

A REVIEW OF NYERI COUNTY-KENYA STRATEGIC PLAN 2013 – 2017

Phyllis M. Muturi

Dedan Kimathi University of Technology, Nyeri, Kenya

phyllismuturi@gmail.com

Abstract

Nyeri County is located in central Kenya. It is one out of the five counties in former Central Province. The topography is often characterized by steep ridges and valleys. The county experiences equatorial rainfall due to its location and being within the highland equatorial zone of Kenya. The total population of Nyeri County as per the statistics of National Census of 2009 is 693,558 (339,725- 49% males and 353,833-51%). The sector trains and produces a high quality labour force thus offering effective services. There are 545 primary schools in the county with a total enrollment of 146,668 (73,775-50.3% males and 72,893 girls-49.7%) and 216 Secondary schools with a total enrollment of 61,255 (27,637-45% males and 33,618-55% females). It is largely an agricultural economy with 53% of the residents in agricultural production. The county receives foreign exchange through Tourism. It has a number of tourist attractions such Mt. Kenya, Mt. Kenya National Park, Aberdare National Park and the Baden Powell Burial Site. One of the major strengths of the county is its availability of natural resources and major threat is high youth unemployment. The devolution of funds from Central Government calls for public participation and prudent use of all resources.

Keywords: County, Expenditure, Economic Activities, SWOT, Strategic planning, PESTLE

INTRODUCTION; NYERI COUNTY PROFILE

Geographical Setting, Climate and Location

Nyeri County is located in central Kenya. It is one out of the five counties in former Central Province. The others are Kiambu county, Kirinyaga county, Muranga county and Nyandarua county. It borders the following areas: Laikipia to the North, Meru to the North East, Kirinyaga to the East, Murang'a to the South and Nyandarua to the West. It covers an area of 3337.1km²

and is situated between Longitudes 36° and 38° east and between the equator and Latitude 0° 38´ south. The district lies in the dissected slopes of the Aberdare Range (4,001m) to the West. The county lies 1,500 m above sea level, but has greater topographic variability. Human habitation extends up to the mountain about 2,100m above sea level.

The topography is often characterized by steep ridges and valleys, occasionally interrupted by hills such as Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. The northern part of the district is flat, whereas further southwards and western, the topography is characterised by steep ridges and valleys, occasionally interrupted by hills such as Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. To some extent these hills affect the pattern of rainfall, thus influencing the mode of agricultural production in some localized areas. The major rivers found in the county are: Sagana and Chania. These rivers and other numerous streams make the county self sufficient in surface and sub-surface water resources for domestic, agricultural and industrial development. The problems associated with physiographic conditions in the county are soil erosion, road construction and farm mechanization. This problem is aggravated by increased exploitation of land for settlement and agriculture. The soils in the county are generally well drained. Only in higher areas of the Aberdares do we find areas with embedded drainage.

The county experiences equatorial rainfall due to its location and being within the highland equatorial zone of Kenya. The long rains occur from March to May while the short rains falls from October to December although sometimes this pattern is occasionally disrupted by abrupt and adverse changes in climatic conditions. The annual rainfall ranges from 500mm in dry areas of Kieni plateau to 1,500mm in the Aberdare hills and areas around Mt. Kenya. The climate contains temperatures ranging from of an annual minimum of 12°C to a mean of 27°C. It is densely populated with fertile soils especially in the central highland between the Eastern base of Aberdare range and Western slope of Mount Kenya.

Population, Land and Food

The total population of Nyeri County as per the statistics of National Census of 2009 is 693,558 (339,725 males and 353,833). Males account for 49% and Females for 51%. The county had 201,703 households, a population density of 208km² and a national percentage of 1.8% of the population. The county's growth rate is 0.8%, with ages between 0 – 14 years taking 33.8%, ages 15 – 64 taking 59.7% and ages over 65 years amounting to 6.5%. Dependants (those below 15 years and above 64 years) constitute 43% of the total population. This calls for increased productivity of labour in order to support the dependants and development of such basic services as education, health and nutrition.

Most of the residents belong to the Kenya's largest ethnic group the Kikuyu, hence speak kikuyu language. Majority also speak English and Kiswahili. Christianity is the main religion with the main Christian denominations being Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican, and Pentecostals. The County also has a few Muslims and Hindus. These mainstream denominations have sponsored most of the schools, hospitals and colleges.

The population that has attained primary education is 61.4% and with secondary education is only 19.8 %. The population attending school in the age bracket between 15-18 years is 72.8%. Those who can read and write constitute 92.6%. This is advantageous to the county since majority people are able to operate bank accounts, mobile phones and mobile banking accounts. The main issues affecting the population include:

- ✓ Population and development – lack of training that affects the population in issues of development.
- ✓ Population and environment. There is encroachment of the wetlands and catchment areas by farmers leading to siltation of the rivers, aquatic pollution due pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers, effluents from industries and deforestation.
- ✓ Youth and Children -Unemployment rate is high, high rate of school dropout, high rate of early marriages and drug abuse is common among the young.
- ✓ Family problems- increased instability in marriages; increased numbers of single parenthood, increased orphans, female household heads, widows and widowers.
- ✓ Elderly and People with Disabilities-there are problems facing the elderly and people with disabilities. This has increased poverty, lack of care and frequent cases of abandonment, inadequate shelter and health.

Population Profiles and projections

Table 1 below shows the population projection by sex and age group; below 15yrs comprises of 33.8 % while the youth (15 – 34 yrs) is 34.1 % of the total population. Over sixty (60) percent of the population is below 30yrs, portraying a young population. Men are slightly more than women for the ages 0 – 19yrs numbers but overall women are more than men by a small margin. Nyeri County has a population growth rate of 0.48% against the national average growth rate of 3 % and 1.6 % for Central province. The dependant population (those below 15 years and above 64 years of age) constitutes 40.3% of the population. This is an indication that, a greater number of the population does not contribute economically to the growth of the county's economy hence concerted efforts to improve on the productivity of the remaining population are necessary by making the labour force work more efficiently. Also deliberate efforts to bring about growth and

development in order to support the dependent population should be instituted; with basic interventions in the social sector especially health, education and nutrition.

Table 1. Distribution of the Population by Age Cohorts

AGE Cohort	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	39174	37,164	76,338	45349	43022	88371	52497	49803	92224	57878	54908	112786
5-9	39807	38,908	78,715	46082	45041	91122	53345	52140	92224	58813	57485	116298
10-14	39815	39,395	79,210	46091	45605	91695	53356	52793	92224	58825	58204	117029
15-19	34581	32,312	66,893	40032	37405	77437	46342	43301	92224	51092	47740	98831
20-24	29966	30,840	60,806	34689	35701	70391	40157	41329	92224	44273	45565	89838
25-29	27677	30,205	57,882	32040	34966	67006	37090	40478	92224	40892	44627	85518
30-34	24971	26,275	51,246	28907	30417	59324	33464	35211	92224	36894	38820	75714
35-39	21965	23,473	45,438	25427	27173	52600	29435	31456	92224	32452	34680	67133
40-44	17890	19,926	37,816	20710	23067	43777	23974	26703	92224	26432	29440	55871
45-49	16287	17,451	33,738	18854	20202	39056	21826	23386	92224	24063	25783	49846
50-54	10343	12,069	22,412	11973	13971	25945	13861	16174	92224	15281	17831	33113
55-59	9029	10,054	19,083	10452	11639	22091	12100	13473	92224	13340	14854	28194
60-64	9054	9,817	18,871	10481	11364	21846	12133	13156	92224	13377	14504	27881
65-69	5987	7,526	13,513	6931	8712	15643	8023	10086	18109	8846	11119	19965
70-74	4961	6,077	11,038	5743	7035	12778	6648	8144	14792	7330	8978	16308
75-79	3048	4,043	7,091	3528	4680	8209	4085	5418	9503	4503	5973	10477
80+	5064	8,200	13,264	5862	9493	15355	6786	10989	17775	7482	12115	19597
AGE NS	106	98	204	123	113	236	142	131	273	157	145	301
TOTAL	339,725	353,833	693,558	393,274	409,606	802,880	455,264	474,170	929,434	501,929	522,772	1,024,701

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Table 2: Population Projections of Selected Age Groups

Age cohorts	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	7881	7587	15468	9123	8783	17906	10561	10167	20729	11644	11209	22853
1-5	39527	37562	77089	45757	43483	89240	52970	50337	103307	58399	55496	113896
6-13	63834	63003	126837	73896	72934	146830	85544	84430	169974	94312	93084	187396
14-17	28695	27593	56288	33218	31942	65160	38454	36977	75431	42396	40767	83163
15-29	92224	93357	185581	106760	108073	214832	123590	125110	248698	136258	137932	274188
15-49	173337	180482	353819	200658	208929	409589	232289	241867	474154	256099	266657	522753
15-64	201763	212422	414185	233566	245905	479470	270384	284668	555049	298096	313848	611940
65 +	19060	25846	44906	22063	29919	51985	25541	34635	60179	28161	38185	66348

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

Table 2 shows the population projection by selected age groups; under one year, under 5 years, 6-13 years, 14-17 years, 15-64 years, 15-29years and 15-49 years. Below is an analysis of these population projections;

Age group 6 – 13 (Primary school going): This is the primary school going age with an estimated total population of 126,837 comprising of 63,834 males and 63,003 females by 2009 .This is expected to increase to 187,396 at the end of the plan period in 2017.

Age group 14 – 17 (Secondary school going): This is the secondary school going age. A total population of 56,288 was expected to be attending secondary in 2009. This number is expected to rise gradually to over 65,160 in 2012 and eventually to 83,163 in 2017. With 216 secondary schools in the county and an enrolment of 61,255 students; there is need for more schools to be constructed besides expanding the existing ones.

Age group 15 – 49 (Reproductive age): This group comprises of the female reproductive age. With a total fertility rate of 3.8% which is lower than the national average of 5% and 3.8% for the county, the growth of the population of this county is likely to be influenced by immigration mainly to Kieni East and West districts by internally displaced persons.

Age group 15 – 64 (Labour force): This is the productive population of the county with an estimated total labour force of over 414,185 comprising of 48.7% males and 51.3% females(2009 Census).The number is expected to increase up to 611, 940 by end of 2017 comprising of females 313848 and 298,096 males. This calls for more investments in job creation opportunities in the county to absorb this ever increasing population.

Table 3. Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centre	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Nyeri Town	59,753	59,520	119,273	69172	68902	138073	80075	79762	159837	88282	87938	176221
Karatina	3,829	4,812	8,641	4433	5570	10003	5131	6449	11580	5657	7110	12767
Naromoru	2,040	2,061	4,101	2362	2386	4747	2734	2762	5496	3014	3045	6059
Endarasha	3,143	3,473	6,616	3638	4020	7659	4212	4654	8866	4644	5131	9775
Mweiga	8,501	8,763	17,264	9841	10144	19985	11392	11743	23135	12560	12947	25507
Othaya	8,974	9,960	18,943	10389	11530	21929	12026	13347	25385	13259	14715	27987
Total	86,240	88,589	174,838	99834	102553	202397	115570	118718	234300	127416	130886	258315

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

The table 3 above shows the projected population of urban centres with over 2000 persons according to 2009 population and housing census. Karatina town which is the headquarters of Mathira East district is expected to have a population of over 12,000 persons at the end of the plan period, 2017. The town experiences a higher population during the day because it has the largest open air market in the region. All the urban centres have a higher population growth rate than rural areas due to their proximity to main roads, their location in agriculture rich areas besides influx of people in search of employment. The projected population could therefore be surpassed by the end of the plan period. Development of these centres is hampered by lack of adequate physical infrastructure and land for their future expansion.

Education and Human Resource Development

The sector trains and produces a high quality labour force thus offering effective services, which is due to the fact that a well educated population has the capacity for innovative approach to development. There are 545 primary schools in the county with a total enrollment of 146,668 (73,775-50.3% males and 72,893 girls-49.7%) and 216 Secondary schools with a total enrollment of 61,255 (27,637-45% males and 33,618-55% females). This includes 2 national schools - Kagumo High and Bishop Ngandu Girls. This shows the transition rate of boys to secondary is lower than girls. This raises concern over the future opportunities for the boy child in the county. The teacher to pupil ratio is 1:35 (public schools) and in secondary is with a teacher student ratio of 1:25 (public schools). There are classes that have started in the county for adult classes to eradicate illiteracy in the county. There are 791 ECD centers with an enrolment of 32,673 (16,700-51% males, 15,973-49% females).

During the last two years, the county has maintained a good performance in secondary examinations. Performance in Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E) has been one of the best as a number of schools feature in the top 100 schools nationally. The tables 4-11 below shows the number of institutions both private and public.

The Middle level colleges –The county has consists of 2 government institutes- Mathenge TTC and Nyeri TTC . There are 20 commercial colleges such as Rware School of Accountancy. There are also many village youth polytechnics and 5 medical Training colleges- Outspan, Nyeri Provincial MTC, Consolata Hospital ,Kings Medical College and P.C.E.A Tumutumu Hospital. The county has 2 Teacher Training: Kagumo TTC and Kamwenja TTC and hosts Kiganjo Police National Training Unit.

University Education -The County hosts 2 universities i.e. Kimathi University College of Technology and Karatina University College and 5 Satellite campuses - Kenyatta University,

University of Nairobi, Presbyterian University of East Africa, Catholic University of East Africa and Kenya Methodist University.

Nyeri County Data Highlights-2012

Table 4: Education Data Summary

Institutions	Number of institutions	Males	Females	Total Enrolment
Primary	545	73,775	72,893	146,668
Secondary	216	27,637	33,618	61,255
ECD	791	16700	15,973	32,673
Adult education				

Source: County Director's Office, Nyeri, 2012

Table 5: Public Primary Schools

District	No. of schools	Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Nyeri Central	42	8076	8544	16620
Mathira West	35	4932	4841	9773
Mathira East	41	6975	6843	13818
Kieni East	52	8970	8750	17720
Kieni West	52	8729	8067	16796
Nyeri South	56	8003	7658	15661
Mukurwe-ini	65	8867	8047	16914
Tetu	47	6458	6273	12731
Total	390	61010	59023	120033

Table 6: Private Primary Schools

District	No. of schools	Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Nyeri Central	22	2250	1898	4148
Mathira West	15	947	861	1808
Mathira East	23	2160	2125	4285
Kieni East	31	2935	2606	5541
Kieni West	16	1314	1387	2701
Nyeri South	20	1541	1531	3072
Mukurwe-ini	14	237	241	478
Tetu	14	1381	1241	2622
Total	155	12765	11890	24655

Source: County Director's Office, Nyeri, 2012

Table 7: Public Secondary Schools

District	No. of schools	Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Nyeri Central	16	4224	2224	6448
Mathira West	16	2033	3683	5716
Mathira East	23	2089	3960	6049
Kieni East	22	2848	3839	6687
Kieni West	21	2629	3142	5771
Nyeri South	34	5709	5610	11319
Mukurwe-ini	29	4152	5628	9780
Tetu	31	2095	3816	5911
Total	192	25779	31902	57681

Table 8: Private Secondary Schools

District	No. of schools	Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Nyeri Central	8	1475	403	1878
Mathira West	1	13	11	24
Mathira East	2	0	381	381
Kieni East	5	171	274	445
Kieni West	5	114	556	670
Nyeri South	0	0	0	0
Mukurwe-ini	3	85	91	176
Tetu	0	0	0	0
Total	24	1858	1716	3574

Source: County Director's Office, Nyeri, 2012

Table 9: Public ECD Centres

District	No. of schools	Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Nyeri Central	41	1134	1146	2280
Mathira West	44	886	808	1694
Mathira East	87	1312	1212	2524
Kieni East	52	1268	1149	2417
Kieni West	74	1948	1838	3786
Nyeri South	55	2073	2016	4089
Mukurwe-ini	76	1556	1481	3037
Tetu	53	421	496	917
Total	482	10598	10146	20744

Table 10: Private ECD Centres

District	No. of schools	Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Nyeri Central	78	1192	1176	2368
Mathira West	31	460	446	906
Mathira East	35	1130	1011	2141
Kieni East	41	645	577	1222
Kieni West	50	1313	1318	2631
Nyeri South	20	898	825	1723
Mukurwe-ini	11	71	76	147
Tetu	43	393	398	791
Total	309	6102	5827	11929

Source: County Director's Office, Nyeri, 2012

Issues on Education

- ✓ The transition levels after secondary school is low.
- ✓ The cost of joining these private universities is also limiting the residents in accessibility to higher levels.
- ✓ There are fewer boys enrolled in secondary school than girls that has caused concern in the county.

The county boasts of learned professionals lead by President Mwai Kibaki, and Prof. Wangari Maathai (Nobel Laurette) and prominent Mau Mau Leader Field Marshal Dedan Kimathi .

Economy

Nyeri County is largely an agricultural economy with 53% of the residents in agricultural production. Tea, coffee and dairy farming are the major activities. Many residents work in government offices, tea, coffee and dairy factories religious organizations, retail, supermarkets, banking and insurance and in some professional bodies. The poverty level of Nyeri County is 32.7% with an age dependency ratio of 100:68. The county depends on its resources such as; forests, wildlife, minerals (stones and sand), livestock, pasture, water and medicinal plants (Aloevera).

The main economic activities for the residents of Nyeri County are farming and rearing farming. They grow coffee, tea, maize, beans, peas; Irish potatoes in Kieni, vegetables' arrow roots, sweet potatoes and others keep dairy cattle for dairy products. The county receives foreign exchange through Tourism. It has a number of tourist attractions such Mt. Kenya, Mt. Kenya National Park, Aberdare National Park and the Baden Powell Burial Site (former head of the Scout Movement) and has many Commercial Banks and Microfinance Institutions.

Figure 1: Cemetery of Lord Baden Powell, Nyeri



Figure 2: South East face of Mt Kenya



Tourists are usually attracted by Aberdare National Park, with an area of 767 Km² covers the higher areas of the Aberdare Mountain Ranger of Central Kenya, from altitude of 1829M to 4001M above sea level. The topography is quite diverse with deep ravines that cut through the forested eastern and western slopes. Animals easily observed in the park include; the Black Rhino, leopard, baboon, elephants, buffalos, black and white Columbus monkey ,rhinoceros, giraffes, lions, the golden cat and the bongo, antelopes, eland and spotted and melanistic serval cats can be found higher up in the moorlands.

Figure 3: Nyeri Tourism Attractions



Visitors are able to indulge in picnics, trout fishing in the rivers, camping in the moorlands, game viewing, camping, trekking, bird viewing and photography. The tourists travel by air or road. There are two airstrips Mweiga and one near Nanyuki. The tourists enjoy classic accommodation in serene hotels such Green Hills, White Rhino Hotel, Outspan Hotel ,Mt Kenya Leisure Lodge, Tree tops, Ark Lodge and Tafari Castle.

There are several industries in Nyeri County that include milk processing firms such as Kenya Creameries Cooperative Ltd and Brookside .Others are milk transporters such as Wakulima Dairy Ltd, Gakindu Dairy and Nyala dairy, maize millers- Unga and Maisha, Wakulima Farmers' Dairy Feeds, Mt. Kenya Coca-cola Bottlers, Highland Water bottling plant, coffee factories and tea factories in some parts such Othaya, Mukurwe-ini and Mathira. These firms have created employment to many residents hence a source of live hood.

Health Care

The county has 340 health facilities-Provincial General Hospital (1) which will be a referral hospital soon. District hospital (1), Sub-District Hospital (3), Dispensaries (109), Health centres (13), medical clinics (182), nursing homes (3), maternity homes (2), radiology units (3), dental clinics (7), eye centre (1), others (15). The notable hospitals include: Nyeri Provincial hospital, Karatina District Hospital, Mukurwe-ini and Othaya Sub-district hospitals.

The doctor population ratio: 1:29000, infant mortality rates is 27:1000; under five years mortality rate is 34:1000. The most prevalent diseases are malaria where malaria outpatients account for 3.2%, TB where 32:10000 cases were reported in 2009/2010 period. HIV and antenatal care clients in the county to 4.4% in 2010, Fully immunized population in 2011/2012 was 46.3%. This implies that 53.6% of the population does not go for immunization There is need to facilitate health campaigns.

Infrastructure

Nyeri county is served by an expansive road network connecting Nairobi and Thika – Karatina – Nyeri – Nyahururu of bitumen; other internal roads are all weather for example Nyeri – Othaya – Kenol, Nyeri – Mukurwe-ini – Murang'a, Nyeri – Nanyuki are all bitumen roads. Bitumen surface 297.3km, gravel surface 323.4km earth surface 434.7km .The population with access to good and fair roads account to 40.7% and only 8.9% (200 census) had paved roads . A lot has to be done to improve the state of roads.

Lighting towns has improved by installing street lights to improve security. Rural electrification has been done in some areas In 2009 Census only 26.33% of the households had access to electricity. Kieni has a challenge due to the widely spread houses. The council of Nyeri has enhanced communication by rehabilitation and maintenance of access roads through grading, drainage improvement, spot murraming and opening up of several roads in many areas. Sanitation has been improved in the county up to 99.6% of households (Census 2009) and 69.3% have access to improved water. The installation of the optic cable has made internet facilities available. There are number of cyber cafes offering internet services to people in towns and other places those with modems and mobile phones are able to use internet for communication.

County and Community Natural Resources

The main physical features of the county are Mount Kenya (5,199m) to the East and the Aberdare range (3,999m) to the west. The Aberdare National Park, with an area of 767 Km² covers the higher areas of the Aberdare Mountain Ranges of Central Kenya, from altitude

of 1829M to 4001M above sea level. The topography is quite diverse with deep ravines that cut through the forested eastern and western slopes, forests, bamboo, scrub and moorland. Mt Kenya has U-shaped glacial valleys and rugged snow capped peaks (Batian and Nelion). The Park has very attractive sites and wild animals. Visitors can also indulge in picnics, trout fishing in the rivers bird viewing, game drives, nature walks, mountain climbing, wildlife viewing, camping and cave exploration and camping in the moorlands.

The wildlife found in the Aberdare and Mt Kenya National Park include giant forest hog, tree hyrax, white tailed mongoose, black leopard, bongo, reptiles , insects, elephant, black rhino, elephants, buffalos, monkeys black fronted duiker, mole-rat, a variety of birds. The county has private ranches that supply dairy and beef products. Some of the ranches serve as private wildlife sanctuaries such as; Lewa wildlife and Solio Ranch that hosts local and foreign tourists and augment the vibrant tourism sector another contributor to the county's economy.

Transportation

Nyeri county's residents usually use road transport to move cargo and people. This has been very costly in transporting bulky goods like coffee, beans, maize and cattle to the market. Railway line passing through Karatina and Chaka in Kieni should be opened up for bulky products to ease transportation. Mweiga and Nyaribo airstrips offer quick mode of transport to tourists who so visit the Aberdare and Mt. Kenya National Parks, Wanjii Nature Park, Baden Powel burial site. All roads leading to these sites should be well improved to ensure accessibility by tourists. Tourism is a source of revenue for the county.

Water, Environment and Sanitation

Water is a basic need and an input in the economic and social development process. Sanitation on the other hand remains a major challenge in the district due to inadequate provision and poor management of existing facilities. The county has adequate water which is financed by government. This is supplied by Nyeri Water and Sewerage Company (NYEWASCO) rated as the best service delivery and provision of the cleanest water in the country. Mukurwe-ini and Nyeri South Districts have Othaya and Mukurwe-ini Water and Sewerage Company (OMWASCO) which is contracted by Tana Water Services Board and Tetu Water and Sanitation Company. Water tanks are being constructed to ease storage of water in Kieni (Mahiga Water Project), and Karatina (Ngorano). Many homes (69.3% of the households) in the county have piped water tapped from the major rivers in the county (2009 census). The County has 15 permanent rivers, 5 unprotected springs, 10 boreholes and 8 dams. Roof catchment

forms a major source of water for domestic use in the district as the favourable climate makes rainfall reliable. A total of 62,179 households in the county have roof catchment water systems.

Housing

Nyeri County has some areas with informal settlements such as Kiawara in Nyeri Town and Majengo in Karatina. This should be checked to avoid congestion and crime. Land within the towns has become quite expensive especially in Karatina, Othaya and Nyeri town. The residents of the county have of late purchased surrounding prime lands near town to put up houses. Real estate is has not gained popularity but many landlords are coming up with hostels to capture the emerging market of students in the satellite campuses in Nyeri and Karatina. In Nyeri town many CBD buildings have been converted into campuses.

Research, Innovation and Technology

The county has two full post offices at Nyeri Town which is the district headquarters, and three sub-post offices at Othaya, Mukurweini and Kiganjo Towns. These will remain crucial in the delivery of mail and parcels in the district. In the landline telephone communication, the sole service provider Telkom (K) operates under the old manual telephone exchange system. The district enjoys a fair coverage of the Safaricom, Airtel, Orange and Yu mobile network with coverage of 98%. This has highly improved the information flow in the district. Over the plan period, improvement measures shall be pursued to ensure reliable, effective and efficient information communication flow within, into and outside the district.

The County Information and Documentation Centre provides first hand information on the development agenda of the district. This has helped the community to access information through books, publications and departmental progress reports, among others. Radio and television coverage has been on the forefront in provision of the latest information to the community. Internet services are well established with a few public offices connected to it. This has been made possible by wireless services. The sector is highly dependent on road infrastructure for it to realize its full potential.

Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector aims at providing effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption for achieving social-economic and political developments. The county has a high court, which also serves the entire county. The Provincial Administration at the county level will seek to provide strategic leadership, policy direction, a secure environment and set the agenda for achieving socio-economic and political

development of the people in line with its mission. In order to realize this goal, the provincial administration will endeavour to coordinate operations of all departments to ensure their effectiveness. It will also oversee operations of other stake holders to enhance co-ordination and continuously track progress of all development projects. The department will strive to promote and sustain community mobilization and sensitization of optimal resource utilization, sustainable development and build the momentum for realization of Kenya Vision 2030.

The Prisons Department seeks to offer inmates better rehabilitation programmes and hold them in safe and humane condition; in collaboration with the Probation Department.

Policy and Management of National and County Parks and Protected areas

In Kenya, about 8% of the Kenya land mass is protected area for wildlife conservation; protected areas are gazetted either as National parks or National reserves. These areas have allowed human activities like tourism and research. At times human wildlife conflicts arise in areas that are unprotected because animals move out of the forest and destroy crops and domestic animals. In Nyeri, Aberdare National Park and Mt. Kenya National Park are protected areas, in order to benefit the local people and tourists. Aberdare National Park has two lodges – the Ark lodge and Tree tops lodge. The Kenya wildlife Service (KWS) conserves and manages Kenya's wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world. This is a state cooperation established by an Act of Parliament Cap 376.

The objectives of Kenya wildlife protection is to:

- ✓ Enhance wildlife and visitor security
- ✓ Minimize human – wildlife conflicts and support community protection initiatives.
- ✓ Enhance educational programmes on wildlife
- ✓ To facilitate research on wildlife management.
- ✓ To enhance tourism management in order to maximize on revenue from tourists.

Challenges facing the preservation & management of Parks;

- ✓ Climatic changes that affect the wildlife
- ✓ Habitat degradation and loss
- ✓ Forest depletion
- ✓ Tourism market volatility
- ✓ Human wildlife conflict brought by population growth and changing land use habits of communities that co-exist with wildlife.
- ✓ Poaching of wildlife.

Strategies by KWS to tackle the challenges;

- ✓ Engage interest groups, stakeholders and partners.
- ✓ Conservation by overseeing the management of all protected and outside protected areas including areas under local authorities, community and private sanctuaries.
- ✓ Wildlife research.
- ✓ Enforce laws on wildlife and policy
- ✓ Maintaining all roads within the parks
- ✓ Promotion of domestic tourism – in Nyeri the KWS has buses that pick interested local tourists at Nyeri town each day and take them to the parks.
- ✓ Combating wildlife animals – proactive, preventive and reactive measures over poaching.

County Political/Legal Establishment

The County has 8 Districts namely Nyeri Central, Mathira West ,Mathira East ,Kieni East ,Kieni West ,Nyeri South, Mukurwe-in and Tetu. The new constitution inaugurated in 2010 gives the counties the mandate to control some resources and making decisions in a devolved government. It specifies the resources they need in provision of services. The devolved system combines self government at county level and also shares governance with the national government. The county will have a county assembly and an executive arm known as the county executive. The capital of Nyeri County is proposed to be Nyeri Town. It is made up of 6 constituencies -Tetu, Kieni, Mathira, Othaya, Mukurwe-ini, Nyeri East, Central and Nyeri South. It has four local authorities from 2010, Nyeri County Council, Othaya Town Council and Municipal Councils of Nyeri and Karatina. The county 30 county wards as shown in the Table11 below;

Table 11: Nyeri County Constituencies

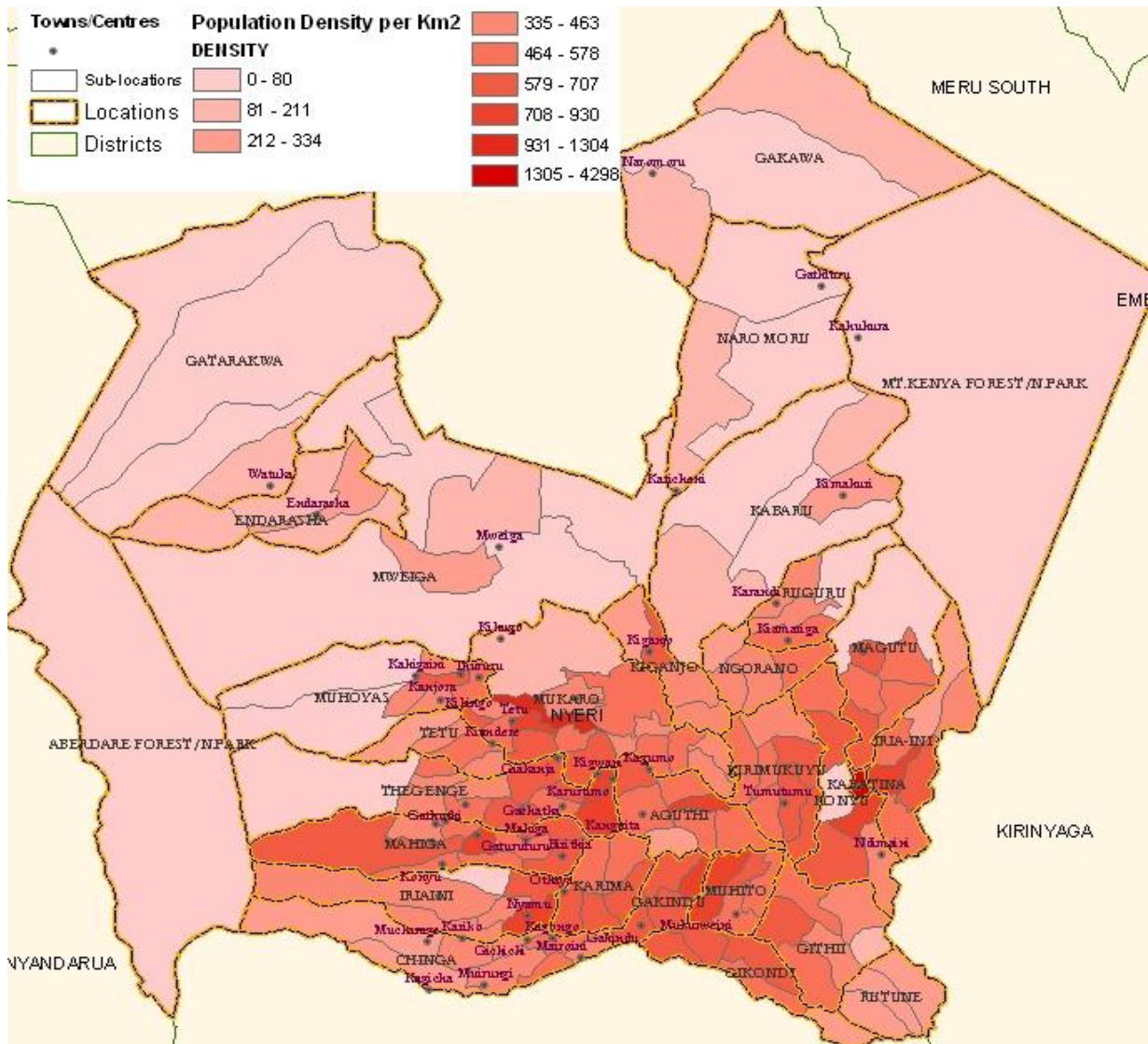
Constituency	Population (2009 National Census)	Area(Sq. Km)	No. of county Wards
1.Tetu	78,320	149.80	3
2.Kieni	175,812	1,378.10	8
3.Mathira	148,847	296.60	6
4.Othaya	87,374	174.70	4
5.Mukurweni	83,932	178.70	4
6.Nyeri Town	119,273	183.10	5
Total	693,558	2,361	30

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), 2012

The county assembly has the following functions:

- Making laws for the county government
- Exercise authority over county executive committee and organs.
- Receive and approve plans & policies for management/ exploitation of county's resources.
- To approve policies for the development of infrastructure and institutions in the county.
- Set out structures and framework for the administration and management of the county.
- Approve oversight budgets and development projects
- Approve investment decisions and loans
- Supervise guide and direct other units within the county
- Monitor and execute all projects already approved.

Figure 4: Map of Nyeri Administrative Units



The county executive consists of the county governor, deputy governor, members appointed by the governor with the approval of the assembly. The governor is the chief executive of the county and the deputy governor being the deputy chief executive. The role of the governor is mainly management, administration and supervision of the county the functions of the executive committee.

The county government has the following powers and functions in Nyeri community:-

- ✓ Promotion of agriculture
- ✓ Provide and supervise the county health services
- ✓ Regulate and control air pollution, noise pollution other public nuisance and outdoor advertising.
- ✓ Facilitate cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities – libraries, county parks, casinos, etc.
- ✓ Ensure county transport such as roads, street lighting, traffic and parking public road transport is well maintained and are efficient.
- ✓ Ensure animal control and welfare – by licensing of dogs, care and burial of animals.
- ✓ Putting into place legislation that encourages development of trade.
- ✓ Regulate county planning and development through land surveying and mapping, boundaries and fencing, housing, electricity, gas and energy regulation.
- ✓ Promote and regulate education – pre-primary, polytechnics, craft and child care levels.
- ✓ Implementing natural policies on natural resources
- ✓ Make legislative laws on public works and services/including water sanitation.
- ✓ Provide fire fighting services and disaster management centres.
- ✓ Control drug usage and access to pornography in the county.
- ✓ Ensure community participation in governance at the local

Labour Force and Youth Unemployment

Majority of the youth is in the age bracket of 15 – 64 years is quite high. There is a high increased rate of unemployment that has led to many criminal gangs in the county. Only 53% of the population is engaged in agriculture. The Youth Enterprise Fund and Kazi Kwa Vijana programme have not engaged the Youth productively as expected and hence the need for the issue to be addressed more comprehensively. The boy-child issue is raising concern especially Mukurwe-ini district, Othaya and Mathira. A study by NACADA(2009) on Alcohol abuse in Central Province indicated some the following risk factors affecting the youth -idleness (79.2%),peer pressure(77.7%),Unemployment (58.5%),work related stress (58.0%) and marital

problems (49.2%), poverty (55.2%), problems with parents (29.7%) and media influence (22.0%).

Youth all over Kenya have shown the tendency of shying away from agriculture and wish for white collar jobs. Some few youth in the county have been engaged in fish, rabbit rearing, farming and motorcycle (boda boda) transport business. An example of a successful group is Jitunze Youth Enterprise in Kabaru (Kieni) that has seized an opportunity of the high demand for tropical trout around the world and have utilized the cold rivers from the Mt Kenya that pass through the area. Youth in the “boda boda” business has experienced some challenges. Nyeri county has a number of idle young people who have been involved in stealing some of the bicycles and some cases have resulted in death .Some of the cyclists have suffered injuries caused by frequent accidents and many cases of pneumonia. Some hospitals have opened specific wards to handle these cases.

The interventions measures involve; reducing idleness of by involving the youth in games and sports, drama and music clubs in partnership with the social services; increased community education through guidance and counseling on the adverse effects of alcohol and substance abuse to the individual, family and the community at large. Government should enforce strictly all laws on drugs and alcohol; some devolved funds should be set aside to create opportunities for the youth in training and address the issue of productive social amenities. Enhanced enforcement of the new alcohol law in the county by ensuring no sale of alcohol, restrict sale of unlicensed alcohol, and selling of alcohol with the approved times.

Planning of Urban Areas

The main towns in the county are Nyeri with a population of 119,353 people, Karatina-8,499, Narumoru -5,805 Mweiga-3,580, Othaya-5,137 and Endarasha 3,049. The Local Council should ensure that the following activities are undertaken:-

- ✓ Planning and construction of proper bus and matatu terminals is done to ease congestion in towns and proper pedestrians walk should also be provided.
- ✓ All towns need more street lighting to ensure people are safe at night lighting has improved Nyeri town due to its large flow of students attending evening classes.
- ✓ More boreholes should be drilled in Kieni to ensure continuous water supply for livestock and people during the dry spell.
- ✓ Juakali sheds should be expanded to accommodate the many people selling in town centres and Juakali metal workshops

- ✓ Ensure drainage systems, sanitation and sewage systems are improved in all towns especially in Gakindu Market and Mweiga. There is also need to cover some open drainage systems whose covers have been vandalized in towns,
- ✓ Ensure every Town has public toilets in all matatu and bus terminus.
- ✓ Ensure garbage collection in towns is done regularly.. The council has constructed some 18 refuse chambers and litter bins but there is need to add more. The council has acquired a trailer, tractor and exhauster to facilitate cleaning of towns. It has set aside 3.5m to acquire land for dumping refuse.

Value Addition of Agricultural Products

The role of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is quite significant to the national economy as the sector pre-occupies itself to revitalize agriculture for food security; cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub sector, developing forestry and mining, reforming land management systems, revitalizing Regional Development Authorities to create regional balance in development and protecting, conserving and sustainable management of natural resource.

A combination of climatic factors, relief and drainage influence agricultural production in the county, such that each activity is well adapted to certain areas. Favourable climatic conditions in the county have generally provided an opportunity for agricultural production, mainly of cash crops such as coffee and tea. This justifies why the county is among the leading agricultural producing county in Kenya. Also during the plan period environmental impact assessments will be carried out on all the projects.

The coffee industry of late has really frustrated the coffee farmers due to low process of their products despite the high cost of production and milling the beans. The county should strategize on establishment of packaging of the coffee and tea in order to capture the ready market for these products. Management of the coffee, tea and milk industries should be improved to ensure quality and efficiency

Farmers are involved in keeping dairy cattle and goats for meat and milk purposes. The Dairy Goats Association of Kenya (DGAK) in Nyeri is receiving 250 litres from farmers. The demand for goat milk is quite high than supply. The current market for milk is challenging especially after heavy rains since KCC is unable to process high volumes of milk. This leads to prices fluctuations. A study by Wambugu and Kirimi (2010) on Dairying in Kenya indicated that the milk industry has a number of challenges along the chain as reported by the processors namely "Seasonality in production leading to reduced exports and loss of export market to competitors, cost of electricity/ fuel is high, heavy cost in initial investment, infrastructure

bottlenecks, competition from cash based informal market, in the past, high-quality standards of global producers have prevented countries like Kenya from competing with major exporters. In production - feed quality and cost; poor access to breeding, animal health and credit services; cost of artificial insemination (AI) and inefficient distribution mechanism, poor interaction and priority setting between research, extension and training. In marketing - poor infrastructure (roads, electricity-leading to spoilage), inadequate milk collection & marketing system and high transport cost”.

To make the sector profitable to the farmers, the capacity of KCC should be enhanced to package milk in powder form and produce cheese, butter and other products to add value to the product. This will gain value in times of drought, strategic milk reserve should be to stabilize milk production shortfalls in the dry season hence absorb excess production. There is need for the processors to expand to nontraditional markets outside the country. The government should ensure good infrastructure to ease transport and communication. The Kenya Bureau of Standards should be vigilant to ensure quality of animals’ feeds is not comprised and promote farm feed preservation methods.

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital in the growth of agriculture. For financial services to flourish a lot of capacity building of the community is required. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in a short time and make critical decisions (such as when to sell and where to sell). Growth of the ICT sector in the district is also vital for farmers seeking export markets where they also get access to global market information and also new technologies and trends in production. The sector is also important in protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

SWOT and PESTLE Analysis

SWOT Analysis is a technique used in conducting strategic analysis and provides a summary of internal and external conditions facing the organization It involves an analysis of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats facing the county under which the county operates, the SWOT and PESTEL analysis were carried out. PESTEL analysis involves the review of the Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal factors affecting the county

SWOT

Strengths

- Availability of natural resources such as quarries, forests, ,rivers ,mountains and wildlife within the jurisdiction of the county;
- Financial and political stability in the county;
- Favorable geographical location: hosts the provincial headquarters of former Central Province
- People in the county form an educated and vibrant workforce.
- Collaborative partners seeking to develop the area; and
- Cordial working relationship with all stakeholders..

Weaknesses

- Lack of information on the investment opportunities in the region.
- Poor rural road infrastructure: some productive areas in agriculture have poor rural roads such as Endarasha and Narumoru.
- .High cost of Utilities. The Investors in the region face challenges when setting up investment projects due to high cost of power and water. Alternative sources of energy, e.g. wind, solar energy, mini hydro need to be initiated to reduce the cost.
- Insecurity: Nyeri County has had a challenge in terms of Security. The unemployment level has resulted to youth engaging in anti-social activities which has contributed to significant low levels of investments in the region.
- Lack of Land for Investment: The sub-division of land had made it uneconomical to carry out large scale/commercial agriculture and too expensive to supply essential services such as electricity and water. Ironically in areas where land is available isolated homesteads also presented challenges on provision of utilities like Kieni. Some parts of the Kieni have tracts of idle land owned by a few individuals.
- Market Access: Market access has been an issue of importance to all investors and farmers lack sufficient information on markets. This has particularly affected the milk, coffee, tea, fish, cattle and rabbits that small farmers have engaged in.
- Barriers to Markets: Exploitation of farmers by middlemen particularly in marketing of agricultural and horticultural sectors is a common phenomenon.
- Human Resource: Imbalance between rural and urban areas. There is high mobility of skilled labour from rural to urban areas.

- Technology Transfer: Slow technology transfer to rural areas - There are few support, training, and information centres. Incubation facilities and service centres are also lacking.
- The Educational and Training Institutions have done dismissal transfer of information and technology to the local community. Extension Services in the Agricultural and livestock Sector has not been done effectively.

Threats

- High Youth Unemployment - Anti-social behavior caused by unemployed youth. Post primary and secondary drop-out lack training facilities and programmes that leads to idleness.
- Wealth creation perceptions: Many people in the county believe that land is a measure of wealth. There are large tracts of idle land on one extreme and uneconomically fragmented land on the other, as people struggle to own a piece of land.
- The Failure to see opportunities in Partnerships in Cooperatives. Failure to see opportunities shared ownership
- Wealth creation through Individual Savings: Individual Saving is minimal due to limited earnings especially by small scale farmers who are the majority in the county.
- Finance: commercial banks have constraints in acquisition of capital to businessmen commercial Institutions have put in place in lending capital to businessmen such as high interest rates ,collateral and bank and track record
- Poor land planning for urban and individual use
- “Boy child” problem: there is a high dropout rate in schools; and participation in antisocial activities.
- Drug abuse: Rising cases of drug and substance abuse amount the youth.
- Diminishing role of men in the family unit-many cases of neglected families
- Alcohol abuse: Many men have been affected, leading to a drop in productivity
- Poverty and negative attitude: That poverty and poor attitudes towards manual work have attracted the youth to illegal activities as they have perceived this as an easy way to get money.
- The rising population of street families: Action is necessary to prevent future crime, violence or social unrest.
- Negative population growth in some areas:-Some schools have few pupils to leading to their closure of some primary schools.

- HIV/AIDs: This scourge has affected and infected a number of productive people in the county leading loss of families' incomes, cases of death, orphans, broken families, widows, widowers and street children.

Opportunities

- ✓ Use of Local Raw Materials – Optimization of local raw materials by investors by setting up industries that will add value to these products, stimulating large scale production, accompanied by improved agricultural methods such as irrigation.
- ✓ Cooperative Movement -The cooperative movement can be used as a tool for investment, building and construction, education and trade.
- ✓ Agriculture and Agro processing: Investment in agriculture is a natural choice for Nyeri County. Investment in newer farming technologies, e.g. greenhouses improves production per acre and irrigation by constructing dams in Kieni.
- ✓ Dairy industry – opportunities exist in coolers and storage facilities
- ✓ Utilization of waste from potatoes or gel and biogas production from animal waste for cooking as opposed to charcoal or firewood.
- ✓ Apiculture – the local community is actively involved in beekeeping, creating a base for the development of apiculture.
- ✓ Agricultural extension and veterinary services-.improving the dairy animals through artificial insemination.
- ✓ Other investment opportunities abound in tea and coffee in which the local community is actively involved horticulture, floriculture, irrigation (e.g. drip and furrow irrigation), fish farming, development of fish ponds, poultry keeping, rearing of pigs and rabbits.
- ✓ Minerals - The County has vast clay deposits, particularly in Mukurwe-ini and stone quarrying at Kiganjo.
- ✓ Tourism: Potential exists in the construction of hotels particularly in Nyeri.
- ✓ Energy: Investment opportunities exist in hydro power generation in the upper and lower Tana. Other potential sources include wind and solar power generation, investment in bio fuels and biomass production. Power generation programmes is underway Mukurweini along Gikira River through donors' initiatives.
- ✓ Investment in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Potential exist in the development of CDM projects particularly. Solar and wind energy production. CDM projects attract financial rebates (carbon refunds) from donors. This includes afforestation and re-forestation to promote clean development (free from carbon pollution) in order to prevent severe global warming.

- ✓ Business process outsourcing (BPO) is becoming an enviable avenue for doing business. The youth and other community based groups need to take advantage of the investment opportunity that is growing day by day.
- ✓ Information Communications & Technology. The launch of the fibre optic cable is set to ease information communications and technology transfer creating opportunities in the development of ICT facilities.
- ✓ Investments in Education. There is need to re-invent this noble success story by calling upon locals to invest in expansion of existing school facilities, building and construction of tertiary institutions like colleges, polytechnics, other and support services (hotels and hostels). This should be backed with provision of bursaries.
- ✓ Health: Opportunities exist in the development, expansion, construction and building of modern health facilities. Ensuring that the current sub district hospitals are well equipped with medics and facilities and dispensaries and Nyeri Provincial Hospital to a referral hospital with modern equipment.

PESTEL

These are factors that include Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environment and Legal issues that affect the county as follows:

Political Factors

- ✓ Political interference in the county's delivery of service;
- ✓ High control and direction from the Central Government;
- ✓ High emphasis on programmes to improve service delivery by the Central Government;
- ✓ There is funding from the Central Government to local authorities through the LATF and LASDAP funds;
- ✓ Introduction and review of levies and charges by the county are subject to approval by the central government; and
- ✓ By-laws passed by the county are also subject to approval by the Central Government before they can be enforced or otherwise implemented.

Economic Factors

- ✓ Poor infrastructure in some regions;
- ✓ Lack of adequate funds;
- ✓ Poor access to markets for livestock and livestock products;
- ✓ High unemployment rates especially for the youth; and

- ✓ Poor access to markets and farming tools by the farmers.

Social Factors

- ✓ High population growth in the major towns are putting a strain to service delivery.
- ✓ Challenges in maintaining discipline in schools. Frequent cases of unrests in secondary schools
- ✓ Cases of family problems have affected many students in schools.
- ✓ Cases of absent fathers are prevalent.
- ✓ Lack of recreational facilities to occupy the youth effectively.

Technological Factors

- ✓ Low level of adoption of information technology in the county; and
- ✓ Lack of proper management information systems in many public offices.

Environmental Factors

- ✓ Poor conservation of the environment in the area under the county witnessed by the high rate of tree felling, uncontrolled sand harvesting and the drying of rivers;
- ✓ Frequent instances of drought / famine in the area under the jurisdiction of the county;
- ✓ Little involvement of the county in conservation efforts;
- ✓ Increased population and settlement has led to increased human wildlife conflicts;
- ✓ Water shortage for both the rural and urban areas covered by the county; and
- ✓ The Central Government has put emphasis on the implementation of environment conservation laws by its Agencies.

Legal Factors

- ✓ The county operates under laws enacted by Parliament and the residents must adhere to them.

COUNTY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The devolution of funds from Central Government calls wider public participation and scrutiny to safeguard the resources against misuse by those appointed as their custodians. That way, higher value for money is achieved, while only projects of utmost public good are implemented to tame wastage and vested interests. Nyeri County requires more revenue in order to undertake the functions and responsibilities assigned by the natural government to its utilizers.

Source of Revenues

Sharing national revenue

County will receive at least 15% of shared national revenue from Treasury. Conditional grants will include funds granted to fund specific projects and programs.

- Unconditional grants – grants allocated to fund counties own projects from the national government.
- Conditional grants – the equalization fund to finance basic services such as water, health services, electricity and roads and contingencies fund to finance emergencies or (urgent and unforeseen circumstances)

County's own revenue

The county will be in a position to raise its own revenue through: Taxation - movement of goods, services, capital or labour. Such taxes will include property taxes and entertainment taxes.

Fees and charges

The county can impose fees and charges for services they render to the people. These may included agricultural less, livestock fees, house rent, market rent and fees, single business permit, service delivery charges, road maintenance levy, parking fees, rent for conference halls, county parks and related fee, environmental conservation fees, and charges and fees on from public – private partnerships such as concessions and leases.

Borrowing

Nyeri County is free to borrow funds if the national government guarantees the loan with the approval of the county assembly. These funds can be borrowed from the money and capital markets either internally or externally.

Grants and donations

Grants and donations to the county may be received from donors from foreign governments, NGOs Agencies, corporate institutions, humanitarian agencies, and individuals to support social and economic development activities.

County Government Expenditure

The county government is expected to spend its money in the following ways:

- ✓ Provision of basic social services: -These include water, health facilities, electricity, housing, cemeteries, funeral parlours, sanitation, sewage systems and street lighting.

- ✓ Payment of wages and salaries.
- Funds are set aside to pay the employees for services rendered to the people.
 - ✓ Environmental conservation: to control air, water and noise pollution by refuse removal and solid waste disposal.
 - ✓ Development projects;
- Financing of projects such as; roads, parking facilities, street lighting, cultural entertainment facilities, sport facilities and markets.
 - ✓ Repair, maintenance and improvement of public facilities such as roads, health facilities markets, libraries, street lighting, public toilets, sewage systems, housing and bus parks
 - ✓ Emergency Kittery for firefighting services and disaster management, drought, floods and mudslides.
 - ✓ Debt servicing: Loans borrowed need to be repaid within a given period including interest accrued.
 - ✓ Provision of early childhood education, home crafts skill and village polytechnics.

Management of County Finance

The county is fully accountable to the public on the expenditure and utilization of the funds of the county. All financial management systems are required to comply to the requirements of natural legislation. All funds are consolidated into the county (Revenue Fund. The revenue fund contains the county's own revenues, transfers from the natural revenues, grants and borrowed funds.

- ✓ The county assembly votes on the budget.
- ✓ Approve expenditure by various department of the county
- ✓ County treasury is expected to seek quarterly approvals from the revenue fund.

The accounting officer is accountable to the county assembly for financial management.

Nyeri county will have accountant general based in the treasury to maintain financial records of all funds withdrawn from the revenue fund and expenditure incurred.

The accounts of the county will be audited by the auditor-General and submit audit reports to the relevant county Assembly. Internal audits will also be done.

Challenges facing the county government and possible solutions

Revenue allocation

The county is expected to raise its own revenue in addition to funds received from the national government. Funds should be consolidated and equitably shared.

Transfer of functions

There is overlapping of some functions of the national and county government such as pre-primary education which is managed by the county where all other levels are managed by the national government.

Need for capacity building

Before the implementation of the devolved government, local government comprised of local authorities and the provincial administration was in place. New structures have been put in place and therefore the need for capacity assessment and training for human resource which will be in line with the constitution.

Cross county Planning and Development

Local economic development requires planning across sectors and counties. Some resources such as water or forest land roads may be shared across counties. Planning aims at achieving maximum and sustainable exploitation of resource in the county. Planning in the county faces challenges such as lack of appropriate technical and institutional capacity, inadequate human resources and lack of extensive consultation.

Cross county planning and service delivery requires cooperation and consultation with relevant groups and stake holders. Specific boards should be appointed to run these shared resources.

Structural overlaps

Management of towns and rural areas is different thus transfer of functions and allocation of resources has to take this into account.

Policy and legal gaps

There is need to decentralize power as per the levels of governance in the county. The relationship between the county and constituencies requires consideration.

Economies of Scale

It is important that counties form joint authorities and committee for purposes of carrying out specific functions in order to enjoy benefits of economies of scale. This is possible in provision of water, bridges, roads, power, forests and national parks. A county without such services will benefit from collective resource mobilization.

The challenge remains in developing policy to outline how services that cut across counties will be provided and managed. The national government is required to provide guidelines in decision making.

Restricting

The county has challenges on how the county structure will be restricted especially on certain institutions such as provincial administration, constituency Development Fund (CDF) and personal roles.

Proposed Budget / Short Term Projects and Programmes -2013-2017 Priority Areas

The following priority areas and budgets were proposed by stakeholders during a County's Consortium Meeting held on 3rd December 2012.

Priorities	proposed short term projects and programmes	Estimated cost (kshs)	Outcome/Impact Indicators
EMPLOYMENT CREATION.	1. Equipping the existing youth empowerment centres/polytechnic	75M	-reduced crime rate -improved standards of living
	2. Equipping the Jua Kali sheds constructed through the ESP	6M	-Reduced family conflicts -reduced dependency ratio
	3. Enforcement and sensitization on the alcoholic and substance abuse Act.	1M	-increased household income -improved purchasing/bargaining power
	4. Training on entrepreneurship		
	5. Strengthening and facilitating community policing	1M	
		1M	
POVERTY REDUCTION AND INEQUALITY	1. Harvesting of rain water and drip irrigation	15M	-reduced crime rate -improved standards of living
	2. Branding of the products.	5M	-Reduced family conflicts -reduced dependency ratio
	3. Green house demonstration project	8M	-increased household income -improved purchasing/bargaining power
	4. Drip irrigation demonstration	2M	
	5. Formation and strengthening of cooperative societies	1M	
	6. Marketing of the historical sites	3M	
	7. Capacity build the community on existing credit facilities	1M	
SOCIAL SERVICES	HEALTH		-reduced Infant Mortality Rate -Reduced maternal Mortality Rate -Reduced morbidity
	1. Consistency supply of demand driven drugs by KEMSA	3M	
	2. Capacity building on preventive health measures	10M 10M	-increased life expectancy
	3. Recruitment of health personnel	2M	

Priorities	proposed short term projects and programmes	Estimated cost (kshs)	Outcome/Impact Indicators
	4. Adequate equipping of all facilities	50M	
	5. Training staff on sign language	0.5M	
	6. construction of ramps in the health facilities	2.5M	
	EDUCATION		-Improved mean score
	1. Redistribution of teachers	Nil	-higher transition rate
	2. Training teachers on special needs	5M	-conducive learning environment
	3. Renovation of classrooms and ablution blocks	150M 3M	-low jigger infestation Reduced dropout rate
	4. Counseling	5M	-Reduced unwanted pregnancies
	5. Sporting activities		
	6. Parents organized school feeding programme	NIL 5M	
	7. Enforcement of children act		
	WATER AND SANITATION		-improved health indicators
	1. Community led total sanitation programme (CLTS).	1M	-improved productivity -Improved Living Standards
	2. Educate public on proper waste disposal	1M 2M	
	3. Designated dumping sites	5M	
	4. Rehabilitation and connection to the existing sewer system	10M	
	5. Provision of water and sanitation facilities	55M	
	HOUSING		
	1. promote use of locally available building materials	0.5M	
	COMMUNITY BASED GROUP	2	-enhanced community participation -increased resource mobilization -A more just and cohesive society
	1. Training groups on group dynamics and resource mobilization		
	SERVICES BY OTHER STATE ACTORS	1M	-increased transparency and accountability -better services to the public
	2. hold harmonization meetings		
Agriculture Productivity/Food Security In Nyeri County	1.Intensifying greenhouse farming	10M	-Increased production
	2. Water pans demonstrations	12M	-Increased food security at household level
	3.Soil and water conservations at farm level	5M	-Increased farm income -Improved health of family members -Increased employment opportunities
	4.Provide subsidized fertilizer and certified planting seeds	5M	-Increased household incomes -improved living standards
	5.Soil and water conservation	5 M	

Priorities	proposed short term projects and programmes	Estimated cost (kshs)	Outcome/Impact Indicators
	6. Promotion of organic farming	Nil	
	7. Training of farmers on agri-business practices	5M	-improved food security -increased incomes at farm level
	8.Green house demonstration project	8M	-improved standards of living
	9. Drip irrigation demonstration	2M	-reduced dependency ratio -increased household income
	10. Subsidized AI	5M	-Increased productivity -increased income -Increased employment opportunities
	11. Bulking of planting materials	5M	-Increased food productivity -increased farm incomes
	12. Grading all feeder roads	140M	-Improved access to market -increased incomes -Increased employment creation
	13. Promote contract farming	4M	-increased youth income -improved security
	14. Capacity building on nutrition and dieting	5M	-Improved food security -Improved health -reduced mortality rates
	15. Formation and strengthening of cooperative societies	1M	-Increased household income -Increased employment -Increased production
	16. Capacity building on appropriate farming technologies	5M	-Increased household income -increased productivity -high skilled personnel
	17. Intensified training and surveillance on pest and diseases	10M	-Increased agricultural production -Increased incomes -Improved living standard
Environmental Management	1. Sensitize and enforce the 30 meter rule along rivers.	7M	Improved livelihoods
	2. Aforestation & reforestation in gazetted farmlands, hills & riverbeds	5M	-Improved tree cover -Improved weather patterns
	-Promote adoption of biogas technology	5M	-Improved biodiversity for ecological balance
	3. Capacity building on the benefits of organic farming	5M	-Increased food productivity -Improved health -Improved market for farm produce -Improved water safety
	4. Community level awareness	5M	Improved income from ecotourism Improved food security & family income
	5 .Community awareness and Law enforcement	3M	Improved health of the populace

Priorities	proposed short term projects and programmes	Estimated cost (kshs)	Outcome/Impact Indicators
COUNTY ECONOMY	1. Establish a tourism information centre	10 M	Create employment
	2. Conduct a baseline survey on tourism potential	5M	Improve living standards
	3. Carry out needs assessment survey	20M	-Job creation
	-4. Recruitment of human personnel for polytechnics and youth empowerment centers		-Changed attitude toward work and production -Self reliance -Innovation and adoption of technology -Decrease crime rate
	5. Capacity building on food processing and value addition	5M	Improved standard of living
	6. Capacity building the cooperative society to expand the value chain	2M	Food security Enhanced environment
	7. Capacity building on alternative source of energy	5 M	-Promote industrialization --- Mitigate climate change
Savings investment and export	1. Educating people on basic /prudent financial management	2M	-Improved living standard -Increased Household incomes -Increased employment opportunities
	2. One stop shop for investors on clear licensing procedure	1 M	Improved quality of life
	3. Improve security through police patrol	10 M	
	4. installation of high mast flood lights	50M	
	5. Training on available value addition process,	5M	Specialized high quality products More employment opportunities and high income levels
	6. Create a link between the producers and export market	2M	
	7. Establish a county investment and facilitation committee	5M	
Kenya vision 2030 flagship projects	1. Training on computer skills	50M	Improved efficiency and reduced workload
	2. Capacity building on e-learning	5M	Improved performance
	3. Taking stock on level of implementation of the projects	2M	Better service delivery
	4. Involvement of all stakeholders at every stage of implementation	1M	
	5. Training and sensitization on how to make business plans	5M	-Increased income levels among the youths -reduced crime rates

Priorities	proposed short term projects and programmes	Estimated cost (kshs)	Outcome/Impact Indicators
	6. Conduct a baseline survey on the number and conditions of the aged	1M	-Improved living standards for the aged -increased life expectancy for the aged
	7. Sensitize the community on utilization of the airstrip 8. encourage budget airlines to utilize the airstrip	10 M	-efficiency in transport and communication
SECURITY	1. Community policing 2. equipping the security personnel	1M 5M	-Reduction in illegal activities -Reduction in crime rate -Reduction in family disputes -increased work force - increased confidence by investors
	3. Enforcement of alcoholic drinks and drug substance abuse Act	1M	-Reduced family disputes -responsible men
	4. Enforce the Children Act 5. Repatriation of the street children	1M 2M	Improved security
NATIONAL VALUES AND ETHICS	1. Civic education on national values and ethics 2. Peace forums	2M 1M	-Reduced tribal conflicts -Just and cohesive society
	3. Awareness creation on the Constitution 2010	5M	-reduced poverty levels -evenly developed parts of the county -improved quality of live
	4. Decentralization of NCIC activities to county level	5M	-peaceful co-existence
Kenya constitution 2010 (implementation of the constitution including devolution)	1. Sensitization and capacity building 2. recruit relevant personnel 3. Come up with eight part development plans for all towns in the county 4. Formation of a regulatory body 5. Capacity building 6. Establish a county development coordination committee 7. Establish a disaster management committee 8. Establish a county drug czar	5M 10M 5M 1M 1M 2M 1M 1M	Wide population aware about the services -Improved service delivery -High income levels Efficiency service delivery Improved living standards -Better linkage between the two government and other development partners -disaster preparedness -improved behavioral change.
		954.5 M	

County Road Network –Upgrading and Improvement

Kenya National Highway Authority (KENHA) –Routine Maintainance				
	kms	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Nyeri-Kiganjo	9	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Kahuti-Nyeri	24	2,486,982	2,963,160	2,963,160
Nyeri-Wiyumiririe	59.6	3,611, 080	4,224,466	4,224,466
Spot improvement/ Bridging Works				
Kahuti-Nyeri		1,448,567	1,450,000	1,450,000
Marua-Nyeri		-	2,000,000	2,000,000

Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA)-22%RMLF

Constituency	Road Name	Kms	Amount
Othaya			
E1681	E550Nyamari-C70 Othaya	2.46	3,434,997.08
E551	C70Kianganda-E1672	13.27	462,976.88
E566	C70Othaya-E555Giathenge	5.18	4,452,422.94
UR228-Nyeri	Mathitimaini-E566 Kianganda	2.00	979,600.38
		22.90	9,449,997.76
Tetu			
E511	E1687Hubuini-E569Konyu	5.48	5,585,565.65
RE-Nyeri	E1674Riamukurwe- E1673Kiawaithanje	4.50	3,864,179.11
			9,449,744.76
Nyeri Town			
UR225-Nyeri	Mathari_Kamuyu	1.60	7,589,685.70
UR27-Nyeri	Murungu-Muruguru	2.00	1,860,312.06
		3.60	9,449,971.88
Mukurweini			
E1664	E557Nduma-E559Mihuti	1.96	9,449,971.88
		1.96	9,449,971.88
Kieni			
UR26-Nyeri	A2NyumbaRound-Kwa HukuA2	12.00	4,994,736.53
UR27_Nyeri		16.00	4,455,260.07
			9,9449,499.94
Mathira			
D451	A2Jambo-Mbogoini	12.80	5,888,440.16
E597	Marua-Chieni-Mukundi-Ndunduini	15.97	3,561,059.78
		28.00	9,449,944.94
		10%RMLF-KERRA	15%RMLF-KenyaUrban Roads Authority(KURA)
Othaya	22.9km	Kshs 9,449,997.29	Nyeri Municipality Kshs 30,307,174
Nyeri Town	3.60	Kshs 9,449,997.79	Karatina Kshs 13,799,141
Tetu	9.98	Kshs 9,449,744.76	
Mukurweini	1.96	Kshs 9,449,971.88	
Kieni	28	Kshs9,449,996.59	1%RMLF-Kenya Wildlife Service Road works
Mathira	28.77	Kshs9,449,499.94	Aberdare National Park Kshs 30,937,000 Mt Kenya National Park Kshs 4,932,000

Source: Kenya Roads Board, 2012

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PLANNING

The following are the major on- going projects and programmes that are in place in Nyeri County as per each sector. Some of the programmes have been rolled out in the whole country and others for specific regions.

1.AGRICULTURE&RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR			
(a)Agriculture			
Project Name	Location	Objectives	Activities
NALEP	countrywide	To achieve increased food production	Farmers group formation and training
KAPAP		To achieve better production and marketing skills	Local poultry & rabbits for meat value chain, dairy cattle & goat for milk value Chain
Njaa Marufuku (NMK)		To achieve food security	Local poultry & rabbits for meat value chain, dairy cattle & goat for milk value chain Funding groups to buy cattle, goats and
Subsidized fertilizer program		To improve on food security and reduce poverty	Provision of fertilizer at an affordable price
Orphan crops development		To avail high quality planting material to farmers for seed multiplication	Provision of planting materials. Entering into MOUs with beneficiaries. Provision of production
Water-Harvesting For Food Security Projects.(WHFSP) programme		To harvest rain water and development of water storage infrastructure for agricultural production	Water-pan construction, training and demonstration
Green Houses	Tetu	To improve crop production through improved and modern techniques through green house establishment	Construction of green houses in secondary schools
Office block construction-Kaiyaba.	Mathira West	To improve institutional working environment	
NAAIAP (National Accelerated Agriculture Input Access Programme)		To improve accessibility to farm inputs (fertilizer and seeds)	Training and provision of farm inputs (fertilizer and seeds) to 1500 farmers
Seed supply Program	Kieni East	To raise the availability of clean and quality potato seed from the current 1% of national needs to 10% in 2 years	
(Agricultural Machinery services		To increase area under cultivation and water for irrigation To promote modernized farming	Land preparation for farmers Train farmers on appropriate machinery usage Construct water-harvesting structures. Calibration of machines and equipment on cost sharing basis with farmers
(b)Fisheries Development			
Aquaculture development	County wide	Improve food security and increase household income	Construction, stocking of 1800 fish ponds and provision of fish feeds
(c)Forestry and Wildlife			
Farm and Dry Lands	County wide	To promote farm forest	Seedlings production , planting and

Forest Programs		extension on farms and dry areas so as to increase tree cover for sustained timber, wood fuel, non-wood forest products and environmental conservation.	maintenance to increase County forest
Natural Resources Management Project		To produce while conserving natural resources	Funding 26 groups involved in poultry, rabbit, dairy goat, bee keeping and fodder bulking
Green Zone Development Support		To improve forest cover To conserve the biodiversity To reduce rural poverty.	Natural forest conservation, woodland, agro-forestry restoration of community hilltops and water shed protection, 400 ha. of natural forest cover, 2 fire towers and 12 farm field schools.
Awareness and training	Kieni West	To reduce human-wildlife conflict	Creation of awareness to 5 no schools/ communities on human-wildlife conflict
Community support to Aberdare surroundings	Kieni West	To give the community an alternative source of income	Bee keeping Tree nurseries Rearing of rabbits Support 200 unemployed youth
Road maintenance within and around the park		To open up the parks for tourism and better management To ease access to the park	Road maintenance through grading gravelling & murraming 20kms
2.ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT (EII)			
(a)Energy			
Rural Electrification	Countywide	To increase connectivity to improve the standards of living	Installation of power supply lines to 60 secondary ,100 primary schools and 20 trading centres
Biogas program		To restore the sustainability of the technology	Repair and maintenance of 150 existing biogas plants.
Wood fuel resource program		To enhance energy conservation	Production of 350 no energy conserving liners and stoves Propagation of 100,000 seedlings of fast growing energy trees
Solar energy program		To promote the use of solar energy end use devices	Promotion, sensitization & demonstration of solar (PV) and solar thermal to 1,200 households
(b)Local Government			
Kamukunji traders market	Nyeri Central	To improve efficiency of services	Construction of market stalls
Kangemi street lighting phase 3		To improve security	Installation of street lights
Construction of foot bridge		To improve accessibility	Bridge construction across river Chania
Town hall fencing		To improve security	Construction of a perimeter wall
Fresh produce market	Countywide	To establish a market centre for marketing and distribution of fresh produce	Construction of one fresh produce market in every constituency
Road maintenance and improvement of unclassified roads		Road maintenance and improvement of unclassified roads	Grading, murraming and spot improvement
Street lighting for market centers		To improve security	Installation of street lights in 5 no market centres

Karatina market	Mathira East	To improve marketing of agricultural produce	Construction of one modern market
Stances in Karatina town		To enhance cleanliness	Construction of 15 stances
Improvement of education facilities - Chaka Primary, Mwichwiri and Irigithathi Secondary Schools	Kieni East	To improve learning environment	Construction of 3 no classrooms
Construction of 2 refuse chambers in Gakawa Ward		To enhance solid waste management by provision of additional refuse chambers	Site identification, Preparation of drawing and bill of quantities, Procurement of materials and labour, Construction
Construction of Bus Park in Naromoru town		To provide a bus park for Naromoru town	Site identification, Design, Preparation of bill of quantities, Purchase of murram
Construction of toilet in Naromoru town		To provide an additional toilet for	Construction of septic tank, superstructure and installation of water closets
Construction of water supply system in Naromoru		To provide an efficient gravity water system	Completion of intake and inspection Chambers 10km connection
c) Roads			
Routine road maintenance	Nyeri Central	To enhance accessibility into the district	Graveling ,Bush clearing ,Installation of culvert , Murraming 35 roads Total Length =119.91Km
Routine road maintenance	Tetu	To enhance accessibility into the district	Graveling ,Bush clearing ,Installation of culvert , Murraming13 no roads Total Length =65Kms
Tarmacking of roads		To Improve marketing of farm produce	Tarmacking of C70 Giakanja-Tetu mission 52 KmsRoad
Tarmacking of roads	Nyeri South	To improve marketing of farm produce	Road formation and tarmacking of 134.2 km -4 no roads
Improvement on roads condition leading to coffee factories	Mukurwe-ini	To improve the movement and transport of people and goods	Heavy bush clearing, culvert installed , gravel patching Carriageway grading Culvert installation 600mm Scour check repair-masonry Ditch/meter drain/catch water drain excavation Road Length-45km No Roads-12
Routine Maintenance		To improve the movement and transport of people and goods	Maintenance and graveling and general improvement of the road networks Road Length- No Roads-20
Routine road maintenance	Mathira West	Improve the movement and transport of people and goods	Heavy bush clearing, culvert installed, gravel patching Carriageway grading Culvert installation 600mm Scour check repair-masonry Ditch/metre drain/catch water drain excavation Road Length-43.5kms No Roads-
Routine maintenance	Kieni West	To improve the movement	To improve the movement and transport of

		and transport of people and goods	people and goods Road Length-80Kms No of Roads-12
Construction of bridges		To improve the movement of people and goods	Construction works
Maintenance of roads		To improve the movement of people and goods	Grading
d)Transport			
Nyaribo airstrip	Nyeri Central	To enhance marketing of horticultural products and promotion of tourism	Rehabilitation and expansion of the airstrip 2.5kms runway
3. GENERAL, ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL & LABOUR AFFAIRS			
(a)Trade			
Trade Development Joint Loan Board	County Wide	To increase access to credit for small-scale entrepreneurs by 80% by 2017	Receive and vet applications Hold Joint Board meetings Set loan recovery strategy
Traders capacity building		To impart business skills for self employment	Carry out the training
(b)Industrialization			
Industrial Development Centres(King'ong'o)	Nyeri Central	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas	Constructing and equipping of 4 workshops
Constituency Industrial Development Centre Othaya township	Nyeri South	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas	Constructing and equipping of 4 workshops
Constituency Industrial Development Centre Kiawaithanji	Tetu	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas	Constructing and equipping of 4 workshops
Constituency Industrial Development Centre's Gakindu trading centre	Mukurweini	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas	Constructing and equipping of 4 workshops
Constituency Industrial Development Centre's Narumoru township	Kieni East	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas
Constituency Industrial Development Centre's Karatina township	Mathira East	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas	Provision of incubation services to spur economic growth in rural areas
4. HEALTH			
Community Health Strategy	County wide	To improve and promote preventive health within the community	Sensitization & mobilization Training and supervision of health workers
Upgrading of Karia health center	Nyeri Central	To improve maternal and child health	To construct and equip a maternity ward, children's ward
Construction of dispensaries		To improved provision of healthcare	Construction of 2 No dispensaries
Upgrading of Ihururu health center	Tetu	To improve maternal and child health	To construct and equip a maternity ward, children's ward
Othaya district hospital	Nyeri South	To provide health services	Construction of an outpatient, inpatient and administration block
Rural health facilities		To provide health services at a reasonable distance	Construction ,rehabilitation and equipping of 15 No dispensaries and 2 No health centres
Thangathi dispensary	Mukurwe-ini	To increase accessibility to	Construction of one maternity wing,

		health services	children ward and service block
Improve dispensary infrastructure		To increase accessibility to health services	Construction of maternity wing, wash rooms, staff quarters and purchase of office equipment in 11 no dispensaries
Rehabilitation of health facilities	Kieni East	To bring health services closer to the people	Renovation and purchase of laboratory equipment in 11 No dispensaries
Proposed model health centre (Kiamabara dispensary)	Mathira East	To upgrade the facility to a health centre and improve health services provision to people	Construction of maternity block, children's ward and service block
Upgrading Mweiga dispensary to a health centre	Kieni West	To improve curative and preventive health	Construction works to upgrade the dispensary
Rehabilitation of health facilities		Bring health services closer to the people	Renovation of 9 no. health facilities and purchase of laboratory equipment.
5. EDUCATION			
Improving primary and secondary schools infrastructure	County wide	To increase the number of classrooms and improve infrastructural facilities to create conducive environment for learners	Renovation & construction of dining hall, laboratory, classrooms and administrations blocks in 180 primary schools and 60 public secondary schools
Bursary project district wide		To assist the bright needy students complete schooling	Provide funds to needy students from CDF and normal GOK allocations to reduce dropout rate by 85%
Free Primary Education		To improve on enrolment and retention level	Extend education services to all
Free Secondary Education		To improve on enrolment and retention level	Extend education services to all
Literacy project		To promote literacy and optimal education	Teach basic literacy to illiterate community members
Computerization of secondary schools		Improve performance through e learning	Kshs 1.060m provided to 5 secondary Schools each per constituency.
6. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PAIR)			
District Information and Documentation Centre	Nyeri Central	To provide information to the public	Refurbishment of one DIDC block
Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme		To be able to guide in interpretation of policy project formulation, coordination and monitoring	Training and awareness creation on devolved funds
District Information and Documentation Centre	Mukurweini /Nyeri		Construction of one DIDC block per district
Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme	South / Kieni East	To be able to guide in interpretation of policy project formulation, coordination and monitoring	Training and awareness creation on devolved funds
Poverty Eradication Programme	Nyeri Central/ Tetu/ Nyeri South	To empower the community through provision of revolving loan funds	Training, vetting and lending, monitoring and evaluation of groups

7.SOCIAL PROTECTION,CULTURE AND RECREATION

(a)Gender and Social Development

Construction of 1 office block (Municipality division)	Nyeri Central	To provide accommodation to the office staff	Putting up one office for the DGSDO and staff
Cash transfer to aged persons (Municipality division)		To alleviate social economic suffering to aged persons over 65 years old	Paying of 750 aged persons households
Upgrading of staff quarters(Ruring'u remand center)		To ensure that staff are housed within the institution	Rehabilitation of the staff houses
Cash transfer to persons with severe disabilities	County wide	To alleviate social economic suffering to persons with severe disabilities	Paying of 80 no. PWDs households
Women Development Fund		To offer credit to women groups	Lending money to 238 women groups (ksh 50,000 or 100,000 per group)
Cash transfer to orphaned & vulnerable Grants to groups		To provide a social protection systems through regular & predictable cash transfers to families living with OVCs	Cash transfer to 2450 HHs with orphaned and vulnerable

(b)Youth Affairs and Sports

Youth Fund	County wide	To provide employment/income through investment	Loans to 273 youth groups
Youth Empowerment Centers		To provide information to the youth, offer indoor recreation to the youth, offer youth friendly services and provide affordable internet access	Construction and equipping of 6 no. centers
Tree planting		To create employment for the youth, inculcate conservation culture in those involved, compliment conservation efforts and boost economic wellbeing of youth involved	Planting and nurturing of 96,000 seedlings 240 Youths recruited
Twin workshop Gachika youth polytechnic	Nyeri Central	To improve infrastructure	Construction of a twin workshop
Construction and rehabilitation of Kiriti stadium	Mukurweini	To make Kiriti stadium a standard stadium	Cutting trees Expanding the field Leveling the field Fencing the field and construction of washrooms
Renovation of Karatina stadium	Mathira East. Magutu division	To improve the stadium to a standard level	Construction of 400 metres athletic track with football pitch, washrooms , volleyball and handball pitches
Gikumbo Community play ground		Improve the stadium to a standard level	Construction of 400 metres athletic track with football pitch, washrooms, volleyball and handball pitches

(c)Development of Northern Kenya & Other Arid Areas

Ndiriti- Aguthi water project Naromoru	Kieni East	To provide safe drinking water for domestic use	Distribution (Procurement & laying of PVC pipes)
Kaga water project		To provide safe drinking water and the pipes extensions in order to bring water closer to the beneficiary	Construction of 2 tanks of 25m ³ Small diameter to interconnect the tanks
Nanyuki CCM primary school Kiboya primary school Airstrip primary school		To provide safe drinking water for domestic use	Buying 3 10m ³ water tanks
Nanyuki CCM primary school Kirinyaga primary school		To provide more learning space for the local children	Classroom construction
Aloe processing cottage industry	Kieni West	To promote livelihood diversification of other sources of income	Construction of Aloe products processing plant to enhance marketing
Gatarakwa water project		To boost and improve water supply	Distribution network to Provide over 600 households with adequate water supply
Muthangira primary school, Mweiga dispensary		To provide safe drinking water for domestic use	Buying 210m ³ water tank for 2 institutions
Muthangira primary school , Kiboya primary school NdunyuGuathi primary school		To provide more learning space for the children	Classroom construction in 3 primary schools
Treffos Kiburuti		To increase water supply	Piping and backfilling Construction of a storage tank for 500 households

8.GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW & ORDER (GJLOS)

(a) Provincial Administration and Internal Security

Construction of District Commissioner's office	Mukurwe-ini, Nyeri South, Kieni West, Mathira West	To provide adequate working office space for all the departments. To enhance service delivery	Construction of the district headquarters complex
Capacity building	Country wide	Render responsive, effective, ethical and quality services	Training of 50 chiefs and 100 location leaders on administrative skills
Administration offices and camps	Tetu	To enhance administration in the district through provision of necessary infrastructure	Construction and/ or rehabilitation of 5 chief offices/administration police camps
Police post/ stations		To enhance security in the district through provision of necessary infrastructure	Construction of 3 No. police stations/ posts
Police houses	Nyeri South	Improve working conditions	Construction of 2 blocks of 41, 2 bed roomed houses
Police posts & stations		Improve security in the district	Construction of 5 police stations and 6 staff houses

(b) Office of the VP and Ministry of Home Affairs

Community service order	County wide	To decongest the prisons by making petty offenders serve in their communities projects. To rehabilitate the offenders	Implement the CSOs through placement and supervision of the petty offenders Training on the operation of community service order
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