REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, RURAL & URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PLAN

2023- 2032

Theme:

Sustainable Land Management and Infrastructural Development for Prosperity.

INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, RURAL & URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTORAL PLAN - NYERI COUNTY.

SECTOR VISION

A leading sector in sustainable land management and infrastructural development for prosperity.

SECTOR MISSION

To implement an integrated framework for sustainable land use, infrastructural development, and management.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMBT -	Appropriate Materials and Building Plan
AMR	Anti-Microbial Resistance
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CGN	County Government Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CRA	Commission On Revenue Allocation
CSP	County Spatial Plan
E-PROMIS	Electronic Project Monitoring Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOK	Government Of Kenya
ISSB -	Interlocking Soil Stabilized Blocks
KM	Kilometre
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
PPP	Public Private Partnership
UN	United Nations
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED WORDS

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP): The County Government's five-year master plan for the county's economic, social, environmental, legal, and spatial development to meet the service and infrastructural needs and its own targets for the benefit of all local communities.

Disaster: A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster risk reduction: Systematic development and application of policies, strategies, and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to prevent or to limit the adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development.

Evaluation: The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed operation, programme or policy, its design, implementation, and results. The main objective is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, as well as efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation among others. They be derived from the Vision 2030 or may be from County Specific Transformative Agenda.

Impact: Positive and negative, intended, or unintended long-term results produced by an Organization's operation, either directly or indirectly. Relates to the goal level of the log frame Hierarchy.

Indicator: a quantitative and qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable Means to measure achievement or to reflect the changes connected to an organization's Operations.

Monitoring: A continuous function that uses the systematic collection of data on specified Indicators to inform management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing organization Operation of the extent of progress and achievement of results in the use of allocated funds.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Framework: The policy and operational context and process of ensuring policy priorities and intentions are delivered and/or are being delivered as intended, as measured against clearly defined performance indicators.

Outcome: An intermediate result generated from several outputs relative to the objective of a programme or intervention.

Output: The products, capital goods and services that result from an organization/ Institution/ agency operation.

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a Ministry or Department to achieve a specific objective; The Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

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

Public Participation/Consultation: is a democratic process of engaging people in thinking, deciding, planning, and playing an active part in the development and operation of services that affect their lives.

Sector: Is a composition of departments, agencies and organizations that are grouped together according to services and products they provide. They produce or offer similar or related products and services and share common operating characteristics.

Sector Working Group: Is a technical working forum through which government departments and partners/ stakeholders consult on sector issues and priorities.

Stakeholders: Agencies, organizations, groups, or individuals who have a direct or indirect interest in the operation, or its evaluation.

Sustainability: The continuation of benefits from an intervention after major assistance has been completed.

Target: A result to be achieved within a given time frame through the application of available inputs.

FOREWORD

The Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and Urban Development Sector Plan (2023-2032) provides elaborate policies, programs and projects that will be implemented within the plan period for the transformation of the sector.

The Sector Plans detail specific programmes and projects for implementation during the plan period, 2023-2033. The programmes and projects outlined in these plans will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with national governments and in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) framework will be the vehicle through which the private sector will contribute to the implementation of programmes and projects highlighted in the plans.

County Spatial Plans and CIDPs (2024-2027) will be aligned to the MTP IV and the National Spatial Plan. Implementation of these plans will also be linked to the Results-Based Management Framework through Performance Contracts and Staff Performance Appraisal System.
A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place. In this regard, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and the electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-ProMIS) will be fully integrated with other governmental financial systems. This will ensure effective tracking of implementation of programmes and projects and also boost Public Investment Management.

In conclusion, I would like to appreciate the CECM, Chief Officers, directors, technical staff in the departments and all those involved in the preparation of the Sector Plan for their valuable inputs. In addition, I commend staff from the Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and Urban Development led by Chief Officer, transport, public works, infrastructure and energy for the effective coordination of the sectoral plan preparation process.

H.E. Edward Mutahi Kahiga, EGH
THE GOVERNOR,
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI

PREFACE

The Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and Urban Development Sector Plan will serve as a road map for Nyeri County's economic, social and political development over the next ten years. It is the result of considerable effort and honest introspection to identify the factors that have been impeding performance, and more importantly, to chart out a path for providing the physical infrastructure required to improve Nyeri County's socio-economic prospects. In this regard, Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and Urban Development Sector Plan recognizes the aspirations of Vision 2030, achievements, emerging issues and challenges of the previous county integrated development plans. Above all, in preparing the Plan, the Sector Working Group also recognized the ongoing policy, legal and institutional reforms in devolve functions.

The Sector will require continued support from all stakeholders including other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies; the private sector, development partners, civil society and the wider public to realize the aspirations of this Plan. With the contribution of all stakeholders, the Sector will be able to improve infrastructure facilities within the county hence reducing cost of doing business which will ultimately improve the well-being of Nyeri citizenly. Lastly, we wish to state that this Sector Plan will go a long way in enabling the Sector achieve its objectives by the year 2032.

Eng. Abdi Hanif Hussein
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
ROADS PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Ndirangu Gachunia
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING & URBBANISATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to start by expressing my sincere gratitude to the Chief Executive Committee Members Department of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy, Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development and Department of County Public Service & Solid Waste Management for providing visionary leadership and immeasurable support in developing this plan. Special recognition goes to the CECMs and Chief Officers for; Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development and (Solid Waste Management) for their tireless guidance and insights, under whose direction, technical support and guidance made this process a success.

I am also deeply indebted to thank the directors and all other technical staff from the departments in this sector for availing the requisite data and information for this process. Your contribution in the formulation of this document both as members and sector players cannot be over emphasized. Special thanks go to the County Treasury- directorate of economic Planning for providing guidelines that were used in preparation of this county sectoral plan. These guidelines provided direction on the content and arrangement of the document. I take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders and members of other departments whose inputs and contributions were instrumental in developing this plan.

Finally, I take this chance to appreciate the efforts of the expanded county sectoral plan Secretariat drawn from the Sector departments in coordination and compilation of this document with special thanks to the Core Technical team comprising of CS. Perister Kigwa, Harry Ndumia, James Kimani, Plan. Beatrice Chelagat, Daniel Mukiri, Arch. J.F Kagiri, Eng. Solomon Ngatia, Qs. Zachary Ngacha, Matin Muchiri for their commitment and dedication throughout the preparation process of compiling, editing and formatting of the document.

While I may not mention everyone who participated, I do acknowledge all those individuals who directly or indirectly contributed to the success of the development and production of this Plan. Thank you.

Anne Kihagi
SECTOR CONVENOR,
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and Urban Development sector comprises three subsectors namely; transport and infrastructure, energy, lands and physical planning and urban development and housing. The goal of the sector is to provide sustainable land management and infrastructural development for prosperity.

This Sector Plan presents the programs and projects that will be implemented during the 2023-2032 plan period. It addresses the identified emerging issues, challenges, and it is set to realize the goals of Kenya Vision 2030.

The Plan is divided into five chapters outlined as follows;

Chapter One provides the introduction of the Plan highlighting the general overview of the County

Chapter Two provides the situation analysis of the sector which include sectoral key achievements, development issues, their causes, opportunities and challenges, cross cutting Issues and emerging issues.

Chapter three presents the sector development strategies and programs which include sector flagship projects and the cross-sectoral linkages. Among the key programs and projects identified are;

Chapter Four outlines the implementation mechanisms that entail the institutional arrangement which highlights the various institutions and their specific roles in the implementation of the plan.

Chapter Five provides the monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework that will enable tracking implementation of this sector plan, its continual review and updating. It also entails the monitoring and evaluation matrix which will guide the implementing agencies in undertaking the planned activities as well as providing a framework for Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Overview

This chapter provides the background information on the socio-economic aspects that contribute towards development of the county. The chapter provides a description of the county in terms of the background position and size, location, physiographic and natural conditions, administrative and political units' demographic features as well as the human development index.

1.1.1 Background

Nyeri County has an estimated population of 828,805 persons consisting of 49 percent male and 51 percent female according to the projections by KNBS, 2022. Most of the inhabitants of the County are from the Kikuyu community who are predominantly farmers growing tea and coffee as cash crops. They also engage in subsistence farming of crops such as maize, beans, assorted vegetables, and sweet potatoes as well as small scale livestock farming. Other communities living in the county include Luo, Meru, Kamba, Embu, Borana, Somali and virtually all Kenyan communities who are mostly engaged in own businesses or employed by the government.

Kikuyus traditionally believed in one god, called Ngai (the provider), living at the top of Mount Kenya. However, most of them have today abandoned their traditional beliefs for Christianity. The most dominant Christian faiths are the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Anglicans, Pentecostals and Akorino denominations. There's a small number of residents, mainly found in major urban centers, who ascribe to Islam and Hindu religions.

The County lies between two water towers i.e., Mount Kenya and the Aberdare ranges with agriculture as the main economic activity. The County is renowned for horticultural farming. Other agricultural activities which act as a source of income include dairy farming and fish keeping. There are a number of light industries, tea and coffee factories providing a market and employment to the locals. The County headquarter is located in Nyeri Town which is easily accessible from all the eight sub counties. Nyeri is also a home to re-known personalities including the late President Mwai Kibaki, Nobel Peace Prize laureate the late Prof. Wangari Maathai and renowned Olympic (Boston and Chicago) marathon medalist Catherine Ndereba.

The county is easily accessible by road from Nairobi and the neighboring counties. It takes about two hours travel to Nyeri from Nairobi (approximately 150km), two hours from Nakuru (approximately 167km), 45 minutes from Nanyuki (approximately 60km) and one and a half hours from Nyahururu (approximately 100km). There is no regular transport by air to Nyeri although there are three airstrips namely Mweiga on the Nyeri-Nyahururu highway, Nyaribo on the Nyeri-Nanyuki road about 15km from Nyeri town and the Nanyuki air strip near Nanyuki Town.

Nyeri County forms part of the Central Region Economic Bloc (CeREB) that is made up of 10 counties. The regional block provides a means of promoting harmonized trade and economic development within the region. The other counties that make the economic block include Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Nyandarua, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Nakuru and Laikipia.

1.1.2 Position and Size

Nyeri County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya and is located in the central region of the country. It covers an area of 3,325 Km^2 and is situated between longitudes 36038" east and 37020" east and between the equator and latitude 00 380 south. It borders Laikipia County to the north, Kirinyaga County to the east, Murang'a County to the south, Nyandarua County to the west and Meru County to the northeast.

Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya

1.1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Nyeri County lies within the central highlands of Kenya and is divided into two main topographic regions which are plains and highlands. The topographic features in the county include the mountain, rivers, water bodies and hills. The highest point in the County is Mount Kenya which is 5199m above sea level while the lowest point is at Sagana river in Mukurweini Central ward which is 1192m above sea level. The County has an average slope area of 8.8%.

The main physical features of the county are Mount Kenya at the eastern side and the Aberdare ranges (3,999m above sea level) to the west side of the County. The northern part is flat (Kieni East and Kieni West Sub counties), whereas the southern part of the county has steep ridges and valleys, with a few hills such as Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. These hills affect the pattern of rainfall, thus influencing the mode of agricultural production and the type of agricultural produce.
The county has a forest coverage of 38% which is above the recommended minimum level of 10%. There are two gazetted forests, Mt. Kenya Forest and the Aberdare Ranges. In each of the forest, there are various forest sub stations which include Nanyuki, Gathiuru, Naromoru, Kabaru, Hombe, Ragati and Chehe in Mt. Kenya and Muringato, Kabage, Zaina, Zuti, and Kiandongoro in the Aberdares. However, the forest cover is under threat of decreasing due to increased deforestation and human encroachment.
The major rivers found in the county are Ewaso Ng'iro, Chania, Gura and Amboni from Aberdare Forest and Nairobi River from Mt Kenya. Sagana river is jointly fed by rivers from both Mt. Kenya and Aberdare rivers. Among other rivers found in the county are Ragati river. The permanent and seasonal rivers in the County are the main source of water for agricultural, domestic and industrial development across the County.

1.1.4 Ecological Conditions

The county has two forest eco-systems, namely Aberdare and Mt. Kenya. The county has twelve (12) isolated forested hills under the management of County Government. The major ones based on their sizes are Gachirichiri, Karima and Tumutumu. The forests are a valuable resource to the County as they are a source of products such as timber, fuel, fodder, herbal medicine among others. In addition, these forests play vital roles which include maintenance of water cycle, wildlife habitat and are also repository of a wide range of biodiversity. Since soil conditions in the county are almost similar, agricultural productivity is influenced by rainfall intensity and temperature conditions.

1.1.5 Climatic Conditions

The county being located within the highland zone of Kenya, receives conventional rainfall in most of its parts. The rains are experienced in two seasons, long rains occurring from March to May while the short rains are experienced from October to December. This pattern however has been adversely affected by the recent climatic changes being experienced globally.

The annual rainfall ranges between 1,200mm-1,600mm during the long rains and 500mm-1,500mm during the short rains. In terms of altitude, the county lies between 3,076 meters and 5,199 meters above sea level. The precipitation is highest in the month of April and lowest in the months from June to September.

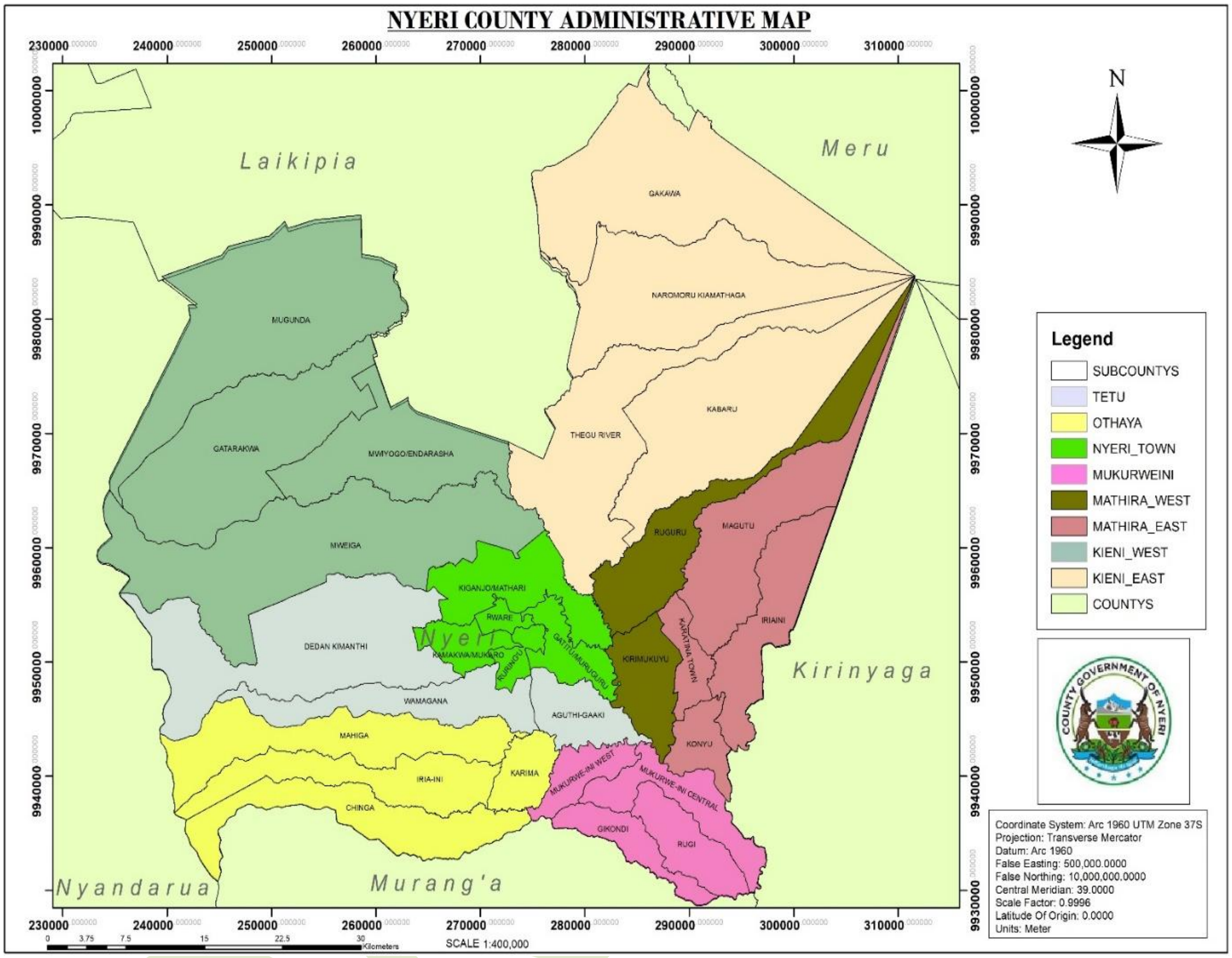
The County's monthly mean temperature ranges from 12.8 ^{0} C to 20.8 ^{0} C with February and March being the hottest months while July is the coldest month of the year. However, areas around Mount Kenya experience low temperatures throughout the year.

1.1.6 Administrative and Political Units

Nyeri County is sub-divided into various administrative and political units. These administrative and political units are very fundamental for the management and service delivery to the citizenry.

These units are the sub-counties, divisions, locations, and sub-locations. This is illustrated by figure 2, Table 1 and Table 2 below.

Figure 2: County's Administrative and Political Units



Source: County Government of Nyeri, 2022

Table 1: Area (Km^2) by Sub-County

Sub County	Area (Km²)	Divisions	Locations	Sub-locations
Mathira East	130.4	4	16	44
Mathira West	162.3	3	9	31
Kieni West	517.8	2	6	26
Kieni East	448.7	2	10	33
Tetu	216.5	2	8	35
Mukurwe-ini	179.1	4	15	32
Nyeri Central	167.6	1	4	22
Othaya	169.2	4	14	29
TOTAL	***1991.6**	**22**	**82**	**252**
The total area excludes Mt. Kenya and Aberdare Forests (1333.4 Km²)				

Source: KNBS ,2022

Table 1 shows that the county is divided into eight administrative sub counties namely, Kieni East, Kieni West, Mathira East, Mathira West, Nyeri Central, Mukurwe-ini, Tetu and Othaya. The county is further subdivided into 22 divisions, 82 locations and 252 sub-locations.

Kieni West Sub County is the largest with a land size of 517.8 Km2 while Mathira East is the smallest with an area of 130.4 Km2. Mathira East has the highest number of locations and sub locations while Nyeri Town has got the least.

1.1.7 County Government Administrative wards by constituency

Nyeri County comprises of 30 wards and villages. Nyeri Central sub-county has the highest number of wards as compared to Mathira West which has the least. This is as illustrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub County	No. of Wards	No. of Villages
Mathira East	4	343
Mathira West	2	258
Kieni West	4	221
Kieni East	4	294
Tetu	3	224
Mukurwe-ini	4	317
Nyeri Central	5	187
Othaya	4	291
Total	**30**	**2135**

Source: County Government of Nyeri, 2022

1.1.8 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

The Political units are represented by elected persons at the national and county level. Table 3 shows the distribution of electoral wards by constituency.

Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Electoral wards	Ward Names
Mathira	6	Ruguru, Kirimukuyu, Iria-ini, Karatina, Magutu, Konyu
Kieni	8	Gakawa, Naromoru/ Kiamathaga, Thegu River, Kabaru, Gatarakwa, Mugunda, Endarasha/Mwiyogo, Mweiga
Tetu	3	Aguthi/Gaaki, Dedan Kimathi, Wamagana
Mukurwe-ini	4	Rugi, Gikondi, Mukurwe-ini Central, Mukurwe-ini West
Nyeri town	5	Kamakwa/Mukaro, Kiganjo/Mathari, Rware, Ruringu, Gatitu/Muruguru
Othaya	4	Chinga, Mahiga, Iria-ini, Karima
Total	**30**	

Source: IEBC, 2022

Kieni with eight wards has the highest number while Tetu with three has the lowest. This is majory attributed to the fact that Kieni is vast compared to other constituencies in the county. Consequently, Kieni has the highest number of registered voters. Therefore, there is need to intensify civic education, in Kieni Constituency, to ensure all the eligible voters are registered to enable them actively participate in the democratic process as well as channelling more resources towards development of the constituency.

Demographic Features

1.1.9 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

Nyeri County has a total population of 759,164 (2019 population census) people which comprises of 374,288 men, 384,845 women and 31 individuals who are intersex. The County's population accounts for approximately 2% of the entire Country's population. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census report by KNBS Nyeri's population is distributed across 248,050 households with an average household size of 3 and spread out across 8 sub counties (excluding the forest regions of Aberdare and Mt. Kenya Forest) with varying population densities. However, the County has a population density of 228 people per square kilometre.

This section provides an analytical description of the major demographic characteristics of the County's population and makes population projections that will guide the planning process for the five-year period.

As mentioned before, the County's population is distributed across 8 sub counties and two forest regions. Table 4 below provides sex disaggregated data as per the 2019 census report and projections across the 8 sub-counties for the next five years.

Table 4: Population Projections (by Sub-County and Sex)

Sub- county	Census (2019)				2022 (Projection)				Projection (2025)				Projection (2027)			
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T
Tetu	39,293	41,155	5	80,453	41,343	43,303	5	84,651	43,501	45,562	6	89,069	45,001	47,134	6	92,141
Kieni East	55,360	55,012	4	110,376	58,249	57,883	4	116,136	61,288	60,903	4	122,196	63,402	63,004	5	126,411
Kieni West	43,843	44,677	5	88,525	46,131	47,008	5	93,144	48,538	49,461	6	98,005	50,212	51,167	6	101,385
Mathira East	48,070	50,992	3	99,065	50,578	53,653	3	104,234	53,218	56,453	3	109,674	55,053	58,400	3	113,457
Mathira West	29,480	30,412	3	59,895	31,018	31,999	3	63,020	32,637	33,669	3	66,309	33,763	34,830	3	68,596
Nyeri South (Othaya)	44,115	46,964	2	91,081	46,417	49,415	2	95,834	48,839	51,993	2	100,835	50,524	53,787	2	104,313
Mukurwe-ini	43,975	45,156	6	89,137	46,270	47,512	6	93,788	48,684	49,992	7	98,682	50,363	51,716	7	102,086
Nyeri Central	69,955	70,380	3	140,338	73,605	74,053	3	147,661	77,446	77,917	3	155,366	80,118	80,604	3	160,725
Mt. Kenya Forest*	123	65		188	129	68	-	198	136	72	-	208	141	74	-	215
Aberdare Forest*	74	32		106	78	34	-	112	82	35	-	117	85	37	-	121
Total	**374,288**	**384,845**	**31**	**759,164**	**393,819**	**404,927**	**33**	**798,779**	**414,370**	**426,057**	**34**	**840,461**	**428,662**	**440,753**	**36**	**869,450**

Source: KNBS, 2022

****Where M is male, F is female, and T is Total***

From Table 4 above, a significant proportion of the County's population is in the Kieni, Mathira and Nyeri Central regions respectively while Tetu and Mukurwe-ini have the least number of people. The population of women is slightly higher compared to that of men across the sub-counties apart from Kieni East. The County's population is expected to grow to 869, 450 by 2027 from the 759,164 in 2019. This is a growth rate of about 1.72% compared to the anticipated national growth rate of 1.86% within the same period. This influx in population will likely lead to an increase in demand for more land to establish settlements. Bearing in mind that Nyeri is an Agricultural County, it will therefore be important to develop, implement and enforce land use policies to protect Agricultural land. Additionally, the Government will need to put in place measures to raise more resources to cater for the growing population.

County Population Age Structure

Understanding the age structure of a population is crucial for planning purposes. Table 5 below therefore provides the County's age disaggregated data as per the 2019 census results and provides projections up to the year 2027.

Table 5: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2019 (Census)				2022 (Projection)				2025 (Projection)				2027 (Projection)			
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T
0-4	37,016	36,082		73,098	39,976	40,230		80,206	39,912	40,002		79,914	39,598	39,684		79,281
5-9	77,943	37,313		75,079	39,199	39,917		79,116	39,533	40,373		79,906	39,495	40,221		79,716
10-14	78,855	37,479		76,522	37,322	37,818		75,140	38,442	39,204		77,646	38,666	39,512		78,178
15-19	37,969	35,558		73,527	35,785	36,429		72,214	36,014	36,788		72,802	36,755	37,716		74,471
20-24	29,778	29,391		59,169	34,861	36,153		71,014	36,147	36,516		72,663	36,300	36,765		73,065
25-29	24,018	25,279		49,297	33,935	34,997		68,932	34,521	36,121		70,642	35,407	36,384		71,791
30-34	26,380	28,205		54,585	29,823	31,849		61,672	33,290	33,879		67,169	33,683	34,634		68,316
35-39	25,905	27,229		53,134	27,377	28,943		56,319	26,915	29,674		56,589	29,182	31,003		60,185
40-44	23,836	24,202		48,038	25,455	26,701		52,156	26,871	27,477		54,349	26,582	27,966		54,547
45-49	21,774	21,794		43,568	21,316	23,043		44,359	23,461	25,074		48,536	24,372	25,581		49,952
50-54	18,644	20,024		38,668	18,173	19,447		37,620	18,660	20,581		39,241	20,001	21,868		41,868
55-59	15,916	16,562		32,478	15,828	16,260		32,088	16,207	17,546		33,754	16,518	18,263		34,781
60-64	10,311	11,207		21,518	11,644	12,073		23,716	13,623	14,493		28,116	13,848	15,289		29,137
65-69	8,661	9,507		18,168	9,314	9,868		19,182	8,470	9,817		18,287	9,576	11,325		20,901
70-74	7,986	9,208		17,194	8,529	9,140		17,669	7,371	9,159		16,530	6,983	9,128		16,111
75-79	3,991	6,447		10,438	6,379	7,146		13,525	6,163	8,136		14,300	5,691	8,147		13,838
80+	5,289	9,353		14,642	10,798	11,079		21,876	10,839	11,332		22,171	10,995	12,265		23,259
Age NS**	5	5	31	41	5	5	33	43	6	6	34	45	6	6	36	47
Total	**454,277**	**384,845**	**31**	**759,164**	**405,714**	**421,093**		**826,847**	**416,445**	**436,178**	**34**	**852,660**	**423,658**	**445,757**	**36**	**869,444**

****The age of the intersex population was not provided in the census data and thus they were included among the 5 individuals who did not state their age.***

***Age Not Specified*

Source: KNBS, 2022

From the data in the table 5 above, it is evident that almost 40% of the County's population is within the 0-19 age bracket. With such population composition, the demand for education and health services is bound to be on the rise and should be prioritized in planning. More information and discussion about the age structure of the population is provided under Table.8

Regarding the population distribution across rural and urban centres, 80.14% of the people reside in rural areas, while 19.86% of the people live within the county's urban areas. Table 6 below provides information on the population distribution across the major urban centres in the county.

Table 6: Population Projections by Urban Area

Urban Area	Census (2019)				2022 (Projection)				Projection (2025)				Projection (2027)			
	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter- sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T
Nyeri	40,697	39,382		80,081	42,821	41,437		84,260	45,055	43,599		88,657	46,609	45,103		91,715
Karatina	12,451	11,100		23,552	13,101	11,679		24,781	13,784	12,289		26,074	14,260	12,713		26,973
Othaya	3,675	2,975		6,650	3,867	3,130		6,997	4,069	3,294		7,362	4,209	3,407		7,616
Mukurwe-ini	3,393	3,115		6,508	3,570	3,278		6,848	3,756	3,449		7,205	3,886	3,568		7,453
Chaka	3,098	2,872		5,970	3,260	3,022		6,282	3,430	3,180		6,609	3,548	3,289		6,837
Kiganjo	1,667	2,342		4,009	1,754	2,464		4,218	1,846	2,593		4,438	1,909	2,682		4,591
Mweiga	1,872	1,737		3,609	1,970	1,828		3,797	2,072	1,923		3,995	2,144	1,989		4,133
Endarasha	1,430	1,313		2,743	1,505	1,382		2,886	1,583	1,454		3,037	1,638	1,504		3,141
Naromoru	4,180	3,917		8,097	4,398	4,121		8,520	4,628	4,336		8,964	4,787	4,486		9,273
Others	932	8,604		9,533	981	9,053		10,030	1,032	9,525		10,554	1,067	9,854		10,918
Total	**73,395**	**77,357**		**150,752**	**77,225**	**81,394**		**158,619**	**81,255**	**85,641**		**166,896**	**84,057**	**88,595**		**172,652**

***The data provided does not include the intersex population**

Source: KNBS 2022

According to the KNBS census report on urbanization, Nyeri County has 8 urban centres/ trading centres with a population of more than 2000 people (The urban/ trading centres are as shown in Table 6 above) and a total urban population of 150,752 people.

Nyeri town is the largest urban centre with a population of 80,081people. The County's urban population is expected to grow to 172,652 people by 2027. In anticipation for this growth, the Government needs to enhance urban planning and provision of services such as water supply and solid waste management within the Urban areas. Furthermore, there needs to be more controlled development within the urban areas and residential areas surrounding the urban centres to avoid congestion and other negative externalities that may arise from the failure to do so.

1.1.10 Population Density and Distribution

Table 7 below provides information on Nyeri County's Population density and distribution disaggregated by sub counties.

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub- County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	Area (Km²)	Population	Density	Area (Km²)	Population	Density	Area (Km²)	Population	Density	Area (Km²)	Population	Density
Tetu	217	80,453	372	217	84,651	391	217	89,069	411	217	92,141	426
Kieni East	449	110,376	246	449	116,136	259	449	122,196	272	449	126,411	282
Kieni West	518	88,525	171	518	93,144	180	518	98,005	189	518	101,385	196
Mathira East	130	99,065	760	130	104,234	799	130	109,674	841	130	113,457	870
Mathira West	162	59,895	369	162	63,020	388	162	66,309	409	162	68,596	423
Nyeri South	169	91,081	538	169	95,834	566	169	100,835	596	169	104,313	617
Mukurwe-ini	179	89,137	498	179	93,788	524	179	98,682	551	179	102,086	570
Nyeri Central	168	140,338	837	168	147,661	881	168	155,366	927	168	160,725	959
Mt. Kenya Forest*	611	188	0	611	198	0	611	208	0	611	215	0
Aberdare Forest*	722	106	0	722	112	0	722	117	0	722	121	0
	3,325	**759,164**	**228**	**3,325**	**798,779**	**240**	**3,325**	**840,461**	**253**	**3,325**	**869,450**	**261**

Source: KNBS 2022

Nyeri County has a population Density of 228 people per square kilometer which is significantly higher compared to the National density of 82. With an expected increase in population, the County's population density is expected to reach 261 people per square kilometer by 2027. The population density is higher in Nyeri Central Sub County considering that it is largely an urban region and lowest in the expansive rural Kieni sub-counties. The current and expected continued high concentration of people within Nyeri Central, Othaya and Mathira sub-counties requires continuous investment in both social and physical infrastructures to cater for their needs.

The low population density in the Kieni region relative to the land size implies that there is a lot of unutilized land whose potential could be tapped for Agricultural purposes. However, the climatic condition of this region makes it hard to undertake rain-fed agriculture and thus the government should invest in improving irrigation within this region as a measure to promote food security.

Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Table 8 below provides data on the select age groups within the County as per the KNBS census report, 2019 and their projections up to 2027

Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)			2027 (Projection)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Infant Population (<1 Year)	7,398	7,367	14,765									
Under 5 Population	37,016	36,082	73,098	39,976	40,230	80,206	39,912	40,002	79,914	39,598	39,684	79,281
Pre-School (3- 5 Years)	22,356	21,599	43,955	23,799	24,063	47,862	23,856	24,090	47,946	23,734	23,939	47,673
Primary School (6 –13 Years)	61,600	60,301	121,901	61,187	62,145	123,332	62,298	63,550	125,848	62,456	63,693	126,149
Secondary School (13 –19 Years)	54,032	50,637	104,669									
Youth (15 –29 Years)	91,765	90,228	181,993	104,581	107,579	212,160	106,682	109,425	216,107	108,462	110,865	219,327
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49Years)		191,658	191,658		218,115	218,115		225,529	225,529		2,300,489	2,300,489
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)	234,531	239,451	473,982	254,197	265,893	520,090	265,710	278,150	543,860	272,647	285,467	558,114
Aged (65+)	25,927	34,515	60,442	35,020	37,233	72,253	32,843	38,444	71,288	33,245	40,865	74,109

Approximately 23.97% of the county's population is within the youthful age bracket (15-29 years) while 50.23% is within the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years). The number of women who are within the reproductive age bracket account for about 49.8% of the women population. The county enjoys a huge labour force with about 62.98% of its population being within the working age bracket of between 15 and 65 years.

Further, the population of children under five years' accounts for about 10% of the population while those within the preschool age bracket of between 3 and 5 years of age make up 5.79% of the County's population. On the other hand, individuals within the primary school and secondary school age brackets (6-13 years and 13-19 years respectively) are about 29.84% of the County's population. This demographic profile calls for concerted efforts between the different levels of government towards improvement of educational and health facilities and creation of more employment opportunities.

1.1.11 Population of Persons with Disability

Table 9: Population of Persons with Disability by Type, Age and Sex

Type	0 - 14				15 – 24				25 – 34				35 - 54				55+			
	M	F	Inter- sex		M	F	Inter- sex	T		F	Inter- sex	T	M	F	Inter- sex	T	M	F	Intersex	Total
Hearing																				2513
Speech																				2437
Visual																				6530
Mental																				5468
Physical																				11243
Self- care																				3692
Other																				0

Source: KNBS,2022

Nyeri County has a population of 21,860 individuals with disabilities. This accounts for approximately 2.4% of the entire Country's population of PLWDs. Out of the 21,860 PLWDs, 8,588 are male while 13,270 are female. Notably, the County's disability prevalence stands at 3.2 which is higher than the National prevalence of 2.2. Some of the factors that affects disability prevalence include tendencies in health conditions, environmental factors, prevalence of occurrence of traffic accidents, natural disasters, conflicts, and substance abuse. Based on this, it is important to access the reason behind the high disability prevalence and to put in place measures towards reducing it, and to develop social protection programs aimed at helping and empowering the population of PLWDs.

1.1.12 Demographic Dividend Potential

Demographic dividend refers to the potential of accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a county's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population. Demographic Dividend presents to counties the opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. The focus areas of demographic dividend include health and wellbeing; education and skills development; employment and entrepreneurship and rights, governance, and youth empowerment. To maximize on the county's potential to reap its demographic dividend it is, necessary to make strategic investments in the focus areas. The expected outcome from such strategic interventions would be increased incomes and better quality of life for the citizens. Table 10 below provides some indicators of the County's demographic dividend potential.

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size	759,164.00	835,408	844,012	852,615	861,008	869,397.00
Population below 15 (%)	29.60%	28.19%	28.02%	27.85%	27.56%	27.28%
Population 15 – 64 (%)	62.43%	63.20%	63.50%	63.79%	63.99%	64.20%
Population above 65 (%)	7.96%	8.61.%	8.48%	8.36%	8.44%	8.52%
Dependency Ratio	0.6	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56
Fertility Rate	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7

Source: KNBS, 2022

On the other hand, The Demographic Window is defined to be that period in a county's demographic evolution when the proportion of population of working age group is particularly prominent. This occurs when the demographic architecture of a population becomes younger and the percentage of people able to work reaches its height. Technically, it occurs when the proportion of children and youth under 15 years falls below 30 per cent and the proportion of people 65 years and older is still below 15 per cent, this window lasts about 30-40 years. The population structure and indicators show that County is in its demographic window and therefore has a high demographic dividend potential that ought to be harnessed.

From Table 10 above, The County's fertility rate in 2019 was 2.9 compared to the National average of 3.4. Additionally, 62.43 percent of the county's population is within the productive age bracket. To take advantage of this demographic composition, the county should invest in programmes that increase employment and harness the productivity of this age bracket. Failure to provide opportunities to the growing young population will result in rising unemployment and an increased risk of social upheavals. Nyeri County is on the right track as projections show that the dependency ratio will reduce gradually meaning the number of dependents will reduce and thereby, with lower dependency ratio there is likely to be increased productivity, growth, and overall development in the county.

1.2 Background Information (Sector)

The infrastructure, energy, rural and urban development comprised 5 county departments: (1) Transport, public works, infrastructure and energy, (2) Lands, Physical planning and urban development and (3) solid waste management. The sector has a common mission 'To implement an integrated framework for sustainable land use, infrastructural development and management' and has priority areas and strategies as captured in table below.

Roads and transport management Subsector

The mandate of this subsector is to develop a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and transport network .The aim is to improve connectivity by roads. To achieve this connectivity several sub-programmes are under taken, these are upgrading & rehabilitation of roads, making transport & infrastructure management policies. Other sub programmes are construction of bridges and culverts, marking of parking spaces and construction of bus parks. Contribution of this subsector towards social economic development is achieved by subsector creating seamless connectivity to all parts of the county and to all neighbouring counties.

Energy provision & management Subsector

The energy sub sector is in charge with the mandate to develop and implement policies that create an enabling environment for efficient operation and growth of energy sector. The sub sector sets strategic directions to facilitate the growth of the sector while providing long term vision.

Mandates

The Directorate is charged with the following mandates;

i. Researching on, designing, developing and implementing sustainable energy programs and Projects within the county for sustainable development.
ii. Building and maintaining Energy infrastructure like Solar-Powered mass lights as well as manage contracts on behalf of the County Government of Nyeri.
iii. Creating Linkages with State agencies such as Kenya Power, Rural Electricity and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC), Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) among others and private development partners such as Kudura Power East Africa (KPEA) in a bid to increase the county residents' access to the Mains grid Electricity, Solar-Micro grids and other forms of clean energy.

Through their Partnership with state owned and mandated entities, the sub sector has enabled over 4000 new Connections to the mains grid Electricity Network and over 80 households new connections to the bio gas renewable energy.

Built and Maintained Over 7000 street light / stand alone and high mast Lights.

Land Use Policy, Planning and Management Subsector

The subsector provides physical and land use planning strategies for promoting sustainable rural and urban development to enhance the provision of infrastructure and services.

Land is an important resource for the economic life of the majority of Kenyans. How people handle and use land resources is key to their social and economic well-being as well as sustainable land use. While the framework for land reforms is provided in the enablers and foundations of MTP IV, the sub-sector will implement the following:

- Develop a land management policy to guide optimal land -use across the County.
- Develop guidelines on the minimum land sizes to control uneconomical land subdivisions.
- Provide integral and responsive Geospatial solutions to current issues through GIS technology.
- Enhance security of land tenure for all the informal settlements.
- Digitize and digitalize land records and processes respectively.
- Map and secure out public land in liaison with the National Land Commission.

Housing Development Subsector

The subsector promotes and facilitates the development of decent, affordable and adequate housing in a sustainable environment. Housing is considered as one of the most basic human rights and an essential component for the right to an adequate standard of living. Further, adequate and affordable housing is not only necessary for security and comfort, but also critical in fostering social cohesion and development of a nation.

Beyond its socio-cultural elements, housing is also a critical driver of economic development as a result of its forward and backward linkages with other economic development processes. In realization of this, the subsector shall;

- Improve the existing county residential houses through renovations,
- Redevelop existing county estates,
- Enhance development of new housing stock within the county,
- Create awareness on the uses of Appropriate Building Technologies and Material by conducting trainings to youth groups.

Solid Waste Management

Industrialization and globalization have increased the quantity and quality of goods that are produced and moved around the world mainly through trade. This has led to an increased generation of waste since due to availability; items are discarded with no real attachment or need for repair. Improved quality has seen the use of materials, which are either synthetic or not common in high concentrations in nature's living life cycles and thus are potentially hazardous when released from consumer products into the environment. Solid waste management sub sector shall;

- Formulate of Solid Waste Management Policies, Rules and Regulations
- Develop innovations, establish Partnership and initiate Development Projects for sustainable solid waste management
- Provide effective and efficient Solid Waste Management through staff development, public Sensitizations on good practices and improvement of infrastructure

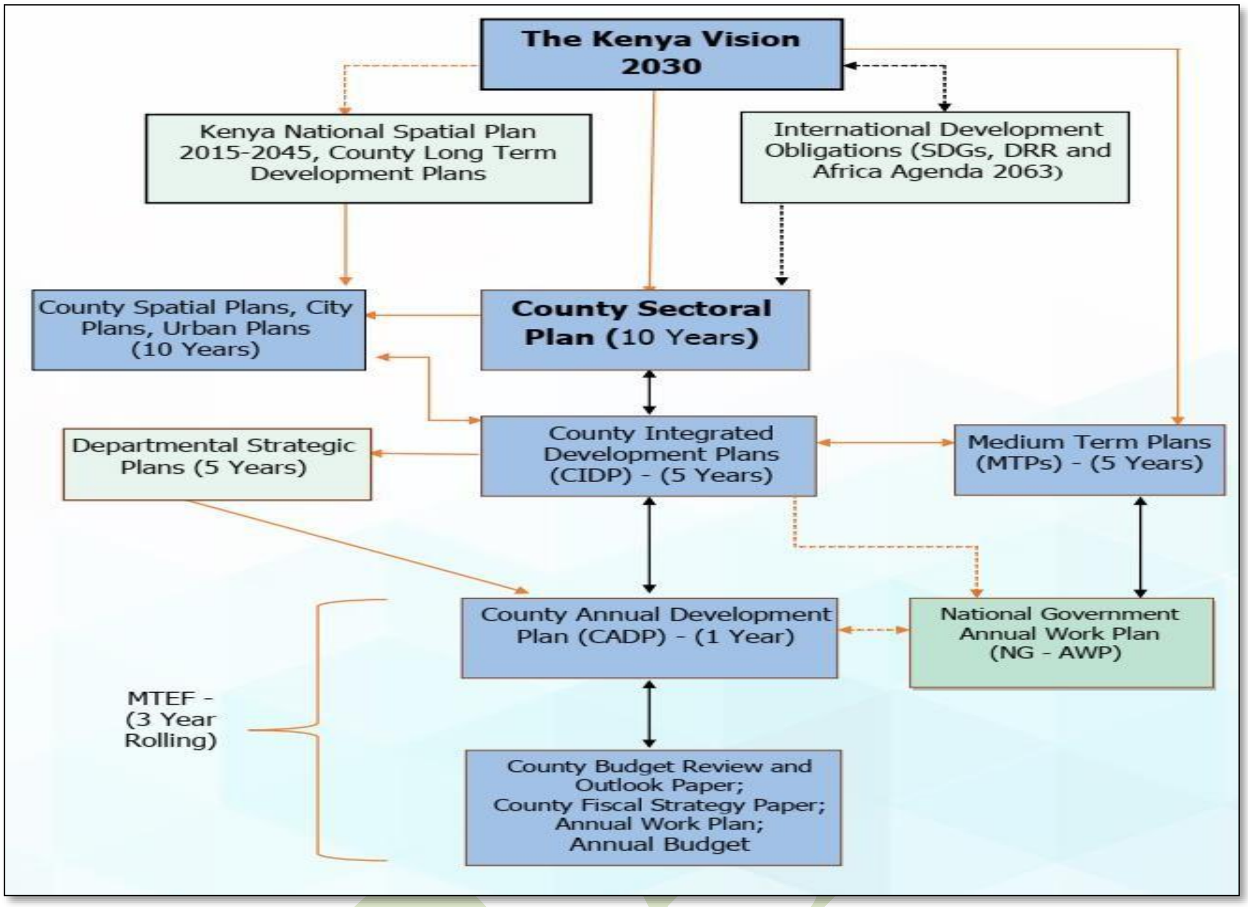
1.3 Rationale

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the basis for the process of devolution in Kenya. To implement devolution and realize its objectives, the National Assembly enacted the County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Part XI of the County Governments Act, 2012 requires county governments to prepare development plans which include County Spatial Plans, Sector Plans, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), and Cities and Urban Areas Plans. These plans form the basis for all budgeting and spending in the County.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national blueprint that forms the national development agenda that is being implemented through a series of 5-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) at the National level. At the County level, the Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through 10-year long-term plans (Sector Plan). The Sector Plan identifies programmes for implementation over the ten-year period which are which are then presented in the CIDP for a 5-year period and then an annual development plan is prepared to implement projects and programmes identified in the CIDP.

Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic presentation of the link between the Sector plan, the CIDP, the ADP, the Budget and other plans.

Figure 3: Linkage of the Sector Plan with other Plan



1.4 Methodology

This sector plan was developed through a consultative process as provided for in Article 201of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Section 115 of the County Government Act, 2012 and in line with the Nyeri County Public Participation Act, 2015. Consultations were done with all stakeholders and their submissions was compiled, analysed and used in developing the plan. Key documents used for reference included the Constitution of Kenya (2010); The National Development Agenda Initiatives; and the third generation CIDP. A Sector Working Group (SWG) was then established to provide secretariat services and direction to the whole preparation process. A workshop was held to build consensus on the contents and address gaps. The SWG consolidated, revised and fine-tuned the information from each session to populate the document better. A validation meeting was held with all the stakeholders and thereafter, the plan was tabled in the Cabinet and forwarded to the County Assembly for approval.




CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Sector Context Analysis

Energy Provision & Management Legal, Political Context and Policy Landscape

- Construction and equipping of an Energy Centre for residents training and demonstration activities.
- To erect Mass-light towers to all major urban centers within the County.
- Designing and implementing of the Energy Master Plan.
- The sub sector looks forward on having a solar power plant that will generate power and connected to the National grid. Anet metering will be placed on sight and through this the bills will be curbed ad reduced significantly.
- The sector wish to have adequate budget in maintenance of the existing street light infrastructure to enhance smooth service delivery to the citizens.

Roads and Transport Management Subsector

Roads have been undergoing damages when extreme weather conditions occur such as excessive rains during El'nino phenomena. These phenomena increase the cost of maintenance of such roads. Roads present great opportunity foster connectivity and thus improve social economic wellbeing of the communities.

The infrastructure department had made great progress in improving road network particularly the rural roads.
Over 8600 kms of roads have been graded over the last 10 years and 2500 kms have been upgraded to gravel standard. These have been done by contracting works and using county owned machinery. Between years 2013/14 and 2022/23 a total of ksh1,511,960,497 has been used to improve the roads within the county. In the same period a total of 37 roads have been opened up and 12.9 kms of roads tarmacked by the county government. The subsector needs to develop motor cycle transport policy among others which will improve transport within the county and create more order in that subsector.

Legal, Political Context, and Policy Landscape

Kenya vision 2030
Kenya's long term national development is anchored in vision 2030 which is anchored on three main pillars namely Economic, Social and Political. It is a development program aimed at raising the average standard of living in Kenya to middle income by the year 2030.To improve standard of living connectivity by all means of transport is emphasised in the economic pillar.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
Article 42 states every person has a right to clean and healthy environment. This subsector endeavour to achieve this by creating roads encompassing all features to evacuate storm water safely from the road surfaces and create well drained passable passages to link people and goods across the county and to other counties.

Land Use Policy, Planning and Management Subsector

Land use Planning is pivotal in bringing order to human settlement. This is achieved through social engagement, conservation of both man-made and natural resources for distributed economic growth, social equity with sustainable development. The sub-sector implements these goals through the Physical and Land use Planning Act (PLUPPA) and affiliated legislations. Generally, Nyeri County inherited 164 unplanned settlements from the defunct County Councils/Municipal/Town Councils. Previous attempts to plan these habitats have been curtailed by disputes and partly due an explosion of population across board against a rigid land size. In the past Ten (10) years the sub-sector has prepared Twenty-Six (26) Land and Physical Plans for the same number of settlements. The increasing volume and complexity of waste associated with the modern economy is posing a serious risk to ecosystems and human health. Poor waste management - ranging from non-existing collection systems to ineffective disposal -causes air pollution, water and soil contamination. The favourable political environment has created an enabling environment for deliberate transformational investment towards sustainable solid waste management.

Legal, Political Context, and Policy Landscape

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution outlines the functions of the County government.

Article 60 (1) provides that land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable and in accordance to principles such as equity in access to land, security of land rights, sustainable and productive management of land resources, transparent and cost-effective management of land, sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas. This Article also advocates for the participation of people in decision making.

Article 61 (1), (2) describes land ownership and classification within Kenya.

Article 63 of the Constitution of Kenya guarantees the rights of communities to their lands and territories. It states that community land consists of land lawfully held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines and that it includes ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter-gatherer communities.

Article 66 (1) states that the state may regulate the use of any land or right over land in the interest of public safety, order, health or land use planning.

Article 174 outlines principles of promoting socio-economic development and provision of proximate and easily accessible services which equally depend on proper planning, management and utilization of resources.

Kenya Vision 2030

This is the blueprint for Kenya's long term national development anchored on three main pillars namely Economic, Social and Political. It is a development program aimed at raising the average standard of living in Kenya to middle income by the year 2030.

National Spatial Plan (2015-2045)

The NSP defines the general trend and direction of spatial development for the country by providing a framework for better national organization and linkages between different activities within the national space hence informing the future use and distribution of activities. It also promotes development of appropriate transport and infrastructural facilities and services to support the exploitation of the natural resources in the rural areas as well as the opportunities they present to spur economic development.

Land Act, 2012 (No. 6 of 2012).

An Act of Parliament to give effect to Article 68 of the Constitution, to revise, consolidate and rationalize land laws; to provide for the sustainable administration and management of land and land-based resources.

Survey Act, Cap 299

The act makes provision for the public control and organization of the survey of land.

Physical and land Use Planning Act, 2019

This Law provides for the principles, procedures and standards for the preparation and implementation of physical and land use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural and cities level; and the administration and management of physical and land use planning in Kenya

Policies

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs define global sustainable development priorities and aspirations for 2030 and seek to mobilize global efforts around a common set of seventeen goals and targets. SDG No. 11 aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The New Urban Agenda

It provides a roadmap for building cities that can serve as engines of prosperity, inclusion and centres of cultural and social wellbeing while protecting the environment.

National Land Policy (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009)

The National Land Policy guides the country towards a sustainable and equitable use of land. It aims at providing a framework for undertaking land use planning and development control in all administrative levels i.e. national, County and town level. It also calls for immediate actions to addressing environmental problems that affect land such as degradation, soil erosion and pollution.

National Land Use Policy (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017)

In line with the provisions of the Constitution, the objectives of Vision 2030 and Sessional No.3 of 2009 on National Land Policy, Land use policy provides legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land and land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner. It sets out long term goals on land use management incorporates all activities that are likely to have an impact on the use of land and its resources.

Solid Waste Management

Nyeri County generates an estimated 400 tons of waste per day calculated by assuming an average of per capita waste generation of 0.5 kilogrammes for a current population of 828, 805 (KNBS, 2022) both rural and urban translating to 146,000 tonnes annually. Inefficient production processes, low durability of goods, unsustainable consumption and production patterns lead to excessive generation of waste. Therefore, as population increases and rates of production and consumption increases too, the estimated volumes of waste generated from households, industries, agricultural services, construction, health care facilities will increase exponentially.

Nevertheless, the volumes stated above are estimates as at the moment there is no systematically collected data on waste streams in Nyeri County. The main sources of waste are households, manufacturing, commerce, health care, agriculture, waste treatment, construction industry and mining waste. Generally, in Nyeri County, there is not so much distinction of the various waste categories and, all the waste from households, industries and health care facilities can be referred to as municipal waste and if often unsorted and contaminated. This overburdens and pollutes land, air and water resources. Despite efforts to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery, the amount of solid waste generated remains high and appears to be on the increase.

Legal, Political Context, and Policy Landscape

Article 42 in the Constitution of Kenya (COK 2010) acknowledges that every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment. The Kenya Vision 2030 sought to relocate Dandora dumpsite as well as develop flagship functional compliant and sustainable waste management systems in Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru, Thika, and Mombasa by the year 2030. The National Environment Policy 2014 proposed the development of the National Waste Management Strategy which led to the development of the National Waste Management Strategy in 2015. The Environment Management and Coordination Act Cap 387 and subsidiary regulations provide the framework of managing waste in Kenya. The ban of the polythene carrier bags in 2017 contributed a positive impact towards minimising solid waste generation in Kenya. Nyeri county enacted Solid Waste management Act 2021 as mean to address waste management practices in the county

Housing Development.

Globally, urban population is rapidly increasing creating pressure on urban development especially in Africa and Asia. The UN predicts there is an increase of about 60 million new urban dwellers each year with an estimated 200 million people in the region living in slums (UN-Habitat 2014). As urbanization and the urban population continue to mushroom, there is a need to address the urgent housing challenges which is further causing a sharp rise in housing prices, exacerbating the shortage of affordable housing while creating inflexible housing stock.

Majority of the urban dwellers in towns and urban centres within Nyeri county cannot afford rent in formal housing systems, with most of the rental units being above the recommended 30% of household income. This has driven most of urban dwellers to settle far away from their places of work, spend long hours commuting and have inadequate social infrastructure.

The county being cognizant of the above has developed 485 units across the county under low income and affordable housing categories where rent is subsidized to cater for the low- and middle-income groups. These units are limited and are a scratch on the surface falling way short to addressing the affordable housing needs of the projected Nyeri county population of 828, 805 (KNBS, 2022)

These challenges therefore call for deliberate measures to focus on creation of more housing with a diverse range of options curtailed for needs of different household types and income levels with a strong emphasis on the low- and middle-income earners.

Legal, Political Context, and Policy Landscape

The constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 43 provides for the right to accessible and adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation for every Kenyan. Additionally, article 21 requires the state to develop Legislative, policy and other measures towards realization of the rights enshrined in Article 43.
Affordable Housing Act, 2024 – The Act give effect to Article 43(1)(b) of the Constitution. The Act further establishes the Affordable Housing Fund, Affordable Housing Board and the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees thereby provide a framework for development and access to affordable housing and institutional housing.

The Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2016 - National Housing Policy is a policy document that form the foundation upon which the administrative and legislative framework are enhanced in order to meet the demand for housing. It also intends to arrest the deteriorating housing conditions countrywide and bridge the shortfall in housing stock by enabling the low income households access housing, basic services and infrastructure necessary for a healthy living environment especially in urban and peri-urban areas; Encouraging integrated, participatory approaches to slum upgrading and improvement, including income generating activities that effectively combat poverty; Creating a National Social Housing Development Fund financed through budgetary allocations and financial support from development partners and other sources for rental social housing and related infrastructure, and other low cost housing programmes among others.

SWOT Analysis

This section carries out an analysis of factors that impact on the Sectors performance of its duties and the realization of its strategies and objectives, from both internal and external perspectives. It evaluates the competencies within the organization with a view to establishing whether it has the requisite capability to achieve its objectives and realize its mission and vision. The analysis has focused on the management systems, technical capacity, human and financial resource capacity as well as other pertinent factors within the existing setup of the Sector.

The Sector will continue to make concerted efforts to assist the communities take advantage of existing strengths and opportunities to realize the expectations in the vision 2030. The necessary precautionary measures will be undertaken to avert possible threats.

Summary on SWOT Analysis

Sub-sector	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
Roads and transport management	• Political good will from county leadership to address the subsector. • Availability of quarries with good natural murrum.	• Lack of adequate finances for the subsector. • Lack of enough supervision vehicles when projects are being implemented.	• Emergency of innovative technologies which are promising in reducing cost of roads such as use of balloons for culverts. • Availability of county own	• Depletion of murrum in our quarries means new ones will have to be explored. • Aging county owned machinery implies more investment in replacing them and overhaul costs.

Sub-sector	Strengths	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
			machinery means we can give priority deepening on needs	
Solid waste management	• Technological innovations that enhance circular economy • Growing awareness and political will to address solid waste management	• Resistance to change from entrenched culture of poor waste management • Inadequate resource allocation and investments in solid waste management • Lack of coordination among stakeholders	• Innovation in adoption of circular economy in industries • Investment opportunities in sustainable waste management	• Political and economic challenges to waste management • Poor Enforcement of existing policies, laws and regulations
Housing Development	• Availability of land to redevelop through densification of existing estates.	• Inadequate frameworks on funding options for housing development	• Public-private partnerships which can solve the funding gap. • Ongoing engagements for preparation of legal frameworks such as the Affordable Housing Act Regulations which is underway.	• Resistance from the current tenants on relocation for estate development • Political and economic challenges
Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	• Most of the land within the county is registered.	Uncoordinated utilization of land	• Good infrastructures in place • Room for collaboration with the National Government on land matters	• Rapid land fragmentation especially on agriculturally viable land.
	• Availability of legal frameworks to guide in physical planning.	• Weak implementation structures.	• Technical capacity	• Urban sprawl

PESTEL Analysis

PESTEL Analysis offers a useful framework for analyzing environmental influences on the operations of an organization. The external factors likely to affect the Sector are presented in the table below:

Subsector / Factor	Transport, Infrastructure and	Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	Housing development	Energy provision & management
Political	Government policies on funding of roads sector	Political declarations on land matters Land use policies	Policy changes, inadequate funding and emerging urban issues. Political interference	Government policies on funding of the energy sector
	Funding for transport & roads			Global fuel prices affect the cost of projects.
Economic	Affordability of roads & transport infrastructure	Poor implementation of urban development plans	Inadequate infrastructure and housing High initial capital outlay for housing development Unaffordable housing units.	High cost of Limited capacity Installation
	Economic incentives for encouraging PPP and community support in widening road corridors	Lack of security of land tenure (Especially in colonial villages and unplanned centres)	Inefficient urban planning and urban governance	
Social	Community perceptions of roads & transport projects.	Unsecure land rights.	Social vulnerabilities Undignified living and environment in Slums	Lack of awareness
		Divisive Stakeholder engagement in land use planning and management.	Increasing urban sprawl	
Technological	Adoption of more cost-effective methods to save	Rapid change on Technologies and advanced	Expensive technology on housing	

Subsector / Factor	Transport, Infrastructure and	Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	Housing development	Energy provision & management
	on project costs. e.g. balloon for culverts.	equipment.	development such as 3D house model Lack of appropriate technology on the use of locally available materials.	
		Expensive technologies that are rapidly changing.		Use of sleeves for utility lines
Environmental	Roads deteriorating during rainy seasons	Outdated/poor land practises	Habitat degradation and biodiversity loss during housing development. Environmental pollution by dwellers.	Disposal of e-waste Impact on human Health
	Reducing agricultural land when road corridors are widened.	Climate-induced environmental degradation		
Legal	Land ownership policies.	Numerous litigations emanating during planning processes.	Lack of appropriate legal framework to guide on housing development	Lack of appropriate legal framework
	Equity in budget.	Land /Boundary disputes that deter economic activities.	Un-harmonized building codes	

2.2 Review of Sector Financing

Regular financial review is an essential component of financial management aimed at identifying errors, anomalies, potential compliance issues, and significant budget variances. Financial reviews provide an important check that funds are used appropriately to achieve the sector objectives, that funds governed by external restrictions are appropriately utilized, and that amounts allocated are reasonable to expectations.
The following tables shows the analysis of finances received by the county Government for the past 10 years (Kshs. in Millions)

Table 11: Source of Sector Budget Financing

Source of Financing	Financing (Kshs. Millions)									
	13/14	**14/15**	**15/16**	**16/17**	**17/18**	**18/19**	**19/20**	**20/21**	**21/22**	**22/23**
Equitable share	4,071	3,882	4,449	4,801	4,953	5,024	5,412	5,412	6,229	6,229
Own Source Revenue	478.3	1,344	1,082	1,095	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	800
National Government (Conditional Grants)	0	198	723	600	653	903	915	622	0	23
Development Partners (Conditional Grants)	0	21	23	11	76	523	593	718	509	557
Total	**4,550**	**5,445**	**6,277**	**6,507**	**6,682**	**7,450**	**7,920**	**7,752**	**7,738**	**7,609**

Table 12: Analysis of sector Budget by Sub-sector

Subsector	Financing (Kshs. Millions)									
	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	103	71	40	114.82	106.2	415.36	693.74	645.23	407.26	285.23
Transport, Infrastructure and energy	999	782	707	915.79	835.69	1204.61	1211.56	1171.09	817.89	597.66
Total Sector Budget Financing	1,102	853.	747.47	1,030.61	941.89	1,619.97	1,905.3	1,816.32	1225.15	882.89
Total County Financing	**Total County Financing**	**4,550**	**5,445**	**6,278**	**6,507**	**6,682**	**7,450**	**7,920**	**7,752**	**7,738**

2.3 Sector Performance Trends and Achievements

This section provides an analysis of the sector performance trends based on the key sector statistics (outcomes). It also highlights the key achievements lessons learnt and challenges of the sector within the last ten-year period

Table 13: Achievements and Lessons Learnt

No.	Sub sector	Key Achievements	Lessons Learnt
1	Housing development	• Renovation of over 100 county residential units from 2013-2023 • Training of Youth groups on AMBT and the use of ISSB • Feasibility studies on 3 county estates. • Ongoing deliberations for partnership with the NG for redevelopment and densification in a move geared towards the construction of over 3,000 affordable housing units.	• Use of locally available labour for housing renovations. • Use of appropriate technology and readily available material for housing development. • Cultivating partnership with relevant stakeholders

No.	Sub sector	Key Achievements	Lessons Learnt
	Solid waste management	• Institutionalizing of the Nyeri Municipal Board • Development of the. Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP), 2019-2023. • Development of the Nyeri Town Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP)2014-2034 • Enactment of legal and regulatory frameworks for Solid Waste Management. • Installation of specialized solid waste management infrastructure • Formulation of Traffic management by-laws • GIS Mapping of waste receptacles and disposal sites. • Roads and Infrastructural development within the urban areas. • Quarterly citizen engagement with public feedback mechanism.	• Citizen engagement is crucial in urban governance
2.	Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	• Preparation of 39 Local Physical and Land Use Development plans for informal settlements and Urban centres. • Surveyed Thirty-Six (36) settlements. • Processing of Three Thousand, One Hundred and Fifty (3,150).150) Titles. • Establishment of a GIS Lab.	• Need for establishment of Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to avoid protracting of land/planning related disputes. • Areas issued with titles have improved developments • Surveyed boundaries attract less boundary dispute/litigations. • Spatial analysis to inform decision making.
3.	Roads and transport management	• Constructed new Transport Terminus at Nyeri town • Upgraded over 2,400 kms of roads upgraded to gravel standard • Over 8,300kms of roads graded. • Over 13 kms of roads were upgraded to bitumen standard.	• Cost of doing roads by using county owned machinery is cheaper than contracting. • Drainage features must be addressed in all areas where roads are done to preserve them for a longer period.

No.	Sub sector	Key Achievements	Lessons Learnt
4.	Energy provision & management	• Undertaken 25 street lighting projects • Undertaken 6 Solar lighting projects • Undertaken biogas projects in 15 homesteads	• Provision of street lighting has expanded business hours and reduced crime rate. • Solar energy is relatively cheaper in the long run compared to conventional source-KPLC dependent.

2.4 Sector Development Issues

This section presents the development issues and their causes. The section further highlights available opportunities and the possible challenges that hinder achievement of the development objective in relation to each development issue. The information is captured in the template provided in Table 14

Table 14: Sectoral Development Issues, Causes, Constraints and Opportunities

Sub-sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Opportunities	Challenges
Roads and transport management	Poor road networks	i. Encroachment on road reserves and inadequate road reserve dating back to land demarcation during colonial period. ii. Narrow road reserves.	i. Adequate technical capacity ii. Close collaborations with other road agencies with offices in Nyeri iii. Goodwill from the political class and the people on matters related to construction of roads	i. Unavailability of donors ii. Inadequate budgets for road works iii. Extreme weather conditions are damaging the roads. iv. Unavailability of resources for compensation.
Energy provision & management	Energy provision	Power distribution does not cover all the major areas.	Opportunities for investing in green energy projects.	The high cost of electricity bills associated with street lights poses a huge financial burden to the county
Housing Development	Inadequate housing and lack of affordable housing	Deficit in the provision of housing for the middle- and low-income earners	• Collaboration with the National Government and development partners in housing project • Availability of land for redevelopment	Huge financial implication associated with the construction and maintenance of houses
Solid waste management	Inadequate solid waste infrastructure	Limited resources on solid waste management	Recycling of solid waste for job creation	Limited resource allocation for acquisition of appropriate waste

Sub-sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Opportunities	Challenges
				recycling infrastructure and technology
Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	Urban sprawl	Poor urban governance	Establishment of urban boards and committees	High cost of establishing and institutionalizing the urban boards and committees
	Rural and urban migration	Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas	Availability of labour, availability of better infrastructure	excess pressure on existing infrastructure and public utilities.
	• Outdated/lack of physical and land use development plans • Failure to embrace modern technology in land processes • Disjointed links and overlapping roles in the land sector between the various institutions. • Scattered land records.	• Delay in approval of development plans • Lack of modern survey and mapping equipment. • Lack of digitization and automation of records and processes • Informal Settlements (colonial villages)	• Existence of draft county spatial plan • Advanced technologies on land related activities - Leveraging on technology to improve land resource mapping and planning. • Consolidate and devolve all Land records to the Counties. • Devolve functions and resources pursuant to the Fourth Schedule of our Constitution.	Non implementation of Physical and Land Use development plans

2.5 Cross cutting Issues

This section presents crosscutting issues. It also indicates the current situation of each issue, how it is affecting the sector, the existing gaps, measures and recommendations for addressing the gaps.

Table 15: Analysis of Sector Crosscutting Issues

Cross cutting Issue	Current Situation	Effects of the issue on the sector	Gaps (Policy, Legal and Institutional)	Measures for addressing the gaps	Recommendations
Climate change (infrastructure and Environment)	Adverse effects of 5 climate hazards being experienced	Hazards like Mudslides and flooding damage infrastructure	Lack of implementation of climate actions.	Preparation of climate proof infrastructure.	Implementation of climate actions.

Cross cutting Issue	Current Situation	Effects of the issue on the sector	Gaps (Policy, Legal and Institutional)	Measures for addressing the gaps	Recommendations
	throughout the county.				
Accessibility (Agriculture & Transport)	Inaccessible agricultural land, markets and water resources.	Damage of perishable farm produce and livestock products.	Inadequate budgetary provision to cater for the issue.	Improvement of road access.	Adequate budgetary provision for all cross sectors players.
Climate change and disaster risk management	Disposal of solid waste in open dumpsites leads to release of methane resulting in fire outbreaks	Unpredictable weather patterns result in fire outbreaks and affects accessibility of waste disposal sites	Limited funding for solid waste management	Establish a sanitary landfill Increase recycling of waste	Mainstream climate change in solid waste management through collaborations with private sector and department of climate change

2.6 Emerging Issues

This section provides emerging issues and how they are affecting the performance of the sector. It also gives the interventions put in place to mitigate the negative effects or harness the positive effects.

Table 16: Emerging Issues

S/No.	Emerging Issue	Proposed Measures to Mitigate the Negative Effects or Harness the Positive Effects
1.	Climate change	Climate change has been a major emerging issue whose impact has been felt more strongly in the recent past. The manifestation of its effect has been in the form of changing weather patterns and climatic conditions across the county. Consequently, the sector has had to deal with adverse hazards such as mudslides and flooding which can damage infrastructure.
2.	Inflation	Over the past few years, the inflation rates have been on an upward trajectory. This has led to a continuous increase in the prices of goods and services and a general increase in the cost of living. From a planning perspective, this hindered the implementation of projects and programs due to an increase in the actual amount required to complete them vis a vis what was budgeted for. The rising costs also had an adverse impact on the county's operation and maintenance activities further affecting the implementation of planned activities

3.	Policy and legislation.	Enactment of policy and legislation can directly or indirectly affect the sector, policies and legislation which affect revenue allocation, sector mandates among others can lead to delay or non-implementation of projects within the sector. Transfer of functions as envisaged by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 has not been fully done.

2.7 Stakeholder Analysis

This section highlights the different stakeholders relevant to the sector and their roles and possible areas of collaboration. This is presented as indicated in Table 6.

Table 17: Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholder	Roles	Possible areas of Collaboration
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing, and Urban Development.	Provide policy guidelines. To partner with the sector.	Provide regulation on the Affordable Housing Act, 2024 to guide the county on possible avenues of tapping to the housing tax to implement county affordable housing projects. Implementation of affordable housing in collaboration with the sector.
Development partners	Funding	Partnering in funding projects
Government agencies	Enactment of legislative instruments, Regulations, Enforcement of relevant environmental laws and sensitization of the public	Implementation of extended producer responsibility (EPR)
Academia and research	Research development	Data collection, analysis and dissemination
Professional/Regulatory bodies	Regulation of professionals within Government	Setting professional standards on service delivery
Residential Associations	Coordinate residents on waste management practices	Enhance enhancement of waste management laws
WEEE Centre	Collection of e-waste	Scaling up e-waste collection
Formal and informal waste recyclers	Resource recovery through collecting and selling of recyclables	Segregation of waste at the household levels
Water service providers (WSP)	Provision of water resource	Public awareness and enforcement of waste management laws Resource mobilization
Kenya national chambers of commerce and industries	Coordinate waste management activities in the private sector	Promote green economy and solicit funding for entrepreneurs in the green economy
Non-governmental organizations	Engaged in environment related activities	Public awareness and enforcement of waste management laws Resource mobilization
Community based organizations	Engaged in environment related activities	Public awareness of solid waste management and promotion of resource recovery
Media	Information dissemination	Public education and awareness

CHAPTER THREE: SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

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

Development Priorities and Strategies

Sector composition:

i. Roads
ii. Transport
iii. Public works
iv. Energy
v. Physical Planning and Development
vi. Land Survey and Mapping
vii. Housing
viii. Nyeri Municipality
ix. Solid Waste Management

3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision - A leading sector in sustainable land management and infrastructural development for prosperity.

Sector Mission - To implement an integrated framework for sustainable land use, infrastructural development, and management.

Sector Goal –

i. Achieve reliable transport and communication network;
ii. Ensure a safe, resilient, sustainable land management and built environment;
iii. Promote access to clean, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy;
iv. Promote access to quality and affordable housing.

3.2 Sector Development Objectives and Strategies

Table 18: Sector Development Issues, Objectives and Strategies

Sub-sector	Development Issue	Development Objectives	Strategies
Roads and transport management	Access to reliable roads and transport networks	To develop a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and transport network	i. Opening of new access roads ii. Upgrading of rural roads iii. Rehabilitating existing roads iv. Construction of bridges v. Construction of grade-separated junctions vi. Provision and maintenance of parking spaces and bus park vii. Establishment and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces. viii. Provision of wayleave to facilitate communication.

Sub-sector	Development Issue	Development Objectives	Strategies
			ix. Incorporation of greening programme in infrastructure projects x. Ensuring sustainable waste management
Energy provision & management	Access to reliable affordable and sustainable energy	To provide reliable, affordable and sustainable energy.	i. Installation of streetlights ii. Maintenance of streetlights iii. Facilitation of power connectivity iv. Promoting the use of clean and renewable energy
Housing development	Increased access to affordable housing.	Provision of decent human settlements.	i. Provision of land for affordable mass housing ii. Maintenance and rehabilitation of county residents to developers and private partners. iii. Provision of incentives to PPP
Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	Access to sustainable land use and management	To promote sustainable land use and management	i. Ensure sustainable waste management. ii. Ensure development control. iii. Develop land use Policies. iv. Ensure security of land tenure v. Digitalization and digitization of land records vi. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded sites
Solid waste management	Access to clean and safe environment	To achieve sustainable solid waste management services	i. Procurement and establishment of sustainable waste management infrastructure ii. Establish Waste to energy facilities iii. Enact Legislative frameworks to address waste management iv. Awareness creation on sustainable waste management practices v. Establishment of Material Recovery Facilities (circular economy) vi. MoU with academia bodies for Research and development

Sub-sector	Development Issue	Development Objectives	Strategies
			vii. Resource mobilization through PPP

3.3 Sector Programs and Interventions

This section provides the programmes, their objectives and the key interventions. The programmes are in line with the strategies identified in Section 3.2. Consideration of projects within the programmes are in accordance with the Governments' development agenda.

Table 19: Implementation Matrix

Programme	Objectives	Strategies/ Interventions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh in millions)	**Source(s)**
Roads and transport management.	To develop a sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure and transport network	Upgrading roads.	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	2000	CG-GOK & donor
		Rehabilitating roads	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	1500	CG-GOK & donor
		Acquiring Specialized machinery	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	150	CG-GOK & donor
		Provision of non-motorized infrastructure	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	900	CG-GOK & donor
	To develop Transport and infrastructure management policy	Policies developed	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	80	CG-GOK & donor
	To connect areas separated by rivers	No of bridges	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	300	CG-GOK & donor
	Create order in parking & enhance revenue collection	No. of parking spaces/ bays	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	80	CG-GOK & donor
	To have orderly parking in the terminus.	No. of bus parks	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy.	2023 - 2032	132	CG-GOK & donor
Solid waste management	Improve access to clean and Safe environment	Establish sustainable solid waste management infrastructure	Department of solid waste management	2023 - 2032	2,000	CG – GoK; Donors

Programme	Objectives	Strategies/ Interventions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh in millions)	Source(s)
		Enhance Public awareness on sound solid waste management practices	Department of solid waste management	2023 - 2032	200	CG – GoK; Donors
		MoU with academia bodies for Research and development	Department of solid waste management	2023 - 2032	150	CG – GoK; Donors
		Resource mobilization through PPP	Department of solid waste management	2023 - 2032	500	CG – GoK; Donors
		Enact Legislative frameworks to address waste management	Department of solid waste management	2023 - 2032	150	CG – GoK; Donors
		Enhance Public awareness on sound solid waste management practices	Department of solid waste management	2023 - 2032	200	CG – GoK; Donors
Housing Development	Provision of decent human settlement	Provision of Land for implementation of Affordable Housing	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development in collaboration with the state department of housing & NHC.	2023 - 2032	30	CG – GoK; Donors Public private partners
		Redeveloped county housing estates	Department of Land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	1,000	CG – GoK; Donors Public private partners
Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	To promote sustainable land use	Greening projects	Department of land, Physical planning and	2023 - 2032	50	CG – GoK;

Programme	Objectives	Strategies/ Interventions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh in millions)	Source(s)
			urban development			
		Procurement of specialized plant, machinery and equipment.	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	100	CG – GoK;
		Land for solid waste management.	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	100	CG – GoK; Donors
		Installation of receptacles.	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	150	CG – GoK; Donors
		Develop and implement development control policies/regulations	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	30	CG – GoK;
		Approved Local physical and land use Development plans, survey plans, letters of allotment and title deeds.	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	700	CG – GoK;
		Improved GIS lab and established land information systems (LIMS) and Electronic Develop-ment Applications	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	5,200	CG – GoK; Donors

Programme	Objectives	Strategies/ Interventions	Implementing Agency(s)	Time Frame	Funding	
					Total Budget (Ksh in millions)	**Source(s)**
		Management System E-DAMS				
		Acquisition of modern survey hardware, software, and geo- spatial data layers.	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	110	CGN – GoK; Donors
		Valuation rolls for all land parcels within the county.	Department of land, Physical planning and urban development	2023 - 2032	750	CGN – GoK
Energy provision & management	Improve business environment	Install streetlight	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy	2023 - 2032	2400	CG – GoK; Donors
	Maintain light environment for business	Maintaining the streetlights	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy	2023 - 2032	110	CG – GoK; Donors
	improve business environment	installing new transformers	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy	2023 - 2032	30	CG – GoK; Donors
	To adopt green energy	install green energy projects e.g biogas	Department of Roads, Transport and Energy	2023 - 2032	220	CG – GoK; Donors
Total					**19,322**	

3.4 Flagship Projects

The section summarizes all known county flagship projects for implementation in the county.

Table 20: Flagship Projects

Project Name: (Location)	Objective	Outcome	Description of Key Activities	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated Cost(KSh.in Mlns)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
Nyeri – Othaya Nairobi road interchange.	To provide access/exit to and from Nyeri town.	Seamless flow of traffic	Design and construction of the interchange	2024 - 2034	1 M	1,000	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Nyeri – Nanyuki – Nyahururu road Interchange.	To provide access/exit to and from Nyeri town.	Seamless flow of traffic	Design and construction of the interchange	2024 - 2034	1 M	1,000	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Chania bridge	To provide access/exit to and from Nyeri town.	Seamless flow of traffic	Design and construction of the bridge	2024 - 2034	1 M	800	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Acquisition of private land for Road widening	Improved accessibility	Improved socio-economic wellbeing of the communities	Identification of affected roads Survey Valuation and compensation	2024 - 2034	800,000	1,000	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Kiamariga Solar Park	To provide alternative source of Energy	Reliable and affordable power supply	Design and installation of solar plant	2024 - 2034	50,000 HHs	800	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Construction of 1000 affordable housing units	To increase affordable housing stock within the county	Improved housing and living standard of the citizenry.	Selection, Design and Construction	2024 - 2034	1,000	1,000	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK

Project Name: (Location)	Objective	Outcome	Description of Key Activities	Time Frame	Beneficiaries (No.)	Estimated Cost(KSh.in Mlns)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
Establishment of Solid waste management infrastructure and specialized plants	To enhance sustainable and efficient solid waste management	Clean and safe environment	Procurement installation and operationalization of the plants	2024 - 2034	1 M	1,000	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Planning, survey and titling program	security of land tenure	improved livelihood	Public participation meetings/stakeholder engagements, development of policies survey and registration	2024 - 2034	35,000	3 billion	CGN GoK Donor	CGN/GoK
Establishment of (LIMS) and (eDAMS)	To promote sustainable land use	Efficient land management system.	Procurement installation and operationalization of LIMS and eDAMs.	2024 - 2034	1 M	5.2Billion	CGN GoK Donor	CGN Donor
Valuation of all county land	To provide data on all rateable properties within the county.	Accurate data on all county land value	Procurement site visits, approval and operationalization	2024 - 2034	1 M	750 million	CGN Donor	CGN

3.5 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

Table 21: Cross-sector impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact Synergies	Adverse Impact	Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
Road's infrastructure	Trade	Connection to market centres	Demolitions of shopping centre	- Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; develop a resettlement plan.
	Environment	Development of climate proof infrastructure	Exacerbation of of climate change triggers.	- Comply with NEMA guidelines
Solid waste management	General Economic and Commerce Affairs	Establishment of waste recycling plants	- Pollution	- Comply with NEMA laws- EMCA
	Infrastructure, Energy, Rural and urban development	Provide easy access to disposal sites and provision of land for a sanitary landfill	- Poor disposal of construction waste and environmental degradation	- Comply with NCA guidelines and environmental guidelines.
Affordable housing	Trade and cooperatives	Marketing of affordable housing units for uptake	- poor uptake due to lack of marketing.	- Collaboration with the sector

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

Overview

This chapter outlines the county's institutional arrangement and the specific roles played by various stakeholders towards implementation of this plan. Further, the chapter presents the resource mobilization and management framework, asset management, and risk and mitigation measures.

4.1 Institutional Framework

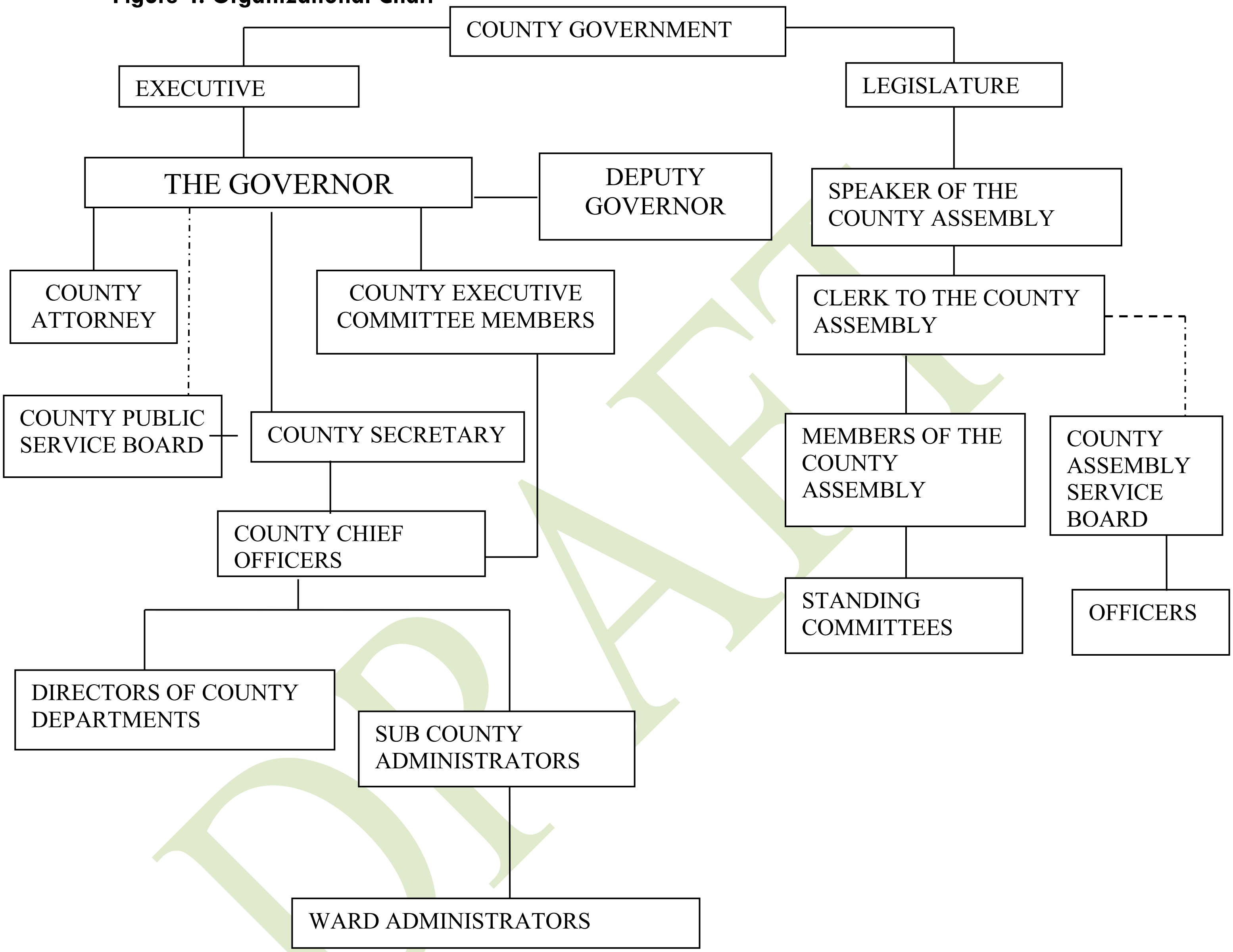
County Government Functions

The county draws its roles and mandate from the Fourth Schedule of the Kenya Constitution, 2010 which states that county governments are responsible for:

a) Agriculture, including crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control; and fisheries.
b) County health services, including, in particular— county health facilities and pharmacies; ambulance services; promotion of primary health care; licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
c) Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances, and outdoor advertising.
d) Cultural activities, public entertainment, and public amenities, including betting, casinos and other forms of gambling; racing; liquor licensing; cinemas; video shows and hiring; libraries; museums; sports and cultural activities and facilities; and county parks, beaches and recreation facilities.
e) County transport, including county roads; street lighting; traffic and parking; public road transport; and ferries and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.
f) Animal control and welfare, including licensing of dogs; and facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
g) Trade development and regulation, including markets; trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions); fair trading practices; local tourism; and cooperative societies.
h) County planning and development, including statistics; land survey and mapping; boundaries and fencing; housing; and electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.
i) Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centres and childcare facilities.
j) Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation; and forestry.
k) County public works and services, including storm water management systems in built-up areas; and water and sanitation services.
l) Firefighting services and disaster management.
m) Control of drugs and pornography.
n) Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for

the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

Figure 4: Organizational Chart



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

Deputy Governor: The deputy Governor is the deputy chief executive of the county and shall deputize the governor in the execution of the executive functions. He may be assigned any other responsibility by the Governor as a member of the county executive committee.

County Executive Committee: The County Executive Committee is comprised of 10 executive members appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. Each Executive member is responsible of the respective departments which are Finance, Economic Planning, and ICT; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Health Services; County Public Service and Public Administration; Water, Environment and Solid Waste Management; Trade, Culture and Tourism; Transport, Public Works and Infrastructure; Education; Lands, Housing, Physical Planning, Urbanization and Energy; Gender, Youth, Social Services and Sports.

The Executive Committee is responsible for supervising the administration and delivery of services in all decentralized units and agencies in the county. The committee will also perform any other functions conferred on it by the constitution or national legislation; carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions. The Committee has the power to determine its own programme of activities and every member of the committee will observe integrity and disclosure of interest in any matter before the committee.

County Attorney: The County Attorney is the principal legal adviser to the County Government.

County Secretary: The County Secretary is the head of the county public service; responsible for arranging the business and keeping the minutes of the county executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee; convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities and perform any other functions as directed by the county executive committee.

County Chief Officer: The Chief Officer is the accounting and authorized officer for the department assigned and is responsible to the respective County Executive Member for the following: General administration and coordination of respective County Department; Initiation, development and implementation of policies and sector plans; Development and implementation of strategic plans; Promotion of National values and principles of governance in the County Public Service; Overseeing implementation and monitoring of performance management systems and any other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee Member or the County Secretary.

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

Sub-County Administrators: The Sub-County Administrator is responsible to the County Secretary for the following: Coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions in the Sub County unit; Developing policies and Plans; Ensuring effective service delivery; Coordinating developmental activities to empower the community; Providing and maintaining infrastructure and facilities of Public Service; Facilitating and coordinating citizen participation in the development of policies and delivery of Services; Exercising any functions and powers delegated by the County Secretary or any other Authority.

Ward Administrator: The Ward Administrator is responsible to the Sub-County Administrator for the following: Coordinating, managing and supervising the general administrative functions in the ward unit; Developing policies and Plans; Ensuring effective Service delivery; Establishing, implementing, and monitoring performance management systems; Coordinating developmental activities to empower the community; Providing and maintaining infrastructure and facilities of Public Service; Facilitating and coordinating citizen participation in the development of policies and delivery of services; Exercising any functions and powers delegated by the County Secretary or any other Authority.

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

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

County Assembly: The County Assembly is comprised of 30 elected members representing the wards and 17 nominated members representing special interests. The legislative authority of the county is vested in, and exercised by, its county assembly. County assembly will make laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010. County assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County assembly will receive and approve plans and policies, approve financial bill, enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and approve county government borrowing. The county assembly is organized in different standing committees.

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

County Public Service Board (CPSB): The functions of the County Public Service Board are, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; prepare regular reports for submission to the county assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board; promote in the county public service the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the Constitution; evaluate and report to the county assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 of the constitution are complied with in the county public service; facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties; advise the county government on human resource management and development; advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

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

Table 22: Institutional Arrangement

S/No.	Stakeholder	Role
1.	County Executive Committee.	Policy formulation and implementation of the sector plan.
2.	Management Committees of Devolved Funds. (Elimu Fund, Emergency Fund, Enterprise Development Fund etc.)	Complementing funding of various projects.
3.	FBOs (Roman Catholic, PCEA, ACK, SUPKEM, etc)	Participate and contribute in development activities of the county.
4.	Civil Society Organizations	Participate and contribute in development activities of the county advocacy as well as awareness creation.
5.	Community	Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Participate in decision making on issues affecting them; Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation and provide information and utilization of infrastructural facilities.
6.	Development Committees	Provide leadership in development and mainstreaming cross cutting issues in projects and programmes.
7.	County Government Departments	Implementation of projects and programmes identified in the sector plan.
8.	County Planning Unit	Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes as well as preparing reports on implementation.
9.	Office of the County	Coordinating of activities undertaken by the national

S/No.	Stakeholder	Role
	Commissioner	government in collaboration with the county government.
10.	National Planning Office at the county	Technical backstopping to the County Planning Unit.
11.	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	Technical backstopping to the County departments in implementation of the projects and programmes; Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections.
12.	Development Partners	Complementing funding of various projects.
13.	Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants material support and capacity buildings.
14.	Farmers' Organizations	Promote marketing of farm produce.
15.	Finance Institutions	Avail credit, create awareness and train community on financial management.
16.	Regulatory Boards	Regulation of processing and marketing of the produce
17.	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
18.	National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVC's and People Living with HIV/AIDS.
19.	National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
20.	NEMA	Enforcement of EMCA.
21.	Legislature (National and County Assemblies)	Deliberation and approve sector laws & policies and provision of conducive legal environment.
22.	Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP. Contribute to revenue generation.
23.	Red Cross	Support disaster response and implementation of development projects; capacity building on disaster management; Research on development.
24.	Research Institution	Carrying out research and development.
25.	Trade Unions	Promotion of labour relations and welfare of workers.
26.	Tourists (domestic and international)	Contribute to revenue generation.
27.	Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders; Enhance economic growth by provision of access to markets by people and goods.
28.	Commissions (SRC, CRA, JSC, CAJ etc)	Implementation of their constitutional mandate.
29.	County public service	Human resource management.

4.2 Financing Mechanism

This section indicates the total cost of funding of the sectoral plan disaggregated by funding sources. It also indicates the estimated total cost of implementing the specific programmes, as well as the potential financing sources. Further, it highlights the collaboration arrangements between the various agencies within the sector and other implementing agencies.

Table 23: Financing of the Sector

Sub-Sector	Program	Budget(Sh. in Mns)	Sources of the Budget
Roads	Roads and transport management.	5,142	GOK/Donors/Development Partner
Solid waste management	Solid waste management	3,200	GOK/Donors/Development
Housing Development	Housing Development	1,030	GOK/Donors/Development
Physical Planning and Development & Land Survey and Mapping	Land Use Policy, Planning and Management	7,190	GOK/Donors/Development
Energy	Energy provision & management	2,760	
Total		**19,322**	

4.3 Capacity Development

This section should provide measures to address capacity gaps that may hinder efficient and effective implementation of the initiatives in the sectoral plan. The capacity gaps to beaddressed will include those related to: skills and knowledge; systems and processes as well as tools and equipment.

4.4 Risk Management

This section provides possible risks that may hinder implementation of the sectoral plan and discuss proposed mitigation measures, as indicated in Table 24.

Table 24 Risks, Levels, Owners and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Risk Level (High, Moderate, Low)	Risk Owner(s)	Mitigation Measures
Fire outbreak	low	CGN	Establish a sanitary landfill
Inadequate financial Resources	Medium	CGN	Resource Mobilization Strategies
Inadequate Human Resource Capacity	Medium	CGN	Timely recruitment
Lack of Communication and Integration.	Medium	CGN	Proper communication channels
Delay or late disbursement of exchequer	High	CGN	Increase in own-source revenue

CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

Overview

This chapter outlines the basis of how the plan will be monitored and evaluated, highlights the key outcomes for the various sub sector programs and the desired targets for the plan period and as well gives room for lessons to be learnt during and after the implementation period.

The monitoring and evaluation framework appreciates the fact that the county Government's decisions, policies, procedures, and systems related to the inter-connected areas of performance management have been progressively changing. these changes are attributed to: the county government's need to deliver essential services and commitments made to various stakeholders and citizenry; the need for accurate and up to date data, and tracking and reporting of results to support continuous and improved service delivery; the need for meaningful engagement with stakeholders regarding results; need to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements; and the need to respond to changes in county government's delivery model.

To ensure effective tracking of progress for successful achievement of projects and programmes, the sector will ensure clear linkage of the plan to other plans including vision 2030, medium term plans and National Governmental Development Agenda.

Targets set in this plan will be cascaded to the subsectors and further to individual departmental work plans which are annually based. The focus of the sector's indicators and targets will be aligned to the county's long term planning direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management Framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, and making course corrections as required.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

County monitoring and evaluation framework will be critical in assisting the sector to assess whether the policies, programs and projects are implemented according to the planned timelines and targets. Through collaboration of the county M&E unit, subsector's focal monitoring and evaluation officers and county M&E Committee and through the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, the county will ensure that the planned projects and programmes will be effectively and timely executed in line with the budgetary allocations. Results obtained from monitoring and evaluation will be important when giving feedback to the citizens as well as during the resource allocation process.

The M&E system will be helpful to the county in; establishing a countywide understanding of M&E issues, creating harmony in understanding expectations on results from various actors; will enhance culture of focusing on results; will clarify roles and responsibilities and advance the institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation in service delivery. The county government will also ensure that this framework will be translated into M&E practices that support public participation, planning, budgeting, delivery, policy development, oversight, reporting and other governance related processes. Further, the transparency and accountability agenda will be advanced through the generation of sound information which will be used in reporting, communication, and the improvement of service delivery.

5.3 M&E Capacity

The county will strengthen the monitoring and evaluation function by identifying additional officers in the sector who will help in the enhanced M&E activities in the county. The identified officers together with the already M&E officers in place will be regularly trained on the modern techniques of data collection, analysis and reporting in order to equip them with the relevant technological skills for proper implementation of

The county projects and programmes monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the county will ensure that adequate resources are allocated and or set aside for monitoring and evaluation to ensure and facilitate maximum performance from the unit.

5.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

The following table shows a summary of the program outcome indicators based on the various sectors and also highlights the targets at midterm and end of term of the County Integrated Development Plan.

Table 25: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Programme	Outcome	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline		Targets	
			Year	Value	Five Year Target(s)	Ten Year Target(s)
Solid Waste Management	*A clean and healthy environment*	*No of receptacles installed*	*2024*	*70*	*100*	*200*
		No of specialized trucks procured	2024	10	15	20
		No of community-based waste collectors engaged	2024	15	25	35
		No of sanitary landfills commissioned	2024	0	1	1
		No of licensed disposal sites	2024	4	5	1
		No of specialized machineries acquired	2024	1	3	5
		No. of incinerators installed and commissioned	2024	0	1	1
		Decommissioning of dumpsites	2024	0	2	4

Programme	Outcome	Key Performance Indicator(s)	Baseline		Targets	
			Year	Value	Five Year Target(s)	Ten Year Target(s)
		No. of Public awareness campaigns on solid waste management	2024	10	70	140
Land use planning and management	Harmonious land use and sustainable human settlements	*Number of titles processed*	2024			
		Number of land use Development plans prepared	*2024*	*53*	*150*	*214*
		% of completion of the LIMS	*2024*	*0*	*100*	*100*
		Established and Operational GIS lab	*2024*	*1*	*2*	*3*
		% of development applications processed through LIMS and eDAMS	*2024*	*0*	*100*	*100*
County land valuation	Enhanced own source revenue sources	Number of valuation rolls prepared	*2024*	*4*	*3*	*4*
Housing development	Increased number of housing units.	Number of housing units	2024	485	1000	1000
Roads and transport management	Enhanced access through road networks	No of roads upgraded to gravel & tarmac	2024	400	900	4500
Energy provision & management	Promote 24 hrs business economy in the area Enhanced security	No of streetlight / stand alone installed	2024	300	1500	3000

5.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

There is an established monitoring and evaluation unit in the County which is mandated with collecting, analysing and preparing reports on the county programmes and projects' implementation status. The unit by extension will have designated officers based in all the sub-sectors who will assist in provision of information regarding the status of projects and programs in the standard formats issued by the monitoring and evaluation unit. The submitted reports will be verified and their authenticity, accuracy and reliability confirmed by the county M & E unit by conducting regular surveys countywide. The information is useful in making informed decisions in the planning and budget making processes.

To ensure that monitoring and evaluation is done continuously and efficiently and that accurate reports are timely prepared in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards, a County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CM & EC) will be established. Among the roles of the committee will be; to spearhead the monitoring and evaluation at the county level, conduct capacity building of M&E officers based at the sector and training of all agencies involved in monitoring and evaluation in the county.

5.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

The County already has set up sub-county and ward administration offices in a bid to decentralize services including access to information and public participation exercises. These offices are critical in mobilizing the public for public participation exercises and dissemination of information to ensure that they get informed on the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes in the county government.

The county website which can be accessed through www.nyeri.go.ke is meant to be a one stop shop where citizens and local community members can obtain information regarding the county. Through this platform, community members are able to know important matters taking place in the County and also when their participation is required in certain governance processes. The Nyeri County Assembly has also had its official website accessible through https://www.nyeriassembly.go.ke/

Other forms of information dissemination and communication are newspapers of national circulation, local language radio stations and formal invitations of organized groups and opinion leaders. Further the county will develop a structured feedback, compliment or complaint, grievance and redress mechanism for public participation and encourage the use of the already existing feedback channels.

Additionally, extensive civic education will be undertaken to create an empowered citizenry; Structure the working relationship with groups like Civil Society Organizations through negotiated and signed Memoranda of Understanding; Build the capacity of sub-county and ward administrators to undertake more effective public participation and educate citizens on the functions of the county government including planning, among other issues.

All the above channels will be used in communication of the monitoring and evaluation reports to all stakeholders including the public, budget committees, CBOs, CSOs and also in making informed decisions at the county level.