

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING**

**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF THIRD
GENERATION COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

AUGUST, 2022

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FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya ushered in a devolved system of government consisting of the national and county governments. It assigns exclusive and concurrent functions to the two levels of government as provided for in Article 186 and the Fourth Schedule. The National Government is assigned the national economic policy and planning as well as capacity building and technical assistance to the counties, among others functions.

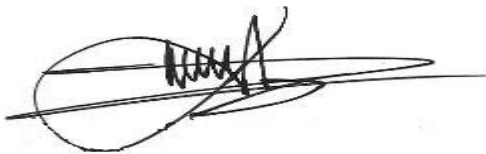
In line with its mandate of spearheading national and sectoral development planning, the National Treasury and Planning, through the State Department for Planning, has been providing guidance to counties on preparation of development policies and plans. The National Treasury and Planning has thus developed these Guidelines for Preparation of the Third-Generation County Integrated Development Plans, 2023 – 2027, in order to provide the requisite norms and standards for preparation of CIDPs and ensure uniformity across all counties. The Guidelines are also expected to strengthen the mechanisms for linking county policies, planning and budgeting processes.

Preparation of the Guidelines has taken into consideration the lessons learnt from implementation of previous CIDPs as well as the noted emerging issues.

The CIDP should have: clear goals and objectives; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; provisions for monitoring and evaluation; and, clear reporting mechanisms. The process of developing the CIDP should adhere to the steps and timelines stipulated in the Guidelines. In addition, the CIDPs should ensure integration of the national development framework through inclusion of key programmes and projects to be implemented in the county by National Government Departments and Agencies. The CIDPs should thus include the flagship and other key National Government projects at the counties.

It is also envisaged that the Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices that provide oversight to County Governments on implementation of county development plans will take note of the content the Guidelines and apply them accordingly.

It is my expectation that the Guidelines will be useful in entrenching integrated development planning in all counties and in enhancing the realization of the Government's transformative agenda as well as aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030.



Hon. (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank most sincerely the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Planning, Hon. (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH, for providing the overall leadership and guidance during the process of developing the Guidelines for Preparation of the Third-Generation CIDPs. I also wish to thank the Council of Governors and the 47 County Governments for their support and inputs during the review process.

I also wish to acknowledge and appreciate the role of various partners for providing technical, material and financial support during the various consultative workshops and other forums on drafting and review of the Guidelines. The Partners include UNDP, UNFPA, the Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI) of the University of Nairobi, and the World-Wide Fund for Nature. The National Council for Population and Development in collaboration with UNFPA and PSRI provided advice on incorporation of the population issues into the CIDPs.

Also to be appreciated are the Regional and County Commissioners for their valuable suggestions and inputs on ways of improving integrated planning at the county level which have been incorporated into the Guidelines.

The drafting of the Guidelines was spearheaded by a dedicated team of officers in the State Department for Planning which ensured that all views and suggestions were carefully considered before being incorporated in the Guidelines. The Economic Planning Secretary Mrs. Katherine Muoki provided the overall leadership to the team. I wish to appreciate Mr. Benson K. Kimani, Director Economic Development Coordination Directorate, for ably guiding the technical team that played key roles during the process. Other officers included: Ms. Robina Kwamboka, Mr. Peterson Njenga, Mr. Samuel Kimote, Mr. Joseph Malonza, Mr. Samuel Nguluu, Ms. Ann Mureithi, Mr. Morris Kamande, Mr. Timothy Anguza, Mr. Fahat Dekow, Ms. Judys Kemunto, Ms. Linda Ndegwa, Mr. Dominic Loriakwe, Ms. Victoria Wachaiyu, Mr. Kevin Njuki, Mr. David Waga, and Dr. Boscow Okumu.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the role of the Council of Governors' Secretariat led by the Chief Executive Officer in coordinating the engagements with the County Governments during the process and in providing valuable inputs. Other stakeholders who played a role during the process of developing the Guidelines and have not been mentioned are also highly appreciated.



Saitoti Torome, CBS

Principal Secretary

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CADP	County Annual Development Plan
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CoG	Council of Governors
CSO	County Statistics Officer
CSP	County Sectoral Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
e-CIMES	electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHCR	Kenya Population and Housing Census Report
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan

NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PESTEL	Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PSRI	Population Studies and Research Institute
PWD	Person with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWG	Sector Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

GLOSSARY OF KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

Baseline: An analysis describing the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made.

Blue Economy: The sustainable use and economic development of both aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water.

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

Development Issue: The key constraint/emerging issue concerning a sector that needs to be addressed or tapped into through various interventions and programmes.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (and its MTPs) or the County Transformative Agenda/Long-term Plans, etc. (*For further details, please refer to Treasury Circular No. 01/2022*).

Green Economy: An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities as well as enhancing sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Indicator: A sign of progress /change that result from a project's intervention. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards achievement of a desired specific result. It is used to measure a project's impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation to assess progress.

Integrated Development Planning: The process of coordinating the efforts of national and devolved levels of government and other relevant stakeholders to bring together economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development so as to produce a plan that meets the needs and sets the targets for the benefit of local communities.

Outcome Indicator: A specific, observable, and measurable characteristic or change that will represent achievement of the outcome. Outcome indicators include quantitative and qualitative measures. Examples: Enrolment rates, transition rates, mortality rates, etc.

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

Output: Products, services or immediate results, tangible or intangible resulting directly from the implementation of activities or applying inputs.

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

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

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters/deliverables.

Public Participation: Is the process where individuals, governmental and non-governmental groups influence decision making in policy, legislation, service delivery, oversight and development matters. It is a two-way interactive process where the duty bearer communicates information in a transparent and timely manner, engages the public in decision making and is responsive and accountable to their needs.

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.

Sustainable Development: The development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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

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

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Development planning in Kenya begun formally after independence in 1963. The first national development plan in Kenya was made in 1964 with an initial seven-year plan (1964-1970). The plan was later revised into a five-year plan (1966-1970) in 1966 through the Sessional Paper Number 10 of 1965 on “African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya”. The Sessional Paper provided the basis for preparation of subsequent five-year national development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the Economic Recovery Strategy. In June 2008, Kenya like many other many African countries developed a long-term Vision with ambitious economic growth targets and social development objectives. Kenya Vision 2030 was launched as the nation’s long-term development blueprint to be implemented in 5-year successive Medium-Term Plans.

With regard to decentralized planning, Kenya instituted the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) in 1967 as an experimental effort at sub-District level to conduct integrated development activities aimed at increasing rural income and employment opportunities. The SRDP led to the emergence of District Development Grants in 1971 as means of financing locally defined projects and revitalization of District Development Committees. The decentralization process took full effect on 1st July 1983 with the adoption of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) which transformed the districts as the focal points for identifying, initiating, planning and managing rural development through District Planning Units. The District Planning Units were responsible for development of District Development Plans that were linked to the national plans.

The Constitution of Kenya ushered in a devolved system of government consisting of the National and 47 County governments, which are distinct but interdependent. To entrench the spirit of devolution, Article 220(2) (a) of the Constitution gave rise to enactment of various Acts of Parliament providing the requisite legal framework to guide integrated county development planning. A County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) provide a framework for planning, budgeting, funding, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in five-year terms. The CIDPs ensure counties programme and projects are aligned to the national aspirations as contained in the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans. It is implemented through a rolling one-year plans (Annual Development Plans) where programme-based budgets are drawn. So far, the First- and Second-Generation CIDPs have been developed and implemented.

1.2 Purpose of the Guidelines

The Guidelines will provide development planners at the county level with a framework for the preparation of their respective CIDPs. The guidelines are also expected to ensure harmony and standards in preparation of CIDPs across the country.

In addition, the guidelines are expected to strengthen the mechanism for linking county policy, planning and budgeting processes as required by the County Government Act, 2012, and the PFM Act, 2012.

1.3 Rationale

Article 186 and 220(2)(a) of the Constitution assigns the national government the role of prescribing structure of the county development plans and support to counties on economic policy and planning. Sections 102(h), 104(1) and 108 of the County Government Act 2012, requires county governments to prepare 5-year County Integrated Development Plans which are the basis for appropriation of funds. Further, Section 104 (1) of the Act obligates the county governments to plan for the county and no public funds should be appropriated without a planning framework.

The National Treasury and Planning, through State Department for Planning, has developed these Guidelines to provide the norms and standards for preparation of CIDPs, 2023 – 2027, and ensure uniformity of the documents across all counties. In addition, the Guidelines are expected to strengthen the mechanisms for linking county policies, planning and budgeting processes as envisaged in the County Government Act, 2012, and the PFM Act, 2012.

1.4 Scope of the Guidelines

The Guidelines are applicable to all counties in preparation of priority policies, programmes and projects for inclusion in the CIDPs for the period 2023 - 2027. The Guidelines are for use by all the county governments and other development players and stakeholders at the county level.

1.5 Policy and Legal Framework for Development Planning

1.5.1 The Constitution of Kenya

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution assigns the National Government the role of national economic policy and planning while County Governments are responsible for county planning and development. Article 10 (2) of the Constitution on national values and principles of governance further prescribes the need for good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability, and sustainable development. Article 118(1) b provides for public participation in public policy processes.

1.5.2 Kenya Vision 2030 and Its Medium Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 aims at creating “a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030”. It also aims at transforming Kenya into “a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment”. The Vision is being implemented through successive five-year Medium Term Plans at the national level. The theme of the Fourth Medium Term Plan, 2023-2027 is: “Accelerating Socio-economic Transformation to a more competitive, Inclusive and Resilient Economy”. This is driven by the need to: transform our economy; create the much needed wealth and

employment; reduce poverty and inequality; and create conducive environment for investment.

County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) are expected to be aligned to the national development framework – the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plan. Additionally, the CIDPs should incorporate the relevant aspirations of regional development frameworks such as the East African Vision 2030 and the continental Agenda 2063. Similarly, international commitments and obligations such as the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sendai Framework, among others, should be incorporated into the CIDP.

1.5.3 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

Section 126 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, requires County Governments to prepare development plans in line with Article 220 (2) of the Constitution. The plans shall include strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government’s priorities and plans. According to the PFMA, the annual budget process starts with the preparation and submission of the Annual Development Plan to the county assembly for approval.

1.5.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended 2019)

Section 36 (2) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions.” The Act also requires urban areas to prepare five year integrated urban and cities development plans which are aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments.

1.5.5 Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012

Part II of the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012, establishes the Summit responsible for monitoring of national and county development plans and recommending appropriate action. Section 20 (f) established the Council of Governors with a mandate to coordinate the receipt of reports and monitoring the implementation of inter-county agreements on inter-county projects.

1.5.6 County Government Act, 2012

Section 108 of the County Government Act, 2012, requires county governments to prepare 5-year County Integrated Development Plan and annual county budgets to implement them. In Section 102 (h) of the Act, county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A County Planning Unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation. Further, Section 104 (1) of the Act states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. It also states

that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to county integrated development plan, county governments are expected to have the following: County Sectoral Plan (10 years); County Spatial Plan (10 years); and Cities and Urban Areas Plan (5 years).

These county plans as provided in Section 107 (2), shall be the basis for all the planning and budgeting in a county.

1.5.7 Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015

Part III of the Act stipulates the responsibilities of the County Governments with respect to public procurement and asset disposal.

1.5.8 National Government Coordination Act, 2013

This is one of the laws that were enacted in different sectors to support implementation and operationalization of devolution. The Act provides for establishment of various committees to coordinate the National Government activities. Pursuant to Section 13(1) of the Act, National Government Service Delivery Coordination Committees were operationalized in each county through the Executive Order No. 3/2014 to perform the following functions, among others: Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on programmes, projects and initiatives of the National Government at the county level; and, Identifying, through public participation, the development priorities of the National Government at county level.

Further, Executive Order No. 1 of 2019 on the Framework for Coordination and Implementation of National Government Development Programmes and Projects established implementing and coordinating committees at the National, Regional and County levels. At the county level, the functions of the County Development Implementation Co-ordination Committee include: to monitor, verify and evaluate the progress of National Government programmes and projects within the County; and to identify and suggest solutions for bottlenecks that hinder the implementation of National Government development programmes and projects within the County.

1.5.9 Statistics Act, 2006 (Revised 2019)

The Act provides for the establishment of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for the collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information, and the co-ordination of the national statistical system.

Section 4 (1) (g) of the Act states that one of the objectives and functions of the Bureau is “collaborating with and assisting the county governments or any other institutions in the production of official statistics”.

1.6 Attributes of an Integrated Development Plan

An integrated development plan should be simple, realistic, comprehensive, consistent, precise, and facilitative in terms of policy and resource outlay for effective project implementation. Therefore, in the course of the preparation of a CIDP, it is necessary to ensure that the following are taken into account:

Strategic: It should present strategies for translating sectoral objectives into specific targets. Defining the county objectives helps formulate the best strategies through which the selected interventions will be achieved.

Sustainable: The programmes and projects proposed should meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (intergenerational equity). For instance, wanton depletion of natural resources is likely to burden future generations.

Inclusive and Participatory: should adopt a people-centered approach in the spirit of leaving no one behind. The plan should identify the eligible population, specify their needs and set targets. It should also encourage public participation and inclusion of all stakeholders during preparation but also during implementation of projects, programmes and policies as well as in monitoring and evaluation.

Achievable: The plan to be implemented should be within reach of the technical and financial capacity of the County Government and partners.

Performance Based: It should entail a comprehensive review of the past performance of the sectors in the county. This should include an analysis of the situation at the beginning of the plan, any changes realized, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. The plan should have clear indicators, baseline and targets to show development progress.

Programme-Based: Government strategies are implemented and development outcomes achieved, through programmes. Programmes are the building blocks of the CIDP and the link to Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and annual budget estimates.

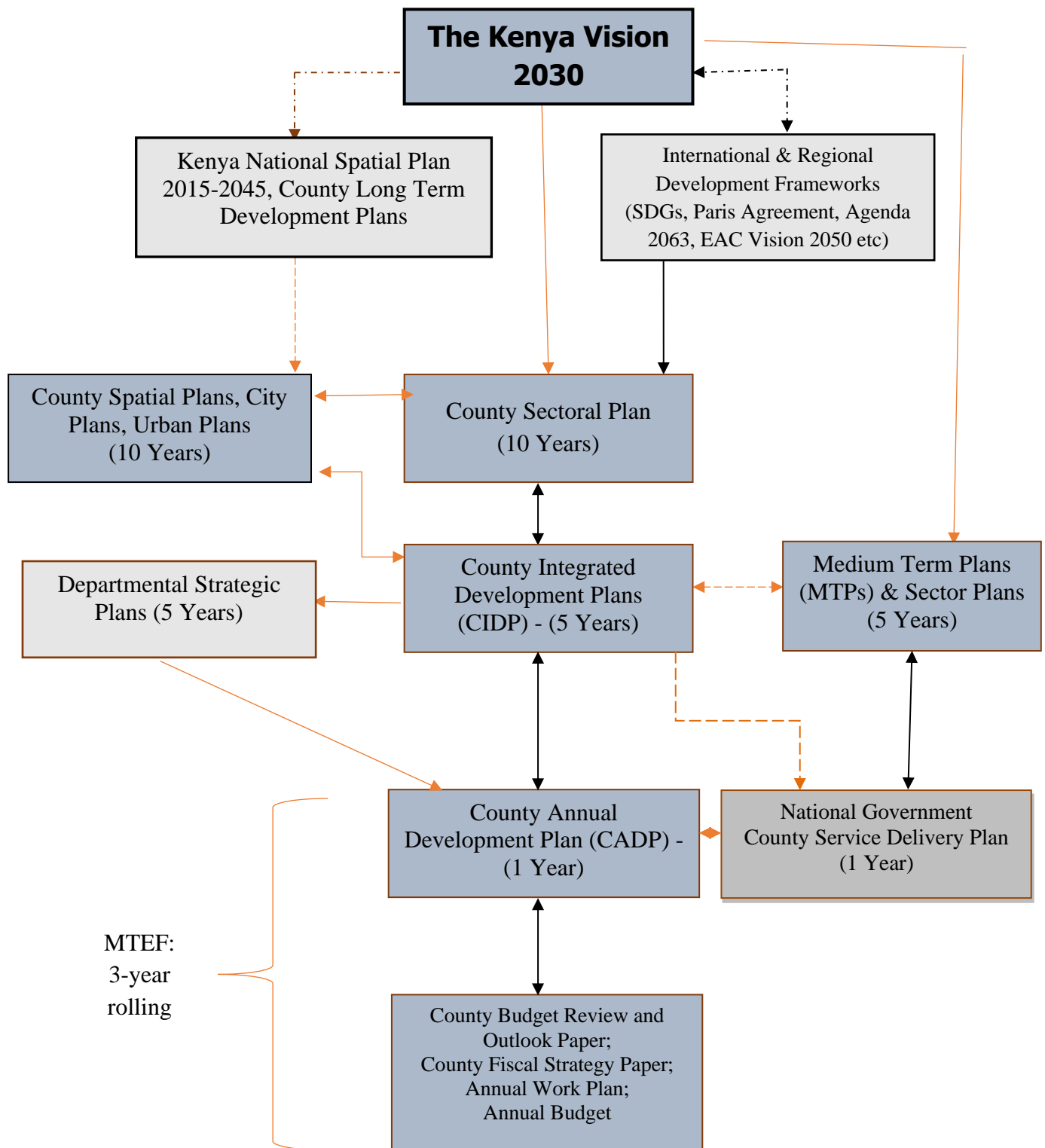
Climate Responsive: It should embed climate action as an integrated agenda across the various sectors e.g., energy, Agriculture etc. to deliver actions with shared benefits. It should incorporate comprehensive assessment of county climate risks to programmes and identify strategies to reduce those risks to make development more climate resilient.

Coherence: all programmes and projects should be designed to ensure that they are aligned county policies, national priorities and existing legislations. In addition, no programme or project should have a negative impact on another programme or project to be implemented in the CIDP.

Integrated Planning – Integrated Planning outlines a holistic approach to development that carries the ALL geography of the county, ALL its people and incorporates ALL stakeholders in prioritizing ALL possible solutions to attain the development aspirations. Integrated planning was designed to overturn distortions created by centralized planning at the National level. The CIDP should aim at coordinating the efforts of both levels of the government in a coherent manner to improve the quality of life for all the people. There should be a clear linkage between the County Integrated Development Plan and other national policies, plans and frameworks including the Kenya Vision 2030 and its MTPs, Spatial Plans, and international obligations such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa’s Agenda 2063 among others.

Population focused: The plan should adopt a people-centred approach in the spirit of leaving no one behind. The plan should be able to identify the eligible population in each sector, specify their needs and set appropriate targets.

Figure 1: CIDP Linkage with Other Plans



1.7 Steps in the Preparation of the CIDP

The CIDP preparation process entails the following steps:

Step One: Preliminaries

At this preliminary step, the following activities will be spearheaded by the County Government Department responsible for Economic Planning:

- Development and submission of the Concept Note by the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) responsible for economic planning on preparation of the CIDP to the county secretary for concurrence and approval. The concept should clearly outline the composition of sector working groups (Functions of SWGs annexed), their terms of reference (TORs) and timelines for preparation of the CIDP. The County Secretary should issue a circular to all County Government Accounting Officers and the County Commissioner on the preparation of the CIDP;
- Establishment of Sector Working Groups (SWGs), which will comprise County Government Department sector leads, National Government Departments representatives and relevant Non-State Actors (NSAs) (such as private sector, NGOs, CBOs, Development Partners active in the sector);
- Establishment of the CIDP technical team which should include a representative from each sector working group and the National Government Planning unit to coordinate the preparation process. The county department responsible for Economic Planning shall provide secretariat services; and
- Sensitization/ familiarization of the Sector Working Groups and other stakeholders on the CIDP Guidelines by the County Government department responsible for Economic planning in consultation with the National Planning Office at the County.

Step Two: Data Collection and Analysis

In this step, information is collected on the prevailing conditions within the county and on the implementation of previous plans including reviewing performance of the various sectors. It focuses on the development needs of the county citizenry which are assessed to inform identification and prioritization of programmes and projects.

The TORs for the SWGs will be the following:

- Review of the current CIDP; review of sector-specific performance to determine the level of achievement, programmes implementation, challenges and lessons learnt;
- Conduct and incorporate community priorities through public participation forums, memoranda and events;
- Incorporate the Governor's Manifesto into the county development planning framework;
- Integrate existing spatial plans and sectoral plans in the CIDP preparation process;
- Make reference to the Kenya Vision 2030, and its MTPs to identify national flagship projects or other major initiatives targeting the County;

- Analysis of sector policy frameworks (e.g., SDGs, Agenda 2063, long-term county plans, and other sector-specific policies); and
- Identifying opportunities and development challenges faced by the sector.

Step Three: Development of Objectives and Strategies

This step involves the following activities by the SWGs and CIDP preparation Technical Team:

- Agree on the Vision and Mission (for the county and specific sectors);
- Develop sector objectives, outcomes and their targets;
- Develop criteria for prioritization and resource allocation amongst sectors and spatial distribution of development resources; and
- Formulate development strategies which require a multi-sectoral approach.

The SWGs should ensure cross-cutting issues such as climate, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, gender, youth, vulnerable populations, [e.g., persons with disability (PWD) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)], Disaster Risk Management (DRM), among others, are mainstreamed into the plan and are clearly identifiable in the programmes and projects designed.

Step Four: Formulation of Programmes and Projects

This step involves formulation of content of programmes and projects identified in Step Three. This should be undertaken by the SWGs unless a specific issue or programme has cross- sectoral dimensions and impacts which would need collaboration between the sectors. The SWGs should take into account the following:

- Cross-cutting issues;
- Programme/project target beneficiaries;
- Promotion of equity;
- Consistency with the county spatial development framework;
- Indicative budget for the plan period;
- Resource mobilization framework;
- Risk management;
- Programme/project responsiveness to inputs and priorities from the public; and
- Projects/Programme management framework, which includes monitoring and evaluation (M&E), accountability structures and mechanisms.

Once formulated, all programmes should be reviewed based on cross-sectoral considerations, in terms of potential negative impact and harnessing synergies across County Government sectors, intergovernmental and non-state actors.

The programmes and projects should also clearly show their linkages with various policies and frameworks such as the Kenya Vision 2030, SDGs and Agenda 2063.

Step Five: Preparation of A Draft CIDP

The CIDP technical team prepares a draft of the Plan which is shared and subjected to peer review.

Step Six: Validation

The CIDP technical team should subject the draft CIDP for validation by stakeholders, key among them the CBEF for inputs and comments. The final Draft CIDP should be shared with the State Department for Planning for review and advice.

Step Seven: Adoption and Approval

The CIDP technical team through the CEC Member responsible for Economic Planning shall present the final draft CIDP to the County Executive Committee for consideration and adoption, before submission to the County Assembly for approval.

Step Eight: Launch and Dissemination

The CIDP technical team through the County Executive Committee Member responsible for Economic Planning shall ensure the final approved document is published, launched and disseminated.

1.8 Methodology of Preparing the Guidelines

The process of developing the Third Generation CIDP Guidelines, spearheaded by the State Department for Planning, was consultative and participatory. The team reviewed the second generation CIDP Guidelines, referenced other policy documents and incorporated inputs by the County Directors responsible for economic planning in selected counties. Further, the guidelines have put into consideration the valuable insights from various Key stakeholders including: the Council of Governors (CoG), National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), World-Wide Fund (WWF) for Nature, and the Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI) of the University of Nairobi.

1.9 Organization of the Document

The Guidelines for Preparation of the Third-Generation CIDPs are organized into two sections. Section One provides the background information on how development planning has evolved; rationale, purpose and scope; attributes of an integrated Development Plan, steps in preparation of the CIDP, and the Methodology. Section Two provides the Structure of the CIDP. The following are the main proposed Sections/Chapters of the CIDP: Preliminary Pages; County Overview; Performance Review of the Previous CIDP Period; The Spatial Development Framework; Development Priorities, Strategies and Programmes; Implementation Framework; and, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning. There are also three Annexes: (1) the County Factsheet, (2) the CIDP Preparation Steps and Proposed Timelines and (3) Integration of Population Issues into the CIDP.

PART TWO:

STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PRELIMINARY PAGES

i. Cover Page

The cover page should contain the following:

- The County Government Logo (Top left corner)
- {County Name}
- County Integrated Development Plan (& Period covered, i.e., 2023-2027)
- Theme of the Plan (County specific)
- National Government Logo (Top right corner)

ii. First Page (Title page)

- Title: County Integrated Development Plan for ____ {Insert county name}
- County Vision and Mission

iii. Subsequent Pages of the Plan

- Table of Contents
- List of Tables
- List of Maps/Figures
- List of Plates (Captioned photos)
- Abbreviations and Acronyms
- Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

iv. Foreword

The Foreword should contain the rationale for preparing the County Integrated Development Plan, a summary of achievements realized during the implementation of the previous CIDP and the highlights of the development priorities for the county during the plan period. It should also discuss the linkage of the CIDP with other development plans which include, among others: Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans, the National Spatial Plan, County Sectoral Plans, Africa's Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Foreword should also state the county top leadership commitment towards implementation of the plan. *(To be signed by the Governor)*

v. Acknowledgement

This should acknowledge all those involved in the CIDP preparation process. The role played by the various stakeholders including key County and National Government actors and development partners who supported the process of developing the CIDP and the role of the public, in general,

should also be acknowledged. *(To be signed by the County Executive Committee member responsible for Economic Planning)*

vi.) Executive Summary

The executive summary should provide the reader with a quick preview of the plan's contents. It should highlight the content of each chapter. *(It should be about two pages)*

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

This section should provide county's background information including inhabitants (dominant, marginalized, minority communities), location of its headquarters, major economic activities, whether the county is a member of a regional economic bloc (s) and other inter/intra county relations. *(Approximately one page)*

1.2 Position and Size

This section should provide the position of the county in terms of its neighboring counties and countries, the size of the county in square kilometers and its coordinates (longitudes and latitudes).

Figure 1: Location of the County in Kenya

(Insert the Map of Kenya indicating the location of the County)

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features-the terrain of the county, height above sea level, mountains, forests, hills, slopes, plains, rivers, water bodies etc.

1.3.2 Climatic Conditions -temperature in degrees Celsius (min and max), rainfall patterns (min and max) and seasons (months of short and long rains), humidity etc.

1.3.3 Ecological Conditions- ecological zones based on the county physical, topographical features, climatic conditions and favourable socio-economic activities.

(Refer to County Climate Risk Profile Report by World Bank)

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Units

Figure 2: County's Administrative and Political Units

(Insert the map of the County's Administrative and Political Units)

Introduce Table 1

Table 1¹: Area (Km²) by Sub-County

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of sub-locations	Area (Km ²)
<i>Sub-County A</i>				
<i>Sub-County B</i>				

Source: KNBS

Discuss the contents of Table 2, and where possible the implications of the statistics (therein) on the county's development planning.

1.4.2 County Government Administrative wards by constituency

Table 2: County Government Administrative Wards

Sub County	No. of Wards	No. of Villages

Source: County Government of...

1.4.3 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

Introduce Table 3

Table 3: County's Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Wards
<i>Constituency A</i>	<i>Ward 1</i>
	<i>Ward 2</i>
	Total
<i>Constituency B</i>	
	Total

Source: IEBC

Discuss the contents of Table 3, and where possible the implications of the statistics (therein) on the county's development planning.

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size, Composition and Distribution

Tabular information is recommended, containing population data as per the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report as the base year (in this case, 2019 KPHCR), current estimates and projections for both mid (2025) and end (2027) of the plan period, segregated by sex. Similar projections should be obtained for population by age and population in key urban areas (towns) in the county. Provide a narrative of any significant internal and external migrations, reasons for the

¹ Counties may consider other formats of table numbering, e.g., Table 1.1, 1.2... 2.1, 2.2, etc.

movement where necessary as well as information on minority and marginalized communities as defined in the Constitution of Kenya indicating their numbers and areas they occupy in the county.

County Population Age Structure

Insert the County Population Age Structure

Introduce Table 4

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

Source: (Information to be provided by CSO)

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

Discuss the contents of Table 4 by outlining population disparities by sex or sub-county. Discuss county inter-censal population growth rate vis-à-vis the national population growth rate and relate with the county resources. Where possible, document the implications of the statistics (therein) on the county's development planning.

Introduce Table 5

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																
5-9																
10-14																
15-19																
20-24																
25-29																
30-34																
35-39																
40-44																
45-49																
50-54																
55-59																
60-64																
65-69																
70-74																
75-79																
80+																
Age NS																

Source: KNBS

Discuss the contents of Table 5, and where possible the implications of the statistics (therein) on the county development planning.

Introduce Table 6

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

Source: KNBS

Discuss the content of Table 6 and the implications of the statistics contained therein on the county's development planning.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Provide population density and distribution per sub-county

Introduce Table 7

Table 7: Population distribution and density by Sub-County

Sub-County	2019 (Census)			2022 (Projection)			2025 (Projection)		2027 (Projection)	
	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Area (KM ²)	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density

Source: KNBS

Discuss the contents of Table 7, giving disparities in population density by sub-county and the implications of the statistics contained in therein on the county's development planning.

1.5.3 Population Projection by Broad Age Groups

Introduce Table 8

Table 8: Population Projections by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	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
Infant Population (<1 Year)																
Under 5 Population																
Pre-School (3- 5 Years)																
Primary School (6 – 13 Years)																
Secondary School (13 – 19 Years)																
Youth (15 – 29 Years)																
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49 Years)																
Economically Active Population (15 – 64 Years)																
Aged (65+)																

Source: KNBS

Discuss the contents of Table 8 and the implications of the statistics contained in therein on the county's development planning.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disability

Introduce Table 9

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	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Inter-sex	T	M	F	Intersex	Total
Hearing																				
Speech																				
Visual																				
Mental																				
Physical																				
Self-care																				
Other																				

Source:

Discuss the contents of Table 9 and the implications of the statistics contained in therein on the county's development planning.

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend Potential

(Please refer to *Definition of Concepts and Terminologies*). Evidence shows counties are at different stages of the demographic transition. It is, therefore, necessary to make county specific strategic investments in the four focus areas of the Demographic Dividend, namely: health and wellbeing; education and skills development; employment and entrepreneurship and rights, governance and youth empowerment as guided by the latest County Adolescent and Youth Survey Reports and Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap. It is, therefore, imperative for each county to prioritize interventions that will enhance the achievement of its respective demographic dividend and hence economic transformation. (Reference documents are available on www.ncpd.go.ke)

Counties are, therefore, required to provide a brief on the analysis of the county demographic dividend potential based on the data in Table 10.

Key areas requisite to achievement of demographic dividend lies on the link of Section 1.3 on page 23 and section on Integrated **Planning and Population focused**. Harnessing the demographic potential is anchored on minimum of five pillars or wheels: (i) Demographic Transition; (ii) Education; (iii) Health; (iv), Economic Reforms and Job Creation; and (v) Governance and Accountability. All the five policy pillars are interrelated and should be implemented concurrently in order to drive the country/county towards the economic prosperity that can result from the demographic potential.

Introduce Table 10

Table 10: Demographic Dividend Potential

Category	2019	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population Size						
Population below 15 (%)						
Population 15 – 64 (%)						
Population above 65 (%)						
Dependency Ratio						
Fertility Rate						

Source: KNBS

Discuss the contents of Table 10 and the implications of the statistics contained therein on the county's development planning.

Annex 3 provides more details on integration of population issues into the CIDP.

1.6 Human Development Index

Give a brief explanation of the Human Development Indicators and briefly compare the county Human Development Index (HDI) to the national Human Development Index. Give trends for the previous plan period. The comparisons are meant to inform strategies to be undertaken in various sectors to address the development gap within the county. *Refer to the National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) for Kenya*

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP PERIOD

2.0 Overview

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

2.1 Analysis of the County Revenue Sources

This section should provide annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review. The information should be tabulated as in Table 11.

Table 11: Analysis of County Revenue Sources

Revenue Sources	Revenue Projection (Ksh. million)					Actual Revenue (Ksh. million)				
	FY1	FY 2	FY3	FY 4	FY 5	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
a) Equitable Share										
b) Conditional grants (GoK)										
c) Conditional grants (Development Partners)										
d) Own Source Revenue										
e) Other Sources (specify)										
Total										

Provide a brief discussion on performance on each revenue stream. Comment on variances between projected and actual receipts. (Optional: Use diagrams to present the information)

2.2 County Budget Expenditure Analysis

This section should provide an analysis of total budget allocation and total actual expenditure by sector. The information should be summarized as in Table 12.

Table 12: County Expenditure Analysis

Sector	Total Budget Allocation (Ksh in millions)	Total Actual Expenditure (Ksh in millions)	Variance	Absorption rate (%)	Remarks
Sector 1					
Sector 2					
.					
.					
Total					

Provide a brief discussion on budget implementation performance based on variance between actual allocations versus actual expenditures (absorption rates by each sector).

2.3 Sector Programmes' Performance Review

- In this subsection, in a narrative form discuss sector performance trends of the sector performance key outcomes (changes from baseline values at the end of CIDP implementation period) highlighting outputs that has contributed to the changes. Show gaps from the expected values/levels, and also making comparison with national statistics.

This section should provide key achievements by sector.

Examples

Health Sector

In the plan period, the health sector targeted to reduce maternal mortality from 10 per 100,000 live births to 6 per 100,000 live births. At the end of the plan period, the sector achieved a mortality of 8 per 100,000 live births. This achievement is attributed to employment of 100 nurses county-wide, construction of one maternal wing in each level II health facilities and recruitment and training of 150 Community Health Workers.

Water Sector

At the beginning of the plan period, the proportion of households with access to clean and portable water stood at 55%. At the end of the plan period, the proportion increased to 70% due to drilling of 10 boreholes per ward, construction of five water reservoirs and distribution of water tanks to 350 households.

Energy Sector

The number of households with access to electricity increased from 20% to 40% with the household having access to clean fuels technologies increasing from 30% to 50%. This has led to reduction of number of hours spend in firewood collection by women and girls, reduction in firewood and charcoal usage and reduction in indoor air pollution. Strategies employed to achieve this included distribution of clean improved jikos, and expansion of electricity connection. Electrification from renewable energy sources within the trading centers also increased from 20% to 50% contributing to more disposable incomes in households due to increased number of trading hours

Education Sector

In 2018, gross enrolment rate in Early Childhood Education was 70%. At the end of the plan period, the rate stood at 85% against a target of 95%. This achievement can be attributed to the construction of 4 ECDE centres in each ward, recruitments of 50 ECDE teachers and implementation of school feeding programs in all the 22 ECDE centres in the County.

2.4 Challenges

- Highlight the constraints that prevented the programme from fully realizing set targets.

2.5 Emerging issues

- Highlight the unforeseen issues that arose during implementation period that needed or needs to be addressed.

2.6 Lessons Learnt

- Indicate the new knowledge gained during implementation of the previous CIDP, i.e. what worked and what did not work

2.7 Natural Resource Assessment

This section should discuss the major natural resources found within the county. The information should be summarized as indicated Table 13.

Table 13: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource*	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization; Scenarios for Future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Existing Sustainable Management strategies
<i>Example: Lake Naivasha</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries • Tourism • Agriculture • Irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining water levels - expected to further decline with expansion of horticulture sector • Water quality expected to decline due to increased farming activities 	<input type="checkbox"/> Best practices in waste water management and wetland conservation in some farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water levels declined • Water quality deteriorated from horticulture (Affecting quality of fish, and quality of tourism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of water levels and quality • Regulate waste water and effluents from farms • Extension services to cover waste water treatment management • Nutrient enrichment
<i>River Voi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Over utilized up stream	<input type="checkbox"/> Can support more food production through irrigation, fish farming	Upstream damming; Nitrification; deforestation along the river banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy enforcement • River rehabilitation programme

*Be specific – indicate the natural resource by name.

2.8 Development Issues

This section should present key sector development issues and their causes as identified during data collection and analysis stage. The information should be provided as indicated in Table 14.

Table 14: Sector Development issues

Sector	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Constraint(s)*	Opportunities**

*Factors that hinder the sector from addressing the stated development issue

**Factors that can be harnessed to address the stated issues more efficiently and effectively

CHAPTER THREE: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

This chapter should provide the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The chapter should also indicate progress made in preparation of county spatial plans.

3.1 Spatial Development Framework

The county should describe the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented. The information to be provided should cover the following thematic areas as outlined in the County Spatial Plans which are aligned to National Spatial Plan 2015–2045:

- Identifying resource potential growth areas.
- Enhancing county competitiveness – Counties should leverage on their strengths and opportunities, strategic geographical locations, existing natural resources, existing and proposed infrastructure projects and emerging technologies in ICT.
- Modernizing agriculture – Develop strategies for transforming agriculture into a modern and commercially viable sector through intensification and diversification.
- Diversifying tourism – Develop strategies for offering diverse tourist products for the respective tourism circuits.
- Managing human settlement – Plan for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods as well as rationalization of rural growth centers.
- Conserving the natural environment – Prioritize protection and conservation of environmentally-sensitive areas.
- Transportation network – Maximize efficiency and sustainability of the transport sector through enhanced links and connectivity.

- Providing appropriate infrastructure – Develop interconnected, efficient, reliable, adequate, accessible, safe, sustainable and environmentally-friendly systems of infrastructure (water; energy; education, training and research facilities; health; ICT; sewer; sports etc.).
- Industrialization – Exploit existing potential and location to steer county economic growth.

Note:

- Counties with spatial plans should provide spatial maps and a summary on how the plan is addressing priority thematic areas (provide most relevant maps capturing the transport network, industrial/economic activities, managing human settlement....)*
- For counties without spatial plans, the required information should be captured using Table 15 (An illustrative example is provided for the industrialization thematic area).*

Table 15: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
<i>(e.g.) Industrialization</i>	<i>County is home to several agro processing industries which are spread across major urban areas</i>	<i>Establish the industrial zones with supporting infrastructures (water, electricity, road network...)</i>	<i>Give the exact location(s)</i>	<i>Physical Planning, Water, Energy....</i>
.....				

CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

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

4.1 Development Priorities and Strategies

The section should include the following:

4.1.1 Sector Name:

- **Sector composition:** Provide the sub sectors under the sector and their key roles.
- **Vision and Mission:** Provide sector Vision and Mission
- **Sector Goal(s):** Provide what the sector aims to achieve
- **Sector Priorities and Strategies:** The sector priorities should be derived from the sector development issues documented in Chapters One and Two of the Plan. Strategies to

achieve sector priorities should be proposed in relation to root causes of the development issues. Information in this section should be presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Sector Priorities and Strategies

Sector Priorities <i>(To be stated at the objective level of the development issues)</i>	Strategies
<i>Example 1:</i> Increase agricultural productivity	i. Undertaking agricultural extension services ii. Provision of quality farm inputs iii. Pest and disease control iv. Expansion of irrigated agricultural land
<i>Example 2:</i> Improve road network	i. Upgrading of rural roads ii. Rehabilitation of existing roads iii. Opening up of new access roads
...	

4.2 Sector Programmes and Flagship Projects

This section should provide sector programmes and flagship projects to be implemented within the planned period as presented in tables 17 and 18 respectively.

4.2.1 Sector Programmes

The section should provide sector programmes to be implemented within the planned period. This information should be presented in a tabular form.

Table 17: Sector Programmes

Programme Name:														
Objective:														
Outcome:														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkages to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	

* Refer to the 169 SDGs Targets (<https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/>)

Worked Example

Programme Name: Agricultural crop production														
Objective: To increase crop production per unit area														
Outcome: Increased crop productivity														
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage s to SDG Targets*	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		
				Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
(e.g.) Agricultural training services	Farmers service providers trained	Number of farmers service providers trained	SDG2.3	8,000	24	8,500	25.5	8,750	26.3	9,000	27	9,000	27	132.8
	Farmers trained on appropriate modern technologies	Number of men trained	SDG2.3	1,500	3	1600	3.2	1700	3.4	1750	3.5	1850	3.7	16.8
		Number of women trained	SDG2.3 SDG5.1	500	1	800	1.6	900	1.8	950	1.9	1000	2	8.3
													

* Refer to the 169 SDGs Targets (<https://sdgs.planning.go.ke/>)

4.2.2 Flagship Projects

The section should summarize all known county flagship projects for implementation by both levels of Government and Development Partners in the county. The information should be presented in Table 18.

Table18: Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Description of Key Activities	Key Output(s)	Time Frame*	Estimated cost (KSh.)	Source of Funds	Lead Agency

*Give time frame in years, i.e., the start and end year of the project implementation period.

Refer to the National Treasury Circular No. 1/2022 (Kenya Vision 2030 flagship programmes/projects identification criteria).

Note: The programmes and projects should mainstream cross-cutting issues such as green growth and green economy, climate change, HIV and AIDS, Gender, Youth, Persons with Disability (PWD), and Disaster Risks among others.

4.3 CIDP Linkages with National Development Agenda, Regional and International Development Frameworks

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

- i. Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans;
- ii. The UN 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- iii. Africa's Agenda 2063;
- iv. Paris Agreement on Climate Change, 2015;
- v. EAC Vision 2050;
- vi. ICPD25 Kenya Commitments; and
- vii. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

This information should be presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030, other plans and international obligations

National Development Agenda/Regional/International Obligations	Aspirations/Goals	County Government contributions/Interventions*
<i>Kenya Vision 2030/ Medium Term Plan</i>	<i>(By sector goal where possible)</i> <i>Agriculture - e.g., to be an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern agriculture and livestock sector</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value addition to agricultural produce • Adoption of modern technology into agricultural practices
<i>SDGs</i>	<i>(Relevant SDG Goals): e.g.,</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1 – No Poverty (specific targets) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of social protection floors e.g., cash transfers to elderly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 2 – Zero Hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart agriculture • Supporting small scale irrigation • School feeding intervention targeting ECDE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 – Good Health & Wellbeing • etc. • (Please refer to: https://sdgs.un.org/goals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully operationalized health facilities • Increasing patient to health personnel ratio
<i>Agenda 2063</i>	<i>Goal 2: World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road improvement
	<i>Goal 6: Blue/Ocean economy for accelerated economic growth</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable exploitation of resources in the oceans, rivers and lakes • Conservation of water bodies
.....		

**This should be presented either as priorities and/or strategies.*

4.4 Cross-Sectoral Linkages

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

- **Harnessing cross-sector synergies:** Indicate what considerations will be made in respect to harnessing cross-sector synergies arising from possible programme impacts.
- **Mitigating adverse cross-sector impacts:** State the mitigation measures that may be adopted to avoid or manage potential adverse cross-sector impacts.

The cross-sectoral impacts and the mitigation measures should be presented in the format indicated in Table 20.

Table 20: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Linked Sector(s)	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies*	Adverse impact	
Road's infrastructure	Trade	Connection to market centres	Pulling down of structures on road reserve	Establishment of market centres and parking bays along the roads; Develop a resettlement plan.
	Environment		Environment pollution	Comply and enforce NEMA guidelines
.....				

**Synergies – areas of collaboration between sectors for greater impact*

CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1. Overview

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

5.2. Institutional Framework

This section should provide the institutional framework of the County including an organizational chart that displays the implementation the CIDP and how the County's internal transformation needs are addressed. The framework should indicate the County Government's institutional arrangements and demonstrate linkages with the National Government Departments at the county as well as other key stakeholders.

Figure 3: Organizational Chart

The section should also indicate the specific roles of the key institutions towards implementation of the CIDP as in Table 21.

Table 21: Institutional Arrangement

S/No.	Institution	Role in Implementation of the CIDP
1.	County Executive Committee	
2.	County Assembly	
3.	County Government Departments	
4.	County Planning Unit	
5.	Office of the County Commissioner	
6.	National Planning Office at the county	
7.	Other National Government Departments and Agencies at the county	
8.	Development Partners	
9.	Civil Society Organizations	
10.	Private Sector	
	...	

5.3 Resource Mobilization and Management Framework

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

5.3.1 Resource Requirements by Sector

This section should indicate the projected financial resources required for each sector during the plan period. The section should also include the percentage of the total budget for each sector. This information should be presented as in Table 22.

Table 22: Summary of Sector Financial Resource Requirements

Sector/Department Name	Resource Requirement (Ksh. Million)						
	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total	% of total budget requirements
Sector 1							
Sector 2							
...							
Total							

Source: Sectors

**1-2% of the total CIDP budget should be allocated to County Climate Change Fund to enhance county resilience and mitigation to climate change (Climate Change Act, 2016)*

5.3.2: Revenue Projections

This section should indicate the various sources of revenue in the County as in Table 23.

Table 23: Revenue Projections

Type of Revenue	Base year 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	Total
a) Equitable share							
b) Conditional grants (GOK)							
c) Conditional Grants (Development Partners)							
e) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (GoK)							
f) Conditional allocations from loans and grants (Development Partners)							
g) Own Source Revenue							
h) Public Private Partnership (PPP)							
g) Other sources (Specify)							
Total							

5.3.3 Estimated Resource Gap

This section should highlight the County resource gap in terms of the estimated resource needs against the projected revenues as in Table 24.

Table 24: Resource Gaps

FY	Requirement (Ksh. Mn)	Estimated Revenue (Ksh. Mn)	Variance (Ksh. Mn)
2023/24			
2024/25			
2025/26			
2026/27			
2027/28			
Total			

5.3.4 Resource Mobilization and Management Strategies

This section should identify the feasible resource mobilization and management strategies to address the resource gap. The section should include capital financing strategies, operational financing strategies and other strategies that will enhance cost effectiveness.

5.4 Asset Management

The section should discuss the measures the County Government has put in place to manage its assets.

5.5 Risk Management

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

Table 25: Risk, Implication, Level and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
<i>Financial</i>	<i>Inadequate financial resources</i>	<i>Stalled projects</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Resource mobilization Strategies</i>
<i>Technological</i>	<i>Cyber security Risk</i>	<i>Breach of valuable information</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Investment in cyber security risk management</i>
<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Drought</i>	<i>Loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Climate smart agriculture practices</i>
<i>Organizational</i>	<i>Inadequate Human Resource Capacity</i>	<i>Inefficiency in service delivery</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Timely recruitment</i>
...				

CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

6.1 Overview

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

6.2 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

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

6.3 M&E Capacity

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

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section should present programme outcome indicators by sector as captured in Table 17 on sector programmes in Chapter Four. The information should be presented as in Table 26.

Table 26: Outcome Indicator Reporting

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline*		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
<i>Rural integrated water development programme</i>	<i>Increased access to Safe water</i>	<i>Proportion of HH accessing safe water</i>	26%	2022	38%	50%	<i>Department of Water</i>
...							

**Use most recent reliable statistics*

6.5 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

This section should provide the main methods and tools that will be used for data collection, archiving, analysis and reporting arrangements in line with the National M&E Norms and Standards. This includes development of CIDP Indicator Handbook, standard reporting templates based on the County Annual Progress Report Guidelines. The County Government should also state how they integrate technology in M&E through the use of e-CIMES. The section should also provide the types of M&E Reports to be prepared and the frequency of reporting.

6.6 Dissemination, Feedback Mechanism, Citizen Engagement and Learning

This section should highlight how the County Government will disseminate, get feedback, engage citizens in M&E process as well as learning. Specific means of communicating M&E information based on unique needs of various stakeholders should be identified. The section should also present how M&E reports produced should be used for evidence-based decision making (*State of the County Address, peer to peer learning, presentation of the reports to Budget committees among others*).

6.7 Evaluation Plan

This section should identify key policy/programmes/projects for evaluations during or after the plan period. This may include rapid evaluations, impact evaluations, CIDP midterm/endterm Reviews or any other type of evaluation. The evaluations proposed can be at program or sector level. Due to the cost implication of evaluations, the proposals should be limited to key priority programs/Areas (*The criteria for selecting programs to include in this plan as well as template for presenting the plan are available in the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines, 2020*). The Plan should be presented as in Table 27.

Table 27: Evaluation Plan

No	Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluation Title (specify the type)	Outcome(s)	Use of the Evaluation Findings	Commissioning Agency/ Partners	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Anticipated Evaluation end date	Evaluation Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Funding
1	CIDP	Midterm Review of the Third Generation CIDP	Improved implementation of the CIDP	Improve implementation of CIDP.	CEC Planning and Finance	June 2025	Sept 2025	Kshs. XX million	GoK/ Donor
2	Health Sector Programs	Rapid Evaluation of the Health Sector program	Increased access to health Services	Improve the delivery of health services	CEC Health	June 2027	Sept 2027	Kshs. XX million	GoK/ Donor
3	...								

ANNEX 1: COUNTY FACTSHEET

(The County Factsheet should be aligned to the County Statistical Abstract)

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
County Area:			
Total area (Km ²)			
Non-arable land (Km ²)			
Arable land (Km ²)			
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)			
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)			
Approximate forest cover (%)			
Water mass (Km ²)			
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected			
Total urban areas (Km ²)			
No. of quarry sites rehabilitated			
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes			
TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE			
Lowest altitude (metres)			
Highest (metres)			
Temperature range:	High °C		
	Low °C		
Rainfall	High (mm)		
	Low (mm)		
Average relative humidity (%)			
Wind speed (Kilometres per hour/knots)			
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES			
Total population			
Total Male population			
Total Female population			
Total intersex Population			
Sex ratio (Male: Female)			
Projected Population	Mid of plan period (2025)		
	End of plan period (2027)		
Infant population (<1 year)	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Population under five	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Primary school age group (6-13) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
	Female		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Secondary school age group (14 - 17) years	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
<i>School Going Population as per CBC Curriculum</i>			
Pre- Primary School population (3-5) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Primary school age group (6-12) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Junior Secondary School age group (13 - 15) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Senior Secondary School age group (16 - 18) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Youthful population (15-29) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Women of reproductive age (15 - 49) years			
Labour force (15-65) years	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Aged population(65+)	Female		
	Male		
	Inter-sex		
	Total		
Population aged below 15 years			
Eligible Voting Population	Name of constituency		
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
		
	Total (county)		
No. of Urban (Market) Centres with population >2,000			
Urban population (By Urban Centre)			
Urban Centre 1	Female		
	Male		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Urban Centre 2	Female		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Male		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Rural population	Female		
	Male		
	Total		
Population Density (persons per km2) by Sub-county	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Incidence of landlessness (%)			
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)			
Mean holding size (in Acres)			
Labour force by sector (No.)	Agriculture: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Rural self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Urban self-employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Wage employment: Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
Unemployment levels (%)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Total number of households			
Average household size			
Female headed households (%)			
Child headed households (%)			
Children with special needs	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Children in labour (No)	Male		
	Female		
	Intersex		
	Total		
Number of PWDs	Visual		
	Hearing		
	Speech		
	Physical		
	Mental		
	Other		
	Total		
Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) (No.)			
Number of street Families			
Orphanages (No.)			

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Rescue centres (No.)			
Gender Protection Units (No.)			
Correction/rehabilitation facilities (No.)			
POVERTY INDICATORS			
Absolute poverty (%)			
Rural poor (%)			
Food poverty (%)			
Contribution to National Poverty (%)			
HEALTH			
Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)			
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000			
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000			
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)			
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000			
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000			
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000			
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)			
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)			
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)			
Life expectancy	Male		
	Female		
Health Facilities (No.)			
	By Sub-county		
Hospitals	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Health Centres	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Dispensaries	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Private Clinics	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Nursing Homes	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Maternity Bed capacity	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Youth friendly centres	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Health Facility Bed Capacity	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
ICU Beds	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Doctor/patient ratio	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Nurse/patient ratio	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
Clinical Officers	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Laboratory Technicians	Sub-county 1		
	Sub-county 2		
HIV prevalence (%)			
Patients on ARVs (No.)			
Average Distance to Health facility (km)			
Antenatal Care (ANC) (%)			
Health Facility Deliveries (%)			
Registered traditional herbalists and medicine-men (No.)			
Contraceptive use by women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) (%)			
Immunization coverage (%)			
CHVs (No.)			
Crude Birth rate			
Crude death rate			
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES			
Crop Farming			
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)			
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)			
Main Crops Produced			
Food crops (list)			
Cash crops (list)			
Total acreage under food crops (acres)			
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)			
Main storage facilities (Maize cribs, store and warehouses)			
Extension officer farmer ratio			
Livestock Farming			
Number of livestock	Dairy Cattle		
	Beef Cattle		
	Goats		
	Sheep		
	Camel		
	Donkey		
	Poultry		
	Others		
Number of Ranches			
Extension officer famer ratio			
Irrigation Infrastructure			
Irrigation schemes	Small (<5 Acres)		
	Large (>5 Acres)		
Type of Livestock, Population and Value			
Dairy cattle	Quantity (Total Population)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Beef cattle	Quantity (Total Population)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Goat	Quantity (Total Population)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Sheep	Quantity (Total Population)		
	Value (Kshs.)		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Camel	Quantity (Total Population)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Livestock Products and Their Value (Annual)			
Milk	Quantity (kg.)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Beef	Quantity (Kgs)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Mutton	Quantity (Kgs)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Chicken meat	Quantity (Kgs)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Honey	Quantity (Kg.)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Hides	Quantity (kg.)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
Eggs	Quantity (Trays)		
	Value (Kshs.)		
FISHERIES			
Fish traders (No.)			
Fish farm families (No.)			
Fish ponds (No.)			
Fish Tanks (No.)			
Area of fish ponds (m ²)			
Main species of fish catch (list with tonnage)			
Fishing nets (No.)			
No. of fish landing sites			
No. of Beach Management Units			
OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES			
Mineral and Oil potential (explain)			
Ongoing mining and extraction activities (Quarry, sand harvesting, cement etc.)			
FORESTRY			
No. of gazetted forests			
No. of non-gazetted forests			
No. of community forests			
Main forest products (Timber, fuel and poles)			
Forestry products' value chain development			
Incidences of environmental threats (Loss of biodiversity, drought, floods, Forest fires, Deforestation)			
No. of people engaged in forestry			
Seedling production	Forest Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
	Private Nurseries (No. of seedlings)		
Quantity of timber produced(m ³)			
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
Pre-Primary School			
No. of ECD centres			
No. of ECD teachers			
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total Enrolment	Girls		
	Boys		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Average years of attendance (years)			
Primary Schools			
Number of primary schools			
Number of teachers			
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys		
	Girls		
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public primary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Special Needs Schools			
Number of Special Needs Schools			
No. of Integrated Schools			
Number of teachers			
Teacher/pupil ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys		
	Girls		
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Secondary Schools			
Number of secondary schools			
Number of teachers			
Teacher/student ratio			
Total enrolment	Boys		
	Girls		
Dropout rate %			
Enrolment rate %			
Retention rate %			
Proportion of community nearest to public secondary school	0 – 1Km		
	1.1 – 4.9Km		
	5Km and more		
Vocational Training Centres	No.		
	Enrolment		
	Attendance		
Tertiary Education (accredited public and private)	No. of TVETS		
	No. of universities		
	Enrolment (desegregate by sex)		
	Attendance		
Adult Literacy	Number of adult literacy centres		
	Enrolment		
	Attendance		
Literacy rate (%)	Male		
	Female		
	Total		
Ability to read	Can read (%)		
	Cannot read (%)		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Ability to write	Can write (%)		
	Cannot write (%)		
Ability to read and write	Can read and write (%)		
	Cannot read and write (%)		
Percentage of schools with access to:	Electricity		
	Internet		
	Computers		
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE			
Hotels by category (No.)	Five star		
	Four star		
	Three star		
	Two star		
	One star		
	Unclassified		
Hotel bed capacity by category (No.)	Five star		
	Four star		
	Three star		
	Two star		
	One star		
	Unclassified		
Animal Types ((No.)	Elephants		
	Rhino		
	Lion		
	Leopards		
	Others		
Number of Wildlife Conservation Areas (No.)	Game parks		
	Reserves		
	Conservancies		
	Game ranches		
Number of tourists visiting attraction sites, annually (No.)	Domestic		
	Foreign		
Museums (list)			
Heritage and Cultural sites (No.)			
Social amenities			
Talent Academies (No.)			
Sports stadia (No.)			
Libraries /information documentation centres (No.)			
Social halls/Recreation Centres (No)			
Public Parks (No)			
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
Number of co-operative societies			
Active cooperative societies (No.)			
Dormant cooperatives societies (No.)			
Collapsed Cooperatives (No.)			
Total Registered Membership (No.)			
Commercial banks (No.)			
Micro-finance Institutions (No.)			
Mobile money agents (No.)			
Village Savings and Loan Associations (No.)			
Community Organizations/Non-State Actors			
Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)	NGOs		
	CBOs		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	FBOs		
	special interest groups		
BLUE ECONOMY			
Total Area under marine protection			
Total area of marine reserves			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Volume of solid waste generated: Daily/Annual			
Volume of solid waste collected & Disposed: Daily/Annual			
Proportion of waste recycled			
No. of Material Recovery Facilities			
No. of Waste Management Facilities			
WATER AND SANITATION			
Households with access to piped water (No.)			
Households with access to portable water (No.)			
Permanent rivers (No.)			
Shallow wells (No.)			
Protected springs (No.)			
Un-protected springs (No.)			
Water pans (No.)			
Dams (No.)			
Boreholes (No.)			
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	Piped into dwelling		
	Piped		
	Rain/harvested		
	Borehole		
	Protected well		
	Protected spring		
	Unprotected well		
	Unprotected spring		
	Stream		
	Water Vendor		
	Dam		
	Pond		
	Lake		
Water supply schemes (No.)			
Average distance to nearest water point (km)			
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	0		
	1-4		
	5-14		
	15-29		
	30-59		
	60+		
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established			
Households with latrines	Flush toilet		
	VIP Latrine		
	Uncovered Pit Latrine		
	Bucket		
	None		
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (percent):	Collected by local Authority		
	Collected by Private firm		

Information Category		County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
	Garbage pit		
	Burning		
	Public garbage heap		
	Farm Garden		
	Neighbourhood Community group		
ENERGY			
Households with electricity connection (prop.)			
% of trading centres connected with electricity			
HHs distribution by main cooking fuel	Electricity		
	Gas (LPG)		
	Biogas		
	Solar		
	Paraffin		
	Firewood		
	Charcoal		
HHs distribution by main lighting fuel	Electricity		
	Gas (LPG)		
	Biogas		
	Solar		
	Paraffin		
	Tin lamp		
	Fuel wood		
HOUSING			
Type of Housing	Permanent (%)		
	Semi-permanent (%)		
Roofing material	Iron Sheets (%)		
	Grass thatched (%)		
	Tiles (%)		
Housing wall	Bricks (%)		
	Mason stones (%)		
	Mud (%)		
Floor type	Cement (%)		
	Earthen (%)		
	Clay (%)		
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Road Length			
Bitumen surface (km)			
Gravel surface (km)			
Earth surface (km)			
Railway line (km)			
Railway stations (No.)			
Major bus parks (No.)			
Lorry parks (No.)			
Operational Airports (No.)			
Operational Airstrips (No.)			
Telecommunication			
Number of telephone connections			
% of county covered by CDMA wireless			
Mobile network coverage (%)			
Proportion of population with internet/broadband connectivity			

Information Category	County Statistics (as at 2022)	National Statistics (as at 2022)
Private couriers (No.)		
Post Offices (No.)		
Licensed stamp vendors (No.)		
TRADE AND INDUSTRY		
Trading centres (with >2000 population) (No.)		
Registered retail traders (No.)		
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		
Jua kali Associations (No.)		
Major industries (No.)		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (No.)		
Flood lights/street lights (No.)		
No of Market Stalls		
Disaster Management		
Fire engines (No)		
Fire stations (No)		
Fire fighters (No)		
Ambulance (No)		

ANNEX 2: CIDP PREPARATION STEPS AND PROPOSED TIMELINES

Step No.	Description	Details	Time Frame	Responsibilities
1.	Preliminaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept Note • Circular • CIDP Technical Team • SWGs • Sensitization 	30 th June, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Executive Committee Member (CECM) Economic Planning • County Secretary (CS)
2.	Data Collection and Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review • Priority setting and public participation forums • Sector policies • Governor Manifesto 	31 st July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (SWG, CIDP TEAM) • Economic and Planning Director
3.	Development of Objectives and Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision • Mission • Objectives • Strategies 	31 st July, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CECM Economic Planning • County Chief Officer(CCOs) • Economic and Planning Director
4.	Formulation of Programmes and Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes • Sub programmes • Projects • Resource Mobilization • Risk Management 	31 st August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CECM Economic Planning • CCOs • Economic and Planning Director

Step No.	Description	Details	Time Frame	Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of specific sector priorities 		
5.	Preparation of the Draft CIDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared Peer Review 	30 th September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIDP Technical Team
6.	Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders workshop 	30 th November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CECM Economic Planning Economic and Planning Director Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning²
7.	Adoption and Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Executive committee member County Assembly 	30 th November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor CA Speaker
8.	Launch and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printing of Final Draft 	9 th December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CECM Economic Planning County Secretary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch forum 	12 th December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders' forums Websites Print/electronic media 	January-March 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CECM Economic Planning County Secretary

² Refer to Resolution of IBEC Meeting of November 2019. The State Department for Planning to review and give comments within two weeks of receipt of the Draft CIDP.

ANNEX 3: INTEGRATION OF POPULATION ISSUES INTO THE CIDP

Globally, UN Member Governments (Kenya included) agreed to integrate population issues in all development planning at all levels and in relevant sectors. Consequently, it was agreed that “people are at the centre of sustainable development, hence a fuller integration of population dynamics into development planning and review processes will assist countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets by 2030”.

Planning and managing effectively the needs of current and future generations requires knowledge about population dynamics (size, age-structure, distribution, characteristics and growth rate) today, and in future including their nature of change over time. To *‘leave no one behind’*, it is essential that data for planning, implementation and monitoring goes beyond national averages and progress to disaggregated data to differentiate levels of achievement that includes hidden population groups.

To ensure that population issues have been integrated into the CIDP, each sector should outline the following: Rationale; programme intervention areas; and integration issues.

Rationale: The rationale should provide the important role the sector plays in the broader context of human development and hence the justification for its inclusion in the CIDP. The justification should be explicit in identifying specific areas or goals, be they at global or national level, that the sector will contribute to. To lend credence to such justifications, it helps to cite relevant protocols, policies, or legal frameworks (such as a national constitution).

Programme intervention areas: It is important for each sector to be focused – hence the need to identify specific intervention areas that will be addressed during the plan period. In so doing, there is clarity in terms of data requirements.

Integration issues: The gist of the integration process revolves around three areas: determination of eligible population, determination of specific needs of this eligible population, and target setting.

- ***Determination of eligible population:*** All development programmes worldwide aim to satisfy people’s needs and desires. However, such needs and desires vary by two key characteristics – age and sex. Consequently, need arises to determine eligible population by age and sex in each sector. Eligible populations should be obtained from population projections.
- ***Determination of specific needs of this eligible population:*** It is not always that the interventions planned will reach or be demanded by the totality of the eligible population. Determination of specific needs of the eligible population requires knowledge about past and present social, economic, and demographic trends. Judgment statements concerning the future assist in this effort. For example, while population projections will provide figures on women in reproductive age, neither will all such women require maternal health care services, nor will the health care system be able to handle maternal health care needs of all pregnant women. Sectoral policies and norms (through forecasts) guide determination of specific needs of the eligible population.
- ***Target setting:*** Targets that are set should be realistic and commensurate with responsibilities and resources available. Realistic targets enable service delivery to be focused and measured, leading to continuous improvement.

To illustrate how population issues should be integrated into the CIDP, the following examples in five sectoral areas are offered.

I. Health

Rationale

The goal of development is human dignity and well-being, in which health is an essential ingredient. Progress in sustainable social development is manifested in the health status of the population, and "health for all" must become one of the guiding principles within the larger framework of sustainable development. In order to achieve SDG 3, UN member countries are obliged to *“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”*. As well, the right to health is a fundamental human right guaranteed in the Constitution of Kenya. Article 43 (1) (a) of this Constitution provides that ‘every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health ...’. Similar rights are also contained in regional human rights instruments, such as the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, of which Kenya has ratified. The Kenya Health Policy, 2014–2030, gives guidelines that ensure significant improvement in overall status of health in Kenya in line with the Constitution of Kenya, the Kenya Vision 2030 and global commitments. It is noteworthy that health services were devolved to the county level as of August 2013. Indeed, a healthy population is more productive, hence contributing to higher levels of economic growth for a country.

Programme intervention areas

A country’s health status is closely intertwined with its demographic development. Improved access to healthcare reduces mortality and the birth rate, while life expectancy rises. This calls for a life cycle approach to health. The life cycle approach is a concept that emphasizes on prevention and early intervention at every stage of life; i.e., intrauterine period, early childhood, adolescence, youth, middle age and old age. An outcome at one point in the life cycle might be a determinant for health elsewhere further in the cycle. This resonates well with SDG 3. A healthy transition to adulthood lays the groundwork for a healthy adult population - critical to realizing a demographic dividend. Starting with infants and children, programmes that promote good health and prevent disease and infection will help them grow and develop physically and intellectually. Health programmes that provide immunizations and prevent and treat infectious diseases ensure that children are healthy and stay in school. Good nutrition, especially during the first 1,000 days of life, promotes physical, mental, and emotional growth and development among infants and young children.

Determination of eligible population

Determination of the eligible population for health will adopt the life cycle approach which disaggregates population by broad age groups. The requisite population figures should be sourced from the population projections based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Two examples are used to illustrate the process of integration – the number of nurses required over the Plan period (to represent the supply component of the health care system), and the number of children under 5 who will require immunization services (to represent the demand component of the health care system). The Norms and Standards for Health Service Delivery (Republic of Kenya, 2006)

outlines the expected population sizes and the attendant number of nurses by level of health facility as shown below.

Type of facility	Population to be served	No. of nurses per facility
Level 2	10,000	2
Level 3	25,000	14
Level 4	100,000	68
Level 5	1,000,000	212

Let us assume that the projected total population and the population age 0-4 for County Z are as shown below.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Population age 0-4 years	253,971	255,307	256,644	257,980	256,819	255,657

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

To determine the number of nurses required over the Plan period by County Z, we apply the norms given above to the projected total population by year.

Type of facility	2022 (Pop. = 2,039,518)		2023 (Pop. = 2,073,374)		2024 (Pop. = 2,107,229)		2025 (Pop. = 2,141,085)		2026 (Pop. = 2,172,953)		2027 (Pop. = 2,204,821)	
	Facilities	Nurses	Facilities	Nurses	Facilities	Nurses	Facilities	Nurses	Facilities	Nurses	Facilities	Nurses
Level 2	203.95	408	207.34	415	210.72	421	214.11	428	217.30	435	220.48	441
Level 3	81.58	1142	82.93	1161	84.29	1180	85.64	1199	86.92	1217	88.19	1235
Level 4	20.40	1387	20.73	1410	21.07	1433	21.41	1456	21.73	1478	22.05	1499
Level 5	2.04	432	2.07	440	2.11	447	2.14	454	2.17	461	2.20	467
	Total	3369		3425		3481		3537		3590		3642

Target setting

If it is assumed that County Z has 2,800 nurses in place by 2022, then the deficit – hence the number to be hired – is obtained by subtracting the number in place from the number required. It, therefore, follows that the targets for nurse employment will be as shown below.

Aspect of nurses	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Number of required nurses	3369	3425	3481	3537	3590	3642
Number of nurses in place	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
Number of nurses to hire	569	625	681	737	790	842

If circumstances dictate that County Z is only able to meet 90% of the immunization requirements, then the appropriate population to plan for is presented below.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population age 0-4	253,971	255,307	256,644	257,980	256,819	255,657
Target (90%)	228,574	229,776	230,980	232,182	231,137	230,091

Key Indicators – Outcome level

- a. Proportion of children fully immunized
- b. Incidence/Prevalence of vaccine-preventable diseases
- c. Malnutrition among children under 5
- d. Proportion of adolescents accessing sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS)
- e. Proportion of births occurring to adolescents
- f. Pregnancy rates among adolescent females
- g. Percentage of youth accessing SRHS services
- h. Percentage of youth receiving comprehensive sexuality education
- i. Percentage of youth accessing FP commodities
- j. Percentage of births attended by skilled providers
- k. Percentage of mothers giving birth in a health facility
- l. Percentage of women attending at least 4 ANC visits
- m. Percentage of women attending postnatal care clinics

Suggested sources of data

1. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Reports
2. MOH Reports
3. Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) Reports
4. Republic of Kenya (2006), Norms and Standards for Health Service Delivery

II. Education

Rationale

Provision of quality education, training and skills development is critical in building a just and cohesive society that enjoys inclusive and equitable socio-economic development. This is reinforced by Goal 4 of Sustainable Development Goals that seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Regionally, Kenya is a signatory to Agenda 2063 which outlines the significance of investing in education and training as a strategic framework for socio-economic transformation. Kenya Vision 2030 aims at creating a comprehensive, equitable and just society based on democratic ideals and education and training is expected to be the principal catalyst towards realization of this vision. The Constitution of Kenya recognizes education as one of the basic rights of every child. This is captured in Article 53 which outlines fundamental rights of the child and Article 54 that guarantees the right to access educational institutions and facilities for all children with disability. Early childhood development is guided by the Basic Education Act, 2013, which makes provisions for the promotion and regulation of free compulsory basic education, and provides for the accreditation, registration, governance and management of institutions of basic education. The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act, 2013, guides the technical and vocational education and training in the country while the Kenya

Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) Act, 2012, empowers the Institute to vet and approve, for utilization in Kenya and to analyse any local and foreign curriculum and support materials to ensure that they conform to the Kenyan standards and values. Tertiary education is guided by the Universities Act, 2012, and provides for the promotion of university education, including the establishment, accreditation and governance of universities.

Programme intervention areas

The main areas of focus in the education sector include: pre-school education (early childhood development education), primary education, secondary education, tertiary education, adult and continuing education, technical, vocational education and training. Early childhood development is a fully devolved county function.

Integration issues

Population variables and development are interdependent since any type of development requires accurate population data. Effective integration of population issues into education and skills sector will require determination of eligible population, their specific needs and setting of targets for various programme interventions. Data will be required on the number of children eligible for early childhood development, primary and secondary education and the projected population numbers for these groups in the next five years. These population statistics will be highlighted in this section.

Determination of eligible population

Eligible population for early childhood development (ECD) will be children age 4-5 years as per the guidelines of the education sector. For instance, to determine eligible children for ECD (4-5 years) in County Z, one would need the projected population by single years for 2022. The projections would be based on the 2019 population and housing census data. The projected population of children age 4-5 years would be the eligible population for ECD in County Z. The population age 4-5 years is 103,631 based on projected figures for 2022 in this County.

Determination of specific needs for eligible population

Due to challenges of achieving 100 percent transition and availability of resources, then inevitably planning has to take into account specific needs of children who are already enrolled for ECD and not necessarily all those who are eligible. Much as the Ministry of Education aspires to achieve 100 percent transition to ECD, this is sometimes not possible due to a variety of reasons. If we assume a net enrolment rate of 78% in County Z, then those who are supposed to be enrolled in ECD in 2022 will be 80,832 ($0.78 \times 103,631$). For example, the norms and standards for ECD require that one teacher takes care of 25 children. Thus, the number of teachers required for ECD in County Z will be 3,233 ($80,832/25$).

Target setting

If we assume that the number of ECD teachers in County Z is 2,500, then the County will be experiencing a deficit of 733 teachers – hence the need to plan on how to employ the 733 teachers required. In addition, the County will also need to plan for other needs such as classrooms, teaching

materials, playing spaces, toilets and nutritional requirements for ECD. The specific targets set for number of teachers required, classrooms, teaching materials, playing spaces, toilets and nutritional requirements will be based on budgetary projections in the Education Sector and can be spread over the five-year planning cycle. The eligible children, their specific needs and targets can also be obtained similarly for those in primary and secondary schools.

Indicators - outcome level

There are various indicators that are used to measure success at various levels of education. Some of these indicators include: gross enrolment rates, net enrolment rates, teacher to pupil/-student ratios, transition rates, completion rates, retention rates, enrolment for special needs education and mobile education centres for pastoral communities.

Suggested sources of data

Some of these sources of data include: Ministry of Education reports, Teachers Service Commission reports, census reports, Economic Survey reports, and Kenya Demographic and Health Survey reports.

III. Agriculture

Rationale

An important aspect which is related to the first four of the five pillars (of the demographic potential) relates to food, which is essential to human survival (i.e. food is necessary for the achievement of the SDGs such as education, health, employment, etc., and is affected by SDG1 - poverty). Food systems also employ millions of people worldwide (including Kenya). They include not only food production but also all food-related activities. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability.

In the SDG framework, food and food systems are anchored on SDG 2 - *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*. Ensuring sustainable access to nutritious food universally will require sustainable food production and agricultural practices. Six key questions guide the incorporation of SDG 2 in plans: How severe? How many? When? Where? Who and Why? Essentially, the purpose is to identify and plan for populations in need of different strategic actions (e.g. acute food insecurity, etc.).

Programme intervention areas (at both household and population levels)

In planning for the future, it is expected that we foster key activities around nutrition-sensitive agriculture at the household level to increase the availability, access, and utilization of nutritious foods. Assessing future food security requires: forecasting, projecting, predicting and exploring the future. Given the environmental and health impacts of current food systems, feeding people by 2030 sustainably and nutritiously will require food systems to transform at an unprecedented speed and scale. This will entail:

- Estimating the aggregate number of people in different phases of food insecurity experience, including the number of people or households that are in need of urgent action;
- Estimating the number of people facing acute food insecurity and in need of urgent further action, and for which period or how long;
- Identifying the most affected areas and the characteristics of the most affected populations;
- Highlighting the main factors driving the current and projected food insecurity situation; and
- Developing a summary population for the current and projected classifications according to food insecurity scenarios.

Note: for planning based on household projections, most indicators will be derived from the KNBS household projections. For purposes of monitoring and evaluation, it will be critical to identify:

- Key risk factors that would trigger the need to update an analysis (e.g. conflict and rainfall) which inform the key assumptions (this will also go to risks and assumptions in the implementation chapter and also in the M&E section); and
- Recommendations for data collection and information systems, i.e. timing, coverage and indicators that are relevant to fill data quality gaps and inadequacies that may emerge during the analysis (for the M&E and actions on CIDP).

Determination of eligible population

If we focus on food insecurity at household level, then the projected population is converted into households by multiplying the former by the average household size. Consequently, the ‘eligible population’ – but in terms of households – will be computed from the population projections based on the 2019 population and housing census. For illustration, let us assume that the average household size for County Z is 3.8. Then the resultant number of households by year are as shown below.

Population by age/ households	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

To determine the eligible population with specific needs, we tease out those households experiencing food insecurity. For example, suppose that 15.4% of households in County Z are food insecure, then the required number of households to be planned for is obtained by applying this percentage to the total number of households – as shown in the last row of the table below.

Pop. Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783
Proportion that are food insecure (15.4%)	11,935	12,133	12,332	12,530	12,716	12,903

Target setting

Given the sensitivity of food insecurity, County Z is determined to address this issue amongst all the households affected. In this regard, then the targets will be as shown below.

Pop. Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783
Proportion that are food insecure (15.4%)	11,935	12,133	12,332	12,530	12,716	12,903
Target (100%)	11,935	12,133	12,332	12,530	12,716	12,903

Key indicators - outcome level

In selecting outcome indicators on food security, focus should be on those that can be generated with ease or available from the national statistical system. Examples may include:

- **Food Consumption Score (FCS):** The FCS is a composite score based on self-reported information on nine consumed food groups and food frequency (number of days food groups were consumed during the past seven days), weighted by the ascribed relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Based on standard thresholds, households are classified into one of three food consumption groups: poor, borderline, or acceptable, with scores of ≤ 21 , 28 and 35, respectively;
- **Household Hunger Scale (HHS):** It assesses whether households have experienced problems of food access in the preceding 30 days, as reported by the households themselves. The HHS assesses the food consumption strategies adopted by households facing a lack of access to food;
- **Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)** (most useful in humanitarian situations): developed by CARE International, it is an experience-based indicator collecting information on household use and the frequency of five different food-based coping strategies over the past 7 days. It is thought to be most useful in early onset crises when households change their food consumption patterns to respond to shocks, but not in protracted emergencies when households are likely to have already exhausted some coping mechanisms;
- **Acute malnutrition:** Global acute malnutrition based on weight-for-height Z-score (GAM based on WHZ) is defined as the percentage of children under five who are below -2 standard deviations of the median of weight for height (< -2 WHZ) or in the presence of oedema. Cut-offs are derived from WHO guidance. Only DHS has such data – therefore baseline indicator to be derived from the 2022 KDHS; currently as at 2016, (a) prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years, by type (wasting): 6.7 (total); 7.2 (male); 6.1 (female); (b) prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years: 29.9 (total); 32.8 (male); 26.9 (female);
- Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): baseline (year) 2016, 56.5 (moderate or severe), while 19.1 (severe) - this is for only 20 out of 47 counties; and
- **Mortality: Under Five Mortality Rate (U5M)**

Suggested sources of data

Most of the indicators or proxies will come from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Analytical Report on Agriculture and the KDHS.

IV. Water and Sanitation

Rationale

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) are anchored on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 – *‘Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all’*. Sustainable management of water resources and access to safe water and sanitation are not only essential for unlocking economic growth and productivity, but also provide significant leverage for existing investments in health and education. However, it faces a greater challenge - ensuring that new and existing WASH systems are resilient to climate change over time, including the growing threat of water scarcity.

Programme intervention areas

It is imperative to determine the status of access to water, sanitation and hygiene in households. A key indicator is the proportion of households: that lack access to safe sanitation, has safely managed water services, and do not have a hand-washing facility with soap and water in their homes. Note that there are other indicators such as: degree of integrated water resources management; and change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, but these are at global level although they have an impact on population. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) showed that climate change is already affecting all regions across the globe and that some impacts are likely to be irreversible. It is important to determine which segments of the population, spatial areas that are likely to be affected or adversely affected and therefore planning needs to take into account these groups first. Planning for this sector within the demographic potential objectives requires that county planning teams take into cognizance the following four pillars: 1) safe and affordable drinking-water services; 2) climate-resilient WASH services and communities; 3) prevention of water scarcity crises through early action; and 5) water cooperation for peace and stability (note that without peace stability and good governance the demographic dividend cannot be achieved).

Determination of eligible population

Since access to safe water is assessed at household level, then the projected population is converted into households by multiplying the former by the average household size. Consequently, the ‘eligible population’ – but in terms of households – will be computed from the population projections based on the 2019 population and housing census. For illustration, let us assume that the average household size for County Z is 3.8. Then the resultant number of households by year are as shown below.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

To determine the eligible population with specific needs, we need to focus on those households without access to safe water. By supposing that 30% of households in County Z have no access to safe water, then the required number of households to be planned for is obtained by applying this percentage to the total number of households – as shown in the last row of the table below.

Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783
Proportion without access to safe water (30%)	23,251	23,636	24,022	24,408	24,772	25,135

Target setting

It transpires that the current socio-economic circumstances of County Z will permit the county to reach 80% of the affected households. In this regard, then the targets for enabling households access safe water will be as shown below.

Characteristic of interest	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Total population	2,039,518	2,073,374	2,107,229	2,141,085	2,172,953	2,204,821
Number of households	77,502	78,788	80,075	81,361	82,572	83,783
Proportion without access to safe water (30%)	23,251	23,636	24,022	24,408	24,772	25,135
Target (80%)	18,600	18,909	19,218	19,527	19,817	20,108

In a similar manner, targets for households without access to improved sanitation may be obtained.

Suggested sources of data

1. UNICEF's Water Game Plan: Universal safe and sustainable water services for all by 2030, UNICEF, New York, 2020, www.unicef.org/media/73146/file/UNICEF-Water-Game-Plan.pdf
2. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Vol. IV: Distribution of Population by Socio-economic Characteristics

V. Employment

Rationale

Globally, creation of productive and sustainable employment opportunities is part and parcel of basic policies on economic growth, poverty reduction and development. This is summarised in Sustainable Development Goal 8: *"Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"*. The labour market is an important link between population change and economic and social development since employment constitutes the primary means of addressing household poverty.

Kenya aspires to become a globally competitive country offering high quality of life to all her citizens by the year 2030. Indeed, the social, economic and political pillars of the Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored on existence of a skilful, productive, competitive and adaptive human resource base.

Further, the Constitution of Kenya reaffirms the government's commitment to employment issues. Article 41 of this Constitution grants all persons the right to fair labour practices. It also guarantees every worker the right to: fair remuneration; reasonable working conditions; form, join or participate in trade union activities and programmes; and undertake strike action. Article 43 of the Constitution provides for economic and social rights, which includes the right to social security. The Constitution also provides for equality in access to employment opportunities. The Constitution, therefore, advocates for decent work, where freely chosen productive employment is promoted simultaneously with fundamental rights at work, adequate income from work, representation and the security of social protection.

Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2013 on Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya aspires to promote full employment as a priority in national, economic and social policy and to enable the economically active population to attain and secure sustainable livelihood through productive and freely chosen employment by the year 2030.

Programme intervention areas

Unemployment, underemployment and the working poor have been identified as one of Kenya's most difficult and persistent problems. Unemployment in this context is taken to mean a situation where a person of a working age who is able, willing and ready to work at the prevailing wage rate is searching for work but is not able to get one. Along the same lines, underemployment refers to employment at less than desired or normal working hours while the working poor are those who work but earn wages that cannot accord them a bare minimum standard of living as measured by the poverty line. It is important for counties to track the proportion of youth not engaged in education, employment or training (NEET) – since a high proportion of NEET is highly associated with potential civil unrest. Yet another important area of programme intervention concerns child labour.

Integration issues

The working age population is key in driving the country's demographic dividend agenda and reducing the dependency levels. An essentially young population with relevant job skills could be a great asset to the country and it puts Kenya in a competitive position to attract capital by taking advantage of the labour pool. The result would be "the demographic dividend" contributing to high economic growth, through rising savings as a result of a low dependency ratio.

Determination of eligible population

The eligible population for employment will adopt the global definition of the working-age population - often defined as all persons aged between 15 and 64 years. In order to facilitate computation of the various employment-related indicators, other broad age-group populations are important. Such populations groups include: population below 15, population age 65+, youth population, and population below the legal working age. The requisite population figures should be sourced from the population projections based on the 2019 population census.

For illustration, let us assume that the projected populations age 15-64 and 15-29 for County Z are as shown below.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population age 15-64	1,213,369	1,241,079	1,268,790	1,296,500	1,325,287	1,354,075
Population age 15-29	606,976	616,371	625,766	635,160	642,758	650,355

Determination of specific needs of eligible population

It is not always that the totality of the eligible population who have specific needs to be planned for. The existing policies and/or norms should be used to guide on such specific needs. For example, if the policy is to create employment opportunities for all those that are unemployed, then the totality of the eligible population will have specific needs that should be planned for.

Population by age	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Population age 15-64	1,213,369	1,241,079	1,268,790	1,296,500	1,325,287	1,354,075
Proportion unemployed (7.3%)	88,576	90,599	92,622	94,645	96,746	98,847
Population age 15-29	606,976	616,371	625,766	635,160	642,758	650,355
Proportion unemployed youth (9%)	5,463	5,547	5,632	5,716	5,785	5,853

Target setting

Based on the specific needs of the population that should be planned for, realistic targets should be set guided by the prevailing social, economic and demographic circumstances. Let us assume that the current socio-economic circumstances of County Z may only be able to create job opportunities for 60% of the unemployed youth. In this regard, then the targets for youth employment will be as shown below.

Population age 15-29	606,976	616,371	625,766	635,160	642,758	650,355
Proportion unemployed youth (9%)	5,463	5,547	5,632	5,716	5,785	5,853
Target (60%)	3,278	3,328	3,379	3,430	3,471	3,512

Key indicators - outcome level

The key indicators should include:

- a. *Dependency ratio*
- b. *Employment ratio*
- c. *Unemployment rate*
- d. *Youth unemployment*
- e. *Underemployment*
- f. *Child labour*
- g. *Percentage of youth not in education, and not in employment or training (NEET)*

Suggested sources of data

1. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monograph on Labour Force Dynamics
2. Quarterly Labour Force Reports by KNBS