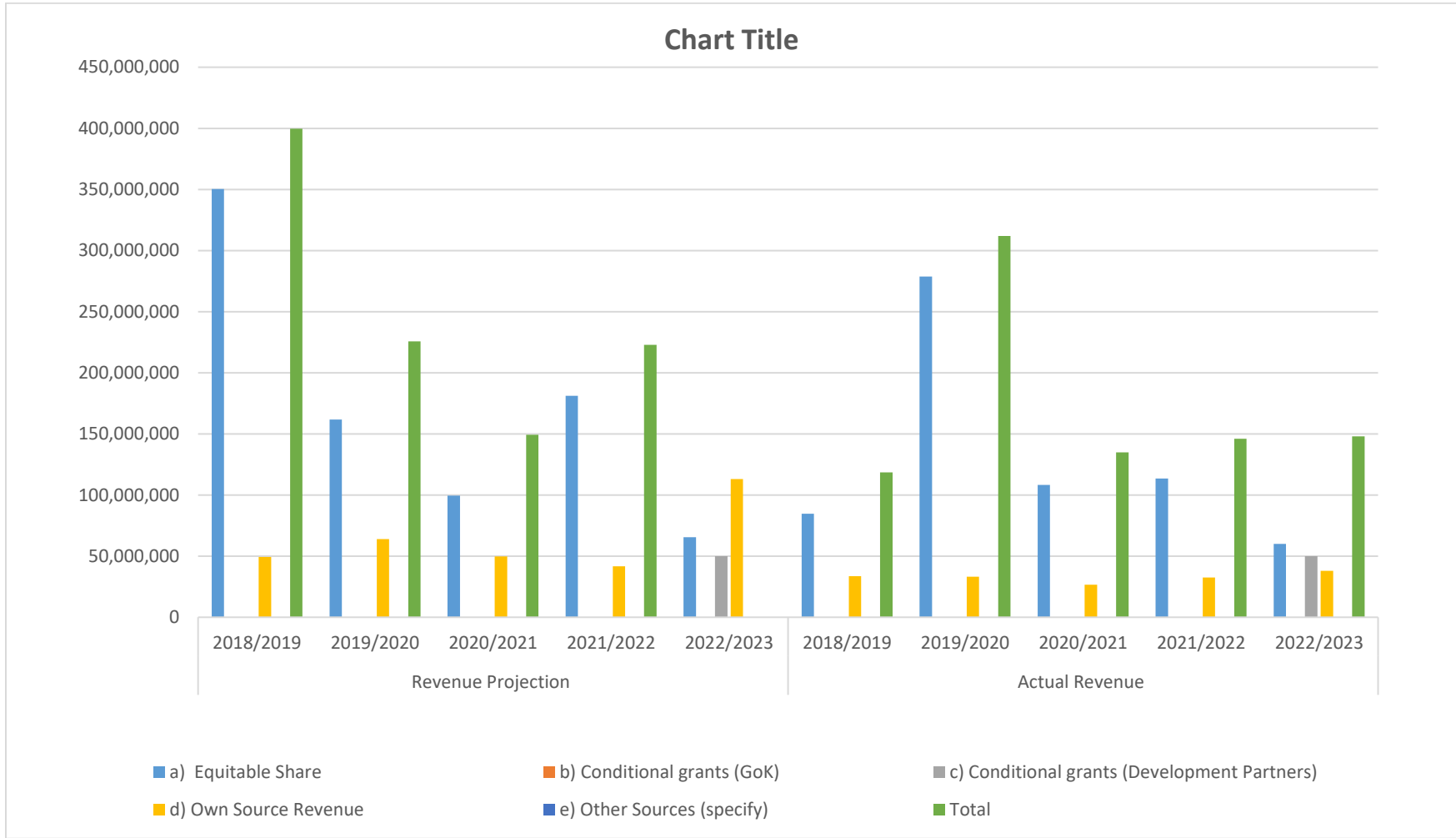
	Revenue Projection					Actual Revenue				
	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
a) Equitable Share	350,377,781	161,862,245	99,498,843	181,134,266	65,502,033	84,804,016	278,785,600	108,194,809	113,580,104	60,035,679
b) Conditional grants (GoK)										
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)	0	0	0		50,000,000	0	0	0	0	50,000,000
d) Own Source Revenue	49,433,676	63,914,548	49,849,193	41,658,397	113,090,864	33,679,980	33,179,922.00	26,698,454	32,469,368	37,962,729
e) Other Sources (specify)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>399,811,457</b>	<b>225,776,793</b>	<b>149,348,036</b>	<b>222,792,663</b>	<b>228,592,897</b>	<b>118,483,996</b>	<b>311,965,522</b>	<b>134,893,263</b>	<b>146,049,472</b>	<b>147,998,408</b>

Table 3: Trends of Local revenue, Conditional Grants and Equitable Share from 2018 to 2023

# Agriculture



# Lands



## 2.2 SECTOR BUDGET EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

The department spends its money on recurrent expenditure and development projects. Much of the resources are spent on recurrent needs due to the huge wage bill leaving limited resource for development activities.

Table 4: Agriculture Budget Expenditure Analysis

FY	Total Budget Allocation	Total Actual Expenditure	Variance	Absorption (%)
2018/2019	449,124,392	288,072,884	-161,051,508	64.141
2019/2020	651,250,470	424,850,544	-226,399,926	65.2361
2020/2021	450,790,508	444,780,403	-6,010,105	98.6668
2021/2022	480,235,981	371,680,399	-108,555,582	77.3954
2022/2023	485,095,318	450,511,969.20	-34,583,348.80	92.87081

### Lands sub sector

Sector	FY	Total Budget	Total Actual	Variance	Absorption
		Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Expenditure (Ksh in millions)		rate (%)
Lands, housing and Physical planning	2018/2019	350,377,781	161,862,245	188,515,536	46%
	2019/2020	247,327,260	218,776,347	28,550,913	88%
	2020/2021	149,348,036	134,893,263	14,454,773	90%
	2021/2022	222,792,663	146,049,472	76,743,191	66%
	2022/2023	254,092,897	147,998,408	106,094,489	58%

	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223,938,637</b>	<b>809,579,735</b>	<b>414,358,902</b>	<b>55%</b>
--	--------------	----------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------

## **2.3 SECTOR PROGRAMMES' PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

Tremendous achievements were made in agriculture, during the previous CIDP (2018-2023)

### **2.3.1 Crop management and Development and NARIGP (Grant)**

There was a distribution of 30,000 Avocado seedlings, 16,000 tissue banana, 23 vegetable driers, 30,000 tea seedlings and 3,000 coffee seedlings countywide. There was farmers' trainings to 350,000 farmers countywide and capacity building to 50 technical officers. There was registration of 8,500 farmers for GoK subsidized fertilizer. The department also purchased 20 Motorbikes for efficient extension services and 5 for collecting marketing information. There was formation of 1 bill; CASSCOM Bill. There had been 10 agriculture exhibition and shows, 100 Demonstration and trial days and 25 field days. Through NARIGP, 1,127 Farmers groups (21,057 farmers) have been supported through the group grant, 1,310ha of land was bought under SLM as the result of the project, and there was a creation of 40 CDDCS and 1,541 CIGs. They also supported farmers with 113 beehives, 87,027 poultry, 300 sheep, 661 goats and 5,009 cattle supported with animal feeds. Also, the department have been linking the farmers to APOLO Africa credit and. There have been also supporting pyrethrum farmers through KEFHIS.

### **2.3.2 ASDSP (Grant)**

There was various trainings held to 8,521 farmers on the 3 value chains (Dairy- cow milk, Banana and Local vegetables). There was formulation of the following development documents; SIVCAP, Training concept for each value chain and innovation concept for each value chain.

In cow-milk value chain, there was purchase of Total Mixed Ratio Machine (Menyenya Farmers' Cooperative), 5 solar-cooled motorcycles for each subcounty and vaccination of 1,000 dairy animals against East Coast Fever (EFC).

In Banana VC, there was construction of 5 water harvesting sites and 5 drip irrigation for bananas, we purchased 5 solar powered pumps (dam liners), 1 banana solar drier and construction of 5 banana hardening nurseries.

In the Local vegetable VC, we installed 1 vegetable solar drier (Masaba North), construction of 5 farming compost sites, 5 seed bulking sites and training of farmers with conjunction with KALRO.

### **2.3.3 Fisheries**

There was supply of 95,000 certified fingerlings. Restocking of 10 public dams with 10,000 fingerlings and desilted 10 dams. Training of 3,000 farmers on aquaculture and 3,200 fish farm visits were held. There were two farmer study exchange tours. There was also construction of 2,800 new ponds in collaboration with Farm Africa and Agribiz.

### **2.3.4 Livestock Promotion and Development**

There was provision of subsidized cow insemination services to 4,244 livestock, vaccination was done to 22,200 livestock against diseases and 35,145 carcasses were inspected. There was distribution of 53 beehive kits and 86,927 poultry birds to farmer groups.

### **2.3.5 Land, Physical planning and surveying services**

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

### **2.3.6 Housing & Urban Development**

In the plan period, Agriculture, lands and urban development sector targeted to provide 2,000, construction of modern civil servants houses, operational Governors and D/Governors official residence and county headquarters offices, 200 improved housing stock, 20 innovative building technologies, 12 Duly executed lease agreements, 50 kms Constructed and functional sewage system, 1 Functional

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

## **2.4 CHALLENGES, EMERGING ISSUES, LESSONS LEARNT**

### **CHALLENGES**

1. Poor accounting system and internal control procedures.
2. Poor liaison with relevant sector departments for necessary consultation on financial matters to ensure the sector's compliance with statutory requirement
3. Late and inadequate disbursement of funds.
4. Re-allocation of funds to unbudgeted non-prioritized political projects.
5. Low budgeting /spending ceilings and allocations.
6. Low staffing level.
7. Political interference with planned projects and implementation of unplanned non-prioritized projects.
8. Unrealistic sector targets which are not achievable within the specified time frame.
9. Poor Reporting on spending efficiency. There is a need for a greater emphasis on value for money when reporting on financial spending.
10. Weak M& E & reporting framework

11. Inadequate budgetary provision for aquaculture/Fisheries activities
12. Lack of Fisheries/aquaculture policy and legal framework
13. inadequate human resources
14. Inadequate quality fish seeds
15. Lack of commercial fish feeds
16. Inadequate supportive infrastructure e.g. fish propagation hatcheries, fish feed industries,
17. Weak research-extension-farmer linkage
18. Slow adoption rate of fish farming technologies
19. Inadequate extension service provision-Non-replacement of staff after retirement
20. Inadequate legal and policy frameworks;
21. Low application of modern technology;
22. Agricultural land fragmentation;
23. Inadequate quality control systems;
24. Inadequate market and marketing infrastructure
25. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation; and Gender Inequality
  
26. Insufficient funding for the major projects such as County Spatial Plan Preparation, County Headquarters construction
27. Resources for re-allocation of funds meant for construction of Governor & Deputy Governor's residential houses due to change of priorities and lack of land for construction.
28. Over ambitious planning projections with huge budgets; and Inadequate staff capacity to effectively implement the plans.
29. Outdated valuation rolls have hampered service delivery and growth of most parts in the County. Undervalued land and property do not meet the competitiveness in the current fast-growing economy and has also led to revenue loss due to illegal and under collection of taxes.

## **EMERGING ISSUES**

1. Climate change and Environmental Degradation
2. Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and waterborne diseases
3. Effects of Covid 19.
- 4 Low Revenue collection

## **LESSONS LEARNT**

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

## 2.5 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Table 5: Natural Resource Assessment

NAME OF NATURAL RESOURCE	DEPENDENT ACTORS	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future s	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Mamboleo	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment, siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Ribaita	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Endemu	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Kitaru	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Gesebei	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Openda	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme

Riogari	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Kijauri	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming		Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Matierio	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment siltation	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Rianyaemo	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming		Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Isoge	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Matongo	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Isoge Mokwerero	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation Water	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme
Ensakia	Fisheries Agriculture Irrigation	Water declining due to planting of eucalyptus within the proximity of the dam	Can support more food production through irrigation and fish farming	Encroachment	Legal and policy enforcement Dams rehabilitation programme

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

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

## Lands Sub sector

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, Lands and Urban Development</li> <li>• Environment ,Water and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment of public land</li> <li>• Soil erosion and land degradation</li> <li>• Land over subdivision to economic unit</li> <li>• Urban sprawl/high population density</li> </ul>	<p>–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation of public land</li> <li>• Land over subdivision to economic unit</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural support for economic productivity</li> <li>• Sustainability of land management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of deforestation</li> <li>• Managing urban sprawl</li> <li>• Managing agricultural intensification and land reclamation</li> </ul>

## 2.6 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Table 6: Development Issues

Development Issues/Problems	Root Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Existing opportunities/ strengths within the sector	Strategies
<b>Crop Production, Agribusiness &amp; Land Management Services</b>					
P1. Low productivity of crop enterprises	High cost of inputs	Increased productivity of crop enterprises/ value chains	Reduce cost of agricultural inputs	Availability GoK subsidy program,	Provide subsidized input targeting the vulnerable households,
				Partnership with private sector players	Operationalize the Agric finance Act
	Low quality inputs		High quality farm inputs	Presence of registered Agro dealers	Train agro-dealers & input suppliers of quality conformity
	Low soil fertility		Improve soil fertility	Existence of soil fertility improvement technologies	Establish Soil sampling and testing services,
				A Strong private sector dealing in fertilizer & soil amendment programs	Procure infra-red soil pH testing kit
					Train officers on use of soil test kit
					Train farmers on soil fertility improvement technologies
					Train farmers on farm soil & water conservation structures
	High postharvest losses		Reduce postharvest loses		Initiate postharvest lose reduction initiatives

					Establish Value addition, Agro processing centres
					Train Officers and farmers on postharvest loss reduction
					Invest in locally led postharvest loss reduction strategies
	Over reliance on rain-fed Agriculture		Reduce over reliance on rain fed agriculture	Many seasonal rivers and streams, existence of dams e.g. in Borabu S/County	Support establishment of micro irrigation schemes
					Promote water harvesting for micro irrigation
					Re-habilitate dams to enable micro irrigation
	High incidences of pests and diseases		Reduce incidences of pests & diseases	Highly trained staff (Plant doctors)	Enhance pest & disease surveillance mechanisms
			Effective management	Partnership with National Government Plant Protection Unit	Establish plant clinics in every sub county.
				Regional surveillance bodies	Train farmers on Integrated Pest and Disease management (IPM)
					Form County Pest & Disease rapid response team
	Low extension service provision		Enhanced extension Service delivery	Department has few but technically competent staff	Employ more extension staff
				Possibility to use technology in extension	Institute efficient extension service delivery methodologies e.g. e-extension
				Staff welfare	Improve staff mobility, & facilitation

				PPP arrangement	Improve the work environment & safety
					Explore PPP in extension,
					Extension staff skill & competence develop
					Train and use community resource persons/lead farmers
	Low adoption to modern farming technologies		Increase uptake of latest farming technologies	Availability of a wide range of modern technologies	Train farmers on modern technologies (TIMPS)
				Competent extension service providers	Capacity build staff on latest technologies
				Partnership with other service providers in the sector	Develop Appropriate innovations suitable for various AEZs in Nyamira
				Presence of regional research stations & institutions	
					Work closely with research institutions to develop and disseminate technologies
	Under performing cash crops sector (Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum & Avocado)		Increase incomes from cash crops sector (Coffee, tea, Avocado & Pyrethrum)	Favourable climatic conditions	Support/Revitalize coffee & pyrethrum in the County
				Current National reforms in the cash crops sector	Enforce implementation of the new reforms in the s cash crops sector

				High demand for Kenyan Tea, Coffee, avocado & pyrethrum in the international markets	With coffee & tea sector agencies, work to develop & market Nyamira Tea & Coffee as Brands
					Provide extension services to cash crops sector
	Small land sizes/ uneconomical land sizes		Reduce subdivision of agricultural land	Promotion of High value horticulture crops	Sensitization on land consolidation
				Intensification of farming	Regulatory framework on land subdivision
					Promotion of Small holder High value Horticulture crops)
					Promote intensive farming, better technologies
					Train farmers of Farm planning
	Negative impacts of climate change		Reduce impacts of climate change	Collaborate with relevant Departments in mainstreaming climate change	Promote climate smart technologies
					Partner with the national Government and development agencies to mainstream climate change in Agric sector
					Promote sustainable production & conservation of environment.
	Aging farming population		Bring on board the young population to take up agriculture	High population no f the young generation	Initiate youth in agriculture programs such as 4K Clubs, Young Farmers' Clubs

					Embrace use of technology in Agricultural Value chains
	Weak or no legislative framework on extension & coordination of sector		Strong legal framework to support/coordinate the sector	Executive to come up with legislative proposal	Come up with legislation on Coordination of Agric sector
				Draw from National Government Extension policy	Work with National Government (MoA) to implement extension policy
Low access to sustainable markets	Unorganized marketing/low aggregation of produce	Improved access to sustainable markets	Organize marketing of agricultural produce	Marketing federations formed	Organized marketing of agricultural produce (Aggregation & Bulking)
				There are existing cooperatives	Set up modern produce aggregation & cooling centres
			Strengthen cooperatives, aggregation & bulking	societies in the County	Promote & utilize digital marketing of agricultural produce
				Increasing demand for fresh	Strengthen Producer organization, CIG, VMGs constituted in other projects such as NARIGP, ASDSP, SHEP BIZ
	Stringent requirements for high end markets		Increase access to high end & export markets		Branding of Nyamira products (marketing as brands)
			Develop and disseminated		Work with potential buyers/Importers to set standards Create linkage to niche markets/Export markets

	Limited value addition & agro-processing of agricultural produce		Promote on farm/ off-farm value addition and agro processing initiative	Work with regional bodies such LREB & member Counties	Set up value addition & agro processing centres
				Work with local Producer organization	Engage neighbouring counties for possible set of regional value addition centres
				The upcoming Agro-Industrial Park	
	Weak legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce				Develop a legislative framework on marketing of agricultural produce in Nyamira County
	Low adoption of contract farming				
Poor land use management	Limited access to productive land by productive population	Improved land use and management	Review land tenure systems		-Review land tenure system
			Improved land planning		-Promote youth in agriculture initiative
			Reduced environmental &		-Advocate for equal access to land as a factor of production
			Better planned farms		Training farmers and staff on farm planning and budgeting
	Poor land planning				Develop farm plans for farmers for efficient utilization of factors of production

	Limited on-farm soil and water conservation		Enhance soil and water conservation		
	Declining soil fertility		Improve soil fertility		Promote conservation Agriculture
					Promote soil fertility improvement initiatives
					Support access to farm implements and machinery
			Improve land mechanization		Promote land mechanization
	Low mechanization				Set up an Agricultural mechanization Station in the County
	Land subdivision		Reduced subdivision of agricultural land		A policy on subdivision of agricultural land
	Lack of a land use policy		water conservation		-with other sector players, develop a land use policy
<b>LIVESTOCK PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Escalating and pervasive outbreaks of animal diseases.	Uncontrolled movement of livestock entering the county from outside.	Reduce disease outbreaks	-controlled livestock movement	Rules and regulations	Enhance stock route inspection - adequate facilitation of veterinary officers and enforcement officers
				-Trained human resource	
				-Availability of veterinary investigation laboratory (VIL)-Kericho	

	Insecurity along Bomet/ Kericho/Narok borders.		Reduced livestock theft		Enhance use of livestock branding technologies.
					-Enhance collaboration with the national security agencies
	Low uptake of livestock vaccinations.		Increased vaccination coverage	-High population of animals to be vaccinated	-Capacity build the farmers
				- Availability of equipment	-Stakeholders involvement
				-Budgetary allocation	-maintaining reserves of critical vaccines
				-Availability of a reliable vaccines source (KEVEVAPI)	- Vaccination
				- Willing farming community	
	Inadequate disease surveillance		Increased disease surveillance	-Staff mobility	-veterinary laboratory
	Collapse of the communal cattle dips		Revived communal cattle dips	-land for the dips available	Revival of economically viable dips
				-political good will	-Youth involvement in livestock spraying
Low livestock production and productivity	Low uptake of artificial insemination	Increase productivity and production of livestock	-increased uptake of AI services	-Availability of trained staff	-Enhanced farmer capacity building, farm visits, field days, barazas, Demonstrations, Education tours, shows and exhibitions

	- Inadequate mobilization of farmers to adopt AI use		- Enhanced mobilization of farmers	-Farming community	-Carry out soil sampling and testing
	- High incidences of breeding diseases.		-Reduced incidences of breeding diseases	-Availability of certified planting materials	-Diversification of fodder and pasture
	-Inadequate use of new breeding technologies		-Increased use of new breeding technologies	-Availability of farming land	-Adopt modern farming technologies (organic farming, minimum tillage and crop rotation)
	-Reduced fodder and pasture acreage		(sexed semen, embryo transfer)	-Availability of new breeding technologies	-Capacity build farmers on modern feeding technologies ( dry matter feeding ,total mixed rations(TMR), home made rations)
	- Pests and diseases of fodder and pastures		-Increased fodder and pasture acreage	-Availability of subsidized inputs and demonstration materials	-Development of genetic seed banks.
	- Poor soil fertility ( land degradation, climate change, overuse of inorganic fertilizers )		-Improved soil fertility	-Availability of agro dealers	
	-Low farmer skills on feed conservation		-Enhanced farmers feed conservation skills.	-Availability of ready market for the livestock products	
	- Low diversity of feeds		-Increased feed diversity	-Availability of research institutions	
	- Poor feeding strategies		-Improved feeding strategies		
	-High cost of farm inputs		-Reduced cost of farm inputs		

In adequate food safety and standards	- Lack of monitoring of residues and antimicrobials in food animals	Increase food safety and standards	-Initiate monitoring of residues and antimicrobials in food animals	-Laws and regulations	-Capacity building of the value chain actors ( meat inspectors, meat, milk, fish, honey producers and traders)
	- Lack of modern slaughterhouses		-Promote modern slaughter houses	-Existing slaughter houses and slabs	- Implement food safety standards.
	- Weak enforcement of existing laws and regulations by the county		- Enhance enforcement of the existing laws and regulations	-Existing cooling and bulking sites/ enterprises	- Promote food traceability.
	- Inadequate bulking and cooling enterprises		-Promote establishment of bulking and cooling enterprises	-Trained human resource	- Implement strategies for elimination of residues in food of animal origin and prudent use
				-Existence of the vet laboratory-Kericho	of antimicrobials in food animals
				-Availability of animals for slaughter, land for construction of the slaughter houses	- Encourage public private partnership to spur investment in provision of slaughterhouses
				-Availability of animal products (honey, milk, fish and eggs)	
				-Presence of the honey processing plant in Nyamusi.	
In adequate Livestock extension services	Inadequate infrastructure	To improve livestock extension services	- Adequate infrastructure in place	-Existing infrastructure	-Enhance capacity building(staff training, recruitment of technical staff, farmers)

	-Inadequate number of skilled personnel		-Increase the number of skilled personnel	-Budgetary allocation	-Infrastructural establishment (offices, electricity, telephones)
	-Weak research-extension linkages		-Strengthen research-extension linkages	-Existing of modern technologies and innovations	-Provision of transport
	-Low formulation of extension packages		-Formulate extension packages	-Existence of unemployed skilled manpower	-Develop policies that promote extension linkages with stakeholders(conferences,MOUs)
	-Lack of County extension policies		-Develop County livestock extension policies	-Political goodwill	-Establish farmer/staff training institution
	-Lack of farmer/staff training institution		-Establish farmer/staff training institutions		-Establish biotechnology laboratory
				-Availability of various stakeholder linkage forums (KALRO,Kisii university,world vision,Usaid kaves one acre fund, Juhudi kilimo,SDCP,KENAFF)	
Low value addition of livestock products	Low capacity	-Increase capacity	-Increased value addition	-livestock products	-Capacity building of the value chain actors.
	-Low uptake of technology	-subsidized value addition equipment		-Existing markets, technologies, good road networks	-Enhance public-private market linkages
	-Inadequate equipment			-Existence of subsidy programme	-Expand the subsidy programme

	-High cost of equipment				
Unorganised marketing system	-weak cooperatives	-Organized marketing system	-strengthen cooperatives ,stakeholder linkages and value chain – management	-presence of the livestock products	-Sensitize farmers on collective marketing
	- Weak value chain management			-political goodwill	-Regulatory framework
	- Inadequate bulking and chilling facilities			Existing farming community	-Establish market information systems
	-Limited use of market information systems		Encourage use of market information systems	-Ready market	-Capacity
	-Lack of coordination among market participants		Enhance coordination among market participants	-	
	-lack of standardized unit of measurement of livestock products				
				-Market information system providers exist.	
				-Coordination systems in place	
<b>VETERINARY</b>					

Escalating and pervasive outbreaks of animal diseases		Strengthen livestock disease control management	Stock route inspection,	Existing pool of trained veterinary & enforcement officers	Enhance stock route inspection by adequately facilitating veterinary officers and enforcement officers
	Uncontrolled movement of livestock entering the county from outside arising from weak enforcement of the existing rules and regulations governing the movement of livestock and their products across counties.		branding of animals	Availability of field vaccination equipment and cold chain,	Enhance use of branding technologies to facilitate livestock traceability
	Insecurity along Bomet/ Kericho/Narok borders enhance cattle theft and hampers livestock disease control,		Enhanced collaboration with the national security agencies,	Existing dipping infrastructure	Enhance disease and pest control, surveillance
	Low uptake of livestock vaccinations, resulting in none attainment of 75% coverage necessary for eradication,		Enhanced vaccination coverage,	Existence of partners on animal health and input suppliers.	Building a strategic vaccine reserve and a veterinary laboratory at the county.
	Inadequate disease surveillance due to immobility of		Enhanced disease surveillance, Stocked		Revive economically viable dips, build farmers/youths capacity on spraying and safe use of

	technical staff. There is also lack of laboratory facilities,		strategic vaccine reserve,		agrochemicals, through establishing collaborative linkages with Agrochemical companies.
	Collapse of the communal cattle dips resulting in setback in the control of tick borne diseases,		Equiped veterinary laboratory,		Draft regulations governing keeping/rearing/licensing of pets, with a view of inculcating responsible ownership.
			Revived dips,		Embrace one health approach whereby Veterinary directorate and the department of public health work together through formation of a working group or committee to spear head the eradication of zoonotic diseases
	High cost of rabies disease vaccine resulting in low vaccination coverage of dogs, below 75% prerequisite for disease eradication.				
	Inability to control rabies disease in pets. As a result several humans especially children and women have been bitten by rabid pets with a number of reported deaths				

	from rabies in humans.				
	Large number of stray dogs resulting in public nuisance and dog bites especially amongst young children,		Embracing of one health approach,		
			Drafting of regulations governing keeping of pets ,		
Low uptake of breeding technologies	Inadequate mobilization of farmers to adopt AI use	Strengthen breeding services	Enhanced farmer mobilization	Availability of trained service providers,	Enhance sensitization and capacity building,
	Poor feeding,		Increased capacity building for farmers and service providers,	County subsidized AI programme,	Training of farmers on breeding cycle,
	Poor breeding practices (heat observation, records)		Strengthened county subsidized AI programme,	Availability of various breeding technologies in local market	Control and treatment of breeding diseases,
	Low awareness of the existing breeding technologies		Enhanced Training on proper feeding practices,		
	Low awareness of the critical breeding timelines,		Enhanced facilitation of ward inseminators,		Initiate Policy and programme on mass castration of bulls to minimize natural breeding,

	Inadequate facilitation of ward inseminators,		Enhanced capacity building for the inseminators,		Set up a multiplication centre,
	Lack of capacity building/refresher courses for inseminators,				
	High cost of breeding equipment,				
	High cost of sexed semen & embryo transfer hence out of reach of majority of farmers.				
Low access to markets					
Inadequate quality assurance	Poor/simple slaughtering facilities,	Improve quality control of meat and meat products	Increased awareness of importance of meat inspection,	Existing laws and policies,	Establishment of modern slaughter and meat processing facilities
	Inadequate number of meat inspectors		Strengthen meat inspection services,	Existing public private partnership	
<b>FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT</b>					
Low Aquaculture development	Inadequate and inaccessible fish seeds/fingerlings	Enhancing aquaculture production	Development of a Fish hatchery		Enhance access to quality fish seeds(fingerlings)

				(a) Adequate water resources	
				(b) Unexploited livestock, fish and crop resources for expansion of agriculture	
				(c) Unexploited local, regional and international markets.	
				(d) Availability of new technologies.	
				(e) Strong linkages with regional and international organizations in finance, trade, research and training.	
				(f) Existence of a thriving private sector involved in processing and value addition.	
				(g) Improved networking with other departments under the proposed e-government.	
	Inadequate		Establishment of fish feed cottage industries using locally available resources	(h) Political goodwill	· Enhance access to quality feeds
	and inaccessible commercial feeds				· Promote Public Private Partnerships in seed and feed production and marketing

	Slow adoption rate of modern aquaculture technologies	Improving service delivery	Establishing demonstration sites on modern technologies		· Strengthen aquaculture extension services
					· Training farmers on modern fish farming technologies
Unsustainable Utilization of dams & riverine Fisheries Resources	Underutilization of dam resources	Promoting sustainable utilization of inland, dams & riverine fisheries	Stocking dams and natural water systems		· Enhance fish stocks in natural water systems
			· Establishment of dam management units		· Promote utilization of fisheries resources in the county
					· Promote co-management of fisheries resources
					· Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislations

## Lands sub sector development issues

Sector	Development Issues/problems	Root Cause(s)	Development Objective	Immediate objective	Existing opportunities, strengths within the sector	Strategies
--------	-----------------------------	---------------	-----------------------	---------------------	---	------------

<p>Agriculture, Lands and urban development</p>	<p>uncoordinated / haphazard development</p>	<p>Lack of Physical development plans Lack of civic education on building procedure  Lack of Enforcement and compliance unit  Insufficient technical human resource</p>	<p>Proper and coordinated development</p>	<p>Increase coordinated urban development  Promote sustainable development  Create rational territorial organization of land use</p>	<p>Existing Laws  Existing policies  Existing Human resource</p>	<p>Complete the ongoing spatial development plan Provide civic education to contractors  Recruit technical human resource  Establish and Operationalize Enforcement &amp; compliance unit  Establish and Operationalize Enforcement vetting committees  Establish and Operationalize County land use Policy</p>
	<p>Inadequate land and land use advisory services</p>	<p>Lack of sensitization programs  inadequate dissemination of land related information</p>	<p>Informed public on land and land use matters</p>	<p>Advise on land availability and productivity potential  Managing natural resources in sustainable manner  Improved socio-economic conditions for</p>	<p>Existing land laws  Existing human resource  Existence of different land actors</p>	<p>Public sensitization on land and land use issues  Printing and dissemination of land and land use information  Strengthen existing land tenure system</p>

				disadvantaged groups		
	Inadequate affordable and Social housing	<p>High cost of building materials</p> <p>High cost of land ownership in the urban areas</p> <p>Rapid growth in population and urbanization</p> <p>cumbersome building plan approval processes</p>	Production and improving housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental	<p>Improving housing quality</p> <p>Ensuring access to affordable housing</p> <p>Increasing housing supply</p> <p>Strengthen institutional capacity of housing actors</p> <p>Promote sustainable and inclusive urban development</p>	<p>Collaboration between the two level of government</p> <p>Existing housing policies</p> <p>Existing Human resource</p> <p>Existing Hydraform machines</p> <p>Existing housing finance institutions</p>	<p>Refurbishment of existing houses</p> <p>Sensitize the masses on Public private partnership initiatives</p> <p>Lower prices on succession</p> <p>create financing strategies to promote investment in low-cost housing</p> <p>Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building</p> <p>Give incentives to the private developers</p>
	Inadequate office space and civil servants staff housing	<p>Un-finished construction of county Hqs offices</p> <p>Civil Servant housing scheme has not been prioritized</p>	Provision of adequate and accessible office space and staff houses	<p>Improve the access roads to the existing civil servant houses</p> <p>Formulate and implement affordable housing policies</p>	<p>Existing land laws</p> <p>Existing Government land</p> <p>Existing Financial Institutions offering mortgage Scheme</p>	<p>Partnership with financial institutions &amp; private developers</p> <p>Provide sufficient budgetary support to complete the ongoing county Hqs offices</p>

		<p>Land tenure system does not support the civil servant housing scheme</p> <p>Civil servants Mortgage scheme has not been established</p> <p>Poor access to existing civil servant houses</p>			<p>Existing government houses</p> <p>ongoing construction of County Hqs offices</p>	<p>Purchase land for civil servants housing scheme</p> <p>Formulate and implement policies that contribute to the creation of inclusive and affordable housing for all</p>
	Underpayment of Land rates and plot rent	Outdated valuation rolls	To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent	<p>Maintain the legitimacy of the tax pace</p> <p>Provision of updated value register and reflection of the market situation</p> <p>Enhance equity in property succession</p>	<p>Existing valuation rolls</p> <p>Existing laws</p>	<p>Provide budgetary support towards updating of valuation rolls</p> <p>Update existing valuation rolls</p> <p>Seek consultancy services</p>
	Rise of Land disputes causing conflicts	<p>Encroachments of public land</p> <p>Improper surveying and beaconing</p> <p>Illegal occupation of</p>	To secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth	<p>Promote resilience and peace building</p> <p>Reduce conflict over land</p> <p>Create a perfect land market</p>	<p>Existing survey laws</p> <p>Existing NGAOs</p>	<p>Establish proper record management</p> <p>Establish land boundaries</p> <p>Establish survey beacons</p>

		<p>private and public land</p> <p>Diversity in land tenure patterns</p> <p>No land survey across the wards</p> <p>Lack of tittle deeds which hinders residents to have fully ownership of their land</p> <p>No proper urban development</p>				<p>Use of modern survey equipment</p> <p>Recruit technical staff</p> <p>Employ land survey across the wards</p> <p>Decentralize the land offices to the sub-counties</p> <p>establish local development plan</p> <p>introduction of alternative strategies</p>
	Uncoordinated Land transaction services	<p>Lack of land management committee</p> <p>Missing land records</p> <p>Land lease</p> <p>Digital land ownership</p>	To create properly coordinated land transactions	<p>Enhance proper land records</p> <p>Enhance staffing of land registry</p> <p>Facilitate formation of land management committees</p>	<p>Existing land statues</p> <p>Existing NGAOs</p> <p>Existing land records</p> <p>Existing human resource</p>	<p>Establish proper land record management</p> <p>Establish land management committee</p> <p>Establish land registry</p> <p>Employ digital system of keeping land information</p> <p>Review of existing land ownership</p>

	Poor access in urban areas	Un-opened roads Encroachments of urban road reserves Poor maintenance of existing roads	To improve movement and access in urban areas	Efficient urban road network Increased connectivity in urban centers	Existing development plans Existing survey records Existing road construction equipment Existing human resource	Sensitize the public on opening of access roads Carry out survey and beaconing Maintenance of existing roads
	Undesignated parking of vehicle in urban centers	Insufficient parking lots	To have properly designated vehicle parking system in our urban areas	Provide safe and efficient flow of vehicles and human traffic	Existing laws and statutes Existing spaces	Construct parking lots in urban centers
	Outdoor advertisement nuisance in our urban centers	lack of local legislation to guide outdoor advertisement	organized and orderly outdoor advertisement in our urban centers	Secure, develop and create advertisement in order to generate revenue  to make the urban areas scenic.	Existing laws and statutes	Establish laws to guide the outdoor advertisements

	<p>Flooding of our urban centers during heavy rains</p>	<p>Poor drainage system</p> <p>Clogging of drains</p> <p>Increased built up areas</p> <p>Excessive pavement construction</p>	<p>To improve drainage system in our urban centers</p>	<p>Expand paved impermeable areas</p> <p>Adequate service provision and maintenance</p> <p>Create free drains and water channels within the urban centers.</p>	<p>Existing physical planning regulation on built plot ratio</p>	<p>Construction of perforated pavements</p> <p>Enforce regulation on built plot ratio</p> <p>Construction on modern drainage systems</p> <p>Regular maintenance of drainage channels</p> <p>Establish regulations to control throwing of waste into the drains</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--	--

## **CHAPTER 3**

# **SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter provides sector development priorities, strategies, programmes, flagship projects, and cross-sectoral linkages.

#### 3.1 Sector Vision, Mission and Goal

##### **3.1.1 Vision**

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

##### **3.1.2 Mission**

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

##### **3.1.3 Sector Goal(s):**

The Sector works towards achievement of the following goals;

- i. Competitive agriculture through creation of an enabling environment and provision of support services;
- ii. Sustainable livestock and fisheries development;
- iii. Vibrant and self-sustaining cooperative movement;
- iv. Sustainable administration and management of land resource.

#### **3.2 Sector composition and their roles**

- Land management: Efficient administration, secure tenure, sustainable management of the land resources
- Housing: Provision of quality housing and infrastructure in sustainable human settlement
- Urban Development: Promotion of living standards and economic growth from environmental resource use and reducing both urban and rural poverty

- Physical & Land Use Planning: Development control & implementation of the national, county urban policies as well as preparation of the County Spatial plan and Local Physical Development plans
- Survey Services: Provide technical support in Surveying services for well-coordinated development and infrastructure delivery throughout out the County
- Nyamira Municipality: Facilitate the financing of urban development and exert administrative authority within a defined geographic space
- Crop Production: To Improve food security and eradicate poverty in the county
- Fisheries: To improved Fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing
- Livestock production- To increase competitiveness and profitability of the livestock sector for the provision of quality products from small- scale producers to domestic and regional consumers, thus improving their livelihoods, food security and nutrition whilst building overall resilience
- Cooperative Development

### 3.3 Sector Development Priorities and Strategies:

The sector priorities are derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of this sector Plan. Strategies to achieve sector priorities are formulated from root causes of the development issues. Table 4 below shows sector priorities and strategies

*Table 7 : Sector Priorities and Strategies*

Sector Priorities (To be stated at the objective level of the development issues)	Strategies
<b>Lands</b>	
Coordinated development	❖ Complete the ongoing spatial development plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recruit technical human resource</li> <li>❖ Establish and Operationalize Enforcement &amp; compliance unit</li> <li>❖ Establish and Operationalize Enforcement vetting committees</li> <li>❖ Establish and Operationalize</li> <li>❖ County land use Policy</li> </ul>
Coordinate land and land use advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Public sensitization on land and land use issues</li> <li>❖ Printing and dissemination of land and land use information</li> <li>❖ Strengthen existing land tenure system</li> </ul>
Improving housing quality to affordable housing units for ownership and rental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Partnership with financial institutions &amp; private developers</li> <li>❖ Provide sufficient budgetary support to complete the ongoing county Hqs offices</li> <li>❖ Purchase land for civil servants housing scheme</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Formulate and implement policies that contribute to the creation of inclusive and affordable housing for all</li> <li>❖ Refurbishment of existing houses</li> <li>❖ Sensitize the masses on Public private partnership initiatives</li> <li>❖ create financing strategies to promote investment in low-cost housing</li> <li>❖ Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building</li> <li>❖ Give incentives to the private developers</li> </ul>
Secure rights over land and provide sustainable growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Establish proper record management</li> <li>❖ Establish land boundaries</li> <li>❖ Establish survey beacons</li> <li>❖ Use of modern survey equipment</li> <li>❖ Provide budgetary support towards updating of valuation rolls</li> <li>❖ Update existing valuation rolls</li> <li>❖ Seek consultancy services</li> </ul>
Improve movement and access and create order in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Sensitize the public on opening of access roads</li> <li>❖ Carry out survey and beaconing</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Maintenance of existing roads</li> <li>❖ Construct parking lots in urban centers</li> <li>❖ Establish laws to guide the outdoor advertisements</li> </ul>
Improve drainage system in our urban centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Construction of perforated pavements</li> <li>❖ Enforce regulation on built plot ratio</li> <li>❖ Construction on modern drainage systems</li> <li>❖ Regular maintenance of drainage channels</li> <li>❖ Establish regulations to control throwing of waste into the drains</li> </ul>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	
Increase Agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). Revamp extension Service delivery</li> <li>ii). Strengthen disease &amp; pest surveillance &amp; control</li> <li>iii). Increase access to quality &amp; affordable farm inputs</li> <li>iv). Initiate micro irrigation projects to supplement the rain fed production</li> <li>V). Mainstream Climate Smart Agriculture/Technologies in crop production systems</li> <li>vi). Undertake value addition &amp; agro processing</li> <li>viii) Invest in postharvest loss reduction initiatives</li> <li>ix). Increase access to organized and sustainable markets for agricultural value chains</li> </ul>

Strengthen advisory and extension services and knowledge dissemination & management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Enhance Digital Platforms and e-extension programmes</li> <li>b) Increase adoption of Good Husbandry practices</li> </ul>
Improve Livestock Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Utilization of available animal genetic resources</li> <li>b) Increase adoption of Artificial Insemination</li> <li>c) Regular vaccination of livestock against notifiable diseases</li> <li>d) Promote livestock treatment and biosecurity interventions</li> <li>e) Promote establishment and utilization of leguminous feeds</li> <li>f) Promote high yielding seed varieties</li> <li>g) Build capacity of smallholder feed processing industries</li> <li>h) Climate proofing Livestock enterprises and Value chains</li> <li>i) Promote rain water harvesting, energy saving jikos and solar installation</li> <li>j) Promote utilization of crop residues and wastes for energy generation</li> <li>k) Promote soil fertility improvement using livestock wastes</li> </ul>
Promote products marketing, value addition and safety and, reduce post production losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promote collective action in marketing and value addition</li> <li>b) Establish collection and value addition infrastructure and equipment</li> <li>c) Promote safety of livestock products</li> </ul>

Promote livestock Insurance, financing and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Promote low cost insurance and investment options</li> <li>b) Create and strengthen linkages to financing and insurance service providers</li> <li>c) Finalize County Agricultural Finance Bill and Policy</li> </ul>
Improve environment and climate change adaptation and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Climate proofing Livestock enterprises and Value chains</li> <li>b) Promote rain water harvesting, energy saving jikos and solar installation</li> <li>c) Promote utilization of crop residues and wastes for energy generation</li> <li>d) Promote soil fertility improvement using livestock wastes</li> </ul>
Improve coordination and management of livestock policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Strengthen participatory monitoring and evaluation of extension services</li> <li>b) Develop Implementation frameworks(County Dairy and Poultry Masterplans, Livestock Sustainability Framework, Develop programme implementation manuals)</li> <li>c) Promote private-public partnerships in design, implementation and monitoring of livestock programmes</li> </ul>
<b>FISHERIES</b>	
Fingerlings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop a fish hatchery to enhance access to quality fish seeds(fingerlings)</li> <li>b) Enact a County Fisheries bill</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Establish fish feed cottage industries to enhance access to quality feeds</li> </ul>

Fish feeds	d) Promote Public Private Partnerships in seed and feed production and marketing
Adoption of modern fish farming technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) Strengthen aquaculture extension services</li> <li>f) Training farmers on modern fish farming technologies</li> <li>g) Promote appropriate fish handling and preservation technologies</li> <li>h) Promote Value addition and marketing of fish and fishery products</li> </ul>
Improved fish production, productivity, and profitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Domesticate National Aquaculture policy, National Aquaculture strategy and laws</li> <li>b) Conduct farmer group trainings and on-site demonstrations</li> <li>c) Establish Aquaculture Field Schools (AFS)</li> <li>d) Set up and Modernization and equipping of fish bulking centers</li> <li>e) Construction of climate smart units • Training of farmers</li> </ul>
Sustainable utilization of dam and riverine Fisheries resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Enhance fish stocks in natural water systems</li> <li>b) Promote utilization of fisheries resources in the county</li> <li>c) Promote co-management of fisheries resources</li> <li>d) Strengthen enforcement of fisheries legislations</li> <li>e) Stocking dams and natural water systems</li> <li>f) Establishment and operationalization of dam management</li> </ul>

### 3.4 Sector Programmes and flagship projects

#### Agriculture sub sector

Programme Name: Crop, Agribusiness and land management									
Objective: Improve food security and eradicate poverty in the county									
Outcome: Improved food production and farming practices									
	Key Output	Key	Linkages to SDG	Total					
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (ksh. M)*	2028-2033 Target	2028-2033 Budget (ksh. M)*	2023-2033 Target	2023-2033 budget (Ksh) (M)
County Agricultural Extension Support Services	Farmers Provided subsidized inputs	Number of Farmers provided with subsidized inputs	SDG2.3	43250	129.8	43250	129.8	86500	259.6
	Agric finance Act operationalized	No. Of Agriculture Finance Acts operationalized		5	16.5	5	16.5	10	33
	Agro dealers trained on Input handling & storage	Number of Agro dealers trained	SDG2.3	140	0.43	140	0.43	280	0.86
	Surveillance visits to Agri stores for conformity checks	No. Of surveillance visits done		20	0.3	20	0.3	40	0.6
	Farmers trained on soil fertility, testing and improvement technologies	No. Of farmers trained on soil fertility, testing and improvement technologies	SDG.1	22500	49.7	22500	49.7	45000	99.4
	Soil sampling and testing kits procured	No. Of rapid Infra-red soil testing kits procured	SDG2.3	20	20	20	20	40	40

			SDG5.1	0		0	0	0	0
	Officers trained on use of ph test kit	No. Of officers trained		100	0.4	100	0.4	200	0.8
	Farmers trained on farm soil & water conservation structures	No. Of farmers trained on soil and water conservation, farm laying	SDG2.6	14000	22	14000	22	28000	44
			SDG5.	0		0	0	0	0
		Number of women trained	SDG2.3	4150	7.3	4150	7.3	8300	14.6
			SDG5.1	0		0	0	0	0
	County Incubation Center Established			1	10	1	10	2	20
	Existing Value addition & Agro processing centres supported (Banana, Local vegetable, Sweet potato)	No. Of value addition centres supported.		5	5.3	5	5.3	10	10.6
	Farmers trained of value addition	No. Of farmers trained		15000	12.85	15000	12.85	30000	25.7
	Officers capacity built on latest agro processing & value addition techniques	No. Of extension officers trained		90	1.8	90	1.8	180	3.6
	Support establishment of micro irrigation schemes	No. Of micro-irrigation schemes established and operationalized		2	5.5	2	5.5	4	11
				0		0	0	0	0
	Farmers trained on Water harvesting technologies	No. Of farmers trained & adopting the technologies	SDG1	8500	8.5	8500	8.5	17000	17
	Dams Re-habilitated to support micro irrigation	No. Of dams re-habilitated		2	2.2	2	2.2	4	4.4
	Pest & disease surveillane mechanisms enhanced	No. Of pest and disease surveillances systems established & equipped.		5	2.5	5	2.5	10	5
	Plant clinics Established in every Sub County	No. Of plant clinics established & equipped		5	1.2	5	1.2	10	2.4
	Farmers trained on Integrated Pest and Disease management (IPM)	No. Of farmers trained on IPM	SDG1	20000	20	20000	20	40000	40

		SDG2	0		0	0	0	0	
	Officers trained on Integrated pest & disease management	No. Of officers trained on IPM	SDG1	90	2.25	90	2.25	180	4.5
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	
	Pest and diseases rapid response teams Formed.	No. Of pest and disease surveillance teams formed & operational	SDG1	5	1.4	5	1.4	10	2.8
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	
	Extension staff employed	No. Of extension staff employed		100	56.2	100	56.2	200	112.4
	Extension staff skill & competence developed	No of extension staff skills & competencies improved		100	2.15	100	2.15	200	4.3
	Motor vehicle/ motor cycles serviced & maintained	No. Of motor cycles/Motor vehicles serviced/maintained		144	6.7	144	6.7	288	13.4
	Explore PPP in extension	No of PPP formed & operationalized		23	3.35	23	3.35	46	6.7
	Technologies & innovations promoted	No. Of technologies and innovations developed and disseminated to farmers		40	3.75	40	3.75	80	7.5
	Cash crops revitalized	No. Of coffee seedlings distributed		25000	1.75	25000	1.75	50000	3.5
		No. Of farmers reached with extension messages on coffee		10000	6	10000	6	20000	12
	Improve coffee value addition & marketing	No. Of coffee milling machines procured, installed & operational		1	20	1	20	2	40
	Pyrethrum seedlings distributed	No. Of Pyrethrum seedlings distributed	SDG3	25000	1.75	25000	1.75	50000	3.5
	Pyrethrum nurseries established	No. Of Pyrethrum nurseries established	SDG3	16	1.2	16	1.2	32	2.4
	Pyrethrum farmers reached with extension messages on pyrethrum	No. Of pyrethrum farmers reached with extension messages on pyrethrum		10000	6	10000	6	20000	12

Nutrition sensitive Agriculture (NSA)	Improve diverse food production and increased consumption of safe and nutrient dense diverse foods	No. Of innovations and technologies on kitchen gardening promoted	SDG2, Kenya Constitution 2010 - Article 43, FNISP2012	30	5	30	5	60	10
	Farmer trained on Nutrition sensitive agriculture	No. Of farmer trained on Nutrition sensitive agriculture	SDG2, FNS 2012	5200	6	5200	6	10400	12
	Climate smart Agriculture technologies disseminated	No. Of famers trained on climate smart Agriculture technologies		25000	15	25000	15	50000	30
	Youth in agriculture promoted	No. Of youth in agriculture trained		2500	1.5	2500	1.5	5000	3
	4K clubs, young Farmers' clubs established	No, of 4K clubs, young Farmers' clubs established		300	1.25	300	1.25	600	2.5
	County Agricultural training centre established & equipped	No. Of Agricultural Training Centre established & equipped		1	45	1	45	2	90
	Biotechnology Lab established	No. Of Biotechnology labs established & equipped	SDG	4	20	4	20	8	40
Post harvest management & marketing	Secure and equip cold storage rooms at Sironga Industrial Park	No. Of cold storage rooms secured and equipped		5	2000	5	2000	10	4000
	Improved policy frame in the agriculture sector	No. Of policies developed		12	1.8	12	1.8	24	3.6
Improved access to sustainable markets	Agricultural produce aggregated and marketed	No. Of produce aggregation centres established & equipped		10	25	10	25	20	50
		No. Of farmers trained on group marketing		12500	7.5	12500	7.5	25000	15
	Access to export markets enhanced	No. Of farmers trained on export market requirements & standards		1000	2.5	1000	2.5	2000	5

		No. Of 'Nyamira County branded' products sold		15	3	15	3	30	6
	Marketing exhibitions & trade fairs attended	No. Of marketing exhibitions & trade fairs participated		20	2.5	20	2.5	40	5
	Marketing policy & regulation developed	No. Of policies & regulations on marketing of Nyamira products developed		2	1	2	1	4	2
	Farmers registered	No of farmers targeted		20,000	20	20,000	20	40,000	40
	Agriculture Call center established	No of call center established		2	20	3	30	5	50
National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project(NAVCDP)	Farmers trained on Market participation and value addition	Number of farmer trained		25000	200	25000	200	50000	200
Kenya Agricultural Business Development Programme	Farmers trained on sustainable food and nutrition security	Number of farmer trained		5000	100	5000	100	10000	200
					<b>3,645.83</b>		<b>3,645.83</b>	0	<b>7,291.66</b>
<b>Programme Name: Fisheries Development and management</b>									
<b>Objective: Improved Fisheries productivity, safe products and marketing</b>									
<b>Outcome: Improved livelihoods and increased incomes</b>									
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators	2023-2027 Targets *	2023-2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (ksh. M)*	2028-2033 Target	2028-2033 Budget (ksh. M)*	2023-2033 Target	2023-2033 budget(Ksh) (M)
Aquaculture development	Increased fish populations in ponds	Number of fingerlings stocked in fish ponds	SDG 2	250000	25	250000	25	500000	50
Aquaculture extension Services	Fisheries policies developed	National Aquaculture policy, National Aquaculture strategy and laws domesticated	1.b	4	26.5	4	26.5	8	53

Climate smart holding unit's installation (industrial park)	Farmers aquaculture field schools established	Number of Farmers aquaculture field schools established	1	7500	10.5	7500	10.5	15000	21
	Modern fish hatchery established	Number of modern hatcheries established	SDG 2	1	100	1	100	2	200
	Farmers adopted modern technologies, innovations and management practices	Number of fish farmers adopting technologies, innovations and management practices	SDG 1	2500	25	2500	25	5000	50
	Eat more fish campaigns done	No of Eat more fish campaigns done	SDG 2	250	25	250	25	500	50
	Climate smart Aquaculture holding units constructed	Number of units constructed	2.a	30	9.5	30	9.5	60	19
			12.a		0		0	0	0
			13.b		0		0	0	0
	Training of climate smart beneficiaries conducted	Number of training of beneficiaries conducted	2.a	30	6	30	6	60	12
	Fish market patrols conducted	Number of fish market patrols conducted	SDG 2	500	5	500	5	1000	10
	Routine and product inspections	Number of routine and product inspections	2.c	100	10	100	10	200	20
Fish Inspection safety and quality assurance	Fish monger sensitized fish monger sensitized on Hygienic handling and display	Number of fish monger sensitized	2.c	130	11	130	11	260	22
	Value addition and marketing of fish and products	Number of stakeholder forums conducted	SDG 2	50	5	50	5	100	10
	Surveying and fencing of all the public dams	Number of dams surveyed and fenced	SDG 2	23	60	23	60	46	120
	Baseline line survey of number of fisherfolk undertaken	Number of fisherfolk and catch effort established	15.a	135	18.5	135	18.5	270	37
Inland and Riverine Fisheries	Catchment management committees formed	Number of catchment management committees formed	15.a	25	25	25	25	50	50
	Fisherfolk supported with fishing gears and capacity building	Number of fisherfolk supported with fishing gears and capacity building	15.a	45	30	45	30	90	60

	Cold chain storage facilities established	Number of cold chain storage facilities established	SDG1	3	75	3	75	6	150
	Fingerlings stocked in dams	Number of fingerlings stocked in dams	SDG 2	100000	10	10000	10	20000	20
	Dam management units trained	Number of Dam management units trained	SDG 2	30	3	30	3	60	6
<b>TOTAL</b>					480		480	0	960
<b>Programme Name: Livestock Extension and Advisory Services</b>									
<b>Objective: To increase organizational, technical and enterprise capacity of farmers, groups and cooperatives to manage livestock enterprises</b>									
<b>Outcome: Enhanced organizational, technical capacity and enterprise skills of farmers, groups and cooperatives</b>									
<b>Sub Programme</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>2023-2027 Targets *</b>	<b>2023-2027 Target</b>	<b>2023-2027 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2028-2033 Target</b>	<b>2028-2033 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2023-2033 Target</b>	<b>2023-2033 budget (Ksh) (M)</b>
Disruptive Technologies, Extension and Advisory Services	E-extension Programmes	No of e-extension programmes	SDG1; SDG2	18	55	18	55	36	110
	Farmers trained on appropriate modern timps	No of farmers trained	SDG1; SDG2	40000	70	40000	70	80000	140
		Increased adoption of timps	SDG1; SDG2	75	110	75	110	150	220
		Number of timps Trained	SDG1; SDG2	200	-	200	-	400	0
	Private sps recruited	No of Private sps recruited	SDG7		-		-	0	0
		No of Public SP recruited	SDG7		30		30	0	60
<b>Programme Name: Livestock Production and Marketing Services</b>									
<b>Objective: To increase livestock productivity, safety and high quality of livestock products</b>									
<b>Outcome: Smallholder livestock farming productivity and supply of quality products enhanced and consumption at household level increased</b>									
<b>Sub</b>	<b>Key Output</b>		<b>Key</b>	<b>2023-2027 Target</b>	<b>2023-2027 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2028-2033 Target</b>	<b>2028-2033 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2023-2033 Budget (ksh. M)</b>	<b>2023-2033 budget (Ksh) (M)</b>
<b>Programme</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>2023-2027</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>(M)</b>

		<b>Targets *</b>							
Livestock Production Services	Production of Milk, Honey, Eggs, Meat, Feeds enhanced	Litres Of livestock production in Tonnes increased	SDG1; SDG2; SDG3	140	60	140	60	280	120
	Livestock Productivity increased	No of farmers reporting increased productivity	SDG1; SDG2; SDG3	7000	70	7000	70	14000	140
		Percentage Increase in Productivity	SDG1; SDG2; SDG3	75	0	75	0	150	0
	Animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed	Number of animal genetic resources/ germplasm distributed	SDG1; SDG2; SDG3	140000	70	140000	70	280000	140
				0	0	0	0	0	0
	Farmers trained in entrepreneurship and reporting increased profitability	No of farmers trained in entrepreneurship and reporting increased profitability	SDG1; SDG2; SDG8	7000	70	7000	70	14000	140
		Percentage Increase in Profitability	SDG1; SDG2; SDG8	75	0	75	0	150	0
	Environment and climate change adaptation and resilience	No of dairy and poultry farms climate proofed	SDG13	2000	27	2000	27	4000	54
		No of water harvesting equipment installed	SDG13	6200	38	6200	38	12400	76
		No of energy saving devices installed	SDG7	6200	38	6200	38	12400	76
		Tonnes of crop residues utilized	SDG11	1000	24	1000	24	2000	48
		Tonnes of livestock wastes utilized	SDG11	1000	24	1000	24	2000	48
	Household Nutrition and Consumption	Percentage Increase in Farmers Households taking eggs, meat, honey	SDG3	70	25	70	25	140	50
			SDG12	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Reduction in malnutrition and stunted growth	SDG3	5	25	5	25	10	50
			SDG12	0	0	0	0	0	0

Livestock Nutrition Services	Establishment and utilization of leguminous feeds	Acres of leguminous plants	SDG1;	7000	75	7000	75	14000	150
		Number of farmers utilizing leguminous feeds	SDG1;	7500	7.5	7500	7.5	15000	15
	High yielding and Disease free/ resistant seed varieties	Tonnes of High yielding and Disease free/ resistant seed varieties	SDG1;	10	10	10	10	20	20
	Feed Resources Conservation and Storage	Number of farmers conserving feeds	SDG1;	7500	7.5	7500	7.5	15000	15
		Tonnes of Feeds conserved	SDG1;	700	7.5	700	7.5	1400	15
	Establish smallholder feed processing industries	Number of smallholder feed processing industries	SDG1;	20	8	20	8	40	16
Artificial Inseminated Service	Cows inseminated	No of cows inseminated	SDG1;	100000	100	100000	100	200000	200
	Female calves born	No of female calves born	SDG1;	86000	25	86000	25	172000	50
	Revenue Collected	Revenue Collected from Inseminations	SDG8	49	10	49	10	98	20
Animal Health and Welfare Management Services	Animal health and welfare management services	Animal vaccinated, disease surveillance and animal controlled	SDG1;	280000	14	280000	14	560000	28
			SDG2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Farms with proper biosecurity measures	Number of Farms with proper bio-security measures	SDG1;	7500	7.5	7500	7.5	15000	15
	Farmer undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping	Number of Farmers undertaking regular treatment and spraying/dipping	SDG1;	7500	7.5	7500	7.5	15000	15
County Veterinary Laboratory	County Veterinary Laboratory constructed	Number of County Veterinary Laboratory constructed		1	20	1	20	2	40
Slaughter house constructed	Slaughter house constructed	Number of Slaughter house constructed		1	20	1	20	2	40
County Tannery	County Tannery constructed	Number of County Tannery constructed		1	30	1	30	2	60
<b>Total</b>				0	820.5	0	820.5	0	1641

<b>Programme Name: Livestock Marketing, Value Addition, Safety and Post-Production Management</b>									
<b>Objective: To increase livestock marketing, value addition, improve safety and reduce post production loses.</b>									
<b>Outcome: Expanded and improved utilization of collection, marketing processing infrastructure, reduced post production loses and improved safety of livestock products</b>									
<b>Sub Programme</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>2023-2027 Targets *</b>	<b>2023-2027 Target</b>	<b>2023-2027 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2028-2033 Target</b>	<b>2028-2033 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2023-2033 Target</b>	<b>2023-2033 budget (Ksh) (M)</b>
Marketing, Value Addition, Safety and Post-Production Management	Collective action	Percentage Increase in farmers marketing collectively	SDG10	95	55	95	55	190	110
	Milk value added product produced	No. Of milk value added product produced	SDG 10	30	30	30	30	60	60
	Poultry products value added	No. Of poultry products value added	SDG 10	20	25	20	25	40	50
	Aggregation centres established	Number of aggregations centres established	SDG1;	60	110	60	110	120	220
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
			SDG3	0		0	0	0	0
		Number of processing units/centres established	SDG1;	45	80	45	80	90	160
			SDG3	0		0	0	0	0
		Number of transport facilities distributed and utilized	SDG2;	5	25	5	25	10	50
			SDG1	0		0	0	0	0
		Tonnes of livestock produce aggregated and value added	SDG1;'	1500	-	1500	-	3000	0
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
			SDG3	0		0	0	0	0
		Number of aggregation and value addition equipment distributed	SDG1;	90	-	90	-	180	0
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0

		No of certificates of quality and standardization distributed	SDG1;	45	45	45	45	90	90
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
Livestock Insurance, Financing and Investment Services		No farmers taking up insurance and investment products	SDG1;	1000	9	1000	9	2000	18
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
		Value of livestock and products insured	SDG1	0	-	0	-	0	0
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
		No of farmers linked to insurance and finance sps	SDG1;	11000	7.5	11000	7.5	22000	15
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
		No of sps Linked to farmers	SDG1;	28	6.5	28	6.5	56	13
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	
		No of Agricultural fund offices and staff established	SDG1;	8	2	8	2	16	4
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
		No of Agricultural Fund Policies Finalized	SDG1;		1		1	0	2
		SDG2				0	0	0	
Meat Inspection and Safety Services	Safety of livestock products	Tonnes of meat inspected	SDG1;		27		27	0	54
			SDG2	0		0	0	0	0
		Slaughter facilities managed							
		Revenue collected from Meat Inspection fees	SDG7	49	10	49	10	98	20
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2,339</b>		<b>2,339</b>	0	<b>4,678</b>
<b>Programme Name: Coordination and Management of Livestock Policies and Programmes</b>									
<b>Objective: To improve policy, programme and project coordination and management</b>									
<b>Outcome: Enhanced policy, programme and project coordination and management</b>									

<b>Sub Programme</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>2023-2027 Targets *</b>	<b>2023-2027 Target</b>	<b>2023-2027 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2028-2033 Target</b>	<b>2028-2033 Budget (ksh. M)*</b>	<b>2023-2033 Target</b>	<b>2023-2033 budget (Ksh) (M)</b>
Management and coordination of Projects and Programmes	Implementation frameworks developed	No of programme documents developed	SDG17	3	2	3	2	6	4
		No of programme documents utilized	SDG8	15	0	15	0	30	0
		No of functional committees established	SDG7	100	10	100	10	200	20
	Participatory monitoring and evaluation of extension services Strengthened	No of beneficiaries involved in PME	SDG8	11000	7.5	11000	7.5	22000	15
		No of PME sessions undertaken	SDG8	100	10	100	10	200	20
		No of programme review workshops undertaken	SDG7	20	10	20	10	40	20
	Collaboration with other stakeholders in implementation of programmes promoted	PPP established	SDG8	6	4	6	4	12	8
		Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders	SDG8	26	8	26	8	52	16
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>51.5</b>		<b>51.5</b>		<b>103</b>

## COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Programme Name: Cooperative Promotion and Marketing									
Objective: Ensure vibrant cooperative societies									
Outcome: Saving, investment and marketing among members									
Sub	Key Output	Key	Linkages to SDG	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Sub Programme		Performance Indicators		2023 - 2027 Target	2023-2027 Budget (KSh. M)*	2028 - 2033 Target	2028 - 2033 Budget (KSh. M)*	2023 - 2033 Target	2023-2033 budget (Ksh) M)*
1.Cooperative Governance	Cooperative management committee trained	Number of management committee trained		1,750	7.50	1,750	7.50	3,500	15
	Management committee Exchange visits done	Number of exchange visits done by the committee		15	12.00	15	12.00	30	24
	Board meetings held	Number of Board meetings held		430	2.58	430	2.58	860	5
	Consultative/collaborative meetings held	Number of consultative meetings held		38	0.67	38	0.67	76	1
	Cooperative Statutory audits done	Number of audit years done		175	2.20	175	2.20	350	4
	Cooperative Society inspections done	Number of cooperative inspections done		67	2.65	67	2.65	134	5
	Co-operative members training done	Number of cooperative members training done		1,650	3.30	1,650	3.30	3,300	7

	Ushirika day Celebration done	Number of ushirika day celebration held		5	4.50	5	4.50	10	9
	Members Exchange visits done	Number of members exchange visits done		315	0.95	315	0.95	630	2
	Bookkeeping centers established	Number of bookkeeping Centers established		2	0.25	2	0.25	4	1
	Arbitrations done	Number of arbitrations done		32	0.08	32	0.08	64	0
<b>Sub</b>	<b>Key Output</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Linkages to SDG</b>	<b>Total</b>					
<b>Sub Programme</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>		<b>2023 - 2027 Target</b>	<b>2023-2027 Budget (KSh. M)*</b>	<b>2028 - 2033 Target</b>	<b>2028 - 2033 Budget (KSh. M)*</b>	<b>2023 - 2033 Target</b>	<b>2023-2033 budget (Ksh)</b>
<b>2. Value Addition, and marketing.</b>	Coffee-pulping machines purchased	Number of coffee pulping machine purchased		20	135.00	20	135.00	20	270
	Generators /Solars supplied	Number of solar/Generator supplied		18	0.89	18	0.89	18	1
	Milk cooler established	Number of milk cooler supplied		15	16m	15	16m	15	16m
	Stores for resale established	Number of stores for resale established		4	33m	4	33m	4	33m
				1		1		1	
	Modern coffee stores established	Number of modern coffee		4	22m	4	22m	4	22m

		store established							
				0		0		0	
	coffee milling plant	Number of milling plant purchased		2	220m	2	220 m	2	220m
<b>Sub</b>	<b>Key Output</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Linkages to SDG</b>	<b>Total</b>					
<b>Sub Programme</b>		<b>Performance Indicators</b>		<b>2023 - 2027 Target</b>	<b>2023-2027 Budget (KSh. M)*</b>	<b>2028 - 2033 Target</b>	<b>2028 - 2033 Budget (KSh. M)*</b>	<b>2023 - 2033 Target</b>	<b>2023-2033 budget( Ksh) M)*</b>
3.Capitalization and Investments	Cooperative revolving fund established	Amount of revolving fund allocated		4	770m	4	770 m	4	770m
	Dormant societies revived	Number of dormant societies revived		23	1.1m	23	1.1m	23	1.1m
	New societies Promoted(formed)	Number of new societies formed		18	1.3m	18	1.3m	18	1.3m
	Model cooperative societies promoted	Number of model societies promoted		4	1.750m	4	1.750 m	4	1.750m

### Lands sub sector

<b>Programme1: Policy planning, general administration and support services</b>					
<b>Objective: To develop the capacity, enhance efficiency and transparency in service delivery</b>					
<b>Outcome: Improved service delivery</b>					
<b>Sub Programmes</b>	<b>Key Output</b>	<b>Key performance Indicators</b>	<b>5YEARS</b>	<b>5years</b>	<b>Total</b>

			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost
general administration	Payment of wages and salaries	Payroll						
	recruitment of technical staffs	No of staffs recruited	8	2	8	2	16	4
	Office furniture & equipment's purchased.	No. of furniture purchased	92	9.5	92	9.5	184	19
	Maintenance of office equipment	No of office equipment's maintained	59	7	59	7	118	14
policy and planning	payment of utilities and bills	No of utilities and bills paid	53	42	53	42	106	84
	Legal fees	Total amount paid	5	10	5	10	10	20
	Training on Revenue enhancement mechanism	No of trainings attended	25	25	25	25	50	50
	Capacity Building of staff	No of staff trained	115	22	115	22	230	44
	Purchase of motor vehicle	No of motor vehicle purchased	1	15	1	15	2	30
<b>Programme1: Land, Physical planning and surveying services</b>								
<b>Objective: To provide a spatial framework for Infrastructure and socioeconomic development of the County</b>								
<b>Outcome: Well-coordinated socio economic development within the County</b>								
Sub Programmes	Key Output	Key performance Indicators	5YEARS		5years		Total	
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost

Physical planning	Preparation of County Spatial plan	Number of spatial plan prepared	1	30	1	30	2	60
	Development of Local Physical Development Plan for 30 centres	25 LPDPs	30	120	30	120	60	240
	Development of Control regulation	No. of Plans approved	2	54	2	54	4	108
	Review of County Physical planning act 2014	Number of County Physical planning act 2014 reviewed	1	10	1	10	2	20
Lands	Establishment of Lands Enforcement and Compliance Unit	No of Enforcement and Compliance Unit improved	5	25	5	25	10	50
	Preparation of County Addressing Act	Number of County Addressing Act approved	2	20	2	20	4	40
	Establishment of GIS lab and digital land management systems	Number of staff trained on GIS software, number of GIS equipment purchased, 1 GIS lab established	2	30	2	30	4	60

	Establishment of County Liaison Committee and County Physical and Land Use forum	Improved and land use management system	5	10	5	10	10	20
	County Development Control Committee	Number approved Plans	5	15	5	15	10	30
		Coordinated development	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Land Banking and Scouting for projects and investment	Reserved land or development	5	5	5	5	10	10
Lands	Management of Land records and land management system	Number of Land records managed	100%	60	1	60	2	120
	Preparation of relocation /resettlement plans i.e nyamaiya stadium		10	20	10	20	20	40
	Establishment of county land records registry		5	20	5	20	10	40

	Conflicts resolutions on land matters	Reduced Number of court cases and disputes	50%	80	0.5	80	1	160
	Preparation of County Valuation rolls	Number of County Valuation rolls prepared	1	60	1	60	2	120
	Map generation and Cartographic unit	Accurate mapping data for conflict resolution	100%	10	1	10	2	20
Survey	Demarcating of public land boundaries	Number of demarcated public land boundaries	100	250	100	250	200	500
<b>Programme 2: Urban development &amp; Housing</b>								
<b>Objective: To Enhance Housing Development and Infrastructure Through integrated management</b>								
<b>Outcome: Integrated development of housing and infrastructure</b>								
Sub Programmes	Key Output	Key performance Indicators						
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost
	Opening drainages	Kms of drainages	50	150	50	150	100	300
	Upgrading of Market Centers to Town status	number of market centers upgraded	25	10	25	10	50	20
	Establishment of town boundaries and Urban areas classification	County Urban areas classification Report	5	10	5	10	10	20

	Upgrading Towns to Municipality Status (Keroka and Nyansiongo)	Upgraded Towns	10	20	10	20	20	40
	Construction and Completion of New Municipalities and Town offices	Number of New Municipalities and Town offices constructed and completed	30	60	30	60	60	120
	Preparation the Urban areas management Act	Number of management act approved	5	10	5	10	10	20
	Opening of access roads/streets	Kms of roads opened and maintained	25	10	25	10	50	20
	Construction and Completion of County HQs	Number of offices constructed	2	20	2	20	4	40
	Construction and Completion of Governor's Residence	Number of residence house constructed and completed	1	35	1	35	2	70
	Construction and Completion of D/Governor's Residence	Number of residence house constructed and completed	1	25	1	25	2	50

	Construction of Affordable Housing for Civil Servants *1000 units	Number of houses constructed	1000	2000	1000	2000	2000	4000
	Refurbishment of existing Houses/offices	Number of units refurbished	150	300	150	300	300	600
	Appropriate Building Materials & Technology Trainings	- Number of Trainings conducted in all the 4 sub-counties	20	50	20	50	40	100
	Establishment of Building Inspectorate and compliant team	No of Building Inspectorate and compliant team established	6	10	6	10	12	20
	Formulation of County Outdoor Advertisement policy and Bill	Out Advertisement policy					0	0
		Approved Outdoor Advertisement Act	5	10	5	10	10	20
	County Government of Nyamira Signages	Number of signages made	7	6	7	6	14	12

### Municipality subsector

<b>Programme Name:</b> Environment and social support services
<b>Objective:</b> To establish and designate landfills, dumpsites and disposal sites
<b>Outcome:</b> A habitable and safe environment

Sub programme	Key Output	Key performance indicator	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	cost
Environmental Services	Garbage Collected in municipality	No. of Tones collected.	150,000	27,500,000	150,000	27,500,000	300,000	55,000,000
	Acquisition of Dumpsites	Number of dumpsites acquired	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	2	20,000,000
	Purchase of skip loaders	Number of skip loaders purchased.	50,000,000	5	50,000,000	5	100,000,000	10
	Purchase of skips	Number of skips purchased	120	22	120	22	240	44
	Construction of sewage system		1,500	250	1,500	250	3,000	500
	Erected bill boards	No of erected bill boards	100	15	100	15	200	30
Social Services	Public participation	No of platforms done.	13	75,000,000	13	75,000,000	26	150,000,000
<b>Programme Name:</b> Municipal Infrastructure and Disaster Management								
<b>Objective:</b> To improve infrastructure and mitigate disasters.								
<b>Outcome:</b> Integrated, developed, and safe infrastructure.								
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key performance indicator	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
			Target	Cost	target	cost	target	Cost

Roads, Transport and Public Works	Urban areas Infrastructure delivery (Opening of access roads/streets)	Access roads opened	5	1,000,000,000	5	1,000,000,000	10	2,000,000,000
		Access roads maintained	5	500,000,000	5	500,000,000	10	1,000,000,000
	Purchase of Staff transportation vehicles.	No of vehicles purchased	4	14,000,000	4	14,000,000	8	28,000,000
	Construction and maintenance of drainage systems	No of drainage systems constructed	9	90,000,000	9	90,000,000	18	180,000,000
Land Survey.	Constructing cut off drains	No of cut-off drains constructed	50	140,000,000	50	140,000,000	100	280,000,000
	Construction of gullies	No of gullies constructed	130	40,000,000	130	40,000,000	260	80,000,000
	Street lighting and high masts	No of streets covered lighted	5	32,000,000	5	32,000,000	10	64,000,000
			-	-	-	-	-	-
		No of masts raised	50	14,000,000	50	14,000,000	100	28,000,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bridge development	No of bridges constructed	5	70,000,000	5	70,000,000	10	140,000,000
Formulation and implementation of a	Approved Spatial plan.	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	2	4,000,000	

Municipal spatial plan							
Purchase of land	No. of lands purchased	2	20,000,000	2	20,000,000	4	40,000,000
Building Inspections	No of inspections carried out.	1,000	100,000,000	1,000	100,000,000	2,000	200,000,000
Civic education on process of proper planning and approval of buildings .	No of civic education sessions conducted.	30	2,500,000	30	2,500,000	60	5,000,000
Procurement of Survey Equipment for the Municipality.	No Of Equipment procured	15	10,000,000	15	10,000,000	30	20,000,000
Development of a GIS database for spatial management and LIS	LIS System developed for the Municipality	1	100,000,000	1	100,000,000	2	200,000,000
Securing of Public Lands from Encroachment through Surveys.	No of land parcels reclaimed	25	5,000,000	25	5,000,000	50	10,000,000
	No of title deeds issued for Public land parcels.	25	25,000,000	25	25,000,000	50	50,000,000
Construction of a	No of fire stations	2	200,000,000	2	200,000,000	4	400,000,000

	fire station'	constru cted.						
	Purchase of Fire Engines and firefighting equipment (FFE)	No of fire Engines purcha sed	3	43,000,000	3	43,000,000	6	86,000,000
		No of FFE purcha sed	30	3,000,000	30	3,000,000	60	6,000,000
Disaster manage ment	Recruitm ent of Fire Fighting Personne l	Recruit ed Person nel	25	20,000,000	25	20,000,000	50	40,000,000
	Formati on and Training of a Municip al Health and Safety Committ ee.	Health and Safety Commi tee in place.	5	5	5	5	10	10
	Policy formulat ion	No of policie s formul ated	30	6	30	6	60	12
	Conduct	Safety Audits conduc ted	15	5,000,000	15	5,000,000	30	10,000,000
	Develop ment of Emergen cy Action Plans	No of Plans develo ped.	25	10,000,000	25	10,000,000	50	20,000,000

### 3.4.2 FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency
Agricultural Training Centre	Esiani	An integrated agricultural technology development and transfer centre	Construction of conference facilities & related structures, setting of demo/technology development & dissemination sites, setting of farm structures	-Increased agricultural technology dissemination & adoption, Income generation from conference facilities	3 Years	100M	County Government of Nyamira	Department of ALF, Nyamira County Government
Nyabomite & Matunwa Irrigation schemes	Nyamaiya/Bomwagamo Wards & Borabu Sub County	Increase agricultural productivity for small scale households	Construction of water intake works & reservoirs, water distribution lines/channel, training of farmers	Increased area under irrigation Increased house hold food security & income	1(ongoing)	135M	NARIGP/World Bank	World Bank
Value chain development Projects (KABDP & NAVCDP)	County wide	Increased market participation and value addition for targeted farmers in selected value chains	Training of farmers & technical officers, Market linkages for agricultural produce, value addition &	Increased incomes, food security & wealth creation	2 (ongoing)	235M	NAVCDP /World Bank/GoK KABDP/Sida/EU/GoK	World Bank, Sida/EU

### FISHERIES

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output	Performance	Timeframe	Implementing	Cost
			/Outcome	Indicators	(Start-End)	Agencies	(Ksh.)
Nyamira Fish multiplication and	Kitaru dam site, Esise	To enhance sustainable access to quality fish	Increased fish productivity	-increased acreage under fish farming	2023-2027	County Government of Nyamira	100 Million

training centre(Fish Hatchery)	ward, Borabu Sub County	seeds/fingerlings	y in the county	-increased number of people involved in fish farming enterprises			
Aqua Culture Industrial Center	Sironga Industrial Park	To promote fish farming enterprise by installation of climate smart aqua units	Increased post-harvest losses	Increased income from fish farming	2023-2027	County Government of Nyamira	50M

## LIVESTOCK PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output	Performance	Timeframe	Implementing	Cost
			/outcome	Indicators	(start-end)	Agencies	(Ksh.)
County Poultry Hatchery And Feed Formulation Centre	North Mugirango Sub County	To enhance sustainable access to quality poultry	Increased poultry productivity in the county	Increased acreage under fish farming	2023-2027	County Government Of Nyamira	55 Million
Honey Processing plant	Each Subcounty	To process honey and enhance marketing	Increased apiculture productivity	Increased acreage under apiculture farming	2023-2027	County Government Of Nyamira	30m

County Fodder Formulation Centre	Sironga	To enhance sustainable access to quality dairy produce	Increased dairy productivity in the county	Increased acreage under dairy farming	2023-2027	County Government Of Nyamira	45m
----------------------------------	---------	--	--	---------------------------------------	-----------	------------------------------	-----

## LANDS

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Output	Performance	Timeframe	Implementing	Cost
				/Outcome	Indicators	(Start-End)	Agencies	(Ksh.)
County Spatial Plan	County wide	Provide a framework for coordinated development	<b>Consultancy services</b> Stakeholders forums	Sustainable coordinated and harmony use public and private land	County Spatial Plan Thematic maps Planning reports	2019-2027	NCG GK Partners	60M
Construction of Affordable Housing for (Civil Servants, Governor & D/Governor Residence)	County wide	Improvement of living conditions	Scouting for land Advertisement and tendering	Complete housing units	Number of units	2022-2027	CGN GK	2B
Construction of Nyamira County HQs,	Nyamira Town	To provide space for public service delivery	<b>Contracting</b> Designs M & E	Space for effective and efficient public service delivery	Constructed office	2018-2027	CGN	85M
County Valuation roll	County wide	To raise the correct revenue from land rate and plot rent	Site visits Consultancy services	Increased revenue Available land rating data	Increased revenue Available land rating data	2023 - 2027	CGN	50M

## Municipality subsector flagship project

<b>Programme Name:</b> Environment and social support services								
<b>Objective:</b> To establish and designate landfills, dumpsites and disposal sites								
<b>Outcome:</b> A habitable and safe environment								
Sub programme	Key Output	Key performance indicator	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	
			Target	Cost	target	cost	Target	cost
Environmental Services	Garbage Collected in municipality	No. of Tones collected.	150,000	27,500,000	150,000	27,500,000	300,000	55,000,000
	Acquisition of Dumpsite	Number of dumpsites acquired	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000	2	20,000,000
	Purchase of skip loaders	Number of skip loaders purchased.	50,000,000	5	50,000,000	5	100,000,000	10
	Purchase of skips	Number of skips purchased	120	22	120	22	240	44
	Construction of sewage system		1,500	250	1,500	250	3,000	500
	Erected bill boards	No of erected bill boards	100	15	100	15	200	30
Social Services	Public participation	No of platforms done.	13	75,000,000	13	75,000,000	26	150,000,000
<b>Programme Name:</b> Municipal Infrastructure and Disaster Management								
<b>Objective:</b> To improve infrastructure and mitigate disasters.								
<b>Outcome:</b> Integrated, developed, and safe infrastructure.								
Sub	Key Output	Key perfo	YEAR 5		Year 5		Total	

Programme		Performance indicator						
			Target	Cost	target	cost	Target	cost
Roads, Transport and Public Works	Urban areas Infrastructure delivery (Opening of access roads/streets)	Access roads opened	5	1,000,000,000	5	1,000,000,000	10	2,000,000,000
		Access roads maintained	5	500,000,000	5	500,000,000	10	1,000,000,000
	Purchase of Staff transportation vehicles.	No of vehicles purchased	4	14,000,000	4	14,000,000	8	28,000,000
	Construction and maintenance of drainage systems	No of drainage systems constructed	9	90,000,000	9	90,000,000	18	180,000,000
Land Survey.	Constructing cut off drains	No of cut-off drains constructed	50	140,000,000	50	140,000,000	100	280,000,000
	Construction of gullies	No of gullies constructed	130	40,000,000	130	40,000,000	260	80,000,000
	Street lighting and high masts	No of streets covered lighted	5	32,000,000	5	32,000,000	10	64,000,000
			-	-	-	-	-	-
		No of masts raised	50	14,000,000	50	14,000,000	100	28,000,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridge development	No of bridges constructed	5	70,000,000	5	70,000,000	10	140,000,000	

Formulation and implementation of a Municipal spatial plan	Approved Spatial plan.	1	2,000,000	1	2,000,000	2	4,000,000
Purchase of land	No. of lands purchased	2	20,000,000	2	20,000,000	4	40,000,000
Building Inspections	No of inspections carried out.	1,000	100,000,000	1,000	100,000,000	2,000	200,000,000
Civic education on process of proper planning and approval of buildings .	No of civic education sessions conducted.	30	2,500,000	30	2,500,000	60	5,000,000
Procurement of Survey Equipment for the Municipality.	No Of Equipment procured	15	10,000,000	15	10,000,000	30	20,000,000
Development of a GIS database for spatial management and LIS	LIS System developed for the Municipality	1	100,000,000	1	100,000,000	2	200,000,000
Securing of Public Lands from Encroachment through Surveys.	No of land parcels reclaimed	25	5,000,000	25	5,000,000	50	10,000,000
	No of title deeds issued for Public	25	25,000,000	25	25,000,000	50	50,000,000

		land parcels.						
	Construction of a fire station'	No of fire stations constructed.	2	200,000,000	2	200,000,000	4	400,000,000
	Purchase of Fire Engines and firefighting equipment (FFE)	No of Fire Engines purchased	3	43,000,000	3	43,000,000	6	86,000,000
		No of FFE purchased	30	3,000,000	30	3,000,000	60	6,000,000
Disaster management	Recruitment of Fire Fighting Personnel	Recruited Personnel	25	20,000,000	25	20,000,000	50	40,000,000
	Formation and Training of a Municipal Health and Safety Committee.	Health and Safety Committee in place.	5	5	5	5	10	10
	Policy formulation	No of policies formulated	30	6	30	6	60	12
	Conduct	Safety Audits conducted	15	5,000,000	15	5,000,000	30	10,000,000
	Development of Emergency Action Plans	No of Plans developed.	25	10,000,000	25	10,000,000	50	20,000,000

### 3.5 SECTOR LINKAGES WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

This section should indicate how the CIDP is linked with and is contributing towards the achievement of the following (among others):

- Kenya Vision 2030 And Its Medium Term Plans;
- The UN 2030 Agenda And The Sustainable Development Goals;
- The Constitution Of Kenya
- World Trade Organization
- The World Organization For Animal Health
- Codex Alimentarius Commission
- Kenya Demographic Dividend 2020-2030

*Table 8: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations*

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/goals	County government contributions/interventions*
Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan	To be a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment	Transforming key institutions in livestock and wildlife among others to promote growth; increasing productivity of livestock, crops and forests through provision of widely accessible inputs and services to farmers and pastoralists; transforming land use to ensure better utilisation of high and medium potential lands; developing asals for crop and livestock production and increasing market access through value addition by processing, packaging and branding.
The Constitution Of Kenya	To be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality	Deployment of more agricultural extension officers
World Trade Organization	To reduce trade barriers	Create market access to farmers.
The World Organization For Animal Health	To improve animal health and welfare	Improve of prevention and control of animal disease by vaccination. Increase safety of animals products

Codex Alimentarius Commission	To protect consumers health and ensure fair practices in food trade	Harmonization of food regulations and standards.
SDGS	• SDG 1 – no poverty	Train farmers on modern agricultural technologies
	SDG 2- zero hunger	Smart agriculture. Improve more productivity and incomes. Provide microcredit to SMEs in agriculture field. Use of public-private partners
	SDG 12- responsible consumption and production	Train farmers on eating balanced diet and modern agricultural technologies. Proper land management. Promotion of biological diversity in forest
Kenya Demographic Dividend 2020-2030	PILLAR III(EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP),action area 6:investing in sectors with high job multiplier effect(agriculture and agro-industries) in order generate employment and spur inclusive growth	Training of farmers on modern technologies. Formation of cooperatives and marketing structures. Support farmers with supply with poultry, bee kits, avocado, seedlings and other raw materials

## Lands sub sector

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
Sustainable Development Goals SDGs	SDG 15- Life on land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public sensitization on land and land use issues</li> <li>Printing and dissemination of land and land use information</li> <li>Strengthen existing land tenure system</li> </ul>
	SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote use and adoption of appropriate building technologies to lower the cost of building</li> </ul>

## 3.6 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Table 9: Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

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

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

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

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

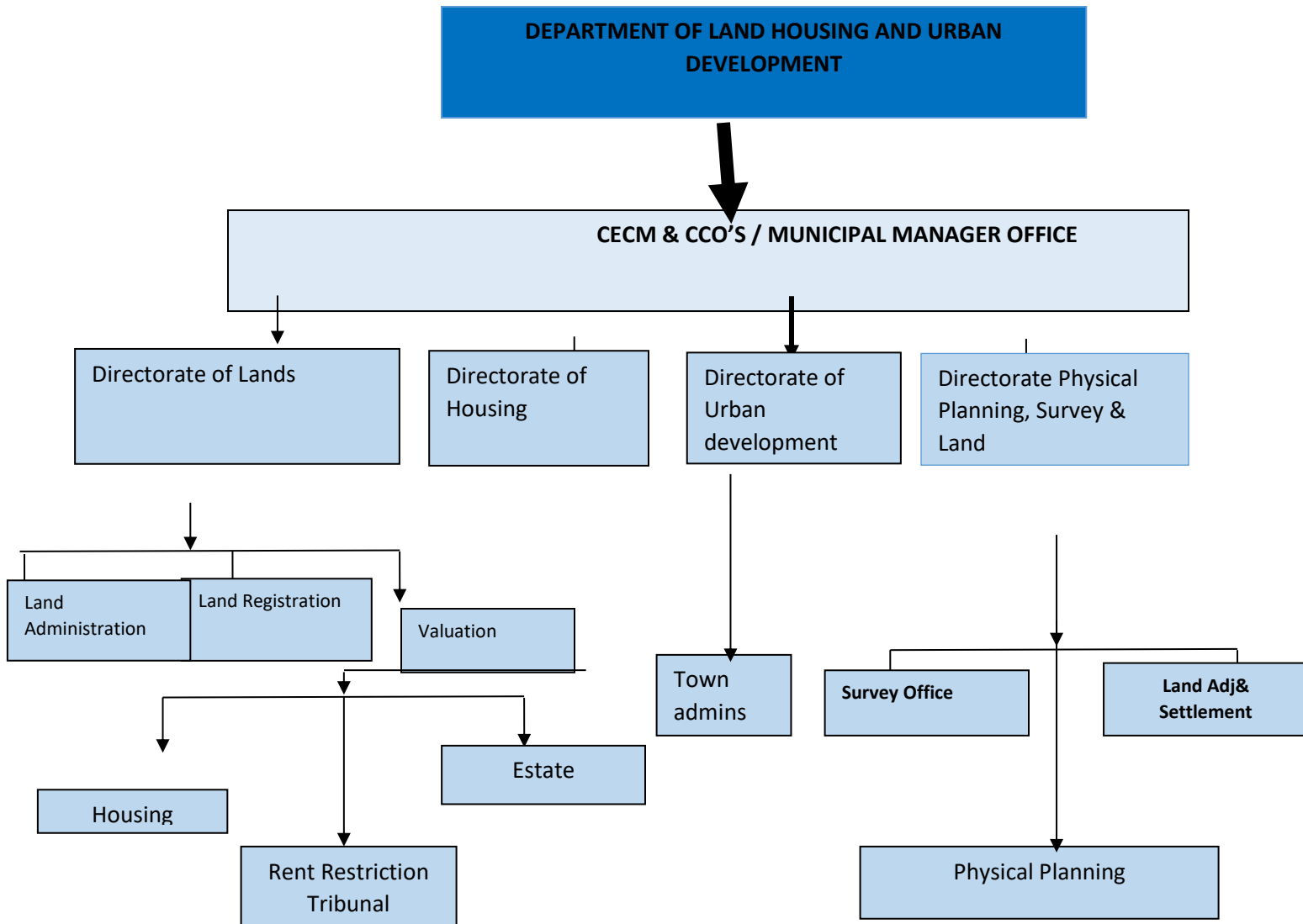
## **SECTOR IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

#### 4.0. introduction

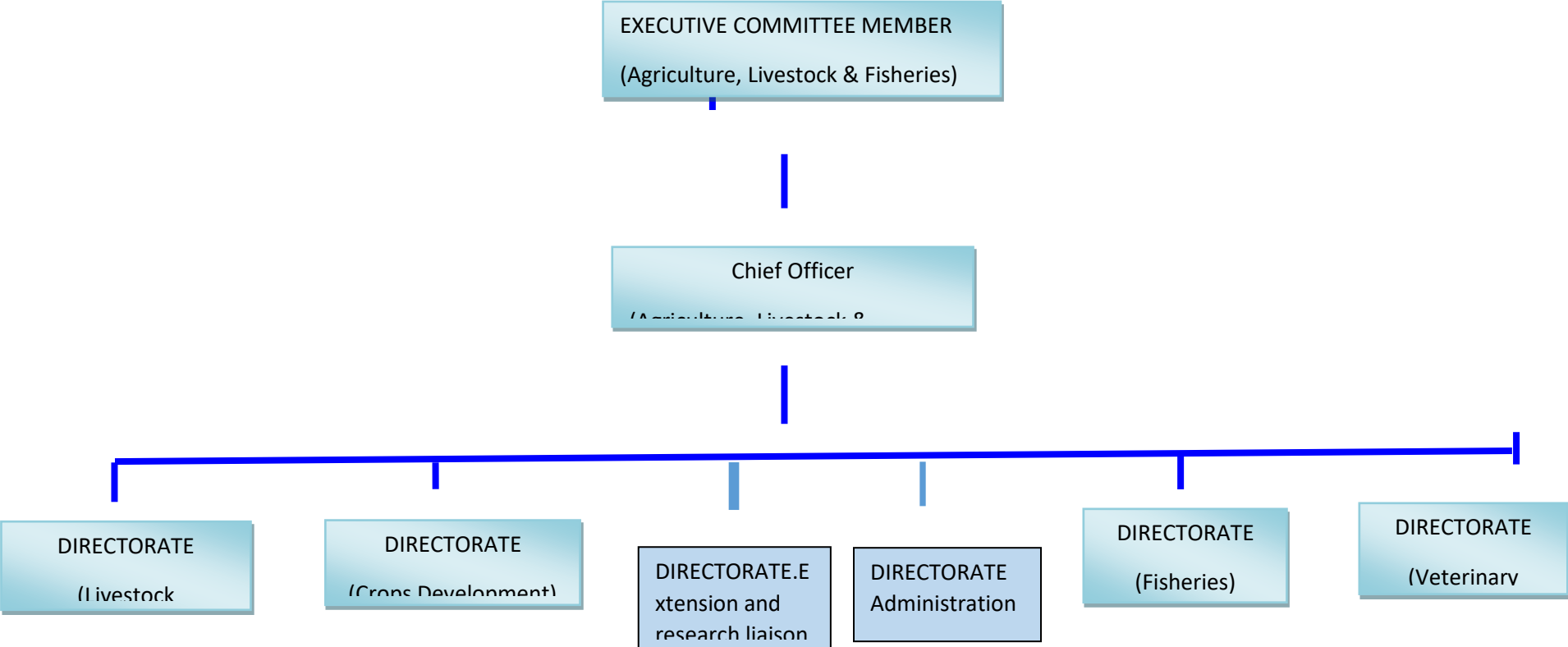
This chapter provides the county’s institutional arrangement and their specific roles towards implementation of the CIDP. In addition, the chapter should present the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

#### 4.1. Institutional Framework

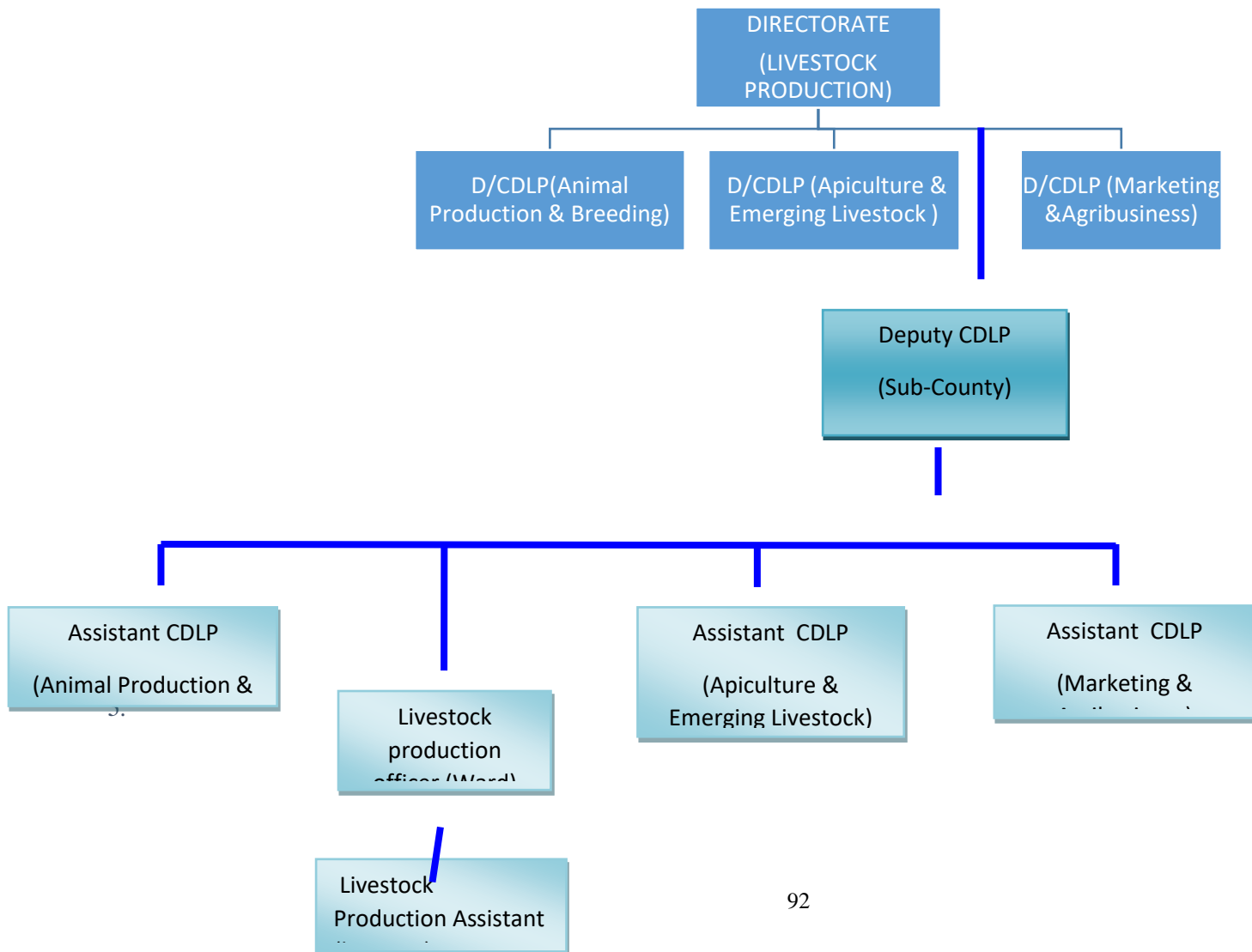
Figure 3: Organizational Chart



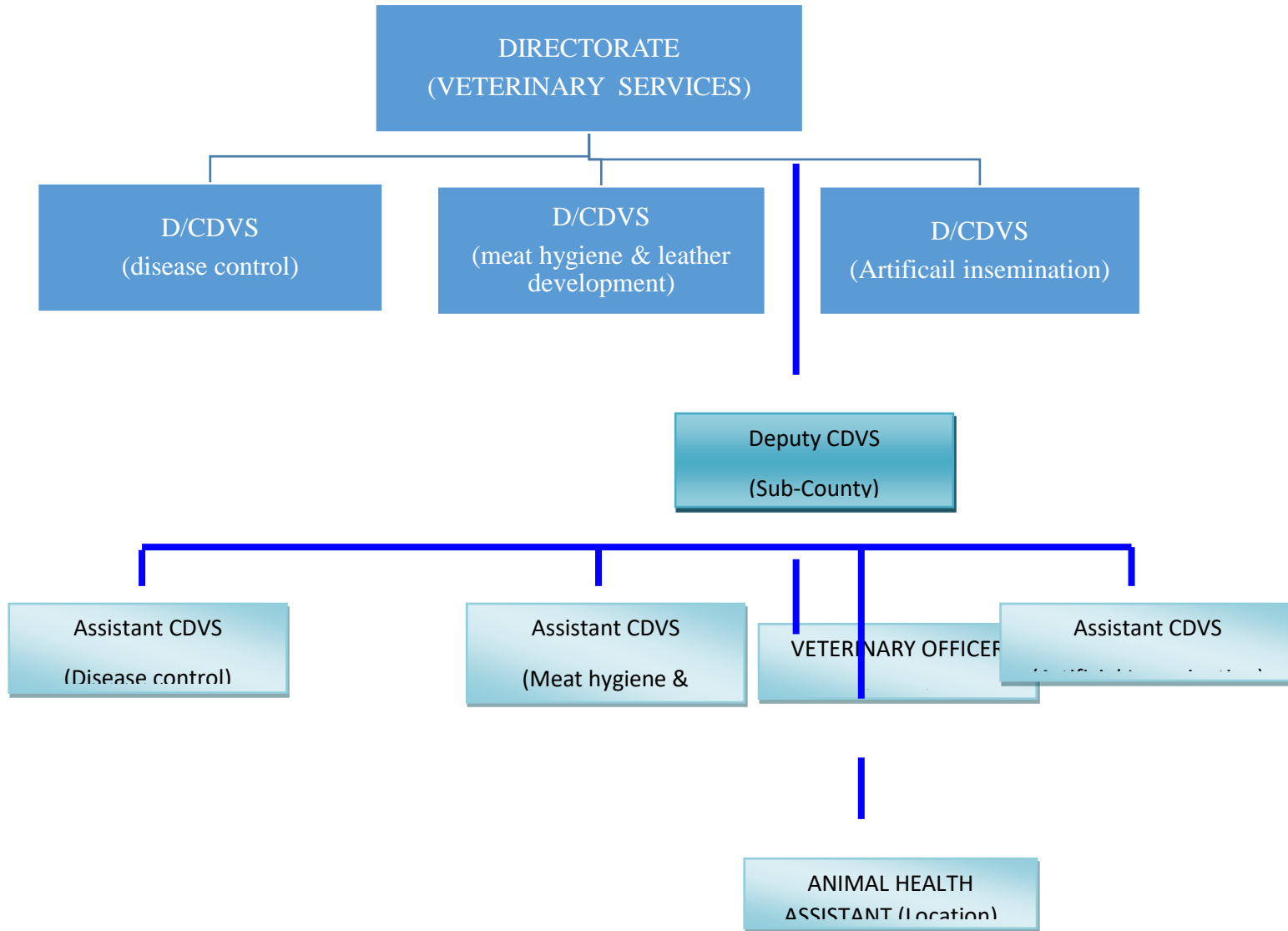
*AGRICULTURE COUNTY HEADQUARTERS*



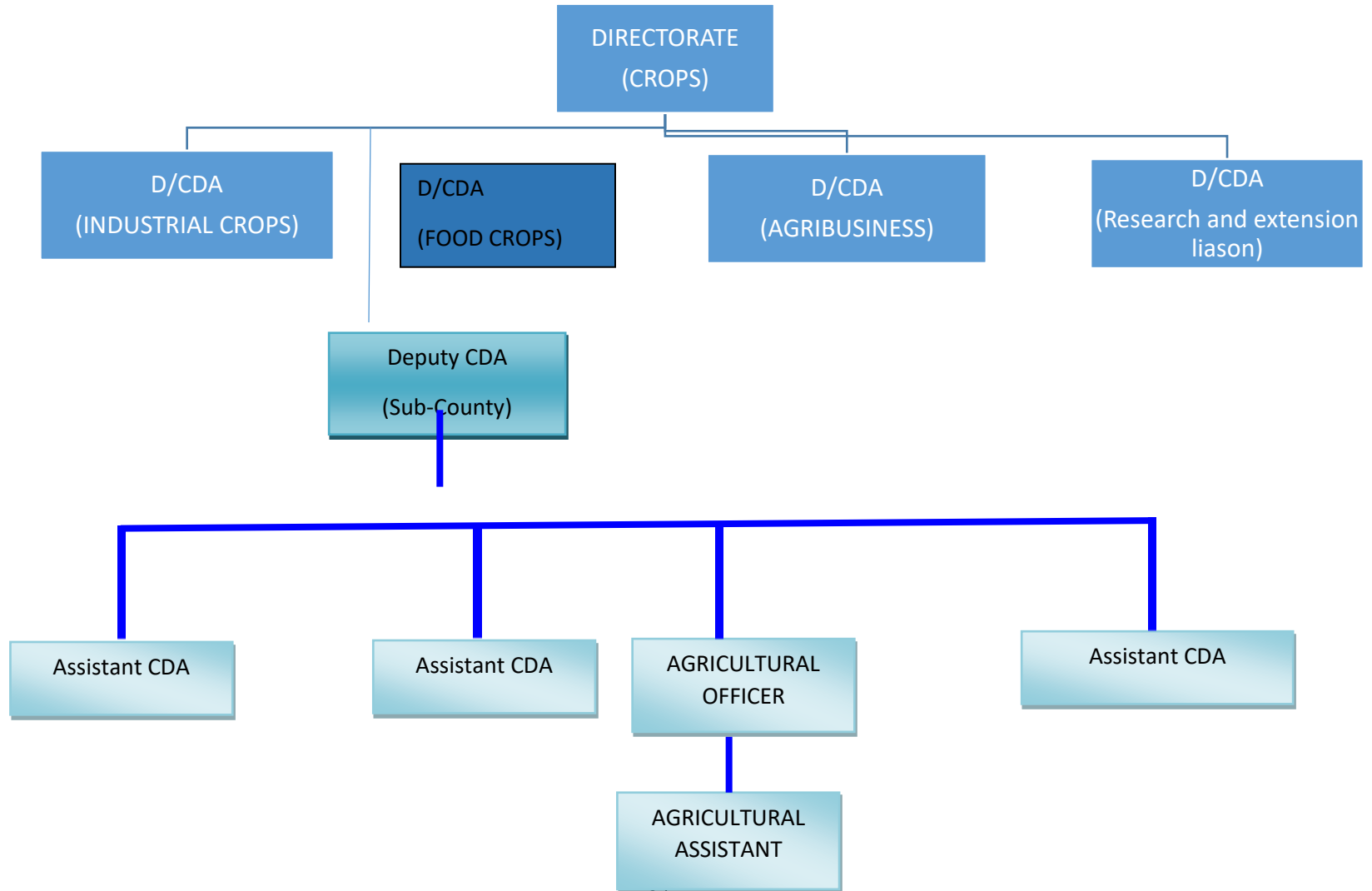
## DIRECTORATE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



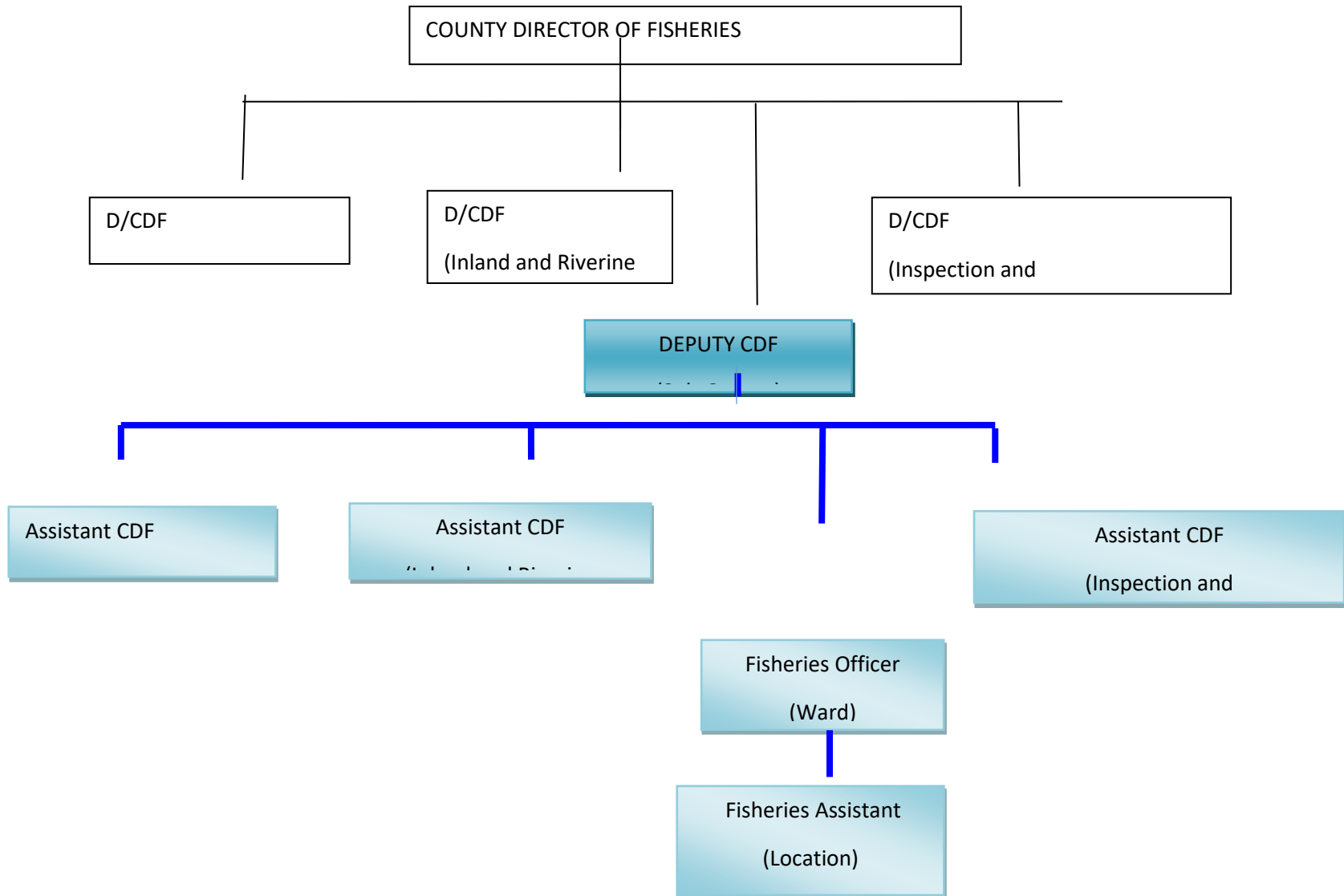
**DIRECTORATE OF VETERINARY SERVICES**



## DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE



**DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES**



## Agriculture sub sector stakeholder

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
KALRO	Research, Outreach to farmer groups and other stakeholders	<p>Set up 5 banana varietal demonstration plots in 2013, and farmer field days carried out in 20 17</p> <p>Capacity building of 5 local vegetable value chain groups{ 105(75M/30F)} on clean seed production,</p> <p>Facilitated establishment of soil and water conservation measures (over 200m cut off drain) through water shed management project</p> <p>Introduced Tissue culture banana production to farmers groups through supply of over 2000 TC plantlets</p> <p>Participated in identification of VC technologies and best practices (Napier varieties that are resistant to ratoon stunting virus) through exposure tour and research and Extension TWG</p>
KIRDI	Technology transfers, creation of market linkages	<p>Capacity building of value chain groups on value addition, quality standards and packaging 45(9M/36F),</p> <p>Offered a training on food safety and hygiene {41 (20M/21F)}</p> <p>Offered training facilities for practical lessons on value addition and processing,</p> <p>Offer drying facility services to local vegetable value chain groups (Mapema Star women group)</p>
KISII UNIVERSITY	Education, Research	<p>Created linkage between Science for society and local vegetable value chain groups which were subsequently supplied with twenty solar Conduction driers,</p> <p>Capacity building of 20 {20(14M/6F)} extension officers on solar conduction driers operation and maintenance through training and demonstration</p> <p>Participated in identification of modern technologies and best practices(Fish/Vegetables Integrated programme)</p>
AFA - HCD	Regulatory/ Inspectorate	<p>Inspected and certified 12 Horticultural crop nurseries,</p> <p>Linked 5 farmers to passion fruit nursery in Bomet County who purchased over 1000 seedlings</p> <p>Participated in training of banana tissue culture nursery owners on nursery establishment, maintenance and certification</p>

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
		Hosted local vegetable value chain processing groups during Kisii show exhibitions
BGAK	Facilitation/coordination	<p>The Association that organized training for 60 banana producer groups and links them to markets</p> <p>Participated in lobbying and advocacy for banana issues to the county government 2 of which were addressed in plans and budget: supply of TC banana plantlets to vulnerable groups, Purchase of plantlets by the county government from local nurseries</p>
KENAFF	Facilitation/coordination	<p>The Federation that unites farmer groups together to promote trade</p> <p>Organized 2 agribusiness agenda forum: one with farmer 45 representative from all over the county and another one with agribusiness service providers. The outcome were functional business linkages</p> <p>Promoted ethane gas reduction strategy through construction of bio gas digesters(246 digesters were constructed)</p>
ONE HEN PROJECT/Sky SACCO	Financial	<p>This is a project that promoted local poultry project in rural Nyamira by giving a hen and a cage</p> <p>Currently it is offering financial serviced to its members by giving affordable credit</p>
FARMERS UNITED		<p>An NGO that promotes affordable credits to farmer groups in kind (fertilizer and seeds.</p> <p>Offers capacity building of farmer groups on fertilizer use</p>
AFRICA HARVEST		<p>An International NGO that promotes banana production and productivity: Established 2 varietal demonstration plots</p> <p>Organized and carried out two farmer field days at the varietal demonstration cites.</p>
World Vision	Facilitation	<p>Constructed and stocked (with 3000 plantlets) a banana hardening nursery for Chache Youth Bunge</p> <p>Organized 6 field days and facilitated extension officers to go and train the farmers</p> <p>Collaborated with the county government to install electricity at Honey and Banana processing plant at Kiabora Shed</p> <p>Facilitated capacity building of {45 (9M/36F)} for 3 five days workshops on value addition, processing and food.</p>

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
		Co-funded two stakeholders forums with the programme hence improving sector coordination
MANGA HEART		An NGO that deals with vulnerable members of the community. It established 2 green houses for vulnerable groups Has community outreach persons who train vulnerable groups members on vegetable production and nutrition
KIWASH		Supplied 20 vulnerable groups with 150g of assorted vegetable seed each Linkage of farmer groups to other service providers(those offering irrigation facilities)
KEBS		Trained {40 (6M/36F)} local vegetable value chain actors on Standardization of products, quality Standards, packaging and labelling Subsidized certification fees of 6 local vegetables products to KES 11,000 Certified with standardization mark of quality Crisps for Nyangorora processors; banana bread and buns for Nyavile Bakers; Long Life Milk for Highland Foods and creameries; Wimbi flour and dried products for Borabu Food Processors
KDB	Regulatory	Held one county wide Safe milk consumption campaigns, Carried out routine Surveillance on milk outlets, licensed three milk traders Capacity building of 10 (7M/3F) livestock production extension services providers for 2 days as TOTs of Yogurt and Mala making, standardization, packaging and labelling. Supervised and Monitored trainings on value addition, standardization, packaging and labelling for five dairy groups. On group is processing and selling yogurt Participated in training of 100 dairy value chain groups on safe production and handling of milk
USAID KAVES	Support services	Deployed a fulltime dairy production field officer in the county who offered animal production trainings to cow milk value chain groups. Deployed a full time agribusiness extension officer to Capacity building banana value chain groups on Good Agronomic Practices(GAP) and organized marketing; This lead to operationalization of 7 banana collection centres and improved banana production.

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
		<p>Renovated 4 banana collection centres at a tune of KES 250,000</p> <p>Established 4 banana hardening nurseries in the county</p> <p>Supplied for free 2000 semi hardened plantlets to 4 banana hardening</p>
AgriPar	Virtual	<p>An Israel company that has initiated an SMS market platform; Pilot project is on- going in Nyamusi Division</p> <p>Training on E-marketing for 20 extension service provider 30 collection centre committees</p>
Department of Meteorological Services	Advisory	<p>Partners with department in funding weather scenario -planning and weather advisory dissemination</p> <p>Dissemination of county weekly weather information to value chain actor through emails.</p> <p>Release of seasonal weather information MAM and OND projection and advisory</p>
Youth Enterprise Fund	Financial	<p>The Fund Officials sensitized Value Chain Core Groups {15(8M/7F)} on affordable credit</p> <p>Capacity building of 24 banana and local vegetable value chain groups on business management skills, financial management &amp; group dynamics</p>
Women Enterprise Fund	Financial	<p>The Fund Officials sensitized Value Chain Core Groups {15(8M/7F)} on affordable credit</p> <p>Increase linkage to affordable credit, Capacity building of 24 banana and local vegetable value chain groups on business management skills, financial management &amp; group dynamics</p>
Disaster Risk Reduction Committee (DRRC)	Private extension	<p>This is a committee that effectively Disseminated risk reduction related information/advisories to all producers in Nyamira North during el' nino</p> <p>Disseminated weather advisories to value chain groups in Nyamira North Sub County</p>
Equity Bank	Financial	<p>Increase accessibility of affordable credit Capacity building on financial management</p>
Kenya Commercial Bank	Financial	<p>Sensitized the value chain actors on available products</p> <p>Increased accessibility of affordable credit Capacity building on financial management</p>

Name of the stakeholder	Services	Contributions/roles to the sector
Dept. of trade, cooperative and enterprise development		<p>The department is very instrumental in registration of cooperative movements:</p> <p>It registered Dairy Apex Cooperative,</p> <p>It is in the process of registering Banana owners Association and Local Vegetables producer and marketing cooperative society,</p> <p>Capacity building of dairy cooperative society officials<sup>22</sup> and 50 milk marketing groups officials on group dynamics and cooperatives management</p> <p>Played a key role in development of the cooperative strategic plans</p>
Kenya Seed Company	Seed production, outreach	<p>Provided clean vegetable seed and pasture seeds. Establishment of demonstration sites at the sub county level</p> <p>Participated in county field days and exhibitions</p>
Kenya Tea Development Agency	Processing & marketing of tea, Advisory services	Collection and processing of tea. Provide tea extension services to tea farmers. Marketing of tea on behalf of farmer
AgriBiz	Financing of groups & MSMEs	<p>Provide financial support to groups &amp; MSMEs</p> <p>Offer financial advisory services &amp; mentorship to groups &amp; SMEs</p>
AFA Pyrethrum	Regulatory services	<p>Provide regulatory services to pyrethrum stakeholders</p> <p>In liaison with Counties, provide field technical services &amp; capacity development, Marketing of Kenyan pyrethrum, Create linkages and networks with potential pyrethrum sector stakeholders</p>
KEMFRI - Kisii	Research & Development	Technology dissemination in the fish and blue economy in the region, conduct research in fish rearing and aquaculture.
Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC)	Financial services	Provide financial services to farmers, capacity development on financial investment & literacy
Nyamira North Women Sacco	Marketing Services, Financial services	Mobilize local vegetable women farmers to bulk and sell vegetables, offer a savings and credit scheme for women farmers

<b>Name of the stakeholder</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Contributions/roles to the sector</b>
Community Driven Development Committee (CDDC)	Coordination of community development	Help in prioritization and championing of community development, Monitor the implementation of funded community projects, Lobby for development projects within the communities.

## Lands and municipality sub sector

Stakeholder	Roles
National Government( Ministry of Lands and physical Planning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy guidance and technical support</li> <li>▪ Formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, Enforcement of laws</li> <li>▪ Resource provision</li> </ul>
Community( juakali association, boda boda association)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of both skilled and unskilled labor</li> <li>▪ Identify facilities to be repaired/ rehabilitated.</li> <li>▪ Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector</li> <li>▪ Provide land to construct facilities</li> <li>▪ Actively support the community strategies through active participation;</li> <li>▪ To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing</li> <li>▪ Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on planning issues</li> <li>▪ Engage in conservation of environmentally fragile areas</li> <li>▪ Mobilization</li> <li>▪ Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites</li> </ul>
Other Government Departments (NEMA,WARMA,NCA, NBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identification of facilities to be provided for in the plans</li> <li>▪ Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector</li> <li>▪ Plan implementation</li> </ul>
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Legislation</li> <li>▪ Ensure quality and timely approval of policies</li> </ul>
Development Partners and International Organizations i.e world bank,KUSP, KSISP etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support</li> <li>▪ Support training and capacity building</li> </ul>
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes</li> <li>▪ Validation of statistical data</li> <li>▪ Research on areas of concern</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial resources</li> <li>▪ Capacity building</li> <li>▪ Technical and logistical supports</li> <li>▪ Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public</li> </ul>

Stakeholder	Roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management and promotion of good governance through advocacy of the Rights of the minority</li> <li>▪ Construction of facilities</li> <li>▪ Civic education</li> <li>▪ Advocacy</li> <li>▪ Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into planning programmes</li> </ul>
Private Sector i.e Kenya power, GWASCO, WARMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partners in service provision</li> <li>▪ Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP</li> <li>▪ Formulation of priorities</li> </ul>
Service Providers KENYA POWER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Timely provision of quality supplies and contracted services</li> </ul>
Banks and Non-Bank financial institutions(EQUITY, NATIONAL BANK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of mortgages</li> <li>▪ Provision of housing development and infrastructure loans</li> </ul>
Academic and professional institutions i.e JKUAT, UON. Maseno university, Kenya Institute of Planners( KIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participating in collaborative research on appropriate building materials and financing models</li> <li>▪ Partnerships and collaboration of research and preparation of development plans</li> <li>▪ Quality control and technical capacity strengthening</li> </ul>
National Land Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oversight role in the management of public land in Counties</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
National Climate Change Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mainstreaming the climate change agenda</li> <li>▪ Networking and capacity building on matters of climate change and climate resilience</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

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

### 4.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

#### Agriculture Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Table 10: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Programme	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)											% Of Total Budget Requirements
	Fy	Fy	Fy	Fy	Fy	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2023-2033	
<b>Crop, Agribusiness And Land Management</b>	737.59	735.44	731.93	731.93	709.54	737.59	735.44	731.93	731.93	709.54	7,292.86	64.48
<b>Fisheries Development And Management</b>	202.50	57.50	85.50	52.00	82.50	202.50	57.50	85.50	52.00	82.50	960.00	8.49
<b>Livestock Promotion And Development</b>	332.50	267.50	301.50	331.00	296.50	332.50	267.50	301.50	331.00	296.50	3,058.00	27.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,272.59</b>	<b>1,060.44</b>	<b>1,118.93</b>	<b>1,114.93</b>	<b>1,088.54</b>	<b>1,272.59</b>	<b>1,060.44</b>	<b>1,118.93</b>	<b>1,114.93</b>	<b>1,088.54</b>	<b>11,310.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Lands Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)												% of total budget requirements
	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	
Agriculture, rural and urban development	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28		2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33		
lands, physical planning and survey services	212,000,000	161,000,000	146,000,000	143,500,000	126,000,000	788,500,000	212,000,000	161,000,000	146,000,000	143,500,000	126,000,000	788,500,000	21%
Housing and urban development	754,000,000	623,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	2,946,000,000	754,000,000	623,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	523,000,000	2,946,000,000	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>966,000,000</b>	<b>784,000,000</b>	<b>669,000,000</b>	<b>666,500,000</b>	<b>649,000,000</b>	<b>3,734,500,000</b>	<b>966,000,000</b>	<b>784,000,000</b>	<b>669,000,000</b>	<b>666,500,000</b>	<b>649,000,000</b>	<b>3,734,500,000</b>	

### 4.3.2: Revenue Projections

This section should indicate the various sources of revenue in the County as in

Table 11: Agriculture Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	
a) Equitable share	159,819,631	175,801,594	193,381,754	212,719,929	233,991,922	257,391,114	175,801,594	193,381,754	212,719,929	233,991,922	257,391,114	2,306,392,257

c) <b>Conditio nal Grants</b>	285,555, 724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285,555,7 24
g) <b>Own Source Revenue</b>	39,719,9 63	43,691,9 59	48,061,1 55	52,867,2 71	58,153,9 98	63,969,3 98	43,691,9 59	48,061,1 55	52,867,2 71	58,153,9 98	63,969,3 98	573,207,5 25
<b>Total</b>	<b>485,095, 318</b>	<b>219,493, 553</b>	<b>241,442, 909</b>	<b>265,587, 200</b>	<b>292,145, 920</b>	<b>321,360, 512</b>	<b>219,493, 553</b>	<b>241,442, 909</b>	<b>265,587, 200</b>	<b>292,145, 920</b>	<b>321,360, 512</b>	<b>3,165,155, 506</b>

### Lands Revenue Projections

	Base year 2022/23	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Total	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	TOTAL
		2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28		2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	
a) Equitable share	167,857,282	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,000,000	292,830,000	<b>1,000,830,000</b>	200,000,000	220,000,000	242,000,000	266,000,000	292,830,000	<b>1,220,830,000</b>
c) <b>Conditio nal Grants (Develop ment Partners) KISIP</b>	50,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	<b>710,000,000</b>	100,000,000	120,000,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	<b>660,000,000</b>
g) Own Source Revenue	60,735,615	95,000,000	104,500,000	114,950,000	126,445,000	139,089,500	<b>640,720,115</b>	95,000,000	104,500,000	114,950,000	126,445,000	139,089,500	<b>579,984,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,592,897</b>	<b>395,000,000</b>	<b>344,500,000</b>	<b>496,950,000</b>	<b>542,445,000</b>	<b>320,089,500</b>	<b>2,351,550,115</b>	<b>395,000,000</b>	<b>344,500,000</b>	<b>496,950,000</b>	<b>542,445,000</b>	<b>320,089,500</b>	<b>2,098,984,500</b>

### 4.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

This section highlights the County resource gap in terms of the estimated resource needs against the projected revenues as in

*Table 12 : Estimated Resource Gap*

<b>FY</b>	<b>Requirement (Ksh. M)</b>	<b>Estimated Revenue (Ksh. M)</b>	<b>Variance (Ksh. M)</b>
<b>2023/24</b>	1272.59	219	-1053.59
<b>2024/25</b>	1060.44	241	-819.44
<b>2025/26</b>	1118.93	266	-852.93
<b>2026/27</b>	1114.93	292	-822.93
<b>2027/28</b>	1088.54	321	-767.54
<b>2028/29</b>	1272.59	219	-1053.59
<b>2029/30</b>	1060.44	241	-819.44
<b>2030/31</b>	1118.93	266	-852.93
<b>2031/32</b>	1114.93	292	-822.93
<b>2032/33</b>	1088.54	321	-767.54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11310.86</b>	<b>2678</b>	<b>-8632.86</b>

### *Lands*

<b>FY</b>	<b>Requirement (Ksh. M)</b>	<b>Estimated Revenue(Ksh. M)</b>	<b>Variance (Ksh. Mn)</b>
2023/24	852	395	457
2024/25	754	345	410
2025/26	691.5	497	195
2026/27	719.5	542	177
2027/28	672.2	320	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>3689.5</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>1,338</b>
2028/29	852	395	457
2029/30	754	345	410
2030/31	691.5	497	195
2031/32	719.5	542	177
2032/33	672.2	320	352
<b>Total</b>	<b>3689.5</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>1,338</b>

## 4.5 Risk Management

This section should provide the key anticipated risks that may hinder the implementation of the CSP, potential risk implications and proposed mitigation measures to enhance sustainable development. The information should be provided in the format presented in Table 25.

*Table 13: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures*

Risk category	Risk	Risk implication	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measures
Financial	Inadequate financial resources and increased input costs	Stalled projects	Medium	Resource mobilization strategies
Climate change	Drought or excessive rainfall	Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	Climate smart agriculture practices
Organizational	Human resource capacity	Inefficiency in service delivery	Medium	Timely recruitment
Production	Pest and disease infestation	Low yields	High	Control of pests and rodents.
Market risk	Price in fluctuation, changing consumer preferences and change in market standards	Low profits	Medium	Formations of cooperatives for better marketing structure, increase direct markets to capture high price, conduct essential market research and purchase whole-farm revenue protection
Personal or human	Illness, death or disability	Less manpower. Low production	Medium	Sensitization on importance of eating healthy



**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING**

## **5.0 introduction**

This chapter outlines how the plan will be monitored and evaluated during and after its implementation. The M&E processes, methods and tools are guided by Section 232 of the Constitution and all the legal provisions that provide for M&E, County M&E Policy in line with the National M&E Policy, CIMES Guidelines, Kenya Norms and Standards for M&E and Kenya Evaluation Guidelines. The chapter also highlights: The proposed M&E structure; data collection, analysis, reporting and learning; M&E outcome indicators tracking; and dissemination and feedback mechanism.

## **5.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure**

This section summarizes systems and structures put in place in the County to organize the M&E process for implementing the plan. This includes the institutional arrangement of the M&E function (Directorate/Unit), various committees and coordination of M&E activities i.e. departmental focal persons, champions and stakeholder engagement as stipulated in the CIMES guidelines.

### **5.1.1 County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CMEC)**

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

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

### **5.1.2 Technical Monitoring and evaluation unit (TMEU)**

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

### **5.1.3 The Departmental Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC)**

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

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

#### ***5.1.4 Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (SCMEC)***

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

#### **5.1.5 Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee**

There established Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committee to be chaired by the Ward Administrator and the secretary is the officer in charge of planning at the Sub-county level or his/her representative. The convener is the Ward Administrator. The membership comprises of the ward heads of departments and the Committee is in charge of coordinating M & E activities at the ward level. The committee shall report to the SCMEC on monthly basis and shall monitor the projects and programmes below Ksh 1,000,000.

### **5.2 M&E Capacity**

This section discusses M&E skills available, the resources allocated for M&E function and technological requirements for implementing the M&E function.

### 5.3 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section presents programme outcome indicators by sector

Table 14: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Program me	Outcome	Outcome	Baseline*		Mid	End	Reporting
		Indicator (S)			Ter m	Ter m	Responsibility
			Value	Year	Targ et 2027	Targ et 2033	
2	Crops Managem ent And Develop ment	Improved Food Security And Reduction Of Poverty	347,013,344.00	2022-2023	3,646	7,293	Director Of Crop Production
3	Fisheries Develop ment And Promotio n Services	Increased Aquaculture Production And Fish Consumption	3,001,616.00	2022-2023	480	960	Director Of Fisheries
4	Livestock Promotio n And Develop ment	Improved Livestock Productivity And Animal Safety	13,133,369.00	2022-2023	1,529	3,058	Director Of Livestock And Director Of Veterinary
Program me	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Ter m	End Ter m	Reporting Responsibility

			Value	Year	Target	Target	
<b>Land, Physical planning and surveying services</b>	Well-coordinated socio economic development within the County	Land, Physical planning and surveying services	26%	2023	38%	50%	Department of lands, housing physical planning and survey services
<b>Urban development and housing</b>	Integrated development of housing and infrastructure	To Enhance Housing Development and Infrastructure Through integrated management		2023			Department of lands, housing physical planning and survey services

#### **5.4 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting**

Reporting is important in this process because it provides feedback to establish the challenges, successes and weaknesses in the implementation of various projects and programmes and whether the set objectives can be been achieved or are on course. Sub-County Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (SCMMER) will be prepared together with Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (WaMER) and submitted to the County Planning Unit (CPU) in order prepare progress reports. Furthermore, County Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation Report (CQMER) and a County Half Year Monitoring and Evaluation Report will also be prepared to capture progress during a quarter period of the year and half period of the year respectively.