



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**MAKUENI COUNTY**

**FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN  
2013-2017**

**AUGUST 2013**



## **COUNTY VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision**

A county where resources are sustainably harnessed and equitably shared for the benefit of every household

### **Mission**

Engaging all stakeholders in harnessing and governance of resources in a cost effective way for the transformation of the lives of the county's population

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPO	Business Process Off-shoring/Outsourcing
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GOK	Government of Kenya
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Production Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KIRDI	Kenya Research Development Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometers
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MET	Meteorology Department
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NASCOP	National AIDS and STIs Control Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo- Natal Mortality Rate
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PNNMR	Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society



STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## FOREWARD

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 ushered a fundamental paradigm shift in Kenya. It introduced devolution which saw the creation of the 47 counties which vested substantial power and authority on governance to the County Government. This brought Governance and Public affairs management in the hands of the people at the local point. In order to create a mechanism of identifying the priority for development, it is a requirement of the County Government Act 2012 that each County prepares a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) to form comprehensive baseline information on Infrastructure and Social Economic Development for the County and equally Resource Mobilization and application thereof.

Since the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010, several laws on devolution have been enacted including: The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Other relevant laws that have been enacted in the different sectors to support implementation and operationalization of devolution include: the National Government Coordinating Act, 2012, and the County Governments Public Finance Management Transition Act, 2013.

National and County Governments are distinct but interdependent as provided in the constitution of Kenya 2010. With the latter being composed of the Governor, County Executive Committee and County Assembly. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and County legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint for the years 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country with an objective of providing a high quality life to citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars: Economic, Social and Political Pillar. The pillars are supported by key enablers and macro political, Socio-Economic foundations of the Vision. For

each of the Pillars and the key enablers and macro foundations, priority sectors have been identified to drive the aspirations of the Vision. The Vision has also identified a number of flagship projects to be implemented across the country for all sectors. Makueni County will identify Vision 2030 Flag Ship Projects that will be implemented at the County level and work closely with the national Government on their implementation.

This CIDP was prepared by the County Executive led by the Governor in close collaboration with various stakeholders including Government departments, civil society organizations, community groups and the private sector. It is based on the Ministry of Devolution and Planning prepared guidelines on preparation of the CIDP while headquarters staff provided backstopping services and support to the County teams during the preparation process.

The projects in the CIDP were identified through consultative forums in all the 30 wards, six sub counties and the Makueni Diaspora in Mombasa and Nairobi. Reference was also made to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the second Medium Term Plan.

The increased participation by a wide cross section of the people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will aid to enhance the key goal of devolution which is to empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at National and County levels to realize social, political and economic development.

**Prof. Kivutha Kibwana**  
**Makueni County Governor**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

This Makueni County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) was prepared with the support and generous contribution of many individuals and organizations and I would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. My appreciation goes to the following the Residents of Makueni County who gave their views ; the development partners, Business Community, Religious Institutions, Leaders of the various disciplines, the staff members of the County and the County executive member.

In a very special way, I appreciate the inputs by the Senator, Mutula Kilonzo Junior and Honorable Daniel Maanzo who attended the CIDP validation workshop held at Wote, Makueni which marked the peak of the preparation of the CIDP.

My deputy Governor, Anelina Mwau and the Members of the County Assembly. I must appreciate the invaluable input of the Makueni Diaspora in Mombasa and Nairobi. Last but not least, I wish to appreciate the technical support given by Prof. Munguti Katui Katua and his Team for guiding us through the process. Thank you all for a job well done, the short notice notwithstanding.

Prosperity of Makueni People

May God Bless You All

**Joshua W. Wambua County Planning and Finance Executive**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makueni County which covers an area of 8,034.7 Km<sup>2</sup> is one of the forty seven counties in Kenya. The County borders several counties which include Kajiado to the West, Taita Taveta to the South, and Kitui to the East and Machakos to the North. It lies between Latitude 1° 35' and 3° 00' South and Longitude 37°10' and 38° 30' East.

The County lies in the arid and semi-arid zones of the eastern region of the country. The major physical features in Makueni County include the volcanic Chyulu hills which lie along the southwest border of the County in Kibwezi West Constituency, Mbooni Hills in Mbooni Constituency and Kilungu and Iuani Hills in Kaiti Constituency. Mbooni Hills rise to 1,900m above sea level. The County terrain is generally low-lying from 600m above sea level in Tsavo at the southern end of the County.

The County is currently divided into six constituencies which are the sub-counties and 9 districts. There are six parliamentary constituencies namely Kaiti, Makueni, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West Mbooni and Kilome. The Districts are Makueni, Kilungu, Mukaa, Kibwezi, Kathonzweni, Makindu, Mbooni East, Mbooni West and Nzaui. There are 30 County assembly wards as shown in the table below.

Constituency	Wards
Mbooni	Tulimani , Mbooni , Kithungo, Kisau/Kiteta , Kako/Waia and Kalawa
Kibwezi East	Masongaleni, Mtitu Andei, Nthange and Ivingoni
Kibwezi West	Makindu, Kikumbulyu North , Kikumbulyu South, Nguumo, Nguu Masumba, Emali Mulala
Kilome	Kiima Kiu/Kalanzoni , Mukaa , Kasikeu
Kaiti	Kee , Kilungu , Ilima and Ukia
Makueni	Nzaui/Kalamba , Muvau, Kathonzweni , Mavindini ,Kitise and Wote

In the year 2012 the projected population in the County was 922,183 consisting of 449,036 males and 473,147 females. This is an increase from 884,253 persons according to the 2009 Kenya National Population and Housing Census.

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

energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and social welfare.

**Chapter two:** Discusses at length the major development challenges facing the County. It further highlights cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment, HIV and AIDS, gender etc. A SWOT analysis of each cross cutting issue is also provided. Finally a detailed matrix giving an analysis of major development issues, their causes, objectives and the proposed strategies and targets are discussed.

**Chapter three:** Presents a spatial plan for the County. It presents the necessary coordination between the various sectors.

**Chapter four:** Discusses at length the County Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. A brief status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

**Chapter five:** Outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be used in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of effort.

**Chapter six:** Contains a budget projection required for managing the County Government. It also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development. It outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. In addition, strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing are included. This includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the National Government as a means of attracting external funding.

**Chapter seven:** Provides the details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the County in order to achieve the desired levels of development that includes the details of strategic priorities addressed, measurable indicators of performance and the respective Budgets.

**Chapter eight:** Specifies programs/projects to be implemented during the plan period, outlining objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment

**CHAPTER ONE:**  
**COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides description of the County in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic Plans as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry and agro forestry; environment and climate change; mining; tourism; industry; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition; education and literacy; trade; energy; housing; transport and communication; and community development and social welfare.

Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Appendix I.

### **1.1 Location and size**

The County covers an area of 8,034.7 Km<sup>2</sup>. The County borders several counties Kajiado to the West, Taita Taveta to the South, Kitui to the East and Machakos to the North. It lies between Latitude 1° 35' and 3° 00' South and Longitude 37°10' and 38° 30' East.



**Map 1: Location of the County in Kenya**



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

## 1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

### 1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The County lies in the arid and semi-arid zones of the eastern region of the country. The major physical features in Makueni County include the volcanic Chyulu hills which lie along the southwest border of the County in Kibwezi West Constituency, Mbooni hills in Mbooni Constituency and Kilungu and Iuani hills in Kaiti Constituency. The County terrain is generally low-lying from 600m above sea level in Tsavo at the southern end of the County. .

The main river in the County is Athi River, which is perennial and fed by tributaries such as Thwake, Kaiti, Kikuu, Muuoni, Kiboko, Kambu, and MtitoAndei, which drain from various parts of the County. A few other streams flow from the Mbooni, Iuani and Kilungu hills but their flow becomes irregular as they move to the low-lying areas. These rivers provide a high potential for both large and small-scale irrigation.

Tsavo National park which lies in the southern part of the County, in Kibwezi West Constituency is considered as one of the world's biodiversity strongholds. It is home to diverse wildlife species which include the famous 'big five' consisting of lion, black rhino, buffalo, elephant and leopard. The park also has a great variety of bird life such as the black Kite, crowned crane, lovebird and the sacred Ibis among others.

### **1.2.2 Ecological Conditions**

The County is largely arid and semi-arid and usually prone to frequent droughts. The lower side which is very dry receives little rainfall ranging from 300mm to 400mm. The depressed rains in the lower part of the County hardly sustain the major staple food of maize and beans. Unfortunately, the traditional crops which are drought tolerant have largely been abandoned. This means livestock rearing remains the most common viable economic activity being undertaken by the local people in the lower region. The condition has negatively affected agriculture which is the main economic activity in the County

### **1.2.3 Climatic Conditions**

The County experiences two rainy seasons, the long rains occurring in March /April while the short rains occur in November/December. The hilly parts of Mbooni and Kilungu receive 800-1200mm of rainfall per year. High temperatures of 35.8 °C are experienced in the low-lying areas causing high evaporation which worsens the dry conditions.

Climate variations and extreme differences in temperatures can be explained by change in altitude. The areas to the North such as Kilungu, Iuani and Mbooni hills are usually cool with temperatures ranging from 20.2°C to 24.6° C, while the low-lying areas of the South such as Kitise and Kambu are usually hot. Generally, the County experiences high temperatures during the day and low temperatures at night. During the dry periods between May and October the lower parts of the County experience severe heat.

The Northern part of the County is hilly with medium rainfall ranging from 800mm to 1200mm and has high potential for food crop production. This part of the County, covering mainly Nziu, Kilungu, Iuani and Mbooni has few natural and planted forests. The area is therefore suitable for horticulture and dairy farming.

Over time, the County has experienced climate change and variability which includes insufficient rain and prolonged dry spells among others. Human activities such as

farming on hill tops, encroachment and cultivation on riparian areas, charcoal burning and sand harvesting have contributed to this scenario. As a result there has been crop failure affecting the food security and thus economic activities. Water scarcity has also become worse due to this condition. Increase in population puts a lot of pressure on land and other resources. To mitigate the effects of water scarcity, the community has recourse to the construction of sand dams which are capable of retaining water. Soil erosion control measures are also being undertaken.

### 1.3 Administrative Units

#### 1.3.1 Administrative Sub Divisions

The County is currently divided into six constituencies Mbooni; Kilome; Kaiti; Makueni; Kibwezi West and East; nine sub-counties and twenty five divisions as shown in Table one. The districts are Kibwezi, Makueni, Kilungu, Mukaa, Kibwezi, Kathonzweni, Makindu, Mbooni East, Mbooni West and Nzau. Among the Divisions, MtitoAndei, Makindu and Kibwezi are the largest and are situated in the low potential areas of the County while, Kee, Mbitini, Kalamba, Kilome and Kasikeu are the smallest in that order.

**Table 1: Area of the County by Districts**

District	Division	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> .)	No of Location	No. of Sub location
Kilungu	Kilungu	97.2	3	7
	Ilima	62	4	9
Makueni	Kaiti	184	4	10
	Kee	81.9	2	6
	Wote	400.6	5	10
Kathonzweni	Kathonzweni	183.4	2	4
	Kithuki	148.7	2	3
	Kitise	291.5	2	4
	Mavindini	257.1	3	7
Mbooni West	Mbooni	141.6	4	11
	Tulimani	126	4	6
Mbooni East	Kisau	310.2	3	12
	Kalawa	330	4	14
Kibwezi	MtitoAndei	931.2	6	6
	Kibwezi	817.7	2	11
	Machinery	127.1	2	3
Makindu	Makindu	880.2	4	15
	Tsavo West National Park	474.1	0	0
	Chyulu Game Reserve	724.3	0	0
Mukaa	Kilome	101.6	2	4

District	Division	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> .)	No of Location	No. of Sub location
	Malili	257.5	3	6
	Kasikeu	108.6	2	4
	Kiou	162.2	2	5
Nzaui	Mbitini	84.5	3	10
	Mulala	145.2	3	13
	Matiliku	109	2	6
	Kalamba	93.7	3	4
	Nguu	350.3	5	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8034</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>206</b>

Source: County Commissioner's office, Makueni, 2013

### 1.3.2 Political Units

The County has six constituencies namely: Mbooni, Makueni, Kaiti, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West and Kilome. There are thirty County Assembly Wards with Makueni Constituency having the largest number of wards at seven while Kilome has the least at three.

**Table 2: County Electoral Wards by Constituency**

Constituency	Constituency Area	Wards	No. Of County Assembly Wards
Mbooni	949.20	Tulimani , Mbooni , Kithungo, Kisau/Kiteta , Kako/Waia and Kalawa	6
Kilome	641.30	Kiima Kiu/Kalanzoni , Mukaa , Kasikeu	3
Kaiti	422.90	Kee , Kilungu , Ilima and Ukia	4
Makueni	1,546.10	Nzaui/Kalamba , Muvau, Kathonzweni ,Mavindini ,Kitise/Kithuki and Wote	7
Kibwezi West	2,100.70	Makindu, Kikumbulyu North , Kikumbulyu South, Nguumo, Nguu Masumba, Emali Mulala	6
Kibwezi East	2,216.50	Masongaleni, Mtitu Andei, Nthange and Ivingoni	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8034</b>		<b>30</b>

Source: Independent Boundaries and Electoral Commission 2013

**Map 2: Makeni County Administrative units / Political Units- (Constituencies and Wards)**



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

## 1.4 Demographic Features

### 1.4.1. Population size and composition

The 2012 projected population in the County stands at 922,183 consisting of 449,036 males and 473,147 females. This is an increase from 884,253 persons as per the 2009 by Kenya National Population and Housing Census. The annual population growth rate stands at 1.4 per cent while the male-female sex ratio stands at 100:105. Table 3 shows population by age cohorts in 2009 and projections for the years 2012, 2015 and 2017.

**Table 3: Population Projection by Age Cohort**

Age Cohort	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
5-9	67,846	65,423	133,269	70756	68229	138986	73791	71156	144947	75887	73176	149063
10-14	64,703	62,497	127,200	67478	65178	132656	70373	67974	138346	72371	69904	142275

Age Cohort	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	56,163	50,119	106,282	58572	52269	110841	61085	54511	115595	62819	56059	118878
20-24	33,256	34,240	67,496	34682	35709	70391	36170	37240	73411	37197	38298	75495
25-29	24912	31560	56472	25981	32914	58894	27095	34326	61421	27864	35300	63165
30-34	22,259	27,210	49,469	23214	28377	51591	24210	29594	53804	24897	30435	55332
35-39	20,165	24,216	44,381	21030	25255	46285	21932	26338	48270	22555	27086	49641
40-44	14,592	17,319	31,911	15218	18062	33280	15871	18837	34707	16321	19372	35693
45-49	13,349	16,993	30,342	13922	17722	31644	14519	18482	33001	14931	19007	33938
50-54	11,756	13,939	25,695	12260	14537	26797	12786	15160	27947	13149	15591	28740
55-59	10,119	12,112	22,231	10553	12632	23185	11006	13173	24179	11318	13547	24866
60-64	8,340	9,436	17,776	8698	9841	18538	9071	10263	19334	9328	10554	19883
65-69	5,081	6,629	11,710	5299	6913	12212	5526	7210	12736	5683	7415	13098
70-74	4,848	5,702	10,550	5056	5947	11003	5273	6202	11474	5423	6378	11800
75-79	2,911	3,894	6,805	3036	4061	7097	3166	4235	7401	3256	4355	7611
80+	6,391	9,952	16,343	6665	10379	17044	6951	10824	17775	7148	11131	18280
Total	430,567	453,686	884,253	449036	473149	922183	468298	493442	961738	481593	507454	989050

Source: Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

In the County 14.3 per cent of the population is below the age five years as compared to 1.8 per cent of the population who are above 80 years of age. The five to nine year group has highest number of persons at 138,986, representing 15.1 per cent of the total population. The population reduces as the age progresses reaching the lowest number at the 75-79 age cohorts which constitutes 0.8 per cent of the total population.

Table 4 outlines the age groups population in 2009 and the projection for 2012, 2015 and 2017.

**Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups**

Age Groups	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	12,356	12,053	24,409	12886	12570	25456	13439	13109	26548	13820	13481	27302
Under 5	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
Primary school 6-13	105,920	102,984	208,904	110463	107401	217865	115202	112008	227210	118473	115189	233662
Secondary school 14 – 17	47,773	44,491	92,264	49822	46399	96222	51959	48390	100349	53435	49764	103198
Youth 15 – 29	114,331	115,919	230,250	119235	120891	240126	124350	126077	250427	127881	129657	257538
Female Reproductive Age 15 – 49	-	201,657	201,657	-	210307	210307	-	219328	219328		225556	225556
Labour force 15 – 64	214,911	237,149	452,060	224129	247321	471451	233743	257930	491674	240381	265254	505635
Aged 65+	19,331	24,998	44,329	20160	26070	46230	21025	27189	48214	21622	27961	49583

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

### Under One year

The 2012 projected population of this age group was 25,456 comprising of 12,570 females and 12,886 males. This makes for 2.8 per cent of the total population which implies the County requires scaling-of post-natal services so that they become affordable and accessible.

### **Under Five years**

The pre-primary age group in 2012 projected population is 131,739, comprising of 66,616 males and 65,124 females. This is 14.3 per cent of the total County population. This calls for increased in the number of ECD facilities and promotion of nutrition programmes.

### **Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary)**

This age group projected population in 2012 stand at 217,865 which is 23.6 per cent of the County population. The age group comprises of 110,463 males and 107,401 females. This population is expected to overstretch the existing facilities in the existing primary schools. Additional infrastructure such as classrooms and new schools to cater for this population are required. Staffing and the provision of teaching and learning materials need to be accorded a high priority in the County.

### **Age Group 14-17 (Secondary)**

The projected 2012 population in this age group was 96,222 representing 10.4 per cent of the total population. With 339 secondary schools in the County and enrolment 75,985 students annually, there is need for more schools to be constructed besides expanding the existing ones. There is also need for construction of more tertiary institutions to cater for this group which graduates from form four due to low capacity in secondary school, 53.6 per cent of the youth are out of school. This therefore requires the County to increase the number of institution offering vocational training skills. Like other youths, this population in this age group is also vulnerable to many vices. There is therefore a need for the County to intensify programmes aimed at tackling HIV&AIDS, Drug and Substance abuse and early pregnancies which is expected to be attending secondary education out of which 48 per cent of them are female.

### **Age Group 15- 49 Females (Reproductive Age)**

The 2012 projected total population of this age group was 210,307 females, representing 21.3 per cent of the total population which has increased from the 201,657 females in 2009. The population of the County is likely to increase due the declining infant mortality which is due to improved healthcare and access to healthcare services. There is therefore need to increase and expand the existing health facilities to provide maternal and child health care facilities.

### **Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force)**

This is the productive group that provides the Labour force of the County. In 2012 the projected population was 471,451 accounting for 51.1 per cent of the total population. Out of the total Labour force 52.46 per cent of them are females and 47.54 per cent males. This number represents a 7.4 per cent rise from 452,060 in 2009. The bulk of Labour force is either unskilled or semiskilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in the County that will create employment to

absorb the increasing working force. Since most of the Labour force is based in the rural areas, agriculture will be a major source of employment opportunities. Value addition in agricultural produce will ensure better returns for the farmers and further create opportunities for workers in the supply chain.

### Urban Population

The two major towns in the County are Wote and MtitoAndei whose total projected population in 2012 stands at 37,329, which is 4.05 per cent of the total population. MtitoAndei town whose 2012 projected total population in 27,031 is the biggest and account for 72 per cent of the urban population while Wote with a population of 10,299 accounts for 28 per cent of the total urban population as shown in Table 4.

**Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centres**

Urban Centre	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Wote	4,887	4,988	9,875	5097	5202	10299	5315	5425	10740	5466	5579	11045
MtitoAndei	13,086	12,833	25,919	13647	13383	27031	14233	13958	28190	14637	14354	28991
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,973</b>	<b>17,821</b>	<b>35,794</b>	<b>18744</b>	<b>18585</b>	<b>37329</b>	<b>19548</b>	<b>19383</b>	<b>38931</b>	<b>20103</b>	<b>19933</b>	<b>40036</b>

*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013*

The high population in MtitoAndei is attributed to the fact that the town is a major transit centre for long distance tracks and buses on Mombasa-Nairobi highway and is a get way to Tsavo National Park.

The County has other urban centres which are located along the highway and have a total population of 35,654. These includes; Machinery, Makindu and Kibwezi with a population of 6,304, 7,549 and 7,126 respectively. Other centres include Emali and Sultan Hamud with a population of 7,549 and 7,126 respectively.

#### 1.4.2. Population Density and Distribution

The County is generally sparsely populated except in Kaiti and Mbooni constituencies which have Kilungu and Mbooni hills respectively. These areas have a fairly high projected population density of 296 and 203 persons per square kilometer, respectively compared to the County's density of 115 in 2012. Kaiti and Mbooni constituencies also lie in the fertile upper parts of the County which experiences a higher average rainfall of 800mm-1200mm.

**Table 6: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub-County**

Constituency	2009 census data		2012 Projections		2015 Projections		2017 Projections	
	Population	DensityKm <sup>2</sup>	Population	Density Km <sup>2</sup>	Population	Density Km <sup>2</sup>	Population	Density Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Kaiti</b>	120,116	284	125268	296	130642	309	134351	318
<b>Makueni</b>	193,798	125	202010	130	210675	136	216657	140
<b>Kibwezi West</b>	165,929	79	172944	82	180363	86	185484	88



<b>Kibwezi East</b>	132,196	60	137866	63	143780	65	147863	67
<b>Mbooni</b>	184,624	195	192461	203	200717	212	206417	218
<b>Kilome</b>	87,864	137	91633	143	95563	149	98276	153
<b>Total</b>	884,527	110	922182	115	961740	120	989048	123

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Kibwezi East Constituency is the most sparsely populated with 63 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> mainly because it lies on the infertile lowlands characterized by annual insufficient rainfall of 351.9mm - 687.4mm.

Makueni Constituency has the highest population compared to all the other five constituencies followed by Mbooni, Kibwezi West, Kibwezi East, Kaiti and Kilome as shown in Table 6.

**Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency**

Constituency	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Kaiti</b>	57,176	62,940	120,116	58586	66683	125268	61099	69543	130642	62834	71517	134351
<b>Makueni</b>	96349	97449	193798	99439	102571	202010	103704	106970	210675	106649	110008	216657
<b>Kibwezi West</b>	82238	83691	165929	85763	87182	172944	89441	90922	180363	91981	93503	185484
<b>Kibwezi East</b>	65640	66556	132196	68143	69724	137866	71066	72715	143780	73084	74779	147863
<b>Mbooni</b>	88,136	96,488	184,624	91917	100545	192461	95859	104858	200717	98581	107836	206417
<b>Kilome</b>	43,331	44,533	87,864	45190	46443	91633	47128	48435	95563	48466	49810	98276
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>432,870</b>	<b>451,657</b>	<b>884,527</b>	449036	473147	922183	468297	493442	961740	481595	507454	989048

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Out of the six constituencies, Makueni has the highest estimated population of 202,010 which accounts for 22 per cent of the total population according to 2012 projections. Mbooni is the second largest accounting for 21 per cent followed by Kibwezi West at 19 per cent while Kibwezi East has 15 per cent of the total population. Kaiti and Kilome Constituencies have the least population which accounts for 14 per cent and 10 per cent of the total population respectively. The high population in Makueni is attributed to the location of the County headquarters in the Constituency. Mbooni Constituency is relatively highly productive in terms of agriculture thereby attracting a larger population.

## 1.5 Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment.

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate

policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measure a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centered development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GDI

### **1.5.1 Human Development Index**

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviors, including risky sexual behavior, substance use, and crime.

The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

### **1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions; reproductive health, empowerment and the Labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (Draft 7<sup>th</sup> Human Development Report). This is however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth.

Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

## **1.6 Infrastructure and Access**

Modern and well maintained infrastructure is the key catalyst to socio- economic growth and development. Production costs remain high if the physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets therefore depend to a large extent on efficiency and effectiveness of the physical infrastructure. There is need for proper networking and infrastructural development.

### **1.6.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips**

The County has a total road network of 3,203.5 Km of which 453.8Kms is bitumen, 555.2Kms gravel, and 2,198.6Kms surface roads. The main roads in the County are Katumani-Wote-Makindu road, Masii-Mbumbuni road Salama-Kikoko and Mombasa road. The bitumen roads are in fairly good condition but most of the gravel and surface roads are in poor state which makes them impassable during rain seasons.

The County is traversed by a railway line which covers 140 kms. Major railway stations are Makindu, Kibwezi, Mtito-Andei and Emali. It also has one airstrip situated in Makindu and it is operational.

### **1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile telephony, landline etc**

There is only one registered private courier service provider, 13 post offices and seven sub-post offices spread in all major urban centres. The private sector through the public service vehicles also offers the courier services. The County is well served by community and regional radio services but Television signal reception is poor and is mainly available through pay stations.

There are 37 cyber cafes located Wote and Mtito-Andei towns and other major urban centres. The mobile phone coverage stands at 85 per cent. Most of the counties' residents also own mobile phones which has in turn created new opportunities in communication industry, particularly in the mobile money transfer and mobile banking.

The world has become a global village with the advent of Information Communication and Technology (ICT). The Konza Techno City an ICT park which is one of the flagship projects in the vision 2030 has started at Malili in Mukaa Sub County along the Mombasa-Nairobi highway. The city is expected to create 20,000 jobs. The Techno City will operate under the Special Economic Zone Act and the Special Economic Zone Act in order to spur the country's economy. The city will be implemented in phases. It is meant to become a global leader in the field of ICT housing Kenya's International Financial Centre, a World Class Convention Centre and Light electronic manufacturing.

The city will be constructed through public private partnership and funding from World Bank and the Government.

The city therefore will nurture and encourage a source of income and employment and act as a means of technology transfer. The enormous developments set to emerge in and around the Konza Technology City will redefine Makueni County human settlement pattern and transform the economic activities of not only Makueni but also Machakos and Kajiado Counties. The city will be served by water from Thwake Multipurpose dam which is being constructed. Further Mombasa-Nairobi highway will be expanded from Konza to Nairobi from dual carriage to one way.

### **1.6.3 Financial Institutions**

There are six commercial banks in the County. The banks are in turn supported by the bank agents spread across the major towns of the County. There are five Microfinance-institutions operating also in the major towns and one village bank (KWFT). There are limited SACCOS in the County due to limited formal employment with teachers SACCO being the largest.

#### **1.6.4 Education Institutions: Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities**

The County has 982 primary schools 339 secondary schools, 7 tertiary institutions and two university satellite campuses. There are no public universities or privately owned universities to accommodate the high numbers of students leaving secondary schools. In addition, the County lacks a teachers college and a medical college to train professionals in these sectors. With a total enrolment of 75,985 and 269,752 in secondary and primary schools respectively there is a great need to invest in institutions of higher learning. There are Twenty Eight (28) Public Registered Youth Polytechnics in Makueni County

#### **1.6.5 Energy Access**

Electricity coverage within the County has been expanded through the rural electrification Programme. More than 2000 households have been connected. Electricity is mostly used in the households for lighting purposes. There is need to upscale connections particularly in the upcoming markets and institutions. The County experiences long hours of sunshine that has not been exploited to provide solar energy largely. This is largely due to lack of financial capabilities and low awareness of technologies for installation and utilization of this environmentally friendly renewable source of energy.

Firewood is the major source of cooking fuel accounting for 84.8 per cent of households, followed by charcoal at 11.1per cent. However, this poses a great danger to the environment. Paraffin is the most used source of energy for lighting in the households at 69 per cent followed by electricity and solar at 5.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

#### **1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres**

The County has one major town namely; Wote. Other major urban centres includes; MtitoAndei, Sultan Hamud, Emali, Machinery and Kibwezi. The total combined urban area in the County is 594Km<sup>2</sup>. All the towns and urban centres except Wote are located along the Mombasa-Nairobi highway which influenced their emergence, and their economic activities. Development of other market centres is limited by low economic activities due to overreliance on agriculture, which has been performing dismally in recent times as a result of recurring droughts. There are 1332 retail traders and 243 wholesale businesses spread all over the County centres dealing in a range of products. Most tradable goods include livestock, cereal, building materials and household products.

#### **1.6.7 Housing**

Houses in the County can be classified by the type of construction materials used. About 72.6 per cent of the houses are brick/blocks walled while those which are stone walled constitute a mere 2.6 per cent. Due to high poverty levels, most of the residents have houses earth floored (53.5 per cent). The proportion of houses roofed with corrugated iron sheets stands at 86.6 per cent while those with grass roof are 19.4 per cent.

### **1.7 Land and land use**

The County has a total arable land of 5042.69Km<sup>2</sup> which is 74 percent of the total area. A total of 1,762.71Km<sup>2</sup> is non-arable accounting for 21.9 percent of the total area. Part of the 2,023 Ha of land that Konza Technology City lies in the County. There are no water masses or industrial area in the County while the urban area accounts for only 7.4 percent of the total area.

Most of the land is used for agricultural purposes since most people depend on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood. The County has potential in horticulture and dairy farming especially the hilly parts of Kilungu and Mbooni west sub counties.

The lowlands are used for livestock keeping, cotton and fruit production. Fruits grown are mainly mangoes, pawpaw and oranges. These areas include; Kathonzweni, Mbooni East, Nzaui and Makueni sub counties. There is an upcoming fruit processing plant at Wote town to process the fruits as well as a ginnery for cotton processing. This will go a long way in value addition for these products.

#### **1.7.1 Mean Holding Size**

The County has a mean holding size of 1.58 Ha. This means that every household occupies or owns an average area equivalent to 1.58 Ha. This is high compared to the national mean holding of 0.97Ha per household.

#### **1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deed**

In the County 186,814 land owners have title deeds which is only 19.8 per cent of all land owners. The percentage is low compared to the national figure where 39.4 per cent of land owners in the country have title deeds.

#### **1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness**

Incidence of landlessness is highly recorded in Kibwezi West and East Constituencies where there are about 5,000 squatters. There are 25 settlement schemes in Kibwezi West and East Constituencies. There is need to have a permanent solution to the squatter problem. (Insert Spatial Map)

1.74 Rural Developments-Accessibility, employment opportunities and labour force participation, economic activities, food security, environmental conservation, security, services provision. (Check)

### **1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors**

#### **1.8.1 Cooperative Societies**

There are 92 registered Cooperative Societies in the County with a registered membership of 60,000 and a share capital of Kshs. 52,000,000. There are 42 active

societies and 20 dormant. This low number of cooperatives is attributed to the low level of agricultural productivity in milk and other products.

### **1.8.2 Self Help, women & youth groups**

There are 444 Youth groups and 811 registered women groups of 2012 which are involved in various activities such as HIV/AIDS awareness & care giving, tree planting, small businesses, water projects among others. This calls for an identification and needs assessment and capacity building so that they can take advantage of devolved funds such as youth and women enterprise fund.

### **1.8.3 Non-Governmental Organizations**

There are 29 active NGOs operating in different sectors ranging from water, agriculture, livestock and community welfare. However, there are other NGOs which though registered to operate in the area are inactive. The County to make contacts with these institutions and find areas of collaboration and partnership for economic and social development of the County and avoid duplication of programmes and activities

## **1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production**

### **1.9.1 Main crops produced**

The main crops produced in the County are Maize, Green grams, pigeon peas and sorghum. Mangoes, pawpaw and oranges are also being produced. Grafted mangoes are vastly gaining momentum due to the high demand and favorable conditions.

### **1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops**

The total area under cash and food crop is 23,356 Ha and 65,453 Ha respectively which is 2.9 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively of the total County area.

### **1.9.3 Average Farm Size**

The average farm size is 3.44 Ha for small farmers and 30.4Ha for large scale farmers. Small farms form a larger area compared to large farms.

### **1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities**

Granaries are the main storage facility used in the County mostly for the cereals harvested. Despite the presence of storage facilities, the County experience aflatoxin cases whenever there is bumper harvest. There are National Cereals and Produce Board stores at Wote, Kibwezi and Emali which provide supplies of cereals, seeds and fertilizer at reduced cost. The organic farming performance is marginal with about 16.83Ha being under organic production.

### **1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred and Ranches**

Livestock production is a major economic activity in the County. The main types reared include Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Donkeys, Pigs, Bee and Fish.

### **1.9.6 Ranches**

The County has 12 ranches with a total area of 45,916 Hectares. Kima estate and Kiu ranches are owned by cooperatives while Aimi ma Kilungu and Malili ranches are owned by companies. There are eight ranches owned by individuals Stanley & sons, Sultan Estates, Uathimo Farm, Mwaani, Muiu farm, Nzai farm, Kalima and New Ashtra.

### **1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities and Types of Fish Produced**

Fish farming was introduced recently in the County through the Economic Stimulus Programme, where more than 825 fish ponds were established and stocked with Tilapia fish. Despite the effort, water shortage and high temperatures are the major challenges facing fish farming.

## **1.10 Forestry and Agro forestry**

### **1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests**

The total area under forest cover in the County is 191 Km<sup>2</sup>, which includes 151Km<sup>2</sup> of the five Gazetted forests and 40 Km<sup>2</sup> of the three non-gazetted forests. The Gazetted forests are Nthangu, Makuli, Mbooni, Kilungu and Kibwezi forests.

### **1.10.2 Main Forest Products Gazetted and Ungazetted forests**

The main forest products are Timber, poles and fencing posts. The other notable forest products are charcoal, wood carvings, seedlings, wood fuel, pastures, resins and medicinal products.

### **1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy**

The high demand of wood fuel and charcoal has led to depletion of the existing forest. There is therefore need to ensure the forest cover in the County is increased. To reverse this and at the same time provide for the community energy needs, farm forestry (woodland) should be encouraged.

The farm forestry is expected to help in provision of the much needed forest products for domestic use which includes firewood and timber.

Environmental degradation has been a major issue in the County due to charcoal burning, overgrazing, firewood and sand harvesting. To address this environmental issue and at the same time provide for the community energy needs, farm forestry (woodland) will be encouraged. The on-going interventions by Kenya Forests Service such as the Economic Stimulus Programme have raised the community awareness. Likewise the



agro-forestry Programme has enabled the community to embark on tree planting. This will ensure that the community is able to generate income from fruit trees and woodlands in the farm forests will be used as a source of fuel (firewood). This will supplement the existing fuel wood demand thus reducing the crisis. Increased forest cover will reduce soil erosion while protecting the water catchment areas, improving soil fertility in addition to beautification of institutions and major urban centres.

Agro forestry will there be a major source of s animal feeds which will reduce cases of overgrazing and hence soil erosion. Animal diseases will also be reduced due to limited movements in search of grazing areas.

## **1.11 Environment and Climate Change**

### **1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County**

The reduced agricultural production due to drought and dry being experienced in the County has immensely contributed to environmental degradation as residents seek an alternative source of livelihood. These include sand harvesting and charcoal burning which have reduced the vegetation and forest cover. Industrial effluent into Athi River at the upstream and plastic materials and poor farming methods has also contributed to environmental degradation.

### **1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation**

The degradation has reduced the vegetation cover and also negatively affecting agricultural productivity. The sand harvesting has led to conflicts among groups involved in sand harvesting.

### **1.11.3 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies**

There is reduced forest cover in the County due to charcoal burning which have resulted to soil erosion affecting soil fertility and the crop production. Sand harvesting has also contributed to soil erosion of river banks. The County continues to experience dry spells which are worsening by the day a situation where environmental degradation may have contributed.

To protect the environment the County has embarked on protection of hill tops, regulating sand harvesting, charcoal burning their exploitation increasing surveillance. Due to the high poverty level and limited range of economic activities, there is need to initiate alternative economic activities to mitigate against environmental degradation.

## **1.12 Mining**

Sand is the major natural resource available in almost all the rivers and streams. Sand harvesting however, remains illegal in the County and this makes it hard to get the data on amount harvested and personnel employed this informal sector.

#### **1.12.1 Ongoing activities**

Sand is the major natural resource available in almost all the rivers and streams. Sand harvesting however, remains illegal in the County and this makes it hard to get the data on amount harvested and personnel employed this informal sector.

#### **1.12.2 Mining potentials**

There are other resources which include limestone, granite, gypsum, and Quartz in Kibwezi West Constituency though their commercial viability has not been established.

#### **1.13 Tourism**

The County shares part of the famous Tsavo National park which is considered as one of the world's biodiversity strongholds. Tourism activities are mainly confined within the park which is rich in diverse wildlife which include the famous 'big five' consisting of Maasai lion, black rhino, cape buffalo, red elephant and leopard. The park is also home to a great variety of bird life such as the black kite, crowned crane, lovebird and the sacred Ibis. To support tourism there are three one star hotels situated in Wote and MtitoAndei. There is a need to invest in more tourism class hotels in the County.

##### **1.13.1 Main tourist attractions, National Parks/Reserves**

The County shares a small part of the famous Tsavo National park which is considered as one of the world's biodiversity strongholds. There is also the Chyulu hill game reserve in Kibwezi.

##### **1.13.2 Main Wildlife**

Tourism activities are mainly confined within the park which is rich in diverse wildlife which include the famous 'big five' consisting of Maasai Lion, Black Rhino, Cape Buffalo, Red Elephant and Leopard. The park also is also home to a great variety of bird life such as the Black Kite, Crowned crane, Lovebird and the sacred Ibis.

##### **1.13.3 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy**

To support tourism hotel industry is emerging in Wote, Kiboko, Emali, Sultan Hamud and Mtito Andei. There is a need to invest in more tourism class hotels as establishment of Konza ICT Park is expected to enhance the potential of tourism in the County.

#### **1.14 Industry**

The County has limited industries mainly due to limited natural resources, location from major urban centres and low level of investment. The two main industries include cotton ginnery and a bakery. However, there are light industries especially in the *jua kali* sector

which produce for the local market. This includes dye making from tree barks & roots, *ciondo*, mats, baskets and wooden carvings. The County has seven *jua kali* associations employing over 1,000 artisans. The light industries are mainly operated by self-help groups

In total there are five industries which includes; Makueni Ginnery, Makindu- cycle Assembly, Makueni dairy Farmers co-operative society, Kibwezi Honey Refineries and Mash bakers' inn.

### **1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income**

Agriculture is the main source of income in the County. It accounts for seventy eight per cent of the total household income followed by wage employment at ten percentage while rural and urban self-employment contribute eight and four per cent respectively. Due to the arid nature of the County, agriculture which is the main economic activity has been performing poorly. This situation has limited the sector's capacity to create much needed job opportunities.

The Mombasa-Nairobi highway has positively enhanced the income from trade. However, trade among other sources of income are limited which have led to overreliance on the poor performing agriculture. As a result the poverty rates in the County have risen.

#### **1.15.1 Wage earners**

Agriculture is the main source of income in the County. It accounts for seventy eight percent of the total household income followed by wage employment at ten percentage.

#### **1.15.2 Self-employed**

Rural and urban self-employment contribute eight and four percent of the household income respectively. The Mombasa-Nairobi highway has positively enhanced the income from trade. However, trade among other sources of income are limited which have led to overreliance on the poor performing agriculture. As a result the poverty rates in the County have risen.

#### **1.15.3 Labour force**

The County has a Labour force of 471,451 persons which include 247321 females and 224129 males. This is about 51.1 percent of the total population. Most of the people in Labour force are either unskilled or semiskilled. Due to the arid nature of the County, agriculture which is the main economic activity has been performing poorly. This situation has limited the sector's capacity to create much needed job opportunities.

#### **1.15.4 Unemployment levels**

Current County specific data on unemployment levels are not available.

## **1.16 Water and Sanitation**

### **1.16.1 Water resources**

Makueni is a water scarce County. Catchment degradation is undermining the limited sustainable water resources base in the country. Degradation of both surface and ground water resources through over-abstraction and illegal abstraction, among other factors has led to serious degradation of the water resources in terms of quantity and quality. Assessment and monitoring of the water resources base in the County is inadequate. The inadequacy of actionable data and information makes it increasingly difficult to make informed and transparent decisions on development and sustainable management of water resources in the country.

Through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and promotion of WRUAS there a chance to reverse catchment degradation to ensure coordinated development and management of water, land and other related resources to maximize economic efficiency, social equity and welfare while ensuring ecological sustainability of the vital environmental systems. IWRM will ensure coordinated development and management of water, land and other related resources to maximize economic efficiency, social equity and welfare while ensuring ecological sustainability of the vital environmental systems.

Athi is the biggest river in the County. There are other semi-permanent rivers such as Kibwezi and Kiboko rivers. There are four protected springs and 117 boreholes. Households with piped water are 12671 and 27752 households have access to potable water. There are 289 water pans and 159 surface dams.

The water demand in the County is 22,113m<sup>3</sup>/day and the developed sources have an average production of 13,607m<sup>3</sup>/day. There are two major rivers; Athi which is permanent and Thwake which is semi-permanent. Other big rivers include Kaiti, Muuoni and Kikuu all of which are seasonal. There are 278 earth dams with a storage capacity of 3,265,543M<sup>3</sup> while the sand dams are 118. There are four protected springs and 117 boreholes.

### **1.16.2 Water Supply schemes**

There are 159 water supply schemes with a production capacity of 1360.7m<sup>3</sup>/hour. Households with piped water are 12,671 and 27,752 households have access to potable water. There are 289 water pans and 159 surface dams in the county.

### **1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points)**

The average distance to nearest water source is eight Kilometers indicating that there is need for initiating more water projects. Athi River which is perennial passes through the County and can be used for development of major water supply schemes. Sand and earth dams are used in water harvesting. Due to perennial water shortages, the local community has picked up the practice of roof catchments and installation of and storage tanks to harvest rain water.

### **1.16.4 Sanitation**

All the major towns lack sewerage facilities and the sanitation condition is worsened by water shortage. The local community has however embraced the use of toilets and currently about 80 per cent of the households have access to pit latrines.

## **1.17 Health Access and Nutrition**

### **1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)**

The health sector has played a major role in ensuring that most of the County's population can access affordable healthcare services. There is Makueni level five Hospital, six level four hospitals at Kilungu, Makindu, Mbooni, Kibwezi, Mukaa and Nzau. The County also has 21 level three, 113 dispensaries and eleven private clinics. Most of the public health institutions lack sufficient drugs, equipment, means of transportation and health personnel.

The bed capacity in the County stands at 616 and doctor population ratio is 1:22,712 which is below the accepted standards. There are nine VCTs and 138 counselors in the County which need to be increased to accommodate the population. The average household distance to health facility is six Kilometers which is way below the national recommended distance of four Kilometers.

### **1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence**

The current average Morbidity rate in the County is 33.3 percent which higher than the national average of 24.7 percent. Malaria is the most common disease in the County with a prevalence rate of 51.1 percent followed by flu (12.7 percent) and stomach-ache (5 percent) Other common disease include upper and lower respiratory diseases (3.3 percent) and diarrhea (2.5 percent).

### **1.17.3 Immunization Coverage**

The immunization rate in the County is 62.26 per cent while contraceptive acceptance rate is 30.75 per cent.

### **1.17.4 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence**

The contraceptive acceptance rate in the County is 30.75 percent.

## **1.18 Education and Literacy**

### **1.18.1. Pre-School Education**

The County has 1,510 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres with a total enrolment of 41,820 composed of 21,922 boys and 19,898 girls. There is a high retention rate of 94.4 per cent and average of two years of attendance. There are 1315 teachers translating into a teacher pupil ratio is 1:25.

### **1.18.2. Primary Education**

The County has 982 primary schools out of which 914 are Government owned while 68 are private owned. The total enrolment is 269,752 pupils and 7,242 teachers which translate into a teacher pupil ratio of 1:37. The retention rate is 93 per cent. On average most of the pupils (70 per cent) cover a long distance of 5Km and more to the nearest school. The Gross Enrolment rate in primary school stands at 120 per cent meaning there are many children who are above age 6-13 age group who are in primary school.

### **1.18.3. Literacy**

The illiteracy rate in the County is 22.41 per cent against the national level of 28.59 per cent. This shows that, the County is better off compared to the whole country.

### **1.18.4. Secondary Education**

By the year 2012 there were 339 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 75,985 and a retention rate of 86 per cent. With a total of 2300 teachers, the County has a teacher pupil ratio of 1:33. The transition rate from primary to secondary school is 60 per cent while Gross Enrolment rate stands at 76. 6 per cent

### **1.18.5. Tertiary Education**

The County has 12 tertiary institutions and two university satellite campuses. Shortage of University and National Polytechnics to accommodate the high numbers of students from secondary Schools, impacts negatively in career development.

**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses at length the major development challenges facing the County, cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment, HIV and AIDS, gender etc. A SWOT analysis of each cross cutting issues is also provided. Finally a detailed matrix giving an analysis of major development issues, their causes, objectives and the proposed strategies and targets are discussed.

### **2.1 Major Development Challenges**

The County's development Programmes, over the years, have been thwarted by a number of problems and challenges as outlined below:

#### **2.1.1 Population Growth**

The 2012 projected population stand at 922, 183 persons and grows at an annual rate of 1.4 per cent. This population is expected to reach 961,739 and 989,048 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The County population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 44 per cent of the total population. The number of persons below the age of 15 years stands at 403,381 persons. This is expected to rise to 420,683 and 432,630 persons for 2015 and 2017 respectively. This scenario will put a lot of constraints on social facilities for example pressure on school facilities both in primary and secondary levels. The need for arable land will increase clearance of vegetation and forests for human settlement and conflicts related to water sources may arise. There is need for creation of more employment opportunities in order to reduce unemployment levels in the County. The County should increase the capacity of learning institutions to cater for increase in the number of students and diversifying economic activities from mainstreaming of Agriculture.

#### **2.1.2 High levels of Poverty**

The County experiences high levels of poverty which currently stands at 64.3 per cent according to Kenya Integrated and Household Budget Survey(KIHBS) 2006 .The poor in the County are the people who earn less than 1\$ per day and have less access to basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health, water and education. About three-quarters of the people are poor and live below the poverty line. The majority of the poor are women, children and people living with disabilities. Poverty is most severe amongst the women due to, inequality, limited access to and ownership of land, lack of income generating opportunities, isolation in essential economic services and decision making. Poverty in the County has led to migration to the urban centers' by the youthful productive population. It has also led to high malnutrition levels, high dependency ratio and high school dropout rates. Poverty in the County is most severe in the dry areas of Kathonziweni, Kithuki, Kitise Nguu and Kalawa. There are also small Pockets of poverty



in other areas of the County. This situation has been aggravated by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, harsh climatic conditions and deteriorating agricultural production.

### **2.1.3 Inadequate Water supply**

The County has 12,671 households with piped water while 27,752 households have access to potable water. Athi River and Kibwezi River are the only permanent rivers serving the entire county. These are supplemented by 68 shallow wells, 4 protected springs, 289 water pans 278 earth dams and 118 sand dams. The majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The vast area of the County and the population is therefore inadequately supplied with water with the average distance from a water point high at 8kms. This has therefore led to severe water shortages for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use. Being an ASAL region the County hardly receives sufficient rainfall. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production as most farmers are forced to depend on rain fed agricultural production. The County should therefore improve access to water through sinking of boreholes in order to reduce the distance from a water sources. This will allow the County's residents to devote time to other economic disciplines rather than wasting much time in search of the precious commodity.

### **2.1.4 Population Pressure on Arable Land**

The majority of the people in the County depend on agriculture which contributes 78 per cent of all household income. Farm holdings range from small to large farms growing a variety of food crops, cash crops and livestock. Total acreage under food and cash crops is 65,453 and 23,356 Hectares with the average land size for both small scale and large scale farming standing at 3.44 Ha and 30.4Ha respectively. Over cultivation in productive areas has left land bare, exposing it to soil erosion. This has in turn greatly reduced the agricultural productivity for these areas in the County. Much pressure is being exerted on the high potential agricultural land due to increase in the population. The County therefore should develop land policies on land use and settlement in order to control settlement and land use.

### **2.1.5 Poor Roads conditions**

The conditions of the roads in the County are poor and mainly consist of gravel and earth accounting for 555.2Kms and 2,194.6Kms respectively. This represents 86 per cent of the total road network in the County. This shows a major gap in the road standards thus being a major sector that needs the attention of the County in terms of improving the existing roads to bitumen standards. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons and have affected agricultural production and marketing of produce. The poor roads also affect provision of services such as health, school inspection and security.

Furthermore the poor roads have also led to increase in the cost of farm produce thus making them less competitive in the market. To improve on the road network the County will need to focus on grading the roads to all weather status .The County will also need to involve the communities in the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads especially those leading to rural markets and farms.

## 2.2 Cross-cutting Issues

### 2.2.1 HIV/AIDS

The Kenya HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS-2009) indicated that the HIV/AIDS incidence was 7.4 per cent of Kenyans aged 15-64 years as compared to 6.3 per cent in 2003. Women were more likely to be infected (8.4 per cent) than men (5.4 per cent). In particular, young women aged 15-24 years were four times more likely to be infected (5.6 per cent) than young men of the same age group (1.4 per cent).

Makueni County has registered a decline in HIV prevalence from a high of approximately 10.30 per cent in 2006 to a low of approximately four per cent in 2012. Cases related to HIV/Aids are still the leading killer among the productive segment (ages 15-45 years) majority of whom are women.

HIV and AIDs remain a big challenge due to its devastating effects .In Agriculture, where 70 per cent of the rural population derives their livelihood; the pandemic has reduced productivity through loss of manpower and productive time. Generally HIV and AIDS has affected all sectors of the economy in the County as a result of absenteeism, sick offs and deaths. The caring for the sick leaves less time for work while high costs of treatment means resources are diverted from productive use.

#### SWOT Analysis for HIV/Aids

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures in the County such as DTC, CACCs; Health facilities and trained staff; Integration of HIV\AIDS lessons in schools;	High levels of stigma; Illiteracy; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Inadequate data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the County; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Inadequate statistical data on	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counseling; Abstinence and fight stigma; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plans (currently 2009/10-2012/13); Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs;	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Food shortage; Droughts; Epidemics; Rising poverty levels; Increased orphans;

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>the impact of HIV &amp; AIDS on the Human Resource in the County ;</p> <p>High rate of Drug and substance abuse</p> <p>Presence of HIV and AIDS hot spots along Mombasa Road</p>	<p>Home care Based programmes;</p> <p>Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner;</p> <p>Establishment a data bank for PLWHAS &amp; OVCs;</p>	

### 2.2.2 Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed or determined roles and responsibilities of women and men. In order to make any meaningful improvement in terms of development, there is need to critically analyze the issue of discrimination by gender and put in place proper arrangements for ensuring both men and women play an important role in the development process in the County. The County has male to female sex ratio of 100:105 which shows that both male and female are fairly balanced. The County residents rely heavily on small-scale farming and livestock rearing for their livelihood. About 80 per cent of these activities are managed and carried out by women. Unfortunately the reason why rural based development activities have remained low is due to the position that women hold in the family set up and in the community. Although women provide Labour and manage development activities, they do not have control of the productive assets such as land and capital. They are, therefore, constrained by lack of authority to control and make decision on the utilization of assets. In many cases property (land) is registered in the name of males, either husband or the first born son. This tradition locks out women from access to credit facilities due to lack of collateral. This has also tended to propagate poverty in the County especially among the female headed households. Though women have not been participating in development committees, the same is changing with the adoption of the constitution 2010.

In order to ensure adequate participation of both men and women there is need to establish credit facilities that are group based like group lending in order to acquire development loans. The recent introduction of the Equity bank, Co-operative bank, Faulu and Rafiki DTM and Kenya Women Finance Trust Fund in the County has provided the much needed move towards this direction. The K-REP has also opened more rural banks (Front office Savings Associations) in the County with women owning majority of the shares. The Women Enterprise Fund which is basically a revolving fund aimed at availing capital for investment to women who are willing to do business will allow women to engage actively in development initiatives in the County. This calls development of a policy that facilitates equal access to and control of resources for development especially land.

The other gender concern and challenge is the girl child. There is a tendency for the local community to give preferential treatment to their male children. The culture discriminates against a girl child whereby in most cases girls must perform household chores during late hours of the night while the boys are accorded all the time to study. Early marriages in the County have led to lower completion rates compared to the boys. This is a great disadvantage to the girl child and all efforts should be made to reverse the trend. Awareness *barazas* should be mounted to enlighten the community on this issue.

The Government has also recently given directive regarding women employment where they are to get at least 30 per cent of the total vacancies in the public service and committees in the County as enshrined in the new constitution. These directives are all aimed at ensuring that women are actively involved in development matters in the County.

### SWOT Analysis for Gender and Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of a and Ministry of Sports and Youth; Existence of MYWO; Existence of Women and Youth empowerment; programmes e.g. KWFT, K-Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund; Adult education programmes.	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and County committees; Entrenched cultural practices.	Existence of Gender awareness based NGOs creating awareness on Gender and providing support programmes; Increasing enrolment of Girls in school.	Increase in poverty level.

### 2.2.3 Environmental Conservation and Management

There are eight EIAs that have been endorsed while seven environmental audits have been executed. Charcoal burning is one of the coping mechanisms to deal with poverty in the County. The unabated destruction of forests and sand harvesting from river beds have contributed to environmental degrading which has led to very serious adverse climatic changes. Pollution of water sources is the major causes of waterborne diseases and upper tract respiratory infections which have led to loss of lives. The incidence of these sicknesses and the heavy financial requirement to eradicate them, has adversely affected the economy of the County.

The Government through NEMA has developed guidelines for use by all stakeholders in environmental management and conservation for example sand harvesting activities to ensure they are carried out in environmentally sustainable manner and the local people benefit economically. Furthermore, deforestation has given rise to human wildlife

conflicts which are a times fatal. Human wildlife conflicts also results in destruction of farm lands denies residents livelihoods especially along Chyulu hills and Tsavo East national park.

#### SWOT Analysis for Environment Conservation and Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of law and regulations e.g. EMCA of 1999; Political goodwill; Cooperation from local leaders.	Non-adherence to existing laws; Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws; Poor management of natural resource due to illiteracy; Destruction of forests and catchments.	Programmes for rehabilitation of catchments and a forestation of degraded areas; Training opportunities for community environment committees.	Droughts; High Demand of charcoal and Sand in the County and outside.

#### 2.2.4. People with disabilities

About 31.5 per cent of all persons in the County live with disabilities. The sights challenged are by far the most prevalent physical challenge faced by the County's residents. Physically challenged people have not been well represented in the decision-making process in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household level, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family. This severely limits their opportunity to develop skills for effective participation in development activities. Concerns of the physically challenged have not been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning for the County. There is therefore need to institute measures to ensure equal participation of this group in the County's Development organs.

#### SWOT Analysis-Physically Challenged

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of CBOs; High level of awareness on social sector and development; Presence of donor programmes addressing handicapped issues; Presence of children's homes.	High dependence on donor assistance; High level of illiteracy; Retrogressive cultural practices; Insecurity; High incidence of poverty.	Women Enterprise Fund; Availability of devolved funds; Free primary education; Free day secondary education.	HIV/AIDs; Political instability; Drought; Famine.

#### 2.2.5 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mainstreaming

Disaster is a serious disruption in the functioning of a society that results in wide spread human, social, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like floods and droughts through an ethic of prevention. Disasters often follow natural hazards. A disaster's severity depends on how much impact a hazard has on society and the environment. Disaster risk reduction

includes focusing on disaster management, disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness and is also part of sustainable development. In order for development activities to be sustainable they must also reduce disaster risk. On the other hand, unsound development policies will increase disaster risk and disaster losses. All the sub counties have disaster management committees in place and meet regularly to spearhead disaster preparedness. This has been done with the help of organizations such as the Kenya Red cross who provide disaster relief services and first aid trainings for volunteers throughout the County.

The major disasters that occur in the County are as follows in order of prevalence:

Possible Disaster/ Hazard	Trend/Pattern	Impact
Drought and famine	Annually especially in the lower areas of the County namely Kibwezi west, Kibwezi east and Kathonziweni sub County in Makueni constituencies.	Loss of life and livelihoods Malnutrition among the under five. High dependency rates and high dropout rates.
Pollution (air and water)	Continuous e.g. pollution of the Athi river by sewerage and fertilizers from the farms.	Loss of life Disease outbreaks Upper Track Respiratory Infections (UTRI)
Deforestation /clearing of vegetation cover	Daily e.g. Kibwezi west, Kibwezi east constituencies mainly charcoal burning.	Environmental degradation Soil erosion Climate change
Accidents	Frequent along Mombasa road.	Loss of life Incapacitation
Human wildlife conflict	Frequent in Kibwezi west Constituency along Tsavo east national park and Chyulu hills.	Loss of life and property
Disease epidemics	Unpredictable e.g. cases of malaria outbreak and waterborne diseases.	Loss of life. Reallocation of resources.

#### SWOT Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of disaster management committees in all sub counties. The disaster management committees are also charged with the responsibility of ensuring that all the sub counties have contingency plans; Public awareness and early warning systems; Community	Poor disaster preparedness and response; Poor and weak coordination during disaster response; Inadequate data and information on disaster preparedness and management; Lack of trained personnel on disaster management; Inadequate or lack of funding for disaster	External development partners ; Development partners and NGOs ready to train locals on disaster preparedness and response; Introduction of Decentralized system of governance, where contingency fund can be established; Establishment of a legal framework to guide and	Ignorance in adherence to available regulations e.g. EMCA; Climate change; High population which has put pressure on the scarce resources available; Increasing human activities such as deforestation for settlement and farming; High Poverty levels which can lead to

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
willingness to find ways of coping with disasters like drought e.g. irrigation farming; Presence of MOSSPs, Provincial administration, active NGOs, drought management authority; Presence of strong institutions like KWS, KFS, NEMA, MET; Presence of trained health workers at grassroot level such CHEWS.	mitigation and response; Poor road and communication infrastructure; Lack of technical capacity at the community level; Ignorance by community members and authorities;	regulate disaster preparedness and response; Availability of best practices on disaster management from other countries like Japan and Israel; Availability of modern ICT in disaster risk management; Incorporation of DRR concept in project planning and implementation.	environmental degradation; Poor/ inaccurate weather forecasting; Lack of political goodwill; Bureaucracy of Government procedures.

### 2.2.6 Youth and development

The youth form an important part in the economic and physical development and their population accounts for 26 per cent of the total population. The high youth population renders the available 12 youth development centres inadequate in the development of the skills in the County. The Government is however trying in reversing this shortage by reviving youth polytechnics in the County. The Government has further introduced the Youth Enterprise fund to empower youth financially. This has however been hampered by failure of youth to join youth groups due to a negative perception about the fund majorly because of misinformation.

The County therefore needs to come up with programmes that tackle unemployment, drugs and substance abuse among the youth.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of ministry of youth and sports that deals with youth affairs; Political goodwill from the political class; A high youth population.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Drug and substance abuse; Rural urban migration.	Availability of willing NGO's that promote empowerment of youth financially; Increasing no of youth development centres through devolved funds; A high number of educated youth; Availability qualified technical staff to help youth; Improved ICT facilities	High levels of poverty; HIV/AIDS.

### 2.2.6 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Most parts of the County are well covered by mobile phone which stands at 85 per cent. There are 37 cyber cafes throughout the County situated mainly in market centres. The County has only 1 private courier service provider and 13 post offices. Information communication technology is yet to be fully exploited by the residents of the County despite the high potential of the County. With the emergence of internet as a major source of information and marketing, the County needs to fully utilize ICT. The ministry of education has been on the forefront in the utilization of ICT in training especially in secondary schools thereby improving its usage. The main users of ICT services are youth and the salaried workers who use the internet enabled phones and modems. The County needs to improve in ICT training in order to take advantage of the available opportunities especially with the construction of Konza Technology City which is built in the County. This will lead to both creation of jobs and creation of a pool of qualified IT specialists who will propel the County's economy.

#### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Improved mobile phone network coverage; On-going fibre optic cable connection; Availability of low priced computers; Availability of technical personnel; Improved literacy levels.	Community's non-interest in ICT; High cost of purchasing and installation of IT equipment.	High number of qualified technical personnel; Large untapped market availability of credit for investment in the sector.	Insecurity; High poverty levels; Cyber-crimes; Many Unapproved and illegal colleges;; Internet addiction especially the youth.

### 2.3 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

The matrix below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding national and county functions.

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
<b>Agriculture and rural development</b>	Agriculture; Livestock development; Cooperative development and marketing; Land; Fisheries development; Forest; Wildlife.	Crop and animal husbandry; County abattoirs; Plant and animal disease control; Fisheries.	Low Agricultural and Livestock productivity	Inadequate extension services; Inaccessibility of farm inputs; Poor storage facilities; Low production; Low output prices; Unemployment	To ensure food security for all; To reduce absolute poverty levels from 64.3% to less than 50%.	To increase employment in the agricultural sector from 382,773 persons to 420,000 by 2017; To increase the farm size under food	Strengthen extension services; Post-harvest management; Promotion of drought resistant crops; To intensify awareness on new farming



MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
				t; Inadequate access to credit.		crops from the current 161,738 acres to 250,000 acres by 2017. To increase acreage under cash crops from 57,714 acres to 100,000 acres by 2017; Promote agro-processing industries in at least 5 sub-counties.	technologies; Improve agricultural produce prices; To improve credit provision and accessibility.
<b>Health</b>	Public health; Medical services	County health facilities and pharmacies; Promotion of primary healthcare; Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; Veterinary services; Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.	Poor Health standards	Lack of balanced diet; Inaccessibility to health facilities; Inadequate medical personnel; Inadequate supply of essential drugs; Un operational health facilities; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.	To ensure high standards of health to over 75 % of the households by 2017; Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.	Improve immunization from the current coverage of 62.26% to 90% by 2017; To reduce the distance to the nearest health facility from the current 6 km to 3 km by the year 2017; To increase medical personnel in order to reduce doctor population ratio to 1:18,000 by 2017; To operationalize three health facilities per year in the County; Improve sensitization on	To increase rural water supply; To increase capacity building on water use and management; To Operationalize health facilities; To increase supply of Medical equipment; To increase Health infrastructure ; Increase awareness on positive behavior change.

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
						HIV/AIDS; To increase sub-County hospitals from the current 6 hospitals to 9 hospitals.	
<b>Energy, infrastructure and ICT</b>	Local Government; Roads; Energy; Public works; Information and communication	County roads; street lighting; public road transport	Low connectivity to electricity; Poor and inadequate road; Poor and inadequate ICT infrastructure.	Poor maintenance of roads network; Poor coverage of electricity; Low levels of ICT usage and investment.	To ensure improved infrastructure	To increase the number of households with electricity connection from the current levels of 2000 to 8000 by the year 2017; To increase the number of kilometers with bitumen surface from the current 347.9kms to 1000 km by the year 2017; To increase mobile network coverage from the current 80% to at least 95% by the year 2017.	To improve the rural access road network; To increase rural electrification coverage; To improve conditions of gravel roads and all feeder roads in the County.

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
<b>Environmental protection, water and housing</b>	Environment and mineral resources; Housing; Water and sanitation.	Soil and water conservation ; Forestry; Water and sanitation services.	Environmental degradation	Poor water harvesting methods; High cost of piping; Inadequate water points; Poor farming practices; Deforestation; Sand harvesting; Overgrazing.	To increase the number of households with access to piped water; Reduce environmental degradation and improve environmental conservation	To increase number of households with piped water from 12,671 to 25,000 by 2017; To increase the number of shallow wells from 68 to 100 by the year 2017; To reduce distance from nearest water point from the current 8kms to 4kms by 2017; Increase area under farm forestry from 40km <sup>2</sup> to 200km <sup>2</sup> by 2017.	To promote rain water harvesting; To increase water distribution; To increase water points; To increase awareness on proper farming practices. To intensify reforestation campaigns; To implement sand harvesting national guidelines
<b>Education</b>	Education	Pre-primary education; village polytechnics ; Home craft centers; childcare facilities.	Low standards of education	Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low transition rate.	To increase literacy levels in the County	To increase net enrolment rates from 45.5% to 70% by 2017; To increase transition rate from 83% to 95% by 2017; Increase school completion rates from 97.9% to 100% by 2017.	To increase Education infrastructure ; To intensify human resource development .

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
<b>General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs</b>	Labor; Industrialization; Trade; Tourist.	Trade licenses; Cooperative societies; Market development ; Local tourism; recreation facilities.	High unemployment; Lack of value addition on products; Expensive and inadequate credit; Poor market access; Untapped tourist sites.	Population Increase; Inadequate funds to put up agro-processing industries; Lack of funds for industrial development; High interest rate on loans; Inadequate markets access. Low tourist attraction centres and sites.	To improve employment levels.	Reduce unemployment rate by 5% by 2017; Establish Agro-processing Industries; Improve credit access by 20% by 2017. Improve cooperative societies performance; Promote tourism.	Establish small scale businesses create to employment opportunities ; Establish agro-processing industries; Provision of affordable credit facilities; Capacity building of cooperatives; Investment through PPP of tourist hotels.
<b>Governance , Justice , Law and Order</b>	Judiciary ; Governance.	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities in governance; assisting communities develop the administrative capacity.	Low community participation in governance matters; Inadequate courts; Poor governance.	Lack of community involvement ; Inadequate fund.	To improve governance, justice law and order thorough; Construction and expansion of existing courts; Ensure community participation .	Expansion of existing courts; Establish mobile courts; Acquisition of Land; Construction of courts; Community capacity building.	Funds provision; Transport provision; Staff deployments.
<b>Public administration and International relations</b>	Provincial Administration ; Immigration and Registration of persons; Devolution and Planning	Statistics, Security, land survey and mapping; Boundaries and fencing.	Insecurity ; Inadequate service provision; Delay in registration of births and deaths.	High poverty levels; high unemployment rates; low number of police posts; Few civil and registrar of persons offices.	Improve security and improve service delivery	Community policing; Increase security officers; Improve police housing; Constrict civil and registrar of persons office in every Constituency.	Provision of funds; Deployment of more security staff.

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
<b>Social protection , Culture and recreation</b>	Gender, Children and Social Development; Special programmes; Culture.	Cultural activities and facilities; Children facilities.	Inadequate care and support for special groups; Inadequate disaster prevention and management; Lack cultural and library recreational centers	Cultural barriers; Inadequate institutions for special groups; Inadequate disaster prevention & preparedness; Lack of funds for construction of cultural and recreation centres.	Improve care and support for special groups through awareness on disaster prevention and management and Construction of cultural, recreational, libraries and resource centers in the County	Cover all needy households by the cash transfer programmes; Improve disaster prevention and management; Documentation and preservation of cultural heritage.	Upscale cash transfer programs; Establishment of a disaster management and prevention committee; promotion of positive culture and construction of recreation and cultural centre.

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents a spatial planning context for the County, objectives of County spatial planning, spatial planning strategies, human settlements under the context of spatial planning, Historical development of the region, Industrialization and ICT, Challenges facing the development of the County spatial plan , way forward , conclusions and recommendations

#### **3.1 Spatial Planning**

Kenya's national goal is to attain rapid and sustained economic growth and development in all regions of the country. This is well stated in the key policy documents namely: the Economic strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the National Development Plan and Kenya vision 2030 blue print. The policy documents have also been done with appropriate regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

To put into effect this desired goal the Government has put in place a number of programmes including the direction of financial resources to the counties through: the Constituency Development Fund, the Roads Development Fund, the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), and Education Bursary Fund and now the Contuse Revenue Allocation etc.

There are also a number of development agencies undertaking diverse activities at the district level i.e. Government line ministries, development agencies, NGOs, CBOs and private investors. But without an appropriate spatial frame for coordinating the activities of these agencies projects may be planned and implemented by each agency on its own assessment of local needs with little concern for the development planning framework. In this way, material resources will be wasted and facilities will operate at less than their maximum effectiveness and unnecessary costs will be incurred in the provision of infrastructural facilities and services because economic planning may be mainly sectorial and not incorporate sufficiently the spatial aspects of development at the national, regional and local levels.

Spatial planning has become urgent in Kenya especially within the context of paradigm shift from district based funding towards County development funding. County spatial planning can help step down global and national development policies to become relevant at the local level. It can also help in linking economic planning (budgets) to spatial planning which has been identified as the major cause of underdevelopment in the country despite massive investments over the years.

Objectives of county spatial planning include:

- To identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the County, their level of utilization and potential;
- To assess the existing infrastructure their current conditions, capacity and projected demand;
- To identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation;

- To investigate human settlement trends and propose an appropriate hierarchy of urban centers that will spur rural development;
- To assess capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance;
- To suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the regional resources, bring services closer to the people;
- Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development; and.
- Suggest priority areas for intervention.

### **3.1.2 Spatial Planning Strategies**

As the County develops its Spatial Plan, we envisage the following specific activities to take place and strategic initiatives adopted and refined:

#### **Land Use Planning:**

- Define the various zones and indicate policies and guidelines detailing the manner in which the land in each zone is proposed to be used in the county;
- Develop strategies for enhancing development control;
- Identify and propose strategies to guide housing development, upgrading of informal settlements, small and medium size enterprises, and delivery of community/social facilities, infrastructure development and strategies for overall improvement of the towns;
- Classify commercial, industrial zones such as light, general and special & hazardous industrial zones;
- Earmark sites for recreation, social facilities and open spaces and identify agencies for implementation; and
- Develop strategies for sustainable agriculture for the various ecological zones.

#### **Multi-Modal Transportation Planning**

- Detailed transportation plan indicating the broad road network and integrated multi-modal system in the towns taking cognizance of the unique topographic constraints, formation of new, widening of existing roads and improved vehicular movement pattern, suggestion of parking lots, location of truck terminals, bus parks, whole sale markets, improvement of traffic junctions etc.
- Strong support of public transport and pedestrian movement with a strong focus on development of especially higher density residential areas

#### **Environmental Protection, Heritage Conservation, Physical and Social Infrastructure Management Planning**

- Development of policies to guide environmental management and planning;
- Protection measures for catchment areas of water resources;
- Sewage management and scientific disposal duly specifying the disposal yards and treatment plants for the county, conservation of natural water courses and water bodies from pollution by detailing the proposals especially in urbanizable areas;



- Infrastructure development plan indicating the proposal for assured protected water supply, storm water, sewage, drainage, and solid waste management system by indicating the details of location of sewage farms, garbage yards on a scientific basis;
- Development plan indicating the proposal for the improvement of the environment and ecology of the region, protection of water bodies, plans for preservation of the existing recreational parks;
- Proposals for conservation of natural watercourses from pollution by detailing the proposals especially in areas of possible urbanization;
- Pollution Control and improvement of environment and ecological measures for highly polluted areas;
- Tourism Development proposals and heritage conservation measures. The above development proposals would be supported by detailed physical plans, strategies for implementation and financing patterns.

### **Zonal Planning:**

- Zonal Development Plans for various urban areas should be prepared within the overall frame work of Action Area Plans for county urban Centers with the location, extents of various land uses for such purposes as housing, schools, recreation, hospitals, industries, businesses, markets, public works, public buildings, public & private open spaces and other categories of public and private uses;
- The zonal plan shall indicate the standards of plot coverage, height and ratios, population and building density;
- Identification of “brown-fields” developments, the abatement of urban sprawl on the periphery of the towns and conservation of the rural character of areas beyond the urban development boundaries;
- Facilitation of sustainable housing developments in appropriate locations; and
- Identification of higher density areas and clustered activities in strategic locations and the coordinated investment in infrastructure to support the densification initiatives.

### **Cultural & Heritage Sites**

Zonal plans shall indicate the areas to be declared for re-planning or redevelopment, conservation, restoration of heritage buildings.

### **Informal Settlements**

- Detailed plans will be developed for infrastructure improvements in informal settlements areas followed up with long term/short term strategies to take up development in phases and for partnerships for implementation by various County agencies, private sector and development partners.
- Upon completion of the County Spatial Plan, the other secondary plans for the urban areas and towns will be aligned to it as per the requirement of the Urban

Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The urban areas integrated plans will then form the basis for preparation of environmental management plans, valuation rolls, physical and social infrastructure and transportation to mention a few. These spatial plans for the urban areas will also be used in qualification of the classification into cities, municipalities and towns in line with section 54 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

- One of the core functions of the CIDP will be to ensure service delivery and improved infrastructure to support all development within the county. This will be achieved by providing for service delivery structures, monitoring programmes and formulating service delivery charters at all levels. The Spatial Plans will aim at efficient and proactive delivery of services to all residents, creating an environment that is resilient, sustainable and livable through targeted programmes services and enabling support that drives economic growth, optimal management of natural resources and the environment, the development of the society and individuals, encouraging participation of the private sector through various mechanisms including but not limited to public private partnerships, security safety and sound governance and ensuring liaison over planning issues.
- Once the Spatial Plan is complete, it will provide guidance to residents of Makueni County and potential investors and developers in various sectors, on which areas to acquire land for their specific needs as all areas within the County will be mapped and pre-zoned into nodes including as agricultural, residential (high, low and medium), industrial, commercial amongst others.

### **3.3 Human Settlements**

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

Settlements change in size and form and respond to the changing economic and social development of the surrounding areas.

#### **3.3.1 Human Settlement Policy**

In Kenya, the Human Settlement Policy is espoused in the detailed Human Settlement Strategy of 1978. This strategy is an overall framework for the management of urban growth and location of Physical Development in the urban and rural areas of Kenya so as to develop “*a coherent system of human settlement*”. Five strategies were outlined to achieve the above:

- The development of service centres;
- The development of growth centres;

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

The main objectives of the above strategies are:

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

### **3.3.2 Functions of Human Settlements**

Ideally, human settlements perform the following functions:

**Service Function:** Settlements facilitate the provision of schools, health services, public utilities, commercial banks, co-operatives, administration among other important services. These services not only serve the people in the towns but also those in the surrounding areas.

**Economic Function:** They also provide employment opportunities e.g. within industries, commercial and the above service functions. They provide market for the local produce, which stimulates the conversion from subsistence to a cash economy. It also creates material advancement in both rural and urban centres through production of manufactured goods.

**Residential Function:** Human settlements also provide a residential function for people working in non-agricultural employment.

### **3.3.3 Historical Development of the Region**

The County lies strategically within the Lower Part of Eastern Province. It borders the Tsavo East National Park, Kajiado County, Kitui County along the Yatta Plateau, Machakos County along the Nairobi Mombasa road, therefore the County has a symbiotic relationship hence the need to put in place measures to harmonize developments along its boundaries.

The main trunk road running all the way from Mombasa to Kisumu cuts through the County. This road serves as a lifeline for the commercial centres along the highway namely: Malili, Salama, Sultan Hamud, Emali, Makindu, Kibwezi and Mtito Andei. Although the towns are strategically located along the highway they lack appropriate plans to guide development.

Wote town had been the headquarters for greater Makueni District until when the administrative units were further sub-divided to bring services closer to the people. Wote town being the principal town, serves as an administrative, commercial, residential node for the County.

The Government is setting up a proposed Konza Technology City and in the proposal there is a Greenbelt Control Zone of approximately 2km around the site; To protect the setting of the Technology City and guard against the development of informal settlements on the boundary of the site.

To institute rigorous controls of development in the area around the site, discussions with Kenya Wildlife Services suggesting the area could also be designated as a Nature Conservancy Zone which could be managed by them to minimize impact of the new town on local wildlife, hence the need for proper sensitization to inform the locals of the likely impacts of the new city.

Makueni County also boasts of many ranches namely; Malili ranch that has been sub-divided and part of it the Government has bought to put up the technology city, Konza ranch that is yet to be sub-divided with a complete Wildlife (Cheetah) sanctuary, Aimi Ma Kilungu ranch, Kima ranch that have all been sub-divided hence endangering the region with food insecurity.

The Nairobi Metropolitan Metro 2030 Strategic Plan shall have a direct impact on the surrounding areas along the Konza technology city, hence the need to have smart planning by integrating transportation, recreational, business, educational, health, industrial, environmental, wildlife and other activities within the area.

Due to scarcity of land within the current District Headquarters, the 9 Districts that comprise the Larger Makueni that is: Makueni, Mukaa, Kilungu, Mbooni West, Mbooni East, Nzaui, Makindu, Kibwezi and Kathonzweni it is prudent to put in place mechanisms of acquisition of land to provide for adequate space to accommodate all County and District functions.

Of all the districts mentioned it is only Makueni, Kathonzweni, Mbooni West and Kibwezi have the proposed district headquarters planned while the rest lack plans hence the need for sensitization so that Makueni County Council should start putting in place mechanisms of fast tracking preparation of the plans.

Makueni town has land that was compulsorily acquired by the Government and the owners compensated fully, that had been designated/reserved for public use. In instances where illegal allocations of public land was done; the Government is in the process of revoking, reverting back the land to its intended use.

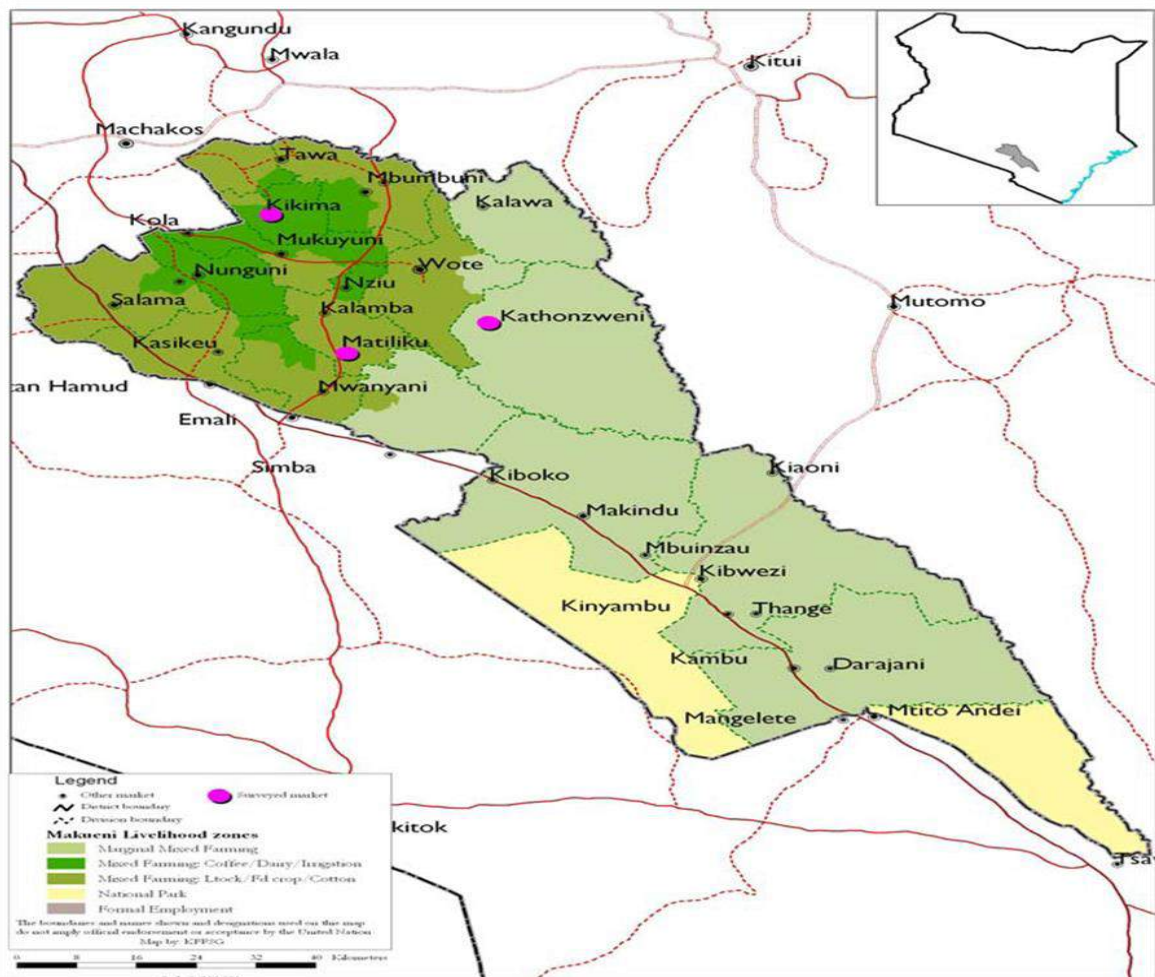
Most of the areas are still undergoing adjudication and therefore the land owners have not been in a position to hold valid land documents that can assist them to acquire loans. It is important therefore to speed up adjudication and areas where we have settlement

schemes proper planning to be done. The township acts as a commercial node connected through the busy Machakos-Makueni road and Makueni-Makindu road among other interconnections hence creating demand for land to put up structures as a County headquarters.

Makueni Township boasts of existing Government facilities namely; the Ultra-Modern District Headquarters, District Hospital to be upgraded to a Referral Hospital for the County, adequate land for expansion of Police Station, Government Housing Units that are currently undergoing completion.

In terms of Economic factors, due to the already existing infrastructure, the National Government shall be saved huge capital investments that would have been pumped to put up structures for the proposed County headquarters and the same can be channelled to other viable projects within the County.

Map3: A Map Showing Livelihood Zones.



*Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

### 3.4 Industrialization and Environment

- Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects- case of Konza Technology City-potential benefits to the Kenyan people and the residents of Makueni in particular.

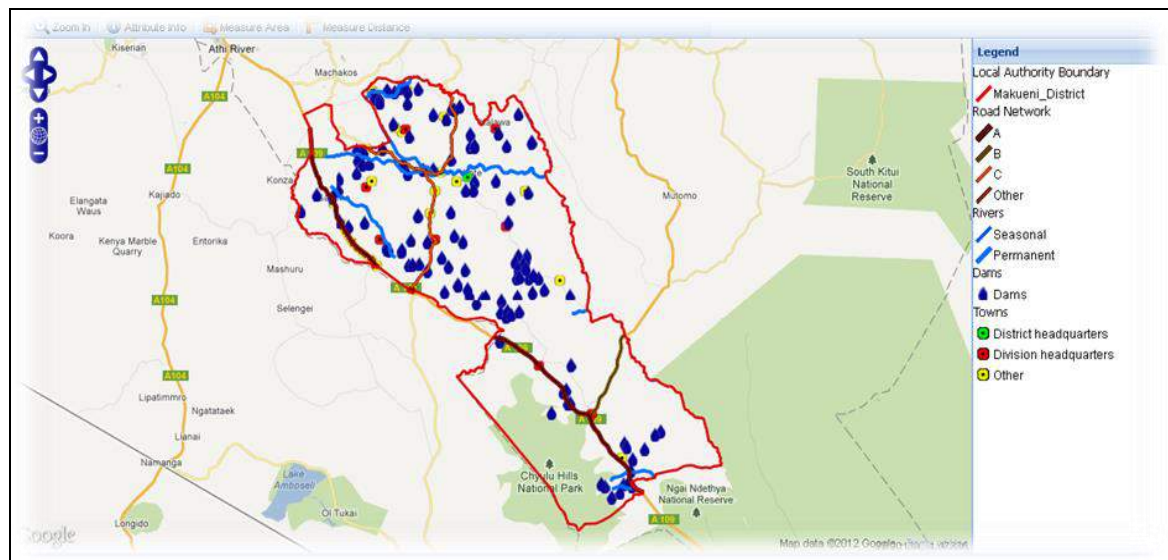
- Nairobi-Mombasa Highway.
- Tourism potential.
- Agriculture in particular horticulture-potential for value addition.

### 3.5 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips

The County has a total road network of 3,203.5 Km of which 453.8Kms is bitumen, 555.2Kms gravel, and 2,198.6Kms surface roads. The main roads in the County are Katumani-Wote-Makindu road, Masii-Mbumbuni road Salama-Kikoko and Mombasa road. The bitumen roads are in fairly good condition but most of the gravel and surface roads are in poor state which makes them impassable during rain seasons.

The County is traversed by a railway line which covers 140 kms. Major railway stations are Makindu, Kibwezi, Mtito-Andei and Emali. It also have has one airstrip situated in Makindu and it is operational.

Map4: A Map of Makueni County Showing Market Centres and Infrastructure



*Source: Survey of Kenya*

### 3.6 Physical Development Plans Makueni

The County is in the process of developing a spatial plan. However there are a number of challenges facing the development of the County Spatial plan such as;

- Inadequate Capacity of County planners
- Lack of physical development plans e.g. Nunguni and Mbumbuni District Headquarters.
- Lack of capacity in local authorities
- Lengthy and cumbersome procedures and processes
- Rigid planning Standards
- Inadequate Public Participation in the Development Control
- Multiple and uncoordinated development control actors

- Inadequate Understanding of Development Application Procedures by Developers- Inadequate public awareness
- Resistance by Developers to Development Conditions
- Outdated Physical development Plans e.g. Mtito Andei Physical Development

### **3.7 Way Forward**

Organization of the County space is first priority for sustained and equitable development. Land is a key resource and thus it must be planned to ensure optimum utilization whilst protecting the environment. Uncontrolled parceling (Land fragmentation) of land and unguided urban growth will eat into productive agricultural zones and expose the County to food deficiency hence net importer.

With devolution, the anticipated increase in population, investment and resource use must be guided. The department has and will continue to prepare Physical Development Plans to guide established urban areas and engage in a County Strategic/ Integrated spatial Plan. This will indicate zones and their appropriate land uses based on evaluated potential. Depending on availability of funding, the department is capable of completing two (2) Physical Development Plans for small to medium centers while one plan for municipality and townships annually. Training the County staff on spatial capacity building scheduled to start on October 2013.

### **3.8 Conclusion and Recommendations**

In order for the department to achieve its targets and contribute fully to the realization of its objectives, the above mentioned constrains should be addressed by relevant stakeholders. Physical Planning is holistic process and so demands cooperation from all stakeholders. If this cooperation is extended to the department it would go a long way in ensuring timely fulfillment of its mandate and also public appreciation of the outcome.

If developed, Makueni spatial Plan will provide the needed overall integrated spatial framework for coordinating the various development efforts by different agencies so as to have sustainable development within the County.

**CHAPTER FOUR:**

**COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES  
WITH OTHER PLANS**



## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

The chapter provides the linkage of the County Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the County. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

### **4.1 CIDP Linkages with the Kenya Constitution, 2010**

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

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for County Governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which includes long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the County over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each County Government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the County Government's priorities and plans, a description of how the County Government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the

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

## **4.2 Integrated Development Planning**

Integrated development planning is defined as “a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of Government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities”

## **4.3 Legislation on Integrated Planning in Kenya**

### **4.3.1 The County Government Act 2012**

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of County plans, details the goals and procedures of “**County Planning**” (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated County development plans and the annual County budgets to implement them. Under Article 100(h) of the Act, County planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A County planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other County plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, “a County Government shall plan for the County and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the County executive committee and approved by the County assembly”. It also states that the County planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated County development plan, each County is expected to have the following:

- i. A County Sectorial Plan;
- ii. A County Spatial Plan; and
- iii. A City and Urban Areas Plan.

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

### **4.3.2 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012**

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

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

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a “five-year County Integrated Development Plan”, the PFMA (Part IV (126)(1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the County Government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages:

- i. Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.
- ii. Every County shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
- iii. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

### **4.3.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011**

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

## **4.4 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan**

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

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more

resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognisance of the devolved structure of Government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

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

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that County Government shall plan for the County and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework

developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County Governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of County development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

## **4.5 Implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the County Level**

### **4.5.1 Overview**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to ‘free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the County level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable

development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

#### **4.5.2 Status of the Implementation of MDGs at the County level**

The following demonstrates the efforts that have been put in place to address the MDGs and the status of the MDGs in the County:

##### **Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

Efforts have been put to increase agricultural productivity through various programmes in the County. The revival and expansion of extension services has facilitated the transfer of modern technologies in agriculture and livestock. The Government has been issuing subsidized fertilizer through the agriculture department. This combined with the stabilized prices of cereals through the National Cereals and Produce Boards (NCPBs) is meant to reduce the cost of production and increase returns for the farmers.

Other programmes in agriculture and livestock including Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Small Holder Marketing Programme (SHOMAP) and National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) which have been ongoing were designed to ensure that the County is food secure and that farmers get maximum returns from their farming enterprises. The Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) for the elderly, orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) and persons with severe disability has ensured that the vulnerable members of the society afford to meet basic needs and supplement the income they get from other sources.

##### **Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

There has been some success in this sector following the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE). The net enrolment rate in primary school is 83 per cent. This however is lower compared to the national rate of 92.9 per cent. In order to achieve the County target of 90 per cent by 2015, there is need to expand the education infrastructure in primary schools. The completion rate however is impressive at 87.3 per cent compared to the national at 83.2 per cent.

At secondary school level, the transition rate from primary to secondary is 65 per cent. This matches closely with the national rate at 64.1 per cent. The waiving of tuition fees in public secondary schools, awarding of bursaries to the needy students through the Constituency bursary fund and the improvement of infrastructure in secondary schools has greatly helped in increasing admissions to secondary schools.

##### **Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women**

Through the Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) implemented at the County level through the Constituency Women Enterprise Schemes (C-WES), women have been able to access capital to engage in income generating activities. Over 268 women groups in the County have benefitted from the funds. The constitution 2010 has guaranteed women at least 30 per cent representation in all elected and public offices in the County. The women have also been represented in various forums and decision making through their respective organizations like the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake*.

The ministry of education has also introduced giving of free sanitary towels to girls in schools to prevent them from missing classes. The free primary education has also given equal opportunities to the boys and girls to access education. This goal is likely to be met as long as the supporting legal framework including the constitution 2010 and the affirmative action are observed.

#### **Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

The County's under five years mortality rate is 51 per 1000 births. The County is doing better compared to the national rate of 74 deaths per 1000 births. The up scaling of immunization which is at 86 per cent, expansion of rural health facilities and training of community health workers has increased access to health services thereby reducing the number of children who die before they reach their fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate is also lower at 42 per 1000 compared to the national at 52 per 1000 births.

Through the devolved funds like CDF and LATF, the number of health facilities in the County has increased in the last few years. The Government has also over the years improved access to healthcare with free immunization and treatment for children under five years. The immunization coverage however needs to be increased to cover all the eligible children.

#### **Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health**

Through the expansion of rural health facilities, training of community health workers, the expansion of maternity units in various health facilities, the number of mothers delivering in health facilities has increased. The access to family planning services has also been improved. The contraceptive acceptance rate is 67 per cent; antenatal care is 73 per cent, while deliveries done in hospital are 66.2 per cent.

#### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases,**

The Government has been promoting the use of condoms by making them accessible in most public places. This combined with the up-scaling of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), increasing the number of VCT centres, blood screening and availing of antiretroviral drugs in most health facilities has increased the capacity of the County to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. The HIV prevalence rate in the County is 4.6 per cent. HIV/AIDS being a crosscutting issue is being mainstreamed into all sectors' activities.

The County is not a malaria zone. Only 3.2 per cent of the children sleep under nets. The issuing of free mosquito nets to pregnant mothers has been introduced to curb any malaria infections.

**Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

The conservation of environment in the County received a major boost through programmes like: the trees for jobs initiative, green schools and the rehabilitation of the Aberdares ranges where over three million trees have been planted over the last two years. Farmers are also being advised to adopt farm forestry through an agriculture policy that requires 10 per cent tree cover on the farms. The current forest cover in the County is 15.3 per cent. The ministry of environment through NEMA has been enforcing the Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA) that requires environmental impact assessments to be done for all major development programmes.

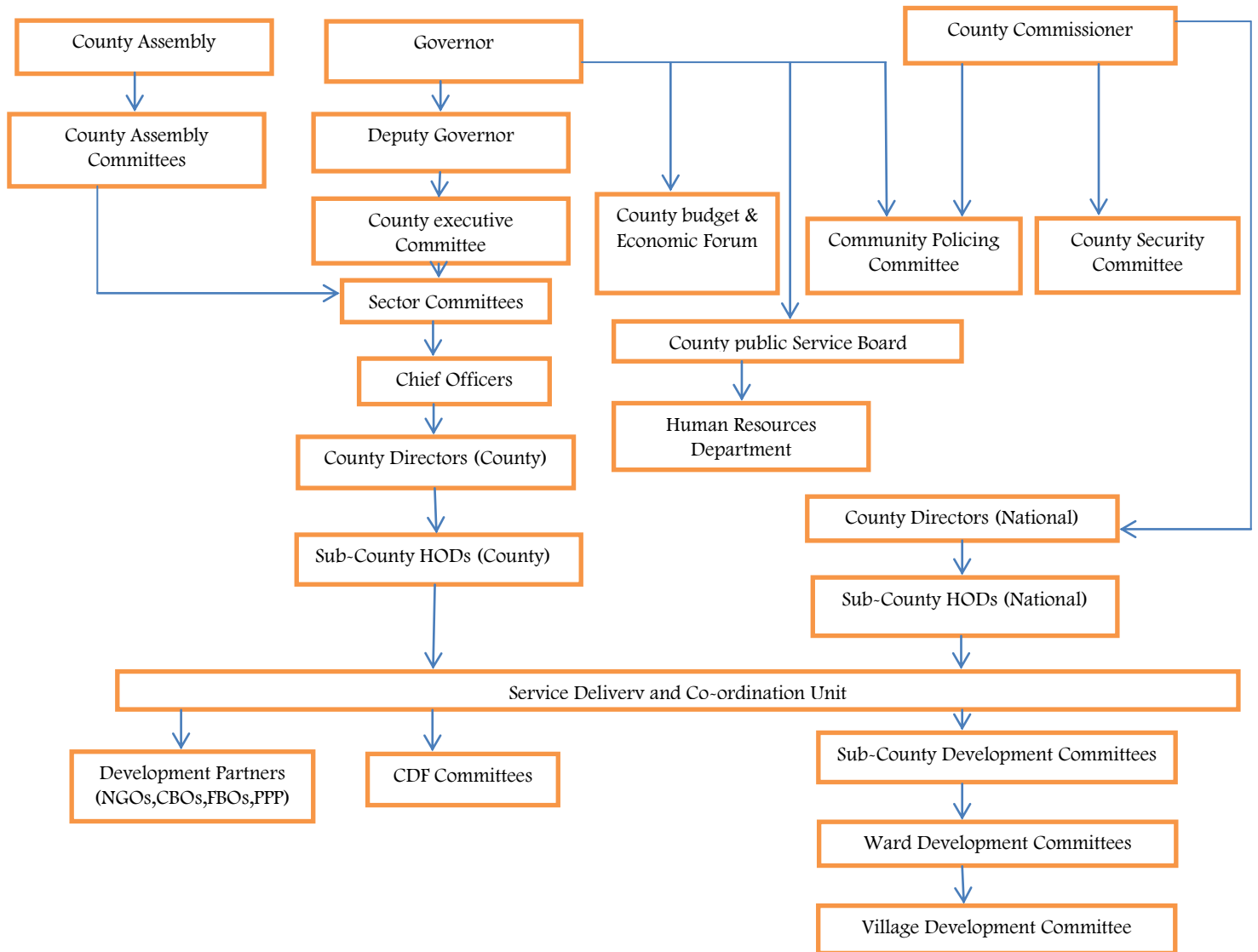


**CHAPTER FIVE:**  
**IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

## 5.0 Introduction

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

## 5.1 Organizational Flow



**Governor:**

The county governor and the deputy county governor are the chief executive and deputy chief executive of the county respectively. The Governor will provide:

- a. Leadership in the county's governance and development.
- b. Leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans.
- c. Promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion within the county.
- d. Promote peace and order within the count.
- e. Promote the competitiveness of the county.
- f. Accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services in the county.

**The county assembly shall:**

- a. Vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public offices as may be provided for in this Act or any other law;
- b. Perform the roles set out under Article 185 of the Constitution;
- c. Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220 (2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution;
- d. Approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution;
- e. Approve county development planning

**County Executive Committee shall:**

- a. Supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county;
- b. Perform any other functions conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation;
- c. Carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions.
- d. In the performance of its functions, a county executive committee shall have power to determine its own Programme of activities and every member of the committee shall observe integrity and disclosure of interest in any matter before the committee

**County Chief Officers**

Responsible to the respective county executive committee members for the administration of a county department and are the authorized officers in respect of exercise of delegated power.

### Devolved County Level Units:

The devolved units are responsible for the development of policies and plans; service delivery; developmental activities to empower the community; the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities of public services and facilitation and coordination of citizen participation in the development of policies and plans and delivery of services.

### County Planning Unit:

The County Planning Unit shall;

- a. Coordinate integrated development planning in the county
- b. Ensure integrated planning within the county
- c. Ensuring linkages between county plans and the national planning framework
- d. Ensuring meaningful engagement of citizens in the planning process
- e. Ensuring the establishment of a GIS based database system

### Stakeholders:

Responsible for prioritizing county programmes & projects and ensuring sustainability and ownership. They may also fund programmes and projects. Citizen participation in the development and implementation of policies is mandatory. The county government should ensure that the citizens have timely access to information, data, documents, and other information relevant or related to policy formulation and implementation.

### 5.2 Stakeholders in the County

Stakeholder	Role
Cabinet office	Ensure quality and timely approval of policies
CDF/CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in the County
Church	Participate in decision making
Civil Society Organizations	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public; Management and promotion of good governance through advocacy of the rights of the minority and farmers; Provision of equipment, water facilities, construction of facilities, and watchdog for quality service delivery and supporting the school feeding programme. Drilling of water points, toilets; mobilization of the community; Civic education; Orphan support; Extension service and micro finance
Community	Utilize infrastructural facilities, Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Identify facilities to be repaired/ rehabilitated. Participate in decision making on issues affecting the County and provide factors of production for use by the County; Actively support the community strategies through active participation; To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through cost sharing;

Stakeholder	Role
	Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption; Engage in farming, production of food crops, conservation of hill tops, provision of labour to be used in the sector and the management of private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting. Construction of toilets and spring protection. Among many others
Development Committees	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services, email, web-enabled services.
Development Partners	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material and technical support.
Farmers' Organizations; SACCOs	Extension services; Community mobilization; Provision of credit services; Marketing of farm produce.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit; create awareness
Government Ministries/Departments at the National Government	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections, provision of travel documents and certificates.
Kenya Dairy Board	Regulation of milk marketing
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
National Aids Control Council	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Environmental Impact Audit (EIAs).
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement Government effort through PPP Formulation of priorities.
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management
Research Institutions (KARI etc.)	Livestock and crop research
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works
The National Government Parastatals and SAGAs	To provide specialised services to the County citizens and also implement specific parliamentary acts
Tourists	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role</b>
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders

**CHAPTER SIX:**  
**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK**

## **6.0 Introduction**

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

### **6.1 Capital Projects Funding**

Capital projects as contained in this plan will be funded through budgetary allocation from the central Government, through grants and loans from development partners.

Through annual budgetary allocation, the funding for capital projects will be allocated and a minimum of 30% of the total expenditure will be for capital development and 70% for recurrent expenditure.

### **6.2 Strategies for Raising Revenue**

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

National Governments in developing as well as developed countries have been using PPPs arrangements for improved delivery of services. Governments have built or are building transport (roads, railways, toll bridges), education (schools and universities), healthcare (hospitals and clinics), waste management (collection, waste-to-energy plants), and water (collection, treatment, and distribution) infrastructure through PPPs. PPPs are therefore becoming the preferred method for public procurement of infrastructural services throughout the world.

In Kenya, there has been considerable progress in the last 5 years in attracting private investment into the country. However, there is potential for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to contribute more and help bridge the gap. To this end, the Kenyan Government has developed a PPPs framework and the Public Private Partnerships Act 2013 has been enacted.

The Government of Makueni County will strive to use the developed framework, host forums and conferences to woo investors. The County will further be compelled to explore new and innovative financing methods in which private sector investment can be attracted through a



mutually agreed arrangement. Since neither the public sector nor the private sector can meet the financial requirements in isolation, the PPPs model presents a logical, viable, and necessary option for them to work together. It is hoped that PPPs will deliver efficiency gains and enhanced impact of the investments. The efficient use of resources, availability of modern technology, better project design and implementation, and improved operations combine to deliver efficiency and effectiveness gains, which are not readily produced in a public sector project. In addition, the long gestation period of infrastructure projects requires sustainable financial and operational capacity. Consequently, there is increasing reluctance in both the public and private sectors to absorb all the costs and assume all the risks of building and operating these assets alone.

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

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

The County Government has taken over the functions hitherto performed by the defunct local authorities falling under its jurisdiction after the general elections of March 2013 in addition to the devolved functions under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. In exercising its mandate of providing the devolved functions under the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution the County will also derive revenue from taxes, fees, levies, penalties and other forms of revenue based on the functions and assets previously owned by the defunct local authorities. Measures will be put in place for revenue enhancement to maximize the revenues arising from these sources. Such measures will, inter alia, include; use of effective billing and cash receipting systems, effective credit control and debt collection policies, close monitoring of debt levels with timeous action being taken where debts have become overdue, by bringing on board new taxpayers for generation of more revenue by identifying other new sources of revenue that can be tapped into.

### **6.3 Assets and Financial Management**

The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and County Governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting as contemplated by Article 226 of the Constitution. Subject to the Constitution, the County Treasury, will monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the County Government including developing and

implementing financial and economic policies in the County; preparing the annual budget for the County and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the County Government; coordinating the implementation of the budget of the County Government; mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the County Government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.

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

#### **6.4 Resources from the National Government**

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

Release of funds from the national Government will depend on whether a County has developed an integrated development plan and demonstrated Capacities to absorb funds. Integrated development planning is defined as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of Government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.

Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 requires the County Government to ensure harmony of the integrated development plan with the national plans, and other sub-County plans such as sectorial plan, spatial plans and urban and city plans which are located in the County. In accordance with Article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanism for linking the County and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The budget process for County Governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan establishes the financial and economic priorities for the County over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the County Government's revenues and expenditures.

Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Makueni County is expected to receive Kshs. 4.7B for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the County

population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Although prorated, prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the County receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

## 6.5 Resource Projections

The County Government of Makueni has already made its budget contained in the 2013/2014 financial year actual allocations as shown below. In anticipation of the same and based on the County Government projected trends the incomes and expenditures for the years 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 are projected to increase based on the identified sources and the existing expenditure outlines. There are anticipated budget deficits which may arise as a result of revenues increasing at a rate less than the expenditures which need to be taken care of. This calls for prudent financial management of funds and the goodwill and support from the development partners and the donor community.

Below is the budget projection and resource availability

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Local Revenue Kshs(000)</b>	350,000,000	385,000,000	423,500,000	465,850,000	512,435,000
<b>CRA Allocation Kshs (000)</b>	4,366,289,206	4,802,918,127	5,283,209,939	5,811,530,933	6,392,684,027
<b>Total Revenue Available Kshs (000)</b>	5,071,201,931	5,578,322,124	6,136,154,337	6,749,769,770	7,424,746,747
<b>Capital Expenditure (Min 30%) Kshs (000)</b>	1,966,112,725	2,162,723,998	2,378,996,397	2,616,896,037	2,878,585,641

**Table 8: Budget for the Financial Year 2013/2014**

REVENUE	Amount in Kshs (000)	%
<b>National Revenue</b>		
a) Equitable Share	4,721,202	
b) Equalization Fund	-	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>	<b>4,721,202</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>Own Revenue Sources</b>		
a) Revenue from Local Sources /Sub counties	200,000	
b) Others	-	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Conditional Grants</b>		
a) Loans/Borrowing	-	
b) Contribution in Lieu of Rates	-	
c) Donor Funds	-	
d) Road Maintenance Levy Fund	-	

<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>Amount in Kshs (000)</b>	<b>%</b>
e) LATF	-	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>	-	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>4,921,202</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>Recurrent Expenditure</b>		
a) Personnel County Assembly	203,074	
b) Operation & Maintenance County Assembly	472,524	
c) Personnel	1,552,548	
d) Operations & Maintenance	1,455,517	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>	<b>3,683,663</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>Development Expenditure</b>		
Health Service	356,160	
Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security	85,301	
County Education and Civic Education	-	
County Assembly	372,000	
Governor's Office /County Executive	-	
County Secretary	869	
Transport and County Infrastructure	701,888	
Trade, Industry & Investment	3,935	
Gender Issues, Youth & Community Development	25,554	
Lands, Urban & Environmental Management	441,864	
Water & Irrigation Services	165,598	
Finance and Economic Planning	-	
County Public Service Board	-	
ICT Development & Special Programme	92,584	
<b>Sub-Totals</b>	<b>2,245,753</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,929,416</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>BUDGET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>(1,008,214)</b>	<b>-20%</b>

**CHAPTER SEVEN:**  
**COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS**

## **7.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides the details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the County in order to achieve the desired levels of development that includes the details of strategic priorities addressed, measurable indicators of performance and the respective Budgets. Each Sector has a Vision and Mission (as per national MTEF SWGs); County Response to Sector Vision and Mission.

### **7.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

This is one of the key sectors in the County. Agriculture production supports livelihood of over 80% of Makueni county population .It is the basis for food security, economic growth, employment creation. Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) sector comprises of seven sub-sectors that include Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Land, Cooperative Development and Marketing, Forestry and Wildlife, National Land commission. The sector has six Research and Development institutions which are: Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), Tea Research Foundation (TRF), Coffee Research Foundation (CRF), Kenya Sugar Research Foundation (KESREF), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI).

#### **7.1.1 Vision and Mission**

**Vision:**

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

**Mission:**

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

#### **7.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The County will strive to improve agriculture and livestock production in order to reduce poverty among communities. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include sustainable utilization of resources like land, with emphasis on conservation of forests and water catchments areas, as well as reducing soil erosion increasing land under farming.

The County will promote investment in the development of agro based industries like milk, meat, fruits processing and honey refining. This will increase employment and income generating activities. Growing of drought tolerant crops and rearing of animals will greatly reduce the County's food deficit. Advocating for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers, and improving the governance of farmers cooperatives' will financially empower farmers and help them acquire better technology to boost their productivity.

Efforts will also be focused on maintenance, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the County's inhabitants.

The Cooperative and Marketing sub sector has been weak in the County mainly due to low produce from the agriculture and livestock such that of the 92 registered cooperative societies, only 42 are active while 20 are dormant. The County shall double efforts to revitalize dormant and collapsed societies while at the same time strengthening their management & governance. Stakeholders in livestock production in the County will have to focus on improved extension services, livestock research, appropriate technology transfer and improved animal husbandry practices. These will also be geared towards increasing productivity of the livestock sub sectors in order to meet the envisaged increase in local demand and export for the livestock and their products.

The ongoing land adjudication and registration process has to be accelerated to encourage investment and reduce conflicts. This will lead to efficient land adjudication process, solving land and boundary disputes, digitizing land records and issuing of title deeds.

### 7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture	Provision of extension services to the farmers thus ensuring food self-sufficiency; Agricultural information management.
Private Sector, NGOS,CBOS and FBOS	Offer technical advice; Capacity building in participatory development; Financial support to development projects; Provision of extension services; Environmental conservation.
Veterinary Department.	Give support towards: Vaccination; Tick control and treatment; Provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial ; Artificial Insemination (AI).

Stakeholder	Role
Co-operative Department	Enforcement of the Co-operatives Society Act and promoting the growth and development of the co-operative sub-sector; Organization of farmers association to secure loans from the financial institutions.
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificate of lease.
Research Institutions	Research on appropriate farming technologies; Research on viable crops and livestock breeds.
SACCOS, Micro-finance institutions, Banks	Provision of credit facilities to farmers for improving their inputs;
NEMA	Coordinate environment management issues; Promote the integration of environment concerns into development plans; Monitoring and evaluating activities that have an impact on the environment.

### 7.1.4 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop farming	Provision of extension services to the farming population;  Promote production of horticultural crops irrigation. Promote production of draught tolerant and traditional food crops;  Crop protection;  Provision of extension services to small scale dairy farmers.	Inadequate fund and staff and high cost of inputs;  Recurrent drought;  Exploitation by middle men.  Inadequate credit facilities  Frequent outbreak of Aflotoxin diseases;  Frequent outbreak of migratory pests including army worms and storage pests including larger grain borer.	Availing affordable credit to farmers  Building capacity in Co-operatives for marketing.  Group approach to extension services.  Reviving orphan crops  Promotion of conserved irrigation mode of farming  Strengthening and expanding extension services so as to reach more farmers.
Livestock	To promote bee keeping and small scale dairy farming development	Lack of start-up capital.  Lack of sufficient AI services  Recurrent drought;  Exploitation by middle men;  Lack of knowledge on bee keeping;  Poor market outlets due to poor quality of honey;  High cost of bee keeping	Credit availing to dairy farmers through micro finance institutions and NGOs.  Training farmers on dairy cattle management;  Promote establishment of community based AI services;  Training local carpenters and tailors to make bee keeping equipment from locally available materials  Improve on the quality of honey



Sub-sector	Priorities	Constrains	Strategies
		equipment.	produced by training farmers on the subject.
Veterinary services	Vaccination of livestock against pests and preventable diseases  To enhance diseases surveillance both in the field and in laboratories  Intensification of veterinary public health services	Inadequate staff for extension services  High cost of drugs  Inadequate funds  Logistics challenges in the District	Recruitment and mobilization of more staff  Procurement of vaccines and vaccination  Availing of cheap drugs to farmers  Procuring motorbikes for the veterinary officers
Co-operative development	To improve market for farm produce.  Enhance mobilization of funds.  Increase production and productivity.	Stiff competition.  Poor leadership in management of co-operative societies.  High cost of farm inputs.  Lack of capital.	Improve leadership skills.  Promote formation and management of co-operatives.  Ensure co-operatives are well managed.
Fisheries development	Sensitize community on fish farming.  Identify sites for introduction of fishponds;	lack of funds and technical personnel  Inadequate awareness of fish farming as an income generating activity.  Negative attitude toward fish as a source of	Provide funds and technical staff.  Awareness of fish as a source of food.  Establish individual fish ponds.
Land adjudication and survey	Finalize section under adjudication;  Publicize registers;  Declare new adjudication section;  Earmark new settlement schemes.	Inadequate funds;  lack of qualified personnel;  Inadequate land to accommodate the needy;  Land ownership problems.	Allocate more funds for survey and adjudication works  Deploying trained personnel to the district  Proper identification of the needy people for resettlement.
Agriculture and other Rural financial services	Establish village banks under K-rep;  Introduce KWFT into the district;  Increase access to credit.	Lack of awareness on financial assistance  Lack of collateral to secure loans.  High interest rate on loans  Community fear of risk taking  Gender disparities on land as a	Disseminate information on K-Rep and KWFT  Establish easier modalities of acquiring loans  Gender sensitization on land ownership

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constrains	Strategies
		collateral loan acquisition  Lack of financial institutions in the district	

### 7.1.5 Projects/Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II, MTEF and CIDP Consultations.

#### i. Ongoing projects

Project Name location/division/constit uency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK).County wide	Increase food security; Support nutritional interventions in schools; Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security initiatives.	Farmers groups; Public schools; Local CBOs.	Grant to farmers groups; Grant to school; Grant to CBOs.
KAPP County wide	Support to extension system; Reform and farmers client empowerment;	Formation of Common interest groups (CIGs);	Promote pluralistic extension in agricultural related commercial enterprises; Promote value chain; CIG empowerment though extension
Agribusiness promotion Programme. County wide	To enhance the income agriculture	Disburse funds to all farmers	Disbursement of finance to the farmers through Equity Bank and Mukuyuni FSA
Agriculture sector development project (policy). County wide	Improve of food security	Improve food security	Intensifying extension

Crop production Programme. County wide	Improve food security	Improve the production and increase acreage of crops	Provision of seedlings; Train on post-harvest management, Increase acreage under the crops cultivation.
Horticulture promotion Programme. County wide	Improve the production of horticulture	Increase the horticultural production	Provision of high yielding varieties; Training farmers.
Integrated post-harvest pest management. Programme County wide	Reducing post-harvest losses;	Reduce post-harvest losses to 5%;	Campaign barazas/ demonstrations and field days; Pest and disease surveillance.
Makueni Agricultural Training Centre Wote/Wote/Makueni Constituency	Construct a training centre in the county	A complete functional training centre	Construction of classrooms, administration and farm development
Promoting orphaned crops Programme (Sorghum, Millet, P/Peas, C/Peas G/Grams, Ground nuts) etc. County wide	Increase acreage under suitable crop varieties	Increase current acreage from 22,889 to 30,000 HA; Construct 2 seed banks; Establish two processing plants.	Seed bulking; Seed banking; Capacity building on recipe development and utilization; Training;
Promotion of Livestock enterprises through extension provision and support to small scale producers. County wide.	Increases livestock productivity and access to markets	To reach 60% of Livestock farmers;	Farm advisory services; Linking to markets; Linking to credit facilities.
Hides and skins improvement. County wide	To improve the quality of hides and skin	To train 200 flayers per year;	Supervision of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production
Co-operative mobilization and management Programme.	To offer better services to ensure sustainability of co-operative societies	To sensitize at least 50% of the community members to join co-operative societies	Train management committee members and staff on sound co-operative management

County wide			
Implementation of Artificial Insemination schemes Programmes.  County wide	Improve the quality of cattle	To upgrade livestock by inseminating at least 2000 cattle per year	Purchase AI equipment Train inseminators
Disease control, vector control and vaccination programmes.  County wide	Reduce losses due to livestock diseases	Reduce disease outbreaks and quarantine impositions by 50%; Reduce tick-borne diseases by 50% by the end of the plan period.	Organize and carry out vaccinations; Train on proper dip management.
Rabies control Programme.  County wide	Protect the domestic pets against rabies	Vaccinate at least 15,000 dogs and cats per year;	Vaccinate all dogs and cats against rabies
Foot and mouth control.  County wide	Protect the domestic animals against Foot and mouth;	Vaccinate animals regularly	Vaccination
Reforestation Programme.  County wide	To increase forest cover	Conserve water catchment areas	Planting of trees; Seedling distribution
Water catchments protection project.  County wide	To improve the conditions of the water catchments area.	Rehabilitate degraded water catchments areas	Plant trees; Carry out rehabilitation programmes degraded areas
Promotion of Fish farming.  County wide	Increase fish production	1300 fish ponds	Construction and equipping of fish ponds; Rehabilitation of dams.
Fruit processing plant (Premises & Plant) - Site subject to feasibility study	Value addition to improve income for farmers	1 No. Fully operational fruit processing plant	Feasibility study, Construction and equipping of Fruit processing plant

## ii. New projects Proposals

Agriculture Sub-sector		
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<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
*Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK). County wide <i>(this is a national programme running for the next two years)</i>	1	Increase food security; Support nutritional interventions in schools; Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security initiatives.	Farmers groups(27) three per sub county Public primary schools(18) two per sub county Local CBOs (9) one per sub county .	Grant to farmers groups; Grant to schools; Grant to CBOs.
*KAPAP County wide	1	-Support to extension system -Reforms and farmers client empowerment and agribusiness development -Promote pluralistic extension in agricultural related commercial enterprises;	Formation of 194 Common interest groups (CIGs);	Promotion of value chains; CIG capacity building and empowerment private service provision through extension grants.
*Agricultural sector development support project (ASDSP). County wide	1	Increased and equitable incomes ,employment and food security of the target groups as a result of improved production and productivity in the rural smallholder farm and of farm sector,	Promotion of 3 Value Chains/year each undertaken by 5 groups in each sub-county	capacity building and empowerment if CIGs through extension grants
Agribusiness promotion in Agriculture. County wide	1	To transform county agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive and modern industry that will contribute to poverty reduction improved food security& equity to the rural residents.	6 Value chains per year	Branding of Makueni Products-mangoes, citrus, sorghum and g/grams  Capacity building(DSA) on Financial literacy, Good Agricultural practices, contract management, Group governance& management, entrepreneurship & linking the farmers to Financial institutions-10 groups per ward
Promotion of crop enterprises through provision of extension and support to small scale producers. County wide	1	To increase crop productivity and access to markets	To reach 50% of farmers in crop production.	Farm advisory services (DSA for staff), linking farmers to markets & credit facilities – 10 groups per ward and employment Of 60 extension officers ( 2 per ward)

<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Capacity building of agriculture staff. Countywide	1	Increase knowledge & skills, update staff on modern technologies on crops, value addition, entrepreneurship, E-Extension, Marketing dynamics & emerging crops	40 staff per year for local and regional courses & 10 staff per year for overseas short courses. 2 Regional and overseas exchange visits to Malawi (For commercial villages approach), China (for dry land farming techniques), Denmark (for group organization and management for marketing), Israel (for irrigation and Japan (for horticulture)	Capacity need assessment, identification of relevant courses, nomination of staff and training
Construction of grading & marketing sheds. County wide	1	To provide market for agricultural produce, Clean and safe environment for sorting, grading & packaging in compliance with the International Standards and hence increased income.	1 per sub county.	Design, Procurement and Construction, equipping & operation - (Legislation on marketing outlets).
Provision of Farm inputs. County wide	1	Provision of subsidised seeds and fertilizer and chemicals for control of Strategic Pests to enhance production	2400MT of assorted seeds, 13321MT assorted fertilizer & 10,000 litres of pesticides	Procurement of subsidised farm inputs seeds - 20MT/ward/year, fertilisers- 111 MT/ward/year and 10,000 litre of pesticide in case of emergency. (need for a legislation on Makueni inputs subsidy)
Run off & water harvesting for crop production. County wide	1.	Reduce soil erosion & avail water for crop production	27 water pans, 600 lined farm ponds, 120,000K M length of terraces, retention ditches & cut off drains. 600,000 zai pits spread within the entire county, Training & equipping of terrace markers	Sites identification, surveys & designs, construction of water pans (3 per sub county), lined farm ponds (20/ward), terraces (40,000km/ward), zai pits (20,000/ward), retention ditches & training and equipping of 10 terrace markers per ward (Need for legislation on soil & water conservation),

<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Horticulture promotion programme - County wide	1	Improve the production and marketing of Horticultural crops.	Increase the acreage of horticultural crops by 20%(Mangoes, citrus, pawpaw's avocadoes, French beans, and other local vegetables	Promote use of high yielding varieties; Train 100,000 farmers on greenhouse technology; drip irrigation, Good Agricultural practices, contract farming. Graft and top work 50,000 mango and citrus fruits trees for export market and market linkages, train and equip 10 grafters per ward (need for legislation on minimum guaranteed prices)
Integrated post-harvest management programme. - County wide	1	Reduction of crop post-harvest losses;	Reduce post-harvest losses by 20%;	Campaign Barazas-10 barazas/demonstration per ward /season and 10 field days per sub county/year Pest and disease surveillance(twice per year/sub county)
Development of Agricultural Training Centres/Agricultural Technology Development centres and Agricultural Mechanization Services stations. - County wide	1	To provide training facilities for farmers and other stakeholders, provision of Agricultural Mechanization Services& Development of modern technologies for adoption by farmers.	1per category for upper ,central and lower regions of the county	Construction and equipping of 3 ATCs, 3AMS stations and 3 ATDCs and operationalization of these centres.
Agricultural Mechanization Services stations	2	Provision of Agricultural Mechanization Services& Development of modern technologies for adoption by farmers.	1per category for upper ,central and lower regions of the county	3AMS stations and 3 ATDCs and operationalization of these centres.
Construction of cereals/inputs storage facilities. -1 per sub-county	1	Grain aggregation ,storage& marketing	9 complete functional cereals/inputs storage facilities	Site identification, survey & designs for the 9 structures, community mobilization Construction and equipping and train staff (27 – 3 per sub county) and 20 farmers/ward/year) on warehouse receipt system.

<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Promotion of Traditional High Value Crops (Sorghum, Millet, P/Peas, C/Peas G/Grams, Ground nuts) etc through seed bulking and banking. - County wide	1	Improved food security and incomes at house hold level through Production, value addition and Marketing	Increase current acreage from 22,889 to 30,000 HA; Construct 2 seed banks per ward Establish two blending/processing plants at the county level.  Establishment of 90 Commercial Villages	Procurement and distribution of 180 MT of Assorted seeds-6MT per ward/season), 20,000 cassava cuttings/ward/year and 50,000 sweet potato vines/ward/year for Seed bulking and construct 2 Seed banks per ward and 2 processing/blending plants.  Establishment of 3 Commercial Villages per ward,  Capacity building on recipe development and utilization;  Good Agricultural Practices Training;
Expand the Kibwezi Cluster Irrigation scheme. -Kibwezi east c	1	To enhance irrigation farming and reduce over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	400 acres	Piping to be extended to Mzima springs
Construction of fruits storage and processing plant. - County affair	1	Increased incomes and food security and through Increased market value& reduced post-harvest losses.	1 for the county	Construction, equipping & operating.
Electrification of water sources. - Country wide	2	To ensure sustainable water supply	All water sources	Identification of the water sources without power, Connection to the national grid/connection to generators
Promotion & value addition of industrial crops ( Cotton, Coffee & Sisal) - County wide	1	Increased income at household level and employment creation through development of cottage industries	Increase hectarage by 20%. Develop 5 cotton cottage industries, one sisal and 4 for coffee	Planting material acquisition & distribution, Value addition & linkage to markets,
Agricultural Trade Fair and Exhibitions - County affair	1	To create forum for trade, information sharing and sourcing and technology transfer.	1 per year	Planning sessions, conduct the trade fair.
Establishment of Makueni show ground. -Wote	1	To create forum for technology transfer and market linkages.	One for the county	Acquisition of land construction of necessary infrastructure and operation



<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Establishment of Agricultural multi-purpose laboratory. -Wote	2	Reduce waiting time for testing of the samples	One for the county	Designs, Construction, Equipping & operation.
Promotion of Livestock enterprises through provision of effective extension services and support to small scale producers. - County wide	1	Increases livestock productivity and access to markets	To reach 60% of Livestock farmers	-Farm advisory services(DSA) -Linking farmers to market(market survey) -Linking to credit facilities for acquisition of loans-20 farmers per ward -Employment of more extension officers-60
Capacity building of livestock staff. County wide	1	Increase knowledge and skills, update staff on modern technologies on beef, dairy, chicken, honey and pigs production and value addition of livestock products  regional and overseas exchange visits	40 staff per year for local and regional courses,(Kenya and Africa) 10 staff per year for overseas short courses 2 per year (to Botswana for beef, Netherlands for dairy, Israel for beekeeping, Denmark for pigs and South Africa for Poultry technologies)	Capacity needs assessment, identification of relevant courses, application for courses, nomination of staff, acquisition of Visas and payment of tuition, air travel and subsistence, actual training
Promotion of Bee keeping production. County Wide	1	Enhance Honey Production and value add bee products-honey, wax and propolis	3 Honey Processing Facilities	-Construction and installation of bee hives.(apiaries) -establishment of honey processing facilities, -rehabilitation of Kibwezi honey centres -Training of farmers on bee keeping skills
Hides and skins improvement- County wide	2	To improve the quality of hides and skins to add value.	To train 200 flayers per year; construct a tannery in each sub-county	Supervision of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production; Construction of Tanner Completion of tannery at Wote
Establish stock yards and holding grounds - County wide	1	Proper marketing of animals and disease and parasites control	1 per Sub-county	Construction and equipping the structure
Establish slaughter houses - County wide	1	Proper marketing of animals	1 per ward	Construction of the structures and equipping

<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Poultry production projects for youth and women groups County wide	1	To increase incomes of target groups and improve nutrition at household level	1 larger per ward for youth and 1 for women	Training and funding of youth and women groups; Provision of hatcheries, poultry breeding stock and start-up feeds
Promotion of Rabbits production for out of school youth and women group County wide	1	To increase incomes of target groups and improve nutrition at household level	1 per ward for youth and 1 for women	Training and funding of youth and women groups; Provision of hatcheries, poultry breeding stock and start-up feeds
Establishment of livestock breed improvement centres. 3 sites Kiboko/Makindu/Kibwezi west, Kikima/Mbooni/Mbooni and Malili/maliliu/Kilome constituencies	1	To avail superior breeding materials for livestock farmers	3 sites	Acquisition of sites, Availing of breeding stock and necessary structures. Training on necessary skills
Rehabilitation & Equipping of cattle dips County wide	2	To control external parasites & Improve on animal health	All existing dips	Rehabilitation of disused cattle dips Filling the dips with water and acaricides.
Implementation of Artificial Insemination schemes Programmes County wide	1	Improve the quality and productivity of cattle	To upgrade livestock by inseminating at least 5000 cattle per year. Train and equipping 10 inseminators per sub-county	Purchase AI equipment Train inseminators
Disease control, vector control and vaccination programmes County wide	1	Reduce livestock losses due to diseases and parasites	Reduce disease outbreaks and quarantine impositions by 50%; Reduce tick-borne diseases by 50% by the end of the plan period	Organize and carry out vaccinations; Train on proper dip management
Rabies control programme. County wide	1	Protect the domestic pets against rabies	Vaccinate at least 15,000 dogs and cats per year;	Vaccinate all dogs and cats against rabies
Foot and mouth control. County wide	1	Protect the domestic animals against Foot and mouth;	Vaccinate animals regularly	Vaccination
Construction of milk cold storage and processing plants Sultan-Hamud/Kiou/Kilome and Kikima/Mbooni/Mbooni	1	To preserve milk produce	milk storage and processing plants	Construction and equipping
Livestock disease surveillance	1	To caution the livestock against emerging diseases	Carry out surveillance in all 6 constituencies	Carry out surveillance in all 6 constituencies. Timely acting on rumor book

<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Pasture and fodder improvement County wide	1	To increase forage for livestock feeds	10 hectares per ward	Identification of sites ,land preparation, acquisition of pasture seeds and manure
Establishment of hay banking sheds County Wide	1	To store hay for sale and relief during dry spell	2 Larger sheds per ward	Identification of sites, construction of the structures, fencing of the compound
Establishment of pasture seed stores County Wide	1	To store pasture seeds in the recommended ways for ease of access by farmers during planting seasons	1 per sub- county	Identification of sites, construction of the structures, fencing of the compound
Rehabilitation of denuded areas County Wide	1	Increase area for good agricultural production-pasture and crops	All denuded areas in the county	Take inventory of the denuded areas, construct water harvesting and soil conservation structures, land preparation, seeding and protection of the seeded areas

<b>Capacity Building</b> County wide	1	Training of extension staffs, ,training of Dam Common Interest Groups(CIG) , Training of ornamental fish farmers, Training of fish farmers on feed production technology.	10 staff to be trained /year 50 fish farmers to be trained 18 dam CIGs to be trained/year 3 staff to be trained for 2 years and 6 ornamental fish farmers 2 staff and 12 farmers to be trained	Training of officers Training of farmers CIGs formation Training of farmers Training of officers
Fish Production County wide	1	Pond site survey, pegging and pond construction Pond lining Fish pond and public dams stocking  Supply of fish feeds Construction and equipping ornamental fish production unit	600 ponds sites to be surveyed 1300 liners to be procured 600,000 fingerlings to be procured @ 15/= 100 dams to be stocked at an average stocking density of 8,000 fingerlings per Dam 12,000 bags (20 kg) each of fish feeds to be procured	surveying of ponds sites Procurement of liners  Procurement of finger lings Stocking the ponds Procurement of fish feeds  Construction and equipping of 2 units Supply of feeds

<b>Agriculture Sub-sector</b>				
<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
			2 units to be constructed	
<b>Fingerlings Production</b> Kiboko/Makindu/Kibwezi west and Wote/Wote/Makueni constituencies	1	Construction of 2 hatcheries (bore holes construction, 20 fish ponds and 5 holding tanks and 20 fish pond liners	Survey and construct 2 hatcheries in Kiboko ( Kibwezi west and Makueni) each estimated to cost 20,000,000	Survey, design, construction of hatcheries Borehole drilling
<b>Fish Harvesting and Storage</b> Kiboko/Makindu/Kibwezi west, Kikima/Mbooni/Mbooni and Malili/maliliu/Kilome constituencies	1	Cold stores with ice plants to be constructed, purchase and installation	Minimize fish post-harvest loses, 3 ice cold storage plants will be constructed in the three constituencies @ 15,000,000	Construction and operationalization of Cold stores
<b>Fish feed production and storage</b> Malili/Maliliu/Kilome, Wote/Wote/Makueni and Kikima/Mbooni/Mbooni constituencies	1	Acquisition and installation of 3 Pelletizers	3 pelletizers to be procured and installed @500,000.  3 stores for storage of feeds to be constructed at average cost of 1,500,000	Procurement, installation and commissioning  Construction of feeds stores
<b>Fish Marketing</b> County wide	1	Cluster formation Sensitization and training and Networking for marketing	Formation of 6 No. production and marketing clusters	Formation of marketing cooperative societies

Agriculture Sub-sector				
Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
<b>Fishing Implements</b> County wide	1	Enhance tourism and fishing activities to improve income from fishing	2 boats with one outboard engine 15 HP will be procured at average cost of 500,000/= each.  2 trailers will be required to transport the boat to the dams  20 mounted mult fillament fishing nets will b e purchased @ 20,000/=	Purchase of boat Procurement  Procurement of Dam fishing nets and filament fishing nets

#### iv. Flagship Projects

Name of project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
<b>Agriculture subsector</b>				
Low-cost fertilizer	National Cereals Board depots, Wote	To increase the agricultural productivity	8550 bag of DAP & 3500 bags of top dressing fertilizer annually	Provision of fertilizer to farmers at reduced cost.

\*All programs marked are National Programmes cutting across the sector

#### v) Stalled Projects

There are no stalled projects in the sector. This is mainly because most of the projects have been ongoing on routine basis.

#### 7.1.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

In order to address the issues identified above the following strategies will be employed: enhance and ensure credit access by both women and youth by utilizing the youth and women fund; train farmers on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods; empower women and youth though training on income generating activities as a means of enhancing employment creation.

Agro-forestry will be adopted as an additional means of protecting the environment to reduce dependency on the existing forest cover. River bank conservation will be done by farmers in addition to environmental impact assessment for projects being implemented. HIV mitigation will be conducted with much emphasis of behavioral changes. Improved nutrition will be provided for people living with HIV/AIDS.

## **7.2 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT**

The Energy, Infrastructure and Information Communications Technology Sector consist of Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; County governments, Research & Development (EII) Nairobi Metropolitan Development and Information and Communications Technology

### **Vision**

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services.

### **Mission**

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

#### **7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

Provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is paramount to achieve economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Road network will be maintained to reduce transportation costs, particularly in the agricultural sector through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets.

The county in collaboration with Machakos and Kajiado counties will ensure that appropriate planning is done for the 10KM radius of Konza Techno city. This will involve control of structures being developed in this area by the three counties in whose jurisdiction they fall under. The county will ensure constant water supply from the construction of Thwake multipurpose dam. Provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is paramount to achieve economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Road network will be maintained to reduce transportation costs, particularly in the agricultural sector through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets. The county will ensure reliable Extension services are accessible at low cost. Extension officers will be provided with adequate logistical support. Electricity supply will be increased to encourage the setting up of processing & light industries. This will stimulate economic activities in jua kali sector and value addition hence creating employment opportunities.

The flow of information between policy makers and the public will be improved. Information is also a useful tool to fight social injustices and encourages debate on important issues and promotes diverse views. Internet access will be improved so that more people can access necessary information.

### 7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stake holder	Role.
GOK/ Roads and Public works	Provision of funds for maintenance of roads; Source funds from donors for road works; Maintenance of classified roads to all weather roads; Ensure that construction works in the sub County are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects.
County Government	Maintenance of infrastructure Formulation of necessary laws for sustainable and save use of the facilities.
local community	Provision of required Labour in the project areas; Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism.
NEMA	Environmental Management Issues.
KPLC	Supply and maintenance of electricity supply
KONZA city Board	Ensure construction and operationalization of KonzaTechno city

### 7.2.4 Sector priorities, Constraints and Strategy

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Involve local community in maintenance of roads;  To create local capacity for funding to rehabilitate all gravel roads;  Make all roads motorable by constructing bridges in the affected areas.	Inadequate funding for maintenance of roads network;  Lack of coordination in management of roads network maintenance;  High maintenance and construction unit costs due to hilly terrain.	To avail adequate funds;  Utilize local labour in maintenance work;  Form community based roads committee;  Coordinate roads maintenance programmes between public works and local authorities.
Telecommunication	Improve the quality of service though regular maintenance of existing network.  Introduce new services using modern technologies.	Lack of telephone facilities in major market centres;  Low network coverage in some areas.	Review the demand for the services and encourage the locals to provide the same.  Install boosters to enhance network coverage.

<b>Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Priorities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Energy	<p>Promotion of alternative source of energy to reduce pressure on forests and promotion of energy saving technologies;</p> <p>Increase electricity coverage through rural electrification programme.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding of the rural electrification programme;</p> <p>High costs of electricity connections;</p> <p>Cumbersome legislation for small scale power producers.</p>	<p>Improve the rate of funding for approved projects;</p> <p>Ease legislation for small scale power production &amp; subsidize investments in renewable energy sources and supply to relevant areas.</p>
Building	<p>Promotion of low cost housing technologies.</p> <p>Acceleration the issuance of land ownership documents.</p>	<p>High costs of construction materials;</p> <p>Uncertain land tenure;</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive housing policy.</p>	<p>Legislate on use of low cost appropriate technology;</p> <p>Formulate a housing policy in relation to land ownership in urban areas.</p>
ICT	<p>Computerization of all county government offices;</p> <p>Training of government of Makueni county staff;</p> <p>Construction of resource centres.</p>	<p>Lack of funds;</p> <p>High cost of installation;</p> <p>Operation and maintenance of modern IT equipment.</p>	<p>Train county Government Officers;</p> <p>Promote private sector services;</p> <p>To source for funds to construct resource centres</p>
	<p>Improve on information coverage and storage.</p>	<p>Poor infrastructure;</p> <p>Lack of up to date information.</p>	<p>Construct resource centres;</p> <p>Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials</p>

### **7.2.5 Projects and Programme**

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II, CIDP Consultation.



**Ongoing projects.**

<b>Other projects</b> Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Infrastructure			
Rehabilitation of Kwa Matungu- Kangondi- Kathonzweni road (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	19.8Km	Grading works, Culvert installation & cleaning & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mumbere- Kikumini- Masumba road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	18.6 Km	Grading works, Culvert installation & cleaning & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kwa Maleu- Kithumani- Mbenuu- Kwakotoe-Kwa Somba road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	26.14 Km	Grading works, Culvert cleaning , bush clearing & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Nziu-Malivani- Kivandini road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	12.19 Km	Gabion installation, grading works culvert cleaning & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of DB Machakos- Kalawa-Thwake- Wote road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	13.91 Km	Grading works, drift construction, bush clearing and culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of	To open rural	10.2Km	Bush clearing, culvert installation & grading

Mukameni - Yinthungu - Yikithuki road  (Makueni Constituency)	areas		works
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mutula - Mbeletu – Kawaa road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	7.8 Km	Bush clearing, drift construction, manual reshaping & Dozer hours.
Rehabilitation of Kivandini - Makueni Girls - Kwa Kitongoi road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas	2.3 Km	Grading works and riding surface construction
Rehabilitation of Yemulwa - Iiani - Yekanga- Kanzokeani road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	31 Km	Grading works, culvert installation, bush clearing & Gabion installation
Rehabilitation of Kiteei - Kitise – Athiani road  (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas	27 Km	Land compensation , Grading works, Gabion installation, bush clearing & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Katuaa-Nunguni- Kikoko-Sultan Hamud road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	29 Km	Grading works
Rehabilitation of Kaiti-Kywasini- Kyambeke road	To open rural areas and enhance communication &	19.63 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping & gravel patching

(Kaiti Constituency)	transportation		
Rehabilitation of Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	12.39 Km	Culvert cleaning & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kyambeke-Kalamba/Matiliku-Kikumini-Makutano road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	6.83 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Watuka - Mituvu – Kako road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	8 Km	Culvert cleaning, light grading & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Mwanyani - Kithangathini - Kisyani road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	9 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Mang'ala - Kasunguni - Kavandini road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	8 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Mwaani - Matwiku – Mumela road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	8 Km	Bush clearing, manual reshaping & Concrete works

Rehabilitation of Kivani - Nunguni road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	12 Km	Gabion works
Rehabilitation of Okia - Muinga - Matindini road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	8 Km	Earthworks, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kalongo - Nyaani Market road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	12 Km	Bush clearing, manual reshaping & Concrete works
Rehabilitation of Kilala - Nziu road  (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	4.2 Km	Gabion installations & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Tawa-Nduluku road  (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	16.04 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts cleaning
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mutisya-Kalawani-Kikima-Makutano road  (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	37.96 Km	Drift construction, Grading works, gravel patching & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of KwaMutisya-Kali-Kikima road  (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	12.19 Km	Manual reshaping & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Kikima-Kithungo-	To open rural areas and enhance	27.71 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts

Ngoluni road (Mbooni Constituency)	communication & transportation		installation
Rehabilitation of DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15.76 Km	Light grading & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Ngoluni - Kalawa - DB Machakos road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	19.6 Km	Grading works, bush clearing & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Watuka - Uviluni – Kako road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15 Km	Light grading & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Utangwa – Kitundu road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	6 Km	Culvert installation & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kikima - Kyuu – Mbuani road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	9.2 Km	Manual reshaping & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Kalawa - Kathiani - Syongungi road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	20 Km	Drift construction

Rehabilitation of Kwa Kiliu - Miangeni road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	5 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & manual reshaping & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kilyungi - Katunyoni - Kitonyoni - Kali road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15 Km	Manual reshaping , bush cleaning & Dozer hours
Rehabilitation of Kwa Katithi - Kiteta Girls Sec. Sch. - DB Machakos road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	12 Km	Gravel patching, Culvert installation, manual reshaping & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	26.25 Km	Grading works, culvert cleaning & Dozer hours
Rehabilitation of Salama-Nunguni road. (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	16.81 Km	Gabion installation, Concrete works, pothole patching,
Rehabilitation of Kilome-Upete-Kasikeu road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15.21 Km	Grading works, culvert cleaning, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kiongwani-Kima road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas	6.35 Km	Grading works, gravel patching & culvert clearing
Rehabilitation of Kiongwani-Kayata-Masokani-	To open rural areas and enhance communication &	17.23 Km	Gabion installation, manual reshaping, grading works & culvert cleaning

Mbyani road (Kilome Constituency)	transportation		
Rehabilitation of Mukaa - Upete road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas	5 Km	Headwall construction, manual reshaping, bush clearing & gabion installation
Rehabilitation of A109 (Kalimbini Road) - Kawese (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas	5.3 Km	Gravel patching, bush clearing, & grading works
Rehabilitation of Kandolo - Yale – Ndiki road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	9 Km	Gravel patching, grading works, culvert installation, bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Ngokomi - Kima road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas	5 Km	Gravel patching & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Utu - Kambu road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	18.83 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kiboko - Kwa Nthenge road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	8.5 Km	Graveling works
Rehabilitation of Kisingo - Miangene - Kambo - Athiani road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas	20 Km	Grading works, culvert installation & Earthworks
Rehabilitation of Nthia - Kavatini – Yimwaa road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas	6.5 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kwa Otieno - Silanga Pri. Sch. - Ngai Ndethya River road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas	4 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kalii Primary. Sch. - Kalawa	To open rural areas	9 Km	Culvert installation

Market - Kalii Market road (Kibwezi Constituency)			
Rehabilitation of Kwa Kilai - Nthongoni - Tunguni road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas	8.6 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Ngomano - Kalulu (Jct. A109) - Utithi road (Kibwezi Constituency)	To open rural areas	8 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Mbui Nzau Railway Station - Mbui Nzau Hill road (Kibwezi west Constituency)	To open rural areas	4 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kikoko-Kalongo- Kyuasini road (Kaiti Constituency)	To open rural areas	12.39 Km	Gravel patching
Rehabilitation of Makindu - Wote road (Kibwezi west Constituency)	To open rural areas	26.77 Km	Bumps & Retention wall constructions
Rehabilitation of Kavumbu - Kitise - Kiangini road (Makueni Constituency)	To open rural areas	75.96 Km	Pothole patching
Rehabilitation of Kavingo-Kako- Wote road (Mbooni Constituency)	To open rural areas	4.03 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Utu - Kambu road (Kibwezi East Constituency)	To open rural areas	18.83 Km	Speed bump construction
Rehabilitation of Machinery - Kikunduku road (Kibwezi East Constituency)	To open rural areas	11.57 Km	Speed bump construction
Rehabilitation of Kasikeu -	To open rural areas	15 Km	Drift construction



Barazani - Manooni road (Makueni Constituency)			
Rehabilitation of Kwa Ndolo - Lumu - Mutweambo road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas	8 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Ngokomi - Kima road (Kilome Constituency)	To open rural areas	5 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Ngwata Market - Kambu River - Kikwasuni road (Kibwezi East Constituency)	To open rural areas	5.5 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of R15Nthongoni Market - Mitasyaano Primary. School road (Kibwezi East Constituency)	To open rural areas	3.7 Km	Bush clearing, Grading works & Earthworks
<b>Energy</b>			
Rural Electrification  (County Wide)	To increase electricity coverage to households	To put electricity in all trading centers;	Surveys; connection;
<b>Public Works</b>			
Construction of Kilala footbridge  (Kilala, Kaiti Constituency)	To facilitate communication between Kilala and Kalamba location over Kaiti river	A complete footbridge	Construction of a footbridge.
Construction of Sub-county works office  (Mukaa, Kilome	Improve service delivery to community	A complete works office	Construction of office

Constituency)			
Refurbishment of county works office  (Makueni Constituency	Improve service delivery to community	A refurbished office	Refurbishment of office

### New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Supporting Konza Techno City project (Malili, Mukaa Sub-County Makueni County,)	1	Establishment of an ICT Park to generate employment and improve economic growth.	200,00 jobs by 2016;	Building of an ICT park that includes; research centre, Universities, Hotel facilities, Social centres, technology centre among many others.
		Increase the levels of employment in the county	Construct an innovation research hub and a Business Process Outsourcing centre	Establish 100 new technologies annually Construct a business process outsourcing centre.
		Increase county revenue	Construct hotel facilities & social centers & office park;	Construct County international conference facilities, office park & social centers. Submit investment proposal to the Konza Techno Authority
Enhancing Konza Techno City Buffer Zone (Malili/ Mukaa Sub-County)	1	Secure Makueni County investment zone	create at least 50,000 jobs annually  Ensure universal public utilities access  Establish a County Capacity building hub	Secure at least 20 acres of land for County investment Market County investment opportunities Facilitate and support County residents investments & access to utilities construct Konza ICT Park center of excellence

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Embracing ICT for development & County Connectivity (Across County)	1	Capacity building and mainstreaming ICT across all sectors Introduce ICT literacy & training	Initiate E- services to all sectors	Revenue automation  E-learning & distance education E-water Management  GIS support to e-health, Land, food aid, water, markets, roads network, trade & tourism, etc.  Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP): staff administration, payments, procurement, HR, registry, etc
			Initiate E- Government & governance	Establish County ICT policy and strategies better and efficient delivery of information and services to the citizens, promote productivity among public servants, encourage participation of citizens in Government and empowerment
			Establish Community information & training centers	Establish and equip community resource centres in each location (90) for community ICT skills training and cyber services
			Ensure internet Connectivity to all institutions.	Internet connectivity to schools, colleges, polytechnics, libraries, social halls, administration e-offices, health centers, talent centers and all deserving public utilities  Sub-County and County offices connectivity
			Establishing at least 30 centers of excellence in each ward	Construction of centres of excellence Developing in-office courses and programs introduction of refresher courses.
			Initiate Job Market/ mediation services	Set web and short messaging Services for Makueni residents to help in finding jobs. Facilitate job fairs, workshops, CV writing, placements, etc Develop a 24hr Helpdesk/ customer care
			Enhancing Benchmarking	Research, study tours & tracer studies
Mainstreaming County communication & coordination (Across County)	2	Ensure Effective communication and awareness	Develop a County website & social media	Establish and maintain interactive website with social communication portals
			Initiate County branding, outdoor marketing & feedback systems	Setting communication screens at least one in each ward Strategic position of County border signs and billboard Enhancing access to suggestion boxes introduction of a Toll free SMS/ telephone & contact emails

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			Establish a County media service	Establishing County radio, TV & regular publication/ newsletter  Establishing a recording studio to nurture local talents
Establishing a disaster management & coordination Programme (Across County)	1	Enhance mitigation, Preparedness, Response & Recovery in the county	Develop Early warning system several players with many links & coordination	Establishing a central authority that monitors and issues the warning. Improving awareness of the communities on disaster preparedness. Establish a Logistics database to enhance coordination

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
Improving ward access roads (All wards)	1	Improve road connectivity in the county	Improve 10Km of roads per ward	Grading, manual reshaping, bush clearing., Drift constructions
Construction of Executive office Block (Wote - Makueni)	1	Increase access to service delivery	Construct one office block	Construction of an executive office block
Construction of Governors house of residence. (Wote – Makueni)	1	Increase access to service delivery	Construct one Governor’s residence	Construction of Governors residence
Designing of Thwake Bridge	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	Design one bridge	Designing of Bridge
Completion of Kalongo-Ndolo bridge (Makindu)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	No. of Bridges completed	Construction of bridge
Improvement of Wote Town roads	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	No. of Km Improved	Sport improvement & Grading
Improvement of ward Yumbani-Kativani drift 1-Masongaleni	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	Rehabilitate one drift	Rehabilitation of drift
Rehabilitation of Kwa Matungu-Kangondi-Kathonzweni road	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	Rehabilitate & improve	Grading works, Culvert installation &

(Makueni Constituency)			19.8Km	cleaning & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mumbe-Kikumini-Masumba road. (Makueni Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	Rehabilitate & improve 18.6 Km	Grading works, Culvert installation & cleaning & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kwa Maleu-Kithumani-Mbenuu-Kwakotoe-Kwa Somba road (Makueni Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	26.14 Km	Grading works, Culvert cleaning , bush clearing & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Nziu-Malivani-Kivandini road (Makueni Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	12.19 Km	Gabion installation, grading works culvert cleaning & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kibwezi-Siembeni-Kisayani-Kiaoni-Mutomo (Kibwezi East Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	50km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts cleaning
Rehabilitation of DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote road ( Makueni Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	13.91 Km	Grading works, drift construction, bush clearing and culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Mukameni - Yinthungu - Yikithuki road (Makueni Constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	10.2Km	Bush clearing, culvert installation & grading works
Construction of Kasikeu-Barazani-Manooni drift (Makueni Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	15km	Drift Construction
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mutula - Mbeletu - Kawaa road (Makueni Constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	7.8 Km	Bush clearing, drift construction, manual reshaping & Dozer hours.
Rehabilitation of Kivandini – Makueni Girls - Kwa Kitongoi road (Makueni Constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	2.3 Km	Grading works and riding surface construction
Rehabilitation of Yemulwa – Iiani - Yekanga-Kanzokeani road (Makueni Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	31 Km	Grading works, culvert installation, bush clearing & Gabion installation

Compensation of Kiteei - Kitise – Athiani road evictees ( Makueni Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	26 Km	Land compensation
Rehabilitation of Kitise – Maweli - Athiani road (Makueni Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	27 Km	Grading works, Gabion installation, bush clearing & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud road ( Kaiti Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	29 Km	Grading works
Rehabilitation of Kaiti-Kyuasini-Kyambeke road ( Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	19.63 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping & gravel patching
Construction of Wautu-Mikuyu bridge (Kaiti Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	1 no bridge constructed	Bridge construction
Rehabilitation of Kivani – Nunguni road (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	16km	Culvert installation, light grading, bush clearing, murram patching
Rehabilitation of Kavidini-kasungu road ( Kaiti Constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	7km	road grading
Rehabilitation of Kilolo-mbooni road (Kaiti Constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	17km	culvert cleaning, road grading
Rehabilitation of Kyambalasi-kwa mwendwa-nguluni-mwea-mavia road (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	21 km	Culvert installation, light grading, bush clearing, murram patching
Rehabilitation of Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini road ( Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	12.39 Km	Culvert cleaning & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kyambeke-Kalamba/Matiliku-Kikumini-Makutano road ( Kaiti Constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	6.83 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Watuka - Mituvu – Kako road ( Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	8 Km	Culvert cleaning, light grading & bush clearing

Rehabilitation of Mwanyani - Kithangathini -Kisyani road ( Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	9 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Mang'ala - Kasunguni - Kavandini road (Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	8 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Mwaani - Matwiku – Mumela road ( Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	8 Km	Bush clearing, manual reshaping & Concrete works
Rehabilitation of Kivani – Nunguni road (Kaiti Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	12 Km	Gabion works
Rehabilitation of Okia - Muinga – Matindini road ( Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	8 Km	Earthworks, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kwataa-Kyambuta-Kwa Kimae road ( Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	10km	Gravelling works, Culverts and drifts
Rehabilitation of Kilala, Mithumoni, Kyakuta, Ndumbi road. (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	22km	Gravelling work
Rehabilitation of Kalongo - Nyaani Market road (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	12 Km	Bush clearing, manual reshaping & Concrete works
Rehabilitation of Kilala - Nziu road (Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	4.2 Km	Gabion installations & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Ukia-Mitingani-yathonza road (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	7km	Drift across Kaiti river and grading work.
Rehabilitation of Ukia-Ikalyoni-Makuli forest road (Kaiti Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	9km	culvert installation and grading work.
Rehabilitation of kiniu-Nzouni road (Kaiti Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	5km	Drift construction along Kaiti River. Manual shaping and rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of Kyuasini-Kyamuthei-Kyambalasi road (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	8Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts
Rehabilitation of Kilala-Iuani-Mbusya imwe road (Kaiti Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	8km	Labour based construction and gravelling
Rehabilitation of Tawa-Nduluku road (Mbooni Constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	16.04 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts cleaning
Rehabilitation of Mbumbuni, Ngoni ,Mwende, Kavutini (Mbooni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	15km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts cleaning
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mutisya-Kalawani-Kikima-Makutano road. (Mbooni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	37.96 Km	Drift construction, Grading works, gravel patching & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of KwaMutisya-Kali-Kikima road. (Mbooni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	12.19 Km	Manual reshaping & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Kikima-Kithungo-Ngoluni road. (Mbooni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	27.71 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts installation
Rehabilitation of DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote road. (Mbooni constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	15.76 Km	Light grading & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Ngoluni - Kalawa - DB Machakos road. (Mbooni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	19.6 Km	Grading works, bush clearing & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Watuka - Uviluni – Kako road. (Mbooni constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	15 Km	Light grading & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Utangwa –Kitundu road. (Mbooni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	6 Km	Culvert installation & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kikima - Kyuu – Mbuani road. (Mbooni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	9.2 Km	Manual reshaping & culvert cleaning



Construction of Kalawa - Kathiani – Syongungi drifts. (Mbooni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	20 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kwa Kiliu – Miangeni road. (Mbooni constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	5 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & manual reshaping & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Kilyungi - Katunyoni - Kitonyoni – Kali road. (Mbooni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	15 Km	Manual reshaping , bush cleaning & Dozer hours
Rehabilitation of Kwa Katithi - Kiteta Girls Sec. Sch. - DB Machakos road. (Mbooni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	12 Km	Gravel patching, Culvert installation, manual reshaping & bush clearing
Rehabilitation of Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud road. (Kilome constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	26.25 Km	Grading works, culvert cleaning & Dozer hours
Rehabilitation of Salama-Nunguni road. (Kilome constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	16.81 Km	Gabion installation, Concrete works, pothole patching,
Rehabilitation of Kilome-Upete-Kasikeu road. (Kilome constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	15.21 Km	Grading works, culvert cleaning, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Rehabilitation of Kiongwani-Kima road. (Kilome constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	6.35 Km	Grading works, gravel patching & culvert clearing
Rehabilitation of Kiongwani-Kayata-Masokani-Mbyani road. (Kilome constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	17.23 Km	Gabion installation, manual reshaping, grading works & culvert cleaning
Rehabilitation of Mukaa – Upete road. (Kilome constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	5 Km	Headwall construction, manual reshaping, bush clearing & gabion installation
Rehabilitation of A109 (Kalimbini Road) – Kawese road. (Kilome constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	5.3 Km	Gravel patching, bush clearing, & grading works
Rehabilitation of Kandolo - Yale – Ndiki road. (Kilome constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	9 Km	Gravel patching, grading works, culvert installation, bush clearing

Rehabilitation of Ngokomi – Kima road. (Kilome constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	5 Km	Gravel patching & manual reshaping
Construction of Utu – Kambu drift. (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	18.83 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kiboko – Kwa Nthenge road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	8.5 Km	Graveling works
Rehabilitation of Makindu-kai-syumule road. (Kibwezi West constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	21km	gravelling works, Graveling,
Rehabilitation of Kwa wasiri stage-Makutano road. (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	19km	Grading, bush clearing, gravelling works
Rehabilitation of Kalii Primary. Sch. - kawala kavatini road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	9km	Graveling works, bush clearing, grading.
Rehabilitation of Kavete-kangii-ngakaa road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	14km	Roads grading, Graveling works
Rehabilitation of Kiboko – mbiuni-ngakaa road. (Kibwezi West constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	11km	Road grading, bush clearing, murraming
Rehabilitation of Kisingo - Miangene - Kambo – Athiani road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	20 Km	Grading works, culvert installation & Earthworks
Construction of Nthia - Kavatini – Yimwaa. Drift. (Kibwezi West constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	6.5 Km	Drift construction
Construction of Kwa Otieno - Silanga Primary. Sch. - Ngai Ndethya River drift. (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	4 Km	Drift construction

Rehabilitation of Kalii Primary. Sch. - Kalawa Mkt - Kalii Mkt road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	9 Km	Culvert installation
Construction of Kwa Kilai - Nthongoni – Tunguni drifts. (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	8.6 Km	Drift construction
Construction of Ngomano - Kalulu (Jct. A109) – Utithi drifts. (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	8 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of A 109- (Matulani) to Matangini road. (Kibwezi East constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	6km	Heavy grading
Rehabilitation of Ivingoni-Makutano-Nthongoni road. (Kibwezi East constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	15km	Heavy grading
Construction of Mbui Nzau Railway Station - Mbui Nzau Hill drift. (Kibwezi west constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	4 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini road. (Kaiti constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	12.39 Km	Gravel patching
Rehabilitation of Makindu – Wote road. (Kibwezi west & Makueni constituencies)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	72 Km	Pothole patching, Bumps & Retention wall constructions
Construction of Kavingo-Kako-Wote drifts. (Mbooni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	4.03 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Utu – Kambu road (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	18.83 Km	Speed bump construction
Rehabilitation of Machinery – Kikunduku road (Kibwezi East constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	11.57 Km	Speed bump construction

Construction of Kasikeu - Barazani – Manooni drifts. (Makueni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	15 Km	Drift construction
Tarmacking of Tawa-Kilala road (Mbooni constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	28km	Tarmacking
Rehabilitation of Ukiakalongo-kikoko road. (Kaiti constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	11km	Gravelling works,
Rehabilitation of kasikeu – Sultan road. (Kilome constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	8Km	Tarmacking
Construction of Thwake Kalawa Bridge. (Makueni constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	1 no	Bridge construction
Construction of Thwake – Nduluku makutano Bridge. (Kibwezi constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	1no	Bridge construction
Construction of Kwa Ndolo - Lumu – Mutweambo drifts. (Kilome constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	8 Km	Drift construction
construction of Kyuasini--Kyambeke Bridge (Kaiti constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	1	Bridge construction
Rehabilitation of Mulala – Mutula Mbenuu road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	5km	Gravelling works
Rehabilitation of Ngokomi – Kima drift (Kilome constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	5 Km	Drift construction
Rehabilitation of Iiani-Mavindini Bridge road. (Makueni constituency)	1	Improve road network and access to markets.	1no	Bridge construction
Rehabilitation of Ngwata Mkt - Kambu River – Kikwasuni drift (Kibwezi constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	5.5 Km	Drift construction

Rehabilitation of Kyuasini-Katuaa-Kee nunguni-okikoko-kyambeke road (Kaiti constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	16km	Gravelling, works
Purchase of machinery unit for each sub County.	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	One machinery unit per sub county	Road shaping ,gravelling, drainage works
Rehabilitation of Kikima-Kyambalasi-Ukia-Emali road (Makueni Constituency)	4	Improve road network and access to markets.	45km	Tarmacking
Makindu-Wote-Kola road (Makueni constituency)	3	Improve road network and access to markets.	110Km	Gravel patching
Rehabilitation of R15Nthongoni Mkt - Mitasyaano Primary. School road (Kibwezi Constituency)	2	Improve road network and access to markets.	3.7 Km	Bush clearing, Grading works & Earthworks
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Undertake Rural Electrification (County wide)	1	To increase electricity coverage to all households	Electrify all trading centres; Public Utilities - Secondary, Primary schools, Polytechnics, Health, Water and Market Centers and other public utilities	Surveys to establish the lines. Budgeting. Construction, rehabilitation and maintenance
Promote other renewable energy sources - Solar, Wind, Biogas. (County wide)	1	To avail energy to County households.	Ensure over 125, 000 homesteads utilize other renewable sources of energy.	Research, Design, community sensitization & implementation.
Street lighting	1	Improve security	Install street lights to all major towns	Design & installations
Research, Training and awareness creation on renewable sources of energy (County wide)	1	To create awareness and promote energy connectivity to facilities	The County community to embrace the concept.	Community sensitization.
<b>Public works</b>				

Construction of footbridges on all major rivers. (County wide)	2	Improve access & network in the county.	All major rivers to have foot bridges.	Construction of a footbridges.
Construction of County staff Housing units. (County HQs & Sub counties)	4	Enhance service delivery & welfare of county staff.	Construct staff houses in all sub counties.	Construction of county staff houses.
Construction of Administration facilities. (all County Hqs, sub counties & Wards)	1	To enhance service delivery and facilitate easy communication at the County, Sub County, ward headquarters	Complete county headquarters, sub County & ward offices.	Construction of administration blocks.

### Flagship projects

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Konza Techno City	Malili, Mukaa Sub-County, Makeni County	Establishment of an ICT Park to spur growth of Business Process Outsourcing	200,00 jobs by 2016; One innovation research hub; one university; Hotel facilities, Social centers; Office park by 2016.	Building of an ICT park that includes; research centre, Universities, Hotel facilities, Social centers, technology centre among many others.
Roads 2000 and Other Labour Intensive Public Projects	County wide	Improve accessibility and create youth employment	Construct access roads manually	Manual shaping of roads

### Stalled projects

Stalled Projects/programmes Name of project	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Civil servants residential houses	Wote, Makeni Sub-county	Construction of 192 units type D houses and 10 units type C houses	Insufficient funding; Litigations

## 7.2.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

In order to address the issues identified above the following strategies will be employed: enhance and ensure credit access by both women and youth by utilizing the youth and women fund; train farmers on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods; empower women and

youth through training on income generating activities as a means of enhancing employment creation.

Agro-forestry will be adopted as an additional means of protecting the environment to reduce dependency on the existing forest cover. River bank conservation will be done by farmers in addition to environmental impact assessment for projects being implemented. HIV mitigation will be conducted with much emphasis of behavioral changes. Improved nutrition will be provided for people living with HIV/AIDS.

### **7.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs**

The General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA) Sector comprises of eight sub-sectors namely: Regional Development Authorities; Labour; Trade; East Africa Community (EAC); Tourism; Industrialization; Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI); and Productivity Centre of Kenya (PCK).

#### **7.3.1 Sector Mission and Vision**

##### **Vision**

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development

##### **Mission**

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy

#### **7.3.2 County Response to Vision and Mission**

The measures that will be employed to realize this objective will be geared towards increasing economic activities. This can be done through value addition of agricultural products, enhance rural finance credit systems to farmers & entrepreneurs and improvement in public sector service delivery. Emphasis will be put on conservation of forests, development of agro based industries like milk, meat, and honey to increase employment and income generating activities; promotion of efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers and improvement of the governance.

Security will be enhanced, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the County's inhabitants.

The importance of the sector is demonstrated by the fact that it interacts with the rest of the rural economy to create on-farm and off-farm employment, trading, processing and marketing of food and agro-based industries. If the people of the County can break the famine cycle which has been persistent, there will be direct effect on food security.

### 7.3.3 Roles of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
private sector	Provide necessary investments
Tourists	Major clients in the tourism industry
Jua kali	Setting up of light industries and value addition
Universities and Research Institutions	Research and development
GoK	Provide funding; legal framework; technical assistance
Development Partners	Funding

### 7.3.4 Sub-sector priority, constraints and strategy

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture and other financial services	Establish more village banks under Micro Finance Institutions;  Introduce KWFT to more divisions in the district.	Lack of awareness;  Lack of collateral to secure loans;  High interest rate for loans;  Community fear taking risks;  Gender disparities in use of land as a collateral for loan acquisition.	Disseminate information on Micro financial institutions and KWFT;  Establish easier modalities of acquiring loans;  Gender sensitisation on land ownership.
Trade	Increase access to credit;  Improve market access and promote exportation;  Expand training opportunities and access to	Poor infrastructure especially roads  telecommunication and electricity;  Out-dated domestic and global marketing strategies and export production;	Product development and market access especially through AGOA; ACP/EU, EAC and COMESA;  Establishment of dialogue networks between the department of trade and private sector organizations;



Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	information.	<p>Insecurity;</p> <p>Unpredictable regional and international market environment;</p> <p>High cost of doing business;</p> <p>Over reliance on one line of business;</p> <p>Inadequate financial services;</p> <p>Poor quality products (<i>Jua kali</i>);</p> <p>Liberalization of trade;</p> <p>Limited space of doing business in the urban area; and harassment by the local authorities.</p>	<p>Encourage the formation of business saving and credit co-operative societies;</p> <p>Identify and develop exportable products in order to diversify exports;</p> <p>Capacity building and entrepreneurship development;</p> <p>Facilitate the organization of trade shows and exhibitions;</p> <p>Establish a trade information centre and business directory for the district; Continuous monitoring of trade business programmes and practices;</p> <p>Formation of committee to facilitate small cross border trade.</p>
Industries and small scale enterprises	Increase access to credit skills and information	<p>Poor infrastructure – electricity, telecommunications, roads and water;</p> <p>High cost and limited access to credit;</p> <p>Inadequate management, technical and entrepreneurial skills;</p> <p>Poor linkage with research.</p>	<p>Provide the physical infrastructure;</p> <p>Formation of associations to facilitate flow of information, credit, training and support services.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism and Wildlife	Promote the tourism potential of the district	Poorly developed tourism infrastructure facilities;  Lack of promotion of the district as a tourist destination.	Packaging the tourism potential of the county;  Promote the establishment of traditional and cultural facilities and events.  Establishment of tourism circuits

### 7.3.5 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II, MTEF and CIDP consultations.

#### Proposed Projects

Project Name	Location	Priority rank	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of market sheds	County wide	1	To provide farmers with market space for farm products	36 market sheds (6 per sub county)	Construction works for the market shades
Establishment and capacity building of cooperative movements	County wide	1	To promote savings and credit access.	18 cooperatives	Mobilization of cooperative members and capacity building
Establishment of cultural centre and County cultural day	County wide	2	Promote and maintain cultural values.	6 (one per sub county)	Construction works and launching of cultural day
Construction of fruit factory and cold rooms	Matiliku	1	To process fruits and value addition across the County	1 fruit processing plant	Construction works and equipping of the fruit processing plant
Electrification of market stalls, jua kali sheds and factories.	County wide	1	Security and preservation of processed products,	40 market stalls and shades	Electricity supply

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Priorty rank</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Construction of Jua kali shades	County wide	1	Provide employment	30 jua kali shades	Construction works for jua kali shades
Establishment of wildlife sanctuary	County wide	2	Promote tourism	2 game reserve sanctuary	Community mobilization and training
Capacity building to traders on business management skills	County wide	1	Impart skills on business and credit management	Train 3,000 small business traders	Training and capacity building
Cooperative education training	County wide	1	Training on cooperative movement and management	Train 50 cooperative societies	Training and capacity building
Completion of hide and skin factory	Malivani	1	Create employment, increase revenue	1 hide and skin factory	Construction works and installation
Develop a tourist circuit for rock climbing, hill climbing and visit to ancient shrines	County wide		Attract foreign currency through use of our cultural heritage	2 tourist circuit developed	Development of observation points and other infrastructure, Publicity and marketing
Revolving fund for traders	County wide	1	Create employment for youth and enhance wealth creation for the populace	Reach 5000 traders	Revolving loans for traders with emphasis on youth and women traders
Metrology/consumer protection unit setup	County HQ	2	To offer consumer protection and fair trade practices	1 metrology unit set up	Procure equipment and train the enforcers
Benchmarking trips to newly industrialized Nations in the Middle East	County Wide	1	Makueni Business People to learn Internationally accepted best business practices	3 trip	Benchmarking and learning from the best industrialized nations

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Priorty rank</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Construction of glass manufacturing plant	County wide	2	Value addition for sand	1 factory established	Construction works for factory to manufacture glass and tiles using sand through PPP
Establish clay works industry	Kilungu	2	Provide employment	1 clay works industry	Construction works and equipping of the clay factory
Construction of market Stock yard	County wide	1	To enhance trade	Construction of 30 market stock yards	To construct a stock yard
Construction of bus parks	County wide	2	To reduce congestion	30 bus parks	To construct a modern bus park
Construction of Milk processing plant	Wote	1	To process and preserve farmers milk	1 milk processing plants	To construct a milk processing plant
Establishment of milk collection centres	County wide	1	To ease milk collection	30 collection centres	Construction works and equipping
Convert Chyulu national park to game reserve	Kibwezi East	2	To promote tourism	1 game reserve	1 game reserve
Construction of toilets in markets	County wide	1	To enhance sanitation	40 toilets constructed in market centres	Construction works for toilets

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Priorty rank</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Fencing of hills and conservancy/ecotourism areas	County wide	2	To conserve environment and tourist attraction	7 conservancy areas	Fencing and construction works
Construction of County revenue offices	County wide	1	To enhance revenue collection	30 revenue offices	Construction works for offices
Construction of light industrial park	Wote	1	To enhance market linkages	1 industrial park	Construction works

### **7.3.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues**

Traders and their customers will be targeted on HIV/AIDS sensitization especially for the most at risks (MARs) groups along the Nairobi-Mombasa highway. VCT centres will also be set up in the towns in the County and moonlight ones at Emali, Makindu, Sultan Hamud and Kibwezi to cater for the MARs group.

Women and youth will be encouraged to take up economic activities by utilizing the Women and Youth Enterprise Development Funds. Moreover investor friendly credit schemes that ensure that the target group benefit from available credit will be encouraged to open up branches at the County.

Capacity building to the community especially the youth on small and medium scale entrepreneurship to enhance their skills will be intensified.

## 7.4 HEALTH

The Health Sector comprises of Ministries of Medical Services, Public Health and Sanitation, Research and Development sub-Sectors. The aim of the health sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable, quality health care that is affordable and accessible to the residents. A new challenge in the county has been occasioned by the raising numbers of the mothers seeking maternal health care after the national government introduced free maternal health care services in all health facilities beginning 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014. In this regard, there will be need for accelerated construction and rehabilitation of health facilities to meet this increased demand. The Health sector will involve all stake-holders in promoting and providing curative and preventive health care in the County.

### 7.4.1 Sector Mission and Vision

#### Vision

An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

#### Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

### 7.4.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The Health sector has a major responsibility in ensuring the health condition of all residents and the working environment by putting in place an effective public health strategy. The County will ensure the health needs of the children who make up the labour force are observed.

The County will intensify activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating preventable diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhoid and other preventive diseases. This will be done by increasing community health education and providing adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative health services in the County.

To combat HIV/AIDS scourge which claimed the very able, experienced, and reproductive members of the society, the County will put in place AIDS Control Committees from the community to County level which will coordinate prevention and control efforts by all stake holders.

### 7.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the County

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide essential services and drugs to patients;

Stakeholder	Role
	Develop upgrade and rehabilitate medical infrastructure; Provide essential equipment.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programs and cost share in curative medical services.
FBOs	Supplement Government efforts in provision of medical services.
NGOs	Supplement government in healthcare provision Training community health workers and training community on basic health care
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with Supplementing Government efforts in provision health policies

#### 7.4.4 Sub sector, priority, constraints and strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	STI/HIV/AIDs, STB prevention and management	Stigma; Inadequate facilitation to undertake defaulter tracing; Inadequate staff trained on HBC; Vastness of the district.	Produce IEC materials in local languages; Increase funding toward treatment of OIs; Scale up PITC; Increase the number of TB and VCT sites in the district; Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; Avail the ARV's
	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Maternal Health	Lack of knowledge on reproductive health indicators Community beliefs, culture and religion; Lack of equipment like delivery kits and couches; No proper trainings on PMTCT. Lack of or inadequate trained staff.	Health education to change individual and community attitude; Provision of adequate qualified personnel; Construction and equipping maternity units.
	Child Health	Retrogressive cultural and religious beliefs; Inadequate stocks of	Educating the community on the importance of immunization;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		essential items including nets; Staff shortage; Inadequate infrastructure.	Outreach clinics to enhance defaulter tracing.
	Reproductive Health	Adolescence attitude; High levels of poverty; Low education levels.	Increase number of facilities offering youth friendly health services; Training health workers to equip them with skills to handle adolescents; Offer quality and affordable STIs treatment.
	Health Facilities operationalization	Inadequate funding; Lack of adequate qualified staff.	Increase funding for maintenance, refurbishment and construction of health facilities; Recruit staff.

### 7.4.5 Projects and Programme

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and CIDP

#### Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare	One per Constituency	Increase number of health facilities providing integrated health service.	One health model centre per Constituency. Recruitment 20 nurses per Constituency	Construction of health centres and recruitment of nurses.

#### Stalled Projects

Name of project	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Kilungu mortuaries	Nunguni, Kilungu Sub-County	A mortuary which was constructed through CDF but not equipped	Lack of funds to purchase the cooling systems
Mukuyuni mortuaries	Mukuyuni, Kaiti Sub-County	A mortuary which was constructed through CDF but not equipped	Lack of funds to purchase the cooling systems
Mumo health centre	Mbuvo, Makueni Constituency	The facility is not operating despite being complete	Disputes in the running of the facility

#### New project Proposals



Project name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
To upgrade the existing level 4 hospital to a County Referral Hospital ( Level 5)  Wote/Wote/Makueni	1	To increase specialized medical care	1 complete and operational referral hospital by 2017	- Upgrade and hire specialists, increase specialized equipment e.g. CT scan, ICU beds at Makueni County Hospital.  - installation of oxygen plant, general theatre etc.
Construction of new & rehabilitation of all existing health facilities  County wide	1	Effective service provision.  To improve service Delivery	At least three per sub-county per year.	Construction of new health facilities Rehabilitation of existing health facilities
Increase the number of health centres in the County  County wide	2	Improve access to better healthcare for the people	Upgrade and equip 18 Health Centres	upgrading the existing Dispensaries Equipping the facilities to improve service Hiring of staff in the facilities
Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare Countywide	1	Increase number of health facilities providing integrated health service.	3 per sub-county	Rehabilitation of all Health Facilities in the County
Purchase of Ambulances Countywide	1	To strengthen the referral system.	10 ambulances (2 for the county hospital , 2 Makindu hospital and 1 per sub-county hospital	Purchase of 10ambulances
Provision of enough medicines (county wide)	1	To avoid shortage of drugs; reduce the burden of getting them from chemists.	Adequate medicines for all health facilities	Procurement of pharmaceuticals/non pharms
Hiring of more staff (county wide)	1	Improve service delivery	In all public health facilities	Employ staff of all carders  - Employ Medical Lab Technologists, Health Record Information Officers, clerks, Nutrition officer Administrators, Accountants, COs, Nurses, Doctors , PHOs etc , Pharm. Techs, radiographers
Purchase of standby generators and installation of solar power  (countywide)	1	To mitigate against power losses	In all public health facilities	-Purchase 1 per health facility
Health Education Countywide	1	To promote & enhance improved health behavior.	All County Residents	Demonstration, IEC materials, Workshops, mass media, trainings,

<b>Project name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Clean water provision Countywide	1	Ensure constant supply of water	In all public health facilities	-Purchase of plastic water tanks (10,000 L)
Reproductive Health Care Programme Countywide	1	reduce maternal mortality rate and increase family planning	All Women and men of Reproductive age group	Cancer Screening Programmes Capacity Improve services provision to reproductive group  To raise contraceptive acceptance by 30%. -Purchase of RH equipment  -Awareness creation to the community
HIV/Aids Awareness Programme Countywide	1	to reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the County	Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence from 4.6 % than 2 % in 2017	-BCC -HTC-HBC -Outreaches - PITC -Condom promotion and distribution -MARPs mapping , Establishment of dices, Empower on human rights, capacity building, Coordination meeting / M \$ E
Child immunization Programme Countywide	1	reduce child mortality rate	Increase immunization coverage to 95% by 2015	-Purchase of cold chain equipment/maintenance -Collection/Distribution of vaccines - Collection of vaccines & distribution -Operationalize outreach clinic - Cold chain capacity building
Health care financing Countywide	1	Improve financing of health facilities to improve service delivery	All health facilities	Increased financing to health care facilities
Community strategy	1	Increased community uptake and participation in health care service delivery	All health facilities	All health facilities to have a community unit
Improve hospital infrastructure Countywide	1	Improve provision of health services	All Hospitals	All Hospitals to have X-Rays, Mortuaries, Theatres, Functional Labs, Medical Equipment etc  Removal of asbestos roofs  Establish Trauma Centre at Makindu Sub County Hospital

Project name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Completion and operationalization of stalled and non-functional health facilities	1	To increase access to health care services	All incomplete and non-operational Health Facilities	Completion/operationalized of 30 HFs
Establish mental health Facility	1	To improve access to mental health care	Ornamental health facilities	Construction of the mental unit
Establish a medical training centre in the County  Wote/Makueni	1	To have a Medical Training Centre in the County	1 MTC	Design, Construction and operationalization of MTC
Hospital waste management all facilities Countywide	1	To ensure Proper disposal of medical waste	All health Facilities	Construct & rehabilitate incinerators placenta pits, Ash pits, purchase of waste disposal equipment in all HFs  Establish an electric incinerator in the County
Rehabilitation Centre Makueni county hospital	1	To improve rehabilitation services	Drug Addicts, GBV	Design, Construction and operationalization of a rehabilitation centre within the county hospital
Specialized Training for doctors in the county	1	To increase access to specialized services Improve quality of care	2 officers trained annually	Scholarship Programme for Health Care workers
Establish Youth Friendly Clinics Countywide	1	To provide Youth Friendly services	County Youth	Establishment of youth clinics in all hospitals for reproductive health issues, counseling etc
Construction of a maternity wing in all health centres  (countywide)	1	To improve access to prenatal and antenatal care for women	Fully functional maternity wings in all health centres by 2017	Construction of a maternity wing, Equipping and staffing
Electrification of all health facilities in the county  (countywide)	1	Improve healthcare provision and efficiency in all health facilities	All health facilities connected to power by 2017	Wiring of the health facilities
Purchase of land for cemeteries  (Makindu, Mbooni & Mtito Andei)	1	Provide land for final send off for loved ones		Identifying , buying and fencing of the land for the cemeteries

#### 7.4.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The health sector is involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought and floods. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority groups are involved in the County Health Stakeholders Forum that takes care of the interests of all groups.

Focus will be given to maternal health, immunization and malaria and other diseases in order to reduce the incidences with emphasis on preventive measures like use of treated nets. Behavior change has remained a major challenge, VCTs will be set up and sensitization enhanced. The waste from health institutions will be done in an environmental friendly manner by use of incinerators, therefore measures will be put in place to ensure all the facilities have established incinerators.

## **7.5 EDUCATION**

The Education Sector comprises of Education; Higher Education, Science and Technology; the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and their affiliated Institutions.

### **7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Vision**

A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development

#### **Mission**

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process

### **7.5.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission**

This sector will improve on the services offered through maintenance and expansion of existing education facilities and investing in new facilities. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that, the quality of the free education offered in public primary schools and secondary schools is of high quality. This will be achieved through the provision of adequate teachers, learning materials and physical facilities.

The effectiveness with which investment opportunities are identified and level of business acumen to maximize returns increases with the level of education. The education sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken. Through this sector many institutions have been put in place to develop the human resource base in the County.

### **7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Role</b>
GOK	Policy formulation; Provision of trained personnel;

Stakeholder	Role
	Provision of support to the needy students in terms of bursary allocation; Research on education development; Support for physical facility development
CDF	Provision of bursaries to needy students; Building of education facilities such as classrooms laboratories
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector	Supplementing Government efforts

#### 7.5.4 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>Continue enhancing and improving the quality and relevance of education;</p> <p>Expand access and retention in education at the primary school level;</p> <p>Give greater consideration to cases of disadvantaged and disabled children by improving their access to education;</p> <p>Strengthen the teaching of science Mathematics and practical subjects;</p> <p>Strengthen the education;</p>	<p>Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops;</p> <p>Rising dropout rates;</p> <p>Poor payment of school levies due to rising poverty levels;</p> <p>Increasing cases of HIV/Aids among teachers;</p>	<p>Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization;</p> <p>Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other resources;</p> <p>Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases;</p> <p>4. Introduce HIV/Aids training programmes for teachers.</p>

#### 7.5.5 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II, MTEF and CIDP consultations.

## Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction and Equipping of Secondary Schools, expansion and Rehabilitation of Existing Schools.	County wide	Improve access to secondary school education	Setting up secondary schools in the County	Construction of new secondary schools and expanding secondary school

## Proposed Projects

Name of Project/ Programme	Location	Objectives	Priority ranking	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of schools/Construction of classrooms in both secondary and primary schools	Countywide	Increase enrolment rates to enhance access on primary and secondary education	1	1500 institutions in the County.	Fundraising Establishment & Construction of schools Renovating of dilapidated classrooms Equipping institutions
Construction and support to decentralized offices	County wide	To ensure that the supervisory function in education is effective and service delivery is enhanced.	1	36 county, sub-county and ward offices	Construction and equipment of offices provision of resources
Capacity building of staff	County wide	To improve quality of service delivery. Promote professional growth of staff.	2	2000 members of staff	Training, sensitization workshops, provision of resources. Monitoring and evaluation.
Support to needy learners	County wide	To enhance access to quality education	1	265 ,000 needy and bright learners in secondary and tertiary institutions	Assessment of needs, validation and allocation of resources
ICT development in learning institutions.	County Wide	To integrate ICT in teaching and learning To enhance education management information systems	2	1500 institutions in the county	Sourcing for funds, Community sensitization and mobilization Construction and equipping of ICT laboratories Deployment of staff ( working in collaboration with the TSC/MOEST), Capacity building of teachers
Construction and equipping of Special Education Assessment and Resource Centres	County wide	To cater for education of children with special needs To improve the working conditions for special needs instructors	2	1 per sub-County and a major one at the County level (7 resource centres)	Source for funds Sensitization of community Construction and equipment of centres Staffing/deployment of staff

Name of Project/ Programme	Location	Objectives	Priority ranking	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipping of Model ECD Centres	County wide	Increase capacity for training teachers  Improve learning conditions	1	150 ECD centres constructed	Construction of model ECDE Centres
Establish higher learning Institutions	County wide	Promote research and development	1	6 tertiary technical training institutes	Fundraising  Developing partnerships
Recruitment of Teachers	County wide	Improve the quality of education and increase the teacher pupil ratio	1	Employ 7,000 teachers	Employment of ECD teachers  Employment of primary and Secondary teachers working in collaboration with TSC and MOEST
Construction of youth polytechnics	County wide	Enhanced skills trainings	1	30 youth poly-techniques constructed and rehabilitation and infrastructure enhancement of the existing polytechnics	Construction, Equipping and operationalization of existing youth polytechnics
Establishment of community Libraries/resource centres	County Wide	Provide library services within the ward to promote reading habits and empower community.	1	30 (One per ward)	Construction and Equipping and operationalization
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme for schools	County wide	Improve sanitary conditions	1	1500 schools	Building latrines and urinals, Rainwater harvesting Purchase 2 Big water tanks per school  Installation of hand washing equipment
Establishment of Teacher Advisory Centres	County wide	To increase access to teaching and learning materials Promotes teaching and learning skills for teachers	2	6 teacher advisory centers (1 per sub county)	Construction and quipping of TACs at sub counties
Capacity building of ECD teachers	County wide	Capacity building ECD teachers to enhance their performance	1	Train 2500 ECD teachers	Training; Hiring and deployment
Feeding Programme for ECD schools	County wide	Improved health and nutrition of learners; Improve enrolment, retention and completion levels	1	1500 schools	Provision of balanced diet to pupils
Construction and equipping of special need (SNE) schools	County wide	Cater for disability needs and improve access to education for all	1	6 special schools (One per sub County)	Construction works and supply of equipment
Construction and equipping of boarding facilities in learning	County wide	Provide adequate and modern accommodation facilities in our schools	2	150 facilities	Construction;  Completion;

Name of Project/ Programme	Location	Objectives	Priority ranking	Targets	Description of Activities
institutions					Equipping and expansion; Renovations.
School Electrification Programme.	County wide	To provide sustainable energy and light to schools	2	Connect power to 1000 of schools along power grids by 2017	Surveying; Connection.
Construction of science laboratories in various schools	County wide	Enhance the practical teaching of science subjects	1	200 laboratories	Construction; Completion; Equipping the laboratories; Renovations.
Recruitment of special need teachers	County wide	To ensure effective assessment and placement To strengthen supervisory functions in special needs education	1	45 teachers	Recruitment and deployment of special needs teachers
Employment of Polytechnic instructors	County wide	To achieve quality technical education	1	180 instructors	Recruitment Retraining Supervision
Establishment of talent management centres	County wide	To harness and nurture talent in the County	2	6 (1 per sub County)	Establishment, staffing, equipping and recruiting
Civic education and training – general and targeted	County wide	To equip the citizens with requisite skills to effectively participate in governance processes	1	Reach to 500,000 citizens	Civic education fora Training of interlocutors Community mobilization Formation of and support to oversight committees
Civic education program for schools	County wide	To equip school managers, teachers and pupils on constitution and bill of rights	1	Reach 300,000 pupils Reach 400 teachers	Civic education fora Formation of civic education clubs/societies
Annual Civic education week	County wide	To enhance constitutionalism	1	1 civic education week	Presentation of papers, forums on sensitizing citizens on constitution and bill of rights
Information, communication and dissemination	County wide	To enhance dissemination of civic education information	1	Continuously Disseminate information	Pamphlets, fliers and brochures Radio talk shows Internet forums (website, social media, blogs)
Training of community leaders and project management committees (PMCs)	County wide	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness of development processes and projects	1	900	Identification, assessment and training
Upgrading of school playing fields	County wide	To promote sports	1	1500 schools	Identification and upgrading
Support to sporting and creative activities for learners	County wide	To enhance talents and creativity in the County	1	1 annual festivals	Identification and support
Getting title deeds for all educational institutions	County wide	To enhance the security of institutional land	1	1500 institutions	Acquisition of title deeds
Acquisition of sufficient land for educational	County wide	To ensure that institutions have sufficient land	2	1500 institutions	Acquisition of lands



Name of Project/ Programme	Location	Objectives	Priority ranking	Targets	Description of Activities
institutions					
Construction and equipping of adult education centres	County wide	To improve literacy levels	1	30 (1 per ward)	Construction of classrooms and equipping the existing facilities
Construction and Equipping of youth empowerment center	County wide	Have youth empowerment	1	6 (1 per sub county)	Construction works for empowerment centre
Greenhouses for learning institutions	County wide	Supplement income activities	2	Construct 100 green houses	Set green houses for farming horticultural products
Construction/installation of water tanks for learning institutions	County wide	Improve access to water	2	1000 water tanks	Procurement and installation of water tanks
Upgrade polytechnics to a technical institute.	To be determined	Improve access to tertiary education	1	2 polytechnics upgraded to technical institute	Construction works and equipping of the polytechnic to institute
Purchase of school teaching/ learning equipment for schools	County wide	Improve schools infrastructure	2	1500 schools supplied with materials	Purchase and delivery of materials
Construct girls secondary schools	County wide	Promotion of girl child education	2	30 girls secondary school constructed	Construction works for secondary school
Construction of counseling and rehabilitation centre	County wide	Offer counseling services to youths addicted to drugs	1	Construct 6 counseling centre	Construction works

### 7.5.6 Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in the sector

The education sector will mainstream cross cutting issues by educating the community. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues. It will continue to enhance enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary school education. The sector will also continue supporting schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth and hence enhancing their skills. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority groups will be involved in the County Education Stakeholders Forum.

## 7.6 Public Administration and International Relations Sector

The Public Administration and International Relations Sector is one of the ten MTEF Sectors and comprises of 11 subsectors. These are the Presidency, Ministries of Devolution and Planning, Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the National Treasury. Other members include the Parliamentary Service Commission, Salaries and Remuneration Commission, Commission on Revenue Allocation, Public Service Commission, Office of the Auditor General, Office of the Controller of Budget and Commission on Administrative Justice

### 7.6.1 Sector Mission and Vision

#### Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

## Mission

To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery

### 7.6.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The sector aims at providing strategic policy and leadership direction for national development; promoting Kenya's national interests internationally. The County will ensure continuous recruitment, development and retention of appropriate human resource and application of best practices in the management of the Public Service for improved public service delivery. It will also facilitate the transition from central Government to devolved one and implementation of the Constitution; strengthen public policy formulation, planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; promoting macroeconomic stability, sound management of public finances and assets.

This sector will ensure that, planning of development activities in the County is done prudently through laid down institutions. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the County are on track and their impact correctly captured.

### 7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
National Government	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; .Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community members	Participate in the implementation of policies such s community policing; feedback on the effectiveness of policies.
County Government	Formulation and implementation of County laws; Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Implementation of policies.

### 7.6.4 Sub-sector priority, constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constrains	Strategies

## 7.6.5 Project and Programme

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through CIDP stakeholders' consultative forums.

### i) On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
CEISP. Malili/malili/kilome  Mbooni/Mbooni East	Strengthening capacity for decentralized development planning and finance system through the development of a training manual and induction of DFOAs	Establish and Strengthen 2 District Information and Documentation Centres (DIDCs) through the construction and furnishing of 2 DPUs with ICT equipment;	Strengthening Internal capacity of MPND through master's degree programs, short term courses and study tours, Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system through enhanced community awareness and training on accountability tools and construction and equipping of 2 DIDCs

### New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of County Integrated, Development Plan, Coordination of CIDP's implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation processes. County wide	1.	To ensure coordinated development activities and avoid duplication and overlaps.  To track progress of programmes/projects and provide feedback	Production of 1 five year CIDP  Convening of Development Committees meetings every year; Preparation of 3 quarterly and 1 annual Monitoring and Evaluation reports.	Public Hearings in all wards to seek views and proposals on the development priorities from all stakeholders. Hold Regular development meetings.  Building the County Planning Unit's PM&E capacity. Building capacity of community to demand for accountability and transparency to ensure sustainability. Regular field visits for backstopping and M&E activities. Development of county planning and M&E framework
Preparation of Sectoral	1	To ensure coordinated	Production of 10	Public Hearings in all wards to seek

<b>Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency</b>	<b>priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
plans		development activities and avoid duplication and overlaps.	ten-years Sectoral plans	views and proposals on the development priorities from all sector working groups
Preparation of County Fiscal Strategy Paper. County Wide	1	To take a leading role in the preparation of annual and MTEF budgets in the county	Preparation of 1 CFSP per year	Public Hearings in all wards, Compilation of reports Formulation of the strategy, presentation of CSFP to the county assembly.
Policy formulation on prudent financial management. County wide	1	To streamline financial management and efficiency in the County	Policy formulators and Implementers and other stakeholders	Drafting of financial bills, Conducting Public Hearings to get citizenry opinion, Stakeholder consultation on matter of public interest
Automation of Revenue collection and accounting. County wide	1	To Enhance efficiency in Revenue Collection and accounting	To automate all revenue collection centres	Procuring and commission of a revenue and accounting system and equipment  Capacity building of the staff on use of the system
Human resources Planning, Placement and Development. Countywide	1	To create adequate and efficient human capacity for financial management	Improved Financial management, transparent accounting & procurement processes.	Establish human resource requirement. Recruitment and development, capacity building of the existing human resource
Create and Maintain Assets inventory register. County wide	1	To disclose and secure County assets	establishment and maintenance of one consolidated county assets register	Carry out a survey to determine availability and description of existing assets, Verification of the assets. formulation and preparation of consolidated assets register
Revenue generation. County Wide	1	To enhance resources mobilization	Current and potential revenue bases	Map out the revenue bases Legislation on revenue collection. Actual collection and accounting
Operationalization of county planning unit	1	To attain well coordinated integrated development planning within the county	Establish staff and equip one county planning unit at Makueni county headquarters (Wote).	Hiring of ECM (Finance & planning), chief officer (Finance & planning), director (social economic planning) and 4 deputy directors (finance, budget, audit and planning)
Operationalization of 2 (CEISP) DPUs	2	To increase community demand for accountability and transparency.	To fully utilize the DPUs constructed under the CEISP project	Hiring of 2 librarians, 2 office assistants and 2 ICT officers.
Development of county M&E framework	1	To increase community demand for accountability and transparency.	To build the MPND officers' capacity on PM&E	Training the MPND officers on development, aligning to national NIMES and implementation of a county M&E framework

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Up scaling of SIR Programme	1	To ensuring more equitable social development and to increase levels of citizen participation and shared accountability in the social budgeting process.	Undertaking 2 SIR per quarter and doing follow up on SIR Key findings and recommendations	Formation of the county SIR secretariat, Preparation of key indicators to be used in SIR reporting, Selecting ten communities to implement the SIR, Community interactions
Staff Capacity building	1	To build the capacities of the Finance & planning department on county finance allocation and utilization	Training of all staffs within the Finance & planning department	Placing the Finance & planning staffs for short and masters programmes courses aimed at improving financial management within the county
GIS mapping	1	To build the capacities of the Finance & planning department on EPROMIS.	To train the social economic directorate staffs on GIS mapping and EPROMIS.	Placing the social economic directorate staffs on GIS mapping and EPROMIS.
Development of County Statistical framework	1	To establish a county statistics desk	To formulate county statistics framework targeting social economic indicators	To liaise with KNBS to develop a statistic framework for the county
Publication of County summarized investment opportunity	1	To identify through a public participation platform a summary of all investment opportunities within the Makueni county	Publish one summary of investments opportunities within Makueni county	To hold ward public hearings on investment opportunities. Compilation, editing, publishing and dissemination of investments opportunities within the county
Service delivery chatters	1	To establish Service delivery chatters for the executive arm of Makueni government	Establish one master plan Service delivery chatters for Makueni county government	To hold stakeholders forum, departmental meetings and executive briefings

### 7.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues in the Sector

To ensure there is sustainable participatory process women and youth will be fully represented in development committees. Further all the projects will be subjected to environmental impact assessment and audit. Youth empowerment centre will comprise of a computerized library, social hall and a playground and will provide reading materials to the youth concerning HIV/AIDS, drug abuse.

### 7.7.0 Governance, Justice Law and Order

The sub sectors include Provincial Administration and Internal Security; Office of the Vice President and Home Affairs; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; State Law Office; the Judiciary; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission; Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; National Police Service Commission; Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties; Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

#### 7.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

##### Vision

A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

##### Mission

To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

#### 7.7.2 County response to sector vision and mission

The county will continue involving the public in strengthening community policing, and strengthening the community service order Programme while still channeling adequate resources to the penal institutions to effectively play their rehabilitative roles and bring services closer to the people. All productive sectors in the County rely on Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment for them to perform effectively and efficiently through provision of security. Security is not only important for peace but actually determines the level and nature of investments the County will attract. Potential investors are discouraged by unstable and unsafe business environment; therefore the sector will ensure effective systems are in place to deal with any possible threats to security.

The penal institution (prisons) which is a sub-sector in this sector generates income and revenue through agricultural and industrial production. The probation department reforms offenders through probational rehabilitation and community service order. A fair, just and humane justice system will enhance the community's confidence to live, work and invest in the County and promote a working culture based on rewards for efforts.

#### 7.7.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	Maintaining security, law and order Coordination of government activities at the county Oversee performance of other departments General law enforcement
Judiciary	Administration of justice

Stakeholder	Role
Donors, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs	Sensitizing communities on issues of good governance, advocacy and rights of women and children Give inputs regarding strategies for developing the county Submit reports on their programmes Provide funds for reform programs; creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen
Children's department	Provision of quality service for welfare of children
Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	Management of elections voter registration , establishment of electoral boundaries
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services
Community	Participation in community policing. They provide feedback on effectiveness of the policies.
Immigration and registration of persons	Registration of births and deaths, monitoring movement of refugees
Prisons department	Keep in custody those convicted or remanded by a court of law and rehabilitate inmates with a view of making them better citizens.
CDF	Building of facilities

#### 7.7.4 Sub-sector priority, constraints and strategies.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Independent Electoral and Boundaries commission	Voter registration; Civic Education; Coordinating and presiding elections and by-election. Establishment and review of electoral boundaries	Low community participation	Collaboration with partners to fill gaps.  Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities
Provincial Administration and Internal Security	Maintaining peace and order	Low community participation in governance matters; Poor governance. Low funding	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities in governance; assisting communities develop the administrative capacity.  Community policing
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Registration of all births and deaths	Low Funding Lack of transport	Undertake county wide mobile registration.

The Judiciary	Ensure fast delivery of court cases.	Inadequate courts	Construction and expansion of existing courts; Ensure community participation  Establish mobile courts; Community capacity building.
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## Project and Programmes

### Ongoing projects

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Renovation of Makueni County Headquarters (Wote, Makueni Constituency.)	To prevent further damage of the office complex	To maintain office complex	Replacement of damaged plumbing works;
Registration of persons (Countywide)	Registration of all persons	To register All persons of 18years and above	Carrying out mobile registration at location, sub – location and divisional levels.
Construction of Mixed block in the prisons (Wote, Makueni Constituency)	Contain capital offenders	A complete block to accommodate 100 inmates	Construction of a block
Construction of a women prison (Wote, Makueni Constituency)	Contain female offenders	A complete block to accommodate 100 inmates	Construction of a block
Construct a Barrier Gate in Makueni Prison (Wote, Makueni Constituency)	Ensure security	A complete gate	Construction of a gate

### New project proposals

Project Name Location / Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mobile registration of all persons (County Wide)	1	Registration of all persons	Register all persons over 18 years	Mobile registrations



Enhancing community participation (County Wide)	<b>1</b>	Increased involvement of community members on forums	Improved political systems	sensitization campaigns
Construction & Equipping of Chiefs offices. (County wide)	<b>1</b>	Increased security	Ensure all chief's offices are constructed and equipped	Construction & Equipping of offices.
Establishment of anti-corruption committees (County HQ & Sub county levels)	<b>1</b>	Ensuring a corrupt free county.	Fully operational committees in the county HQ and sub county levels.	Formation of committees

### **Flagship projects**

There are no flagship projects in this sector

### **Stalled projects**

There are no stalled projects in the sector

### **7.7.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues**

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and increasing the police stations in rural areas. The sector will address drug abuse and HIV/Aids through education by ensuring the children are taken to school and that cases of child abuse are reduced. Environmental degradation remains a key concern of the County and nation in particular. To address this concern, the sector will work closely with the forestry department and the NEMA to ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. Cases of illegal logging will be eliminated and culprits who engage in such activities severely punished. The sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the County an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

## 7.9 Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

### 7.9.1 Sector Mission and Vision

#### Vision

Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment

#### Mission

To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development.

### 7.9.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will play a major role in the development of the County. The County will ensure provision of safe and adequate water through accountable institutions and management, construction of mega-dams, rehabilitation and construction of piped water schemes, boreholes, earth and sand dams, springs development. Through instruments of policy, legislation, finance and administration, the County will ensure radical improvement on structures, practices, technologies and coverage achieved under water Act 2002 including restructuring of water service providers licensed by Tanathi Water Service Board. The Water Resources Management Authority has ensured the formation of Water Resource Users Associations and regulation of water abstraction by water service providers. These initiatives will be enhanced to ensure sound protection, development and equitable sharing of water resources and services

### 7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Water irrigation Department	Explore and exploit underground water; Enhance conservation of catchment areas; capacity build farmers on adoption of irrigation farming methods
Tanathi Water Service Board, WRMA,	Regional body responsible for regulation and planning of water services
Water Resource Users Associations, WSP	enable communities and water users to participate in water resource management; provision of water in the County
NEMA, KFS, KWS,	Safeguarding the wetlands, forests; Sensitizing the public on catchment management and conservation; Evaluation of EIAs; Regular monitoring.
Farmers	Participate and get involve in conservation of environment and water.
Donors, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.

### 7.9.4 Sub-sector priority, constraints and strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	<p>Improve the quality of water;</p> <p>Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding ;</p> <p>Poor water management;</p> <p>Poor water quality;</p> <p>Limited coverage of sewerage systems.</p>	<p>Improve water treatment works;</p> <p>Provide adequate funding;</p> <p>Commercialize water sector.</p>
Major water works and sanitation	<p>Improve the quality and quantity of water in the urban areas;</p> <p>Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding;</p> <p>Poor water management;</p> <p>Poor water quality;</p> <p>Limited coverage for sewerage systems.</p>	<p>Improve water treatment works;</p> <p>Provide adequate funding;</p> <p>Commercialize water sector;</p> <p>Increases sewerage coverage.</p>
Environmental conservation	<p>Promote appropriate land use;</p> <p>Integration of environment issues in planning and management levels;</p> <p>Exercise general supervision and coordination of all matters relating to environment.</p>	<p>Weak enforcement of existing laws;</p> <p>Non-adherence to physical planning and building laws.</p>	<p>Capacity-build stakeholders to improve understanding on environmental issue;</p> <p>Conduct public awareness campaigns;</p> <p>Effective coordination of district environment management committee.</p>
Housing	<p>Establish slum upgrading programme;</p> <p>Promotion of low cost housing technologies.</p>	<p>High costs of construction materials;</p> <p>Uncertain land tenure;</p> <p>Lack of comprehensive housing policy.</p>	<p>Legislate on use of low cost appropriate technology;</p> <p>Formulate a housing policy in relation to land ownership in urban areas.</p>

### 7.9.5 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II, MTEF and CIDP

#### Flagship projects

Project Name	Location/division/constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Thwake Multipurpose Dam	Mavindini/Mavindini/Makueni	To provide Domestic and Irrigation water in the County including Konza city	A multipurpose dam supplying water to the County including Kathonzwani, Wote, and Konza Techno City as well as Power Generation	Construction of a multipurpose dam & water pipeline, Canals and power station

### New project Proposals

Project Name Location/division/constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activities description
<b>Rural Water Supply</b>				
Institutional development County wide	1	Enhanced governance and management of water supplies	All community and Government managed water projects	Policy formulation, legislation, awareness creation, restructuring, registration/ establishment new water governance and management structures, capacity building
Rehabilitation and extension of existing water supplies ( including pipelines) County wide (5 Projects per Ward)	1	Improve accessibility to safe, reliable and affordable drinking water in both urban and rural areas.	To rehabilitate the existing water facilities and pipeline extensions within the plan period., 150 No	Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and pumping units. Pipeline extension and Completion of water system in the County
Small and medium Dam construction, rehabilitation County wide(5 dams per ward)	2	Provide water for domestic and livestock and small holder irrigation to communities in areas where surface / spring water is not available	Reduce the distance covered in fetching water by half.	Desilting of dams; Construction of new dams, treatment ,equipping and distribution.
Investigation survey planning and design County wide and hydro geological survey Countywide	2	To carry out proper planning on water projects for easy; Implementation and sustainability.	-All projects and new proposals under planning stage;	Preparation of design reports and cost estimates for all projects under planning stage for implementation.

<b>Project Name Location/division/constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities description</b>
Mzima -Mtito-Andei-Makindu-Mbuvo and Kitise Water supply Mtito-Andei, Makindu, Mbuvo- Kitise	1	To provide alternative sources of safe , reliable and affordable surface water in area adversely affected by salinity , particularly fluoride poisoning.	Safe water availed to 30,000 hh affected by salinity (including fluoride poisoning)	Survey and design, EAI, construction of intake works, pumping units, pipeline, storage, distribution
Nthongoni kaiani water supply Nthongoni/Mtito-Andei/Kibwezi East	1	To provide alternative sources of safe , reliable and affordable surface water in area	Safe water to 3 Institutions, one market centre and 1000 households	Survey and design, EAI, construction of intake works, pumping units, pipeline, storage, distribution
Promotion of roof water harvesting County wide	1	Provide water for domestic use	9,000 hh, selected schools, health facilities, social institutions targeting women , youth and marginalized persons	Awareness creation, Design, subsidized guttering, procurement and installation of water tanks.
Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes County wide	1	Increased water production	New-150 drill, 150 for Rehabilitation and extension of pipelines	Drilling, equipping and power installation and distribution infrastructure
Spring protection and water storage County wide	1	Increased water production	300No.- protection 300No - Extension	Spring protection and extension
Shallow wells rehabilitation and development County wide	2	Increased point of source water production and supply for domestic , livestock and micro-irrigation	1200 No	scooping and installation of pumping machines and auxiliary works
Rock catchment County wide	2	Increased water production	200 rock sites	Design and construct storage tanks
Water treatment programmes County wide	1	Provide safe water for domestic use	10 water treatment plants	Construction of Water treatment plant
Small Community water Supply schemes development County wide	1	To improve access to clean and portable water	17no.-construct new 2no.-rehab. 2no. electrification	Construction of tanks, extension lines and water kiosks

Project Name Location/division/constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Activities description
River rehabilitation and protection  County wide	2	To protect and restore and sustain safe and reliable water sources	92N0. WRUAS Supported	<p>Awareness creation, establishment of WRUAS, development of SCAMPs supporting and facilitating WRUAS to implement the SCAMPs-sand dams, gabions, tree planting, enforcement of Water Resource protection</p> <p>Catchment protection</p> <p>Wet land reclamation, restoration and protection.</p>
GIS mapping of water supply and remote sensing /water revenue automation  County wide	2	Ensure sustainable and equitable development of County water supply	All projects and water sources	Training, hardware, software, Data collection, GIS database establishment, equipping remote sensing center
Construction of Thwake lower Makueni canal Lower locations of Mavindini ,Kithuki and Kitise Divisions/Makueni Constituency	1	To enhance irrigation farming and reduce over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	1500Ha	Digging and construction of canal

<b>Project Name Location/division/constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities description</b>
Construction of Muuoni mega-irrigation project. Emali/Mulala/Makueni	1	To enhance irrigation farming and reduce over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	1000Ha	Scooping and earth earths
Kyumani Irrigation Kikoko/Kilungu/Kaiti	2	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	40 Ha and benefit 50 farmers	Construct concrete Dam, conveyance , infields
Mang'elele irrigation scheme Nthongoni/ Mtito/Kibwezi East	1	Increase crop production.	Increase area under irrigation by 10Ha.	Construction of weir and piping
Yikita irrigation scheme Ngwata/MtitoAndei/Kibwezi East	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	400 Ha and benefit 2000 farmers	intake, hydraulic pump, distribution and infield
Kalamba clusters Kikumbulyu North, Kibwezi, Kibwezi West Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	45 Ha and benefit 180 farmers	intake, hydraulic pump, distribution and infield
Construction and equipping of demonstration farms for greenhouses County wide	2	Increased food production	360 greenhouses	Installation of greenhouses technology
Construction of small irrigation schemes along river Athi  County wide	1	To enhance irrigation farming and reduce over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	increase agricultural produce	Piping; Water harvesting
Construction Mukwakwani irrigation scheme  Ilima , Kilungu, Kaiti	1	To enhance irrigation farming and reduce over-reliance on rain fed agriculture	30 hectares & 40 beneficiaries	Piping; Water harvesting
Kyeemwea Irrigation Scheme Iuani/Kaiti/Kaiti	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	30 Ha and benefit 120 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Matinga Irrigation Scheme (Kathonzweni) Kathonzweni/Kathonzweni/Makueni	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	30 Ha and benefit 120 farmers	Pump set, pipeline and infield
Kambi Mawe Irrigation Scheme Muvau/Wote/Makueni	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	0.25 Ha and benefit 35 farmers,	Construct green house, provide pump and and piping
Kaiti-kamunyuni irrigation project	1	Increase food production	200 ha, 400 farmers	Survey, design and implement

<b>Project Name Location/division/constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities description</b>
Kikuu Irrigation Nzau/Matiliku/Makueni	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	9 Ha and benefit 35 farmers	Construct intake sump, water pump provision storage tanks and piping and piping
West focus irrigation and green house project Emali/Mulala Kibwezi west	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	0.25 Ha and benefit 40 farmers;5 Green houses	Construct green houses, water pump and piping
Kauti Clusters irrigation Emali, Mulala, Kibwezi West Constituencies	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	0.6 Ha and benefit 200 farmers	Construct green houses, provide water pumps and piping
Kyeekolo irrigation Kilungu/Kilungu/Kaiti	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 100 farmers	improve on the weir, improve the storage dam and install a scour gate, introduce drip irrigation
Mbale Valley irrigation Kilungu, Kilungu, Kaiti Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	3 Ha and benefit 20 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Ithoni Irrigation Kitundu, Mbooni, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	12 Ha and benefit 80 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kikulwani irrigation Tulimani, Tulimani, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 60 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kinyongo irrigation Tulimani, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	9 Ha and benefit 60 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kyaumbwa irrigation Tulimani, Tulimani, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 45 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Ndoloni irrigation Nzeveni, Mbooni, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	20 Ha and benefit 200 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kyuu irrigation Nzeveni, Mbooni, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	15 Ha and benefit 120 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kwa Ikombi irrigation Tulimani, Tulimani, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	12 Ha and benefit 30 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Ivumbu irrigation Kisau, Kisau, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	12 Ha and benefit 100 farmers	Construct weir and piping



<b>Project Name Location/division/constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities description</b>
Kwa Kiu irrigation Waia, Kisau, Mbooni Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	15 Ha and benefit 80 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Ndolo Wautu irrigation Ilima, Ilima, Kaiti Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	50 Ha and benefit 120 farmers	Construct intake weir , sand piping , infields
Kyumani irrigation Kikoko, Kilungu, Kaiti Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	40 Ha and benefit 50 farmers	Construct concrete Dam, conveyance , infields
Kanyai Nthongoni irrigation Iuani, Kaiti, Kaiti Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	30 Ha and benefit 140 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kwa Miui irrigation Kiima Kiu, Malili Kilome Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	40 Ha and benefit 80 farmers	Construct a dam, water tanks, provide pump sets and piping, and drip irrigation
Muangueni Clusters irrigation Kasikeu, Kasikeu, Kilome Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	15 Ha and benefit 30 farmers	Construct sand dam, provide water pump water tanks, piping, and drip irrigation
Uvevoni irrigation Kiima Kiu, Malili, Kilome Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 20 farmers	Pump set and piping, and infield
Kutata irrigation Kiima Kiu, Malili, Kilome Constituency	1	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	15 Ha and benefit 25 farmers	Pump set and piping, and infield
Kaiti-kamunyuni irrigation project  Kaiti	1	Increase food production	500 acres	Survey, design and implement
<b>Sanitation</b>				
Waste water management (Sewage treatment plants)  County wide	2	Ensure environmental protection in densely populated areas	10no. urban centers	Survey, design, construction sewerage, System and waste treatment
Solid waste management  County wide	2	Ensure environmental protection in densely populated areas	All urban centers	Survey, design, construction waste landfills (conventional dumping site)

<b>Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>Lands Urban Planning and Environment</b>				
Surveying and issuance of title deeds County wide	1	Improve land ownership and Security	Owners of untitled lands/plots	Acquire GIS equipment, Survey, valuation, Issuance of title deeds
Planning of markets and design of sewerage system/solid waste management County wide	1	To promote harmonious development & provide a safe environment	Town dwellers, Business people/developers	Resolution of disputes, zoning, surveying, construction of sewer systems, acquisition of machinery, compliance/enforcement
Decentralize lands registry County wide	1	Rural access to land registry services	1 registry Per sub County	Construction and equipping of land registries
Construction of a public social halls County wide	1	To house public meetings Raise revenue	1 per ward	Construction and equipping
Physical planning of all markets County wide	2	Proper planning of centres	All markets within the County, progressively	Preparation of physical plans Beautification, designation of parking bays, construction of market sheds.
Gabions & sand dam construction County wide	1	Conserve environment, water security, improve trade	All rivers and streams within the County	Construct dams and gabions
Street lighting All major market centres	1	Ensure security, improve trade	Business people, residents and travellers	Acquire and install street lights
Repossessing grabbed land County wide	2	To avoid congestion and use land effectively.	Corrupt leaders, beneficiaries of irregularly allocated plots	Notify and repossess
Reforestation & Afforestation Programme beautification & avenue tree planting County wide	2	Increase forest cover, Conserve forested areas /green urban centres & roadsides, enrich public parks	All market centres within the County	Seedling distribution, planting of trees, maintenance
Water catchments protection project; County wide	1	To improve the conditions of the water catchments area. Rehabilitation of river banks	Rehabilitate degraded water catchments areas	Community sensitization, Planting trees, construction of check dams down/upstream, rehabilitation of gullied areas

<b>Project Name Location/division/constituency</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Activities description</b>
Establishment of Makueni green revolution centre for certified agro-forest seedlings and trainings  Makueni Sub-County and other sub- counties progressively	1	Provide seedlings, promote small scale nurseries establishment	residents	Planting of nurseries, establishment & promotion of group/individual nurseries, training of target groups
Land for the landless  Nguumo and others	1	Settle landless	landless	Identify land, acquire and allocate
Conservation, Protection and Management of Gazetted forests  Nthangu, Makuli, Mbooni, Kilungu and Kibwezi forests	1	Conserve environment, water security.		Control illegal logging, manage forests
Land for investment  Wote, Sultan Hamud	1	Attract Investments	Investors, local and international	Identity Land, Acquire and Allocate

**CHAPTER EIGHT:**  
**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

## 8.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which could be selected for the County, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter three, is given as Appendix II.

### 8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Framework Levels

At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system.

It is expected that Counties will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective County. Furthermore, the counties can take advantage of the national government mandate in fourth schedule (32) and ask for capacity building support and technical assistance to the counties.

An indicative Monitoring and Evaluation impact /performance indicators is presented below.

#### 8.1.1 Agriculture and rural development

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
*Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	262,350,000	2013-2017	Amount in grant to farmers groups; Amount in grant to school; Amount in grant to CBOs.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
KAPAP	100,000,000	2013-2017	Promotion of pluralistic extension in agricultural related commercial enterprises; Promotion of value chain;	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			CIG empowerment through extension grants.				
*Agricultural sector development support project (ASDSP)	202,500,000	2013-2017	Intensified extension services	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
*Agribusiness promotion Programme	100,000,000	2013-2017	Amount of money disbursed to farmers through Microfinance institutions	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Promotion of crop enterprises through provision of extension and support to small scale producers	500,000,000	2013-2017	Farm advisory services done, linkage to markets, credit facilities & employment of extension officers (numbers).	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Capacity building of agriculture staff. Countywide	1,000,000	2013-2016	No. Of staff trained	Back to office reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Construction of grading & marketing sheds. County wide	162,000,000	2013-2017	No. of market sheds constructed.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Provision of Farm inputs	1,239,550,000	2013-2017	Procured subsidized farm inputs (need for a legislation on Makeni inputs subsidy)	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Trap surface runoff & water harvesting for crop production	400,000,000	2013-2017	No. of surface dams, terraces, zai pits, retention ditches ( Need for legislation on	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			soil & water conservation) constructed				
Co-operative mobilization and management Programme for marketing of agricultural produce	20,000,000	2013-2017	Mapped out active and non-active societies; No. of trained management Reports committee members and staff on sound co-operative management	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Crop production Programme	20,000,000	2013-2017	No. of seedlings beneficiaries; No. of those trained on post-harvest management, No. of acreage under the crops cultivation.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Horticulture promotion Programme	40,000,000	2013-2017	Provision of high yielding varieties; No. of farmers trained on greenhouse technology; Export earnings.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Integrated post-harvest management Programme	2,500,000	2013-2017	Campaign Barazas/ demonstrations and field days held;  Pest and disease surveillance done.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Agricultural Training/research Centres/	500,000,000	2013-2017	No. of structures constructed, No. of demo-farms established. Revenue	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	on going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			generated				
Agricultural Mechanization Services	400,000,000	2013-2017	Revenue generated, number of farm structures constructed, number of kilometers of road graded	Reports	MOA, county government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Construction of cereals/inputs storage facilities	82,026,000	2013-2017	No. of cereals/inputs storage facilities constructed	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Promoting Traditional High Value Crops Programme (Sorghum, Millet, P/Peas, C/Peas G/Grams, Ground nuts)etc. through seed bulking and banking.	180,000,000	2013-2017	Provision of Assorted seeds Seed bulking Seed banking; Capacity building on recipe development and utilization; Good Agricultural Practices Trainings held	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Expand the Kibwezi Cluster Irrigation scheme	300,000,000	2013-2017	Piping to be extended to Mzima springs	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Construction of fruits storage and processing plant	200,000,000	2013-2017	Fruits storage and processing plant constructed and equipped	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Electrification of water sources	100,000,000	2013-2017	No. of water sources connected to the national grid	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New



Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Promotion & value addition of industrial crops ( Cotton, Coffee & Sisal)	40,000,000	2013-2017	Planting material acquired & distributed, Value addition & linkage to markets	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Agricultural Trade Fair and Exhibitions	10,000,000	2013-2017	Displays by different actors in the various Agricultural value chains held.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Establishment of Makueni show ground	100,000,000	2013-2017	Acquisition of land and construction of necessary infrastructure	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Establishment of Agricultural multi- purpose Agricultural laboratory.	50,000,000	2013-2017	Agricultural multi- purpose Agricultural laboratory designed, Constructed and Equipped	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Bee keeping	80,000,000	2013-2017	Construction and installation of bee hives. Training of farmers on bee keeping	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Promotion of Livestock enterprises through extension provision and support to small scale producers.	100,000,000	2013-2017	Farm advisory services done; Linkage to markets; Linkage to credit facilities; No. of extension officers employed.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Capacity building of livestock staff.	500,000	2013-2016	No. Of staff trained	Back to office reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	new
Hides and skins improvement	10,000,000	2013-2017	Supervision missions of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production done; Tannery constructed.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Establish stock yards	40,000,000	2013-2017	Construction and equipping done	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Establish slaughter houses	100,000,000	2013-2017	Construction and equipping done	Report	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Poultry/rabbit production project for youth and women groups	20,000,000	2013-2017	Training and funding of youth and women groups done;  Groups provided with hatcheries	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Promotion of Rabbits production for out of school youth and women group	20,000,000	2013-2017	No. of youth and women groups trained and funded; fund penetration levels.	Training reports, Progress reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	new
Establishment of livestock breeds improvement centres	250,000,000	2013-2017	No. of livestock breeds improvement centres established	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Pasture and fodder development	50,000,000	2013 - 2017	The acreage of fodder and pasture	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County	On going

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			established			Government; Donors; PPPs.	
Rehabilitation & Equipping of cattle dips	100,000,000	2013-2017	No. of disused cattle dips Rehabilitated	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Implementation of Artificial Insemination schemes Programmes	30,000,000	2013-2017	No of AI equipment purchased; No. of inseminators Trained.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Disease control, vector control and vaccination programmes	500,000,000	2013-2017	Vaccination programmes organized and carried out; No. of trainings on proper dip management organized.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Rabies control Programme.	100,000,000	2013-2017	Rabies control Programme coverage	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Foot and mouth control.	20,000,000	2013-2017	Foot and mouth control coverage	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Livestock disease surveillance	40,000,000	2013-2017	Number of disease detected and prevented	Surveillance Report,	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs	On going
Construction of milk cold storage and processing plants	250,000,000	2013-2017	No. Of plants in place	Report completion certificates issued	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Establishment of hay banking sheds County Wide	2,000,000	2013-2017	No of sheds constructed per ward	Reports Completion certificates	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs	new

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Establishment of pasture seed stores County Wide	2,000,000	2013-2017	No of stores constructed per ward	Reports Completion certificates	County Government	National Government; County Government;	New
Rehabilitation of denuded areas	5,000,000	2013-2017	No. of denuded areas rehabilitated	Reports Completion certificates	County Government	County government	new
Promotion of Fish farming	50,000,000	2013-2017	No. of fish ponds constructed and stocked; No. of dams rehabilitated; No. of dams stocked with cat fish and tilapia; No. of exchange visits of technical staff and lead farmers to China, Philippines, South Africa, India and Namibia.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	On going
Fingerlings Production	5,000,000	2013-2017	No. of hatcheries, fish ponds and holding tanks constructed, bore holes drilled and fish pond liners pegged	Progress reports, completion and drilling reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government;	new
Promotion of ornamental Fish	5,000,000	2013-2017	No. of exchange visits of technical staff and lead farmers to China, Philippines, South Africa, India and Namibia; Designed and constructed ornamental fish demonstration	Progress reports,	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New

Project Name	Cost estimate (Ksh)	Timeline	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			n farm; Designed and constructed aquaria.				
Fish Marketing	2,000,000	2013-2017	No. of production and marketing clusters formed	Progress reports, No. of registration certificates issued	MOA County Government	County Government;	new
Promotion of fishing in Rivers and Dams	5,000,000	2013-2017	No. of rivers and dams stocked, No of boats purchased, No. Of nets purchased	Progress reports, delivery notes	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New
Fish Seed Production, Marketing	10,000,000	2013-2017	No. of designed and constructed Fish hatcheries.	Progress reports, delivery notes, completion certificates	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	new
Fish Harvesting and Storage	20,000,000	2013-2017	No. of Cold stores with ice plants constructed,	Progress reports, completion certificates	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	new
Agriculture and food security policy and Legislation	20,000,000	2013 - 2017	No. of stakeholder consultation forums held.	Reports	MOA County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	New

Fruit processing plant (Premises & Plant) - Site subject to feasibility study	70,000,000	2013 - 2017	No. of feasibility study completed,	Fruit processing plant (Premises & Plant) - Site subject to feasibility study	Value addition to improve income for farmers	1 No. Fully operational fruit processing plant	Feasibility, study Construction and equipping of Fruit processing plant
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\*All programs marked are National Programmes cutting across the sector

### 8.1.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Project Name. Location/Constituency	Cost Estimate (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
Improvement of ward access roads	70M	2013-2014	No. of Km improved	Site visits; progress reports	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure; County Government; KeRRA;	County Government KeRRA
Roads 2000 and Other Labour Intensive Public Projects			Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure; County Government; KeRRA;	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa Matungu-Kangondi-Kathonzweni road (Makueni Constituency)	49M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs. National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mumbe-Kikumini-Masumba road. (Makueni Constituency)	47M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa Maleu-Kithumani-Mbenuu-Kwakotoe-Kwa Somba road (Makueni Constituency)	67M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA

Rehabilitation of Nziu-Malivani-Kivandini road (Makueni Constituency)	29M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kibwezi-Siembeni-Kisayani-Kiaoni-Mutomo (Kibwezi East Constituency)	600M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote road (Makueni Constituency)	10M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mukameni - Yinthungu - Yikithuki road (Makueni Constituency)	22M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Kasikeu-Barazani-Manooni drift (Makueni Constituency)	10M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mutula - Mbeletu - Kawaa road (Makueni Constituency)	10M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kivandini - Makueni Girls - Kwa Kitongoi road (Makueni Constituency)	7M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Yemulwa - Iiani - Yekanga-Kanzokeani road (Makueni Constituency)	7.3M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Compensation of Kiteei - Kitise – Athiani road evictees (Makueni Constituency)	24M	2013-2017	Number of evictees compensated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kitise - Maweli - Athiani road (Makueni Constituency)	26M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors;	County Government KeRRA

					PPPs.	
Rehabilitation of Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud road ( Kaiti Constituency)	5.M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kaiti-Kyuasini-Kyambeke road ( Kaiti Constituency)	87M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Wautu-Mikuyu bridge (Kaiti Constituency)	110M	2013-2017	Number of bridges constructed	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kivani – Nunguni road (Kaiti Constituency)	72M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kavidini-kasungu road ( Kaiti Constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kilolo-mbooni road (Kaiti Constituency)	27M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kyambalasi-kwa mwendwa-nguluni-mwea-mavia road (Kaiti Constituency)	85M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini road ( Kaiti Constituency)	21M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kyambeke-Kalamba/Matiliku-Kikumini-Makutano road ( Kaiti Constituency)	12M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA



Rehabilitation of Watuka - Mituvu – Kako road ( Kaiti Constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mwanyani - Kithangathini -Kisyani road ( Kaiti Constituency)	3M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mang'ala - Kasunguni - Kavandini road (Kaiti Constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mwaani - Matwiku – Mumela road ( Kaiti Constituency)	2M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kivani – Nunguni road (Kaiti Constituency)	10 M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Okia - Muinga – Matindini road ( Kaiti Constituency)	2M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwataa-Kyambuta-Kwa Kimae road ( Kaiti Constituency)	1.7M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kilala, Kithumani, Kyakuta, Ndumbi road. (Kaiti Constituency)	655M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kalongo - Nyaani Market road (Kaiti Constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA

Rehabilitation of Kilala - Nziu road (Kaiti Constituency)	3M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ukia-Mitingani-yathonza road (Kaiti Constituency)	2M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ukia-Ikalyoni-Makuli forest road (Kaiti Constituency)	2M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of kiniu-Nzouni road (Kaiti Constituency)	6M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kyuasini-Kyamuthei-Kyambalasi road (Kaiti Constituency)	5M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kilala-Iuani-Mbusya imwe road (Kaiti Constituency)	2M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Tawa-Nduluku road (Mbooni Constituency)	4.8M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mbumbuni, Ngoni, Mwendu, Kavutini (Mbooni constituency)	4.6M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa Mutisya-Kalawani-Kikima-Makutano road. (Mbooni constituency)	90 M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of KwaMutisya-Kali-Kikima road. (Mbooni constituency)	14M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors;	County Government KeRRA

					PPPs.	
Rehabilitation of Kikima-Kithungo-Ngoluni road. (Mbooni constituency)	9 M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote road. (Mbooni constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ngoluni - Kalawa - DB Machakos road. (Mbooni constituency)	6.M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Watuka - Uviluni – Kako road. (Mbooni constituency)	3M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Utangwa – Kitundu road. (Mbooni constituency)	7M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kikima - Kyuu – Mbuani road. (Mbooni constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Kalawa - Kathiani – Syongungi drifts. (Mbooni constituency)	4M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa Kiliu – Miangeni road. (Mbooni constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kilyungi - Katunyoni - Kitonyoni – Kali road. (Mbooni constituency)	4M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA

Rehabilitation of Kwa Katithi - Kiteta Girls Sec. Sch. - DB Machakos road. (Mbooni constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud road. (Kilome constituency)	6M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Salama-Nunguni road. (Kilome constituency)	17M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kilome-Upete-Kasikeu road. (Kilome constituency)	4M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kiongwani-Kima road. (Kilome constituency)	6M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kiongwani-Kayata-Masokani-Mbyani road. (Kilome constituency)	11M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mukaa – Upete road. (Kilome constituency)	19M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of A109 (Kalimbini Road) – Kawese road. (Kilome constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kandolo - Yale – Ndiki road. (Kilome constituency)	13M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ngokomi – Kima road. (Kilome constituency)	18M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors;	County Government KeRRA

					PPPs.	
Construction of Utu – Kambu drift. (Kibwezi East constituency)	5M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kiboko - Kwa Nthenge road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	115M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Makindukai-syumule road. (Kibwezi West constituency)	91M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kwa wasiri stage-Makutano road. (Kibwezi East constituency)	137M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kalii Primary. Sch. - kawala kavatini road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	67M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kavetekangii-ngakaa road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	120M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kiboko - mbiuni-ngakaa road. (Kibwezi West constituency)	57M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kisingo - Miangene - Kambo – Athiani road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	8M		Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Nthia - Kavatini – Yimwaa drifts. (Kibwezi West constituency)	5M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA

Construction of Kwa Otieno - Silanga Primary. Sch. - Ngai Ndethya River drift. (Kibwezi East constituency)	4M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kalii Primary. Sch. - Kalawa Mkt - Kalii Mkt road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	1.2M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Kwa Kilai - Nthongoni – Tunguni drifts. (Kibwezi East constituency)	5M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Ngomano - Kalulu (Jct. A109) – Utithi drift. (Kibwezi East constituency)	5M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of A 109- (Matulani) to Matangini road. (Kibwezi East constituency)	0.42M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ivingoni-Makutano-Nthongoni road. (Kibwezi East constituency)	1.1M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Mbui Nzau Railway Station - Mbui Nzau Hill drift. (Kibwezi west constituency)	4M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini road. (Kaiti constituency)	13M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Makindu – Wote road. (Kibwezi west & Makueni constituencies)	10M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Kavingo-Kako-Wote drifts. (Mbooni constituency)	50M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors;	County Government KeRRA

					PPPs.	
Rehabilitation of Utu – Kambu road (Kibwezi East constituency)	5M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Machinery – Kikunduku road (Kibwezi East constituency)	18M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Kasikeu - Barazani – Manooni drifts. (Makueni constituency)	12M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Tarmacking of Tawa-Kilala road (Mbooni constituency)	1.9 Billion	2013-2017	Number of KM tarmacked	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ukia-kalongo-kikoko road. (Kaiti constituency)	250 M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of kasikeu – Sultan road. (Kilome constituency)	560 M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Thwake Kalawa Bridge. (Makueni constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of bridges constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Thwake - Nduluku makutano Bridge. (Kibwezi constituency)	9M	2013-2017	Number of bridges constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of Kwa Ndolo - Lumu – Mutweambooo drifts. (Kilome constituency)	4M	2013-2017	Number of drifts constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA

construction of Kyuasini-- Kyambeke Bridge (Kaiti constituency)	9 M	2013- 2017	Number of bridges constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Mulala - Mutula Mbenuu road. (Kibwezi west constituency)	171M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ngokomi – Kima drift (Kilome constituency)	4M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Iiani- Mavindini Bridge road. (Makueni constituency)	9M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Ngwata Mkt - Kambu River – Kikwasuni drift (Kibwezi constituency)	5M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kyuasini- Katuaa-Kee nunguni-okikoko- kyambeke road (Kaiti constituency)	547 M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Purchase of machinery unit for each sub County.	1.278 Billion	2013- 2017	Number of machinery acquired.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of Kikima- Kyambalasi-Ukia-Emali road (Makueni Constituency)	3.15 Billion	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Makindu-Wote-Kola road (Makueni constituency)	30M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Rehabilitation of R15 Nthongoni Mkt - Mitasyaano Primary. School road (Kibwezi Constituency)	4M	2013- 2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors;	County Government KeRRA



					PPPs.	
<b>ENERGY</b>						
Undertake Rural Electrification (County wide)	398M	2013-2017	Number of KM rehabilitated	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government Ministry of Energy
Promote other renewable energy sources - Solar, Wind, Biogas. (County wide)	50M	2013-2017	Number of beneficiaries	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government Ministry of energy
Install street lights to all major towns (County Wide)	100M	2013-2017	No. of towns	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs	County Government Ministry of energy
Research, Training and awareness creation on renewable sources of energy (County wide)	100M	2013-2017	Number of people trained.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government Ministry of energy
<b>Public works</b>						
Construction of footbridges on all major rivers. (County wide)	500M	2013-2017	Number of foot bridges constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government KeRRA
Construction of County staff Housing units. (County HQs & Sub counties)	900M	2013-2017	Number of housing units constructed.	Site visits; progress reports	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government
Construction of Administration facilities. (all County Hqs, sub counties & Wards)	1.5 Billion	2013-2017	Number of administration offices constructed	Site visits; progress reports	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	County Government
Supporting Konza Techno City project (Malili, Mukaa Sub-County Makeni County,)	5 Billion	2013-2017	No. of jobs created No. of facilities constructed No. of research and	Site visits; progress reports	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Ministry of ICT County Government

			BPO centres established			
Construction of communication information centres (County Wide)	200M	2013-2017	No. of centres established	Site visits; progress reports	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Ministry of ICT County Government
ICT connectivity across the county	2 Billion	2013-2017	No. of institutions connected	Site visits; progress reports	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Ministry of ICT County Government

### 8.1.3 GECLA SECTOR

Name of Project/ Programme	Cost Estimate(Ksh s)	Time frame	Monitoring indication	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Construction of market sheds	405M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establishment and capacity building of cooperative movements	20M	2013-17	No of cooperative movements	M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establishment of cultural centre and County cultural day	50M	2013-17	No of cultural centres	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of fruit factory and cold rooms	100M	2013-17	Construction levels;	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Electrification of market stalls, jua kali sheds, factories.	50M	2013-17	No of stalls electrified	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of Jua kali shades	100M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project

Establishment of wildlife sanctuary	100M	2013-17	No of wildlife sanctuary established	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Capacity building to traders on business management skills	30M	2013-17	No of traders trained	Training reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Cooperative education training	30M	2013-17	No of cooperative members trained	Training reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Completion of hide and skin factory	6M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Develop a tourist circuit for rock climbing, hill climbing and visit to ancient shrines	300M	2013-17	Circuit developed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Revolving fund for traders	120M	2013-17	No of beneficiaries	M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Metrology/consumer protection unit setup	30M	2013-17	No of units set up	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Benchmarking trips to newly industrialized Nations in the Middle East	10M	2013-17	No of trips and reports	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of glass manufacturing plant	400M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project

Establish clay works industry	400M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of market Stock yard	100M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of bus parks	100M	2013-17	Construction levels; No of bus park constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of Milk processing plant	200M	2013-17	Constructed levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establishment of milk collection centres	100M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Convert Chyulu national park to game reserve	100M	2013-17	Progress reports	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of toilets in markets	50M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Fencing of hills and conservancy/ecotourism areas	50M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of County revenue offices	50M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government ; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project

Construction of light industrial park	100M	2013-17	Construction levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Trade	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
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### 8.1.4 Health

Name Project/	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Upgrading the existing level 4 hospital to a Referral Hospital level 5	250M	2013-2017	Referral Hospital Established	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs	Proposed project
Construction of new health facilities & rehabilitation of existing health facilities (three per sub-County).	600M	2013-2017	No. of hospitals constructed; No. of hospitals rehabilitated.	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare	360M	2013-2017	No. of rural health facilities rehabilitated	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Purchase of Ambulances	180M	2013-2017	No. of ambulances procured	Progress Reports	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Provision of enough medicines	200M	2013-2017	Efficiency in drugs provision	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Hiring of more staff	4M	2013-2017	No. of staff hired per cadre	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government	Proposed project

Name Project/	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
						nt; 2013-2017 Donors; PPPs.	
Purchase of standby generators and installation of Solar Power	150M	2013-2017	No. of generators constructed , solar panels installed	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Health Education	50M	2013-2017	No. of sensitization forums held	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Clean water provision in health facilities	48M	2013-2017	No. of health facilities with sustainable water supply	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Reproductive Health Care Programme	800M	2013-2017	No. of maternal service provision centres operational	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
HIV/Aids Awareness Programme	480M	2013-2017	No. of awareness forms/campaigns held	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Child immunization Programme	60M	2013-2017	Immunization coverage No of immunized children	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Improve hospital infrastructure	1.2M	2013-2017	No. of health facilities with the necessary	Progress Reports and site	Ministry of Health; County	National Government; nt;	Proposed project

Name Project/	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
			physical infrastructure	visits	Government .	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	
Establish mental health hospital facility	100M	2013-2017	Mental health hospital in place and operational	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government .	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Establish a medical training centre in the County	3B	2013-2017	No. of medical health centres constructed and operational	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government .	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Hospital waste management all facilities	300M	2013-2017	Health facilities with waste management facilities	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government .	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Construction of a Rehabilitation Centre	30M	2013-2017	A fully operational rehabilitation centre	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government .	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Construct Youth Friendly Clinics	40M	2013-2017	No. of youth friendly clinics constructed	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government .	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Specialized Training for doctors in the county	100m	2013-2017	No of trained and bonded doctors	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government .	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Construction of a maternity wing in all	200M	2013-2017	No of maternity wings	Progress Reports	Ministry of Health; County	National Government;	Proposed project

Name Project/	Cost Estimate	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
health centres			constructed	and site visits	Government	County Government; Donors; PPPs.	
Electrification of all health facilities in the county	40M	2013-2017	No of health facilities connected to power	Progress Reports and site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project
Purchase of land for cemeteries	16M	2013-2017	No of identified and purchased pieces of land	Site visits	Ministry of Health; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs.	Proposed project

### 8.1.5 EDUCATION M&E MATRIX

Name of Project/ Programme	Cost Estimate( Kshs)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing agency	Source of funds	Implementation status
Establishment of schools/Construction of classrooms in both secondary and primary schools	7.4B	2013-17	Construction levels; No of classrooms constructed	Site visits reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction and support to decentralized offices	150M	2013-17	Construction levels; No of offices constructed	Site visits reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Capacity building of staff		2013-17	No of staff trained	Training reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Support to needy learners	300M	2013-17	The No of bursary beneficiaries	Bursary reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
ICT development in learning institutions.	3.592B	2013-17	No of ICT equipment supplied	M&E reports;	County Government Department	MCG; National Government	Proposed project



Name of Project/ Programme	Cost Estimate( Kshs)	Time frame	Monitorin g indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementin g agency	Source of funds	Implementati on status
					of Education ICT department	nt; CDF; NGO's	
Construction and equipping of Special Education Assessment and Resource Centres	43.5M	2013-17	Constructio n levels; No of classes constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction and equipping of Model ECD Centres	150M	2013-17	Constructio n levels; No of centres constructed and equipped	Site visits reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establish higher learning Institutions	8B	2013-17	No of colleges established	M&E reports;	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Recruitment of Teachers	6.170B	2013-17	No of teachers recruited	Recruitme nt reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of youth polytechnics	441M	2013-17	No of youth polytechnic s constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establishment of community Libraries/resource centres	225M	2013-17	No of libraries constructed ;	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education KNLS	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme for schools	3.908B	2013-17	No of hand washing units set up; No of toilets constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education Department of water	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establishment of Teacher Advisory Centres	200M	2013-17	No of teacher advisory centres established	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Capacity building of ECD teachers	4.5M	2013-17	No of ECD teachers trained	Training reports; M&E	County Government Department	MCG; National Governme	Proposed

Name of Project/ Programme	Cost Estimate( Kshs)	Time frame	Monitorin g indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementin g agency	Source of funds	Implementati on status
				reports	of Education	nt; CDF; NGO's	project
Feeding Programme for ECD schools	6B	2013-17	No of children beneficiarie s	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction and equipping of special need (SNE) schools	42M	2013-17	No of schools constructed ; Equipment supplied	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction and equipping of boarding facilities in learning institutions	108M	2013-17	No of dormitories constructed ; Constructio n levels	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
School Electrification Programme.	1.5B	2013-17	No of schools connected to electricity;	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education Rural Electrificatio n Authority	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of science laboratories in various schools	675M	2013-17	No of laboratories constructed ; Constructio n levels	Site visit reports; M&E report	County Government Department of Education ICT Department	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Recruitment of special need teachers	16.6M	2013-17	No of teachers recruited	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Employment of Polytechnic instructors	31.5M	2013-17	No of instructors recruited	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Establishment of talent management centres	240M	2013-17	No of centres constructed ; No of beneficiarie s	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Governme nt; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project

Name of Project/ Programme	Cost Estimate( Kshs)	Time frame	Monitorin g indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementin g agency	Source of funds	Implementati on status
Civic education and training – general and targeted	200M	2013-17	No of people reached out; No of sensitizations held	Training reports; M&E report	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Civic education program for schools	100M	2013-17	No of people reached out; No of sensitizations held	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Annual Civic education week	30M	2013-17	No of people reached out; No of sensitizations held	Event report; M&E report	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Information, communication and dissemination	30M	2013-17	No of people reached out; No of sensitizations held	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Training of community leaders and project management committees (PMCs)	100M	2013-17	No of trainings held; No of PMCs trained	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education Planning Department	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Upgrading of school playing fields	150M	2013-17	No of playing fields leveled	Site visit reports; M&E report	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Support to sporting and creative activities for learners	150M	2013-17	No of sport activities held;	M&E report	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Getting title deeds for all educational institutions	50M	2013-17	No of title deeds acquired	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education Department of Land	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Acquisition of sufficient land for educational institutions	500M	2013-17	Acres of land purchased	M&E report	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government;	Proposed project

Name of Project/ Programme	Cost Estimate( Kshs)	Time frame	Monitorin g indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementin g agency	Source of funds	Implementati on status
						CDF; NGO's	
Construction and equipping of adult education centres	450M	2013-17	No of adult education centres constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction and Equipping of youth empowerment center	100M	2013-17	No of youth empowerment centres constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Greenhouses for learning institutions	100M	2013-17	No of greenhouses established	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction/installation of water tanks for learning institutions	100M	2013-17	Equipment supplied	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Upgrade polytechnics to a technical institute.	100M	2013-17	No of polytechnics constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education ICT Department	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Purchase of school teaching/ learning equipment for schools	45M	2013-17	No of greenhouses established; Quantity harvested	M&E reports	County Government Department of Education Department of agriculture	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construct girls secondary schools	500M	2013-17	No of water tanks constructed ;	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education Department of Water	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project
Construction of counseling and rehabilitation centre	50M	2013-17	No of centres constructed	Site visit reports; M&E reports	County Government Department of Education	MCG; National Government; CDF; NGO's	Proposed project

### 8.1.6 Public Administration and International Relations (Finance and Planning)

Project Name	cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
CEISP.	2M		No. of DIDCs fully constructed, equipped and operationalized	Completion certificates, CEISP progress reports	MDP	ADB	ongoing
Preparation of County Integrated, Development Plan, Coordination of CIDP's implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation processes. County wide	30M	2013-2017	No of CIDP prepared, published and disseminated	Public forums reports, progress reports, M&E reports	County Government	County Government	Ongoing
Preparation of Sectoral plans	10M	2013-2014	No of Sectoral plans prepared, published and disseminated	Public forums reports, progress reports,	County Government	County Government	New
Preparation of County Fiscal Strategy Paper.	5M	2013-2017	No of CFSP prepared and presented to County assembly per year	Sector working groups reports,	County Government, national treasury, CRA, COB	County Government, national treasury	Ongoing
Policy formulation on prudent financial management.	35M	2013-2017	No of bulls drafted, No of public hearings on drafts bills held	County Assembly proceedings, Acts of county assembly	County government, Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs /NGOs	County government	New
Automation of Revenue collection and accounting.	50M	2013-2014	No. of revenue and accounting system procured and operationalized. No. of staff trained on use of the system	Progress reports, assets inventory, back to office reports	County government	County government	New
Human resources Planning, Placement and Development.	50M	2013-2014	No. of economists and accountants trained	Progress reports, back to office reports	County government, MDP, national treasury	County government, MDP, national treasury	New
Create and Maintain Assets inventory register.	5M	2013-2014	No of sub counties and county	Sub-county Quarterly reports,	County government	County government	New

Project Name	cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
County wide			inventories registers created & updated	Progress reports, survey reports			
Revenue generation. County Wide	10M	2013-2015	No of revenue/financial legislations passed and adopted	County Assembly proceedings, Acts of county assembly	County government	County government	New
Operationalization of county planning unit	5M	2013-2014	No of economists recruited and deployed	staff returns, progress reports	County government, MDP	County government, MDP	New
Operationalization of 2 (CEISP) DPUs	10M	2013-2017	No of librarians, IT staff and office assistants recruited.	Progress reports, CEISP quarterly reports	County government, MDP	County government, MDP	on going
Development of county M&E framework	5M	2013-2017	No of county M&E framework developed and used	Progress reports, quarterly and annual M&E reports	County government, MDP	County government, MDP	New
Up scaling of SIR Programme	5M	2013-2017	no of SIR conducted, No of communities reached, no of facilities visited	Social intelligence reports, Follow up reports and updates, Evaluation reports of the SIR Programme	government, Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs /NGOs	government, Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	ongoing
Staff Capacity building	10M	2013-2017	No of staff trained	back to office reports	County government, MDP	County government, MDP	New
GIS mapping	20M	2013-2015	No on system installed and operationalized	progress reports	county government, Donors; PPPs;	County government, MDP	New
Development of County Statistical framework	5M	2013-2017	No of framework operationalized	progress reports	county government, Donors; PPPs	County government, MDP	New
Publication of County	2M	2013-2015	No of summary of	progress reports	county government,	county government	New

Project Name	cost estimate (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Implementation Status
summarized investment opportunity			Investment published and disseminated		Donors; PPPs;	nt, Donors; PPPs;	
Performance Management	5M	2013-2015	No of P.C developed and signed & departmental Service delivery chatters produced and displayed	progress reports	county government, Donors; PPPs;	county government, Donors;	New

### 8.1.7 Youth, Women and Social Services

Project name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
Community mobilization	19,200,000	2013-2017	No. of community mobilizations held	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/ NGOs	Proposed project
Community capacity building and community grants	300,000,000	2013-2017	No. of leaders with skills, knowledge and techniques to manage their own projects and alleviate poverty among the members.	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/ NGOs	Proposed project
Sensitization on Gender Issues	19,200,000	2013-2017	No. of sensitization forums held	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/ NGOs	Proposed project
Counseling to destitute persons	25,000,000	2013-2017	No. of destitute assisted.	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Education ; County	National Government; County Government; Donors;	Proposed project

Project name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
					Government	PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	
Survey an assistant to Persons with Disabilities	300,000,000	2013-2017	No. of PWDs benefiting	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Training of youth on entrepreneurship skills	50,000,000	2013-2017	No. of training workshops held	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Counseling of Youth on drug abuse	50,000,000	2013-2017	No. of counseling session held	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Youth SACCOs	12,000,000	2013-2017	No. of youth SACCOs established	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Youth empowerment centres	300,000,000	2013-2017	No. of youth empowerment centres established	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Child rescue centres	150,000,000	2013-2017	No. of children rescue centres established	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County Government	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Children rehabilitation schools(approved)	350,000,000	2013-2017	No. children rehabilitation schools established	Reports	Ministry of Education ; County	National Government; County Government; Donors;	Proposed project



Project name	Cost estimate Kshs	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Implementation status
					Government	PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/ NGOs	

### 8.1.8 Water, Environment and Irrigation

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
Institutional Development	No of Institutions trained	100,000,000	Reports , Certificates	County Government	2013-2017	GOK, CG, Donors	New project
Thwake Multipurpose dam	Multipurpose dam & water pipeline in place.	30B	Reports , Certificates	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	New project
Rehabilitation and extension of existing water supplies ( including pipelines)	Rehabilitated infrastructure facilities and pumping units. Completed water system in the County.	750,000,000	Reports , Work schedules	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Small and medium Dam construction, rehabilitation	Geological Survey, Design and planning; Drilling	1,600,000,000	Reports , Designs , work schedules, BQS, completion certificates	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Small and Medium Dam construction and rehabilitation	No. of desilted of dams; No. of new dams constructed	1,600,000,000	Reports , Designs , work schedules, BQS	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ;	Ongoing

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
on	d.			Government		Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	
Investigation survey planning and design County wide and hydro geological survey	Design reports	30,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Mang'etele irrigation scheme	Constructed weir and piping	5,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Construction of small irrigation schemes along river Athi	Piping; Water harvesting tools purchased	2,000,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	New project
Establishment of small irrigation schemes	Piping; No. of Water harvesting tools done; No of boreholes drilled; No. of surface dams and water pans constructed.		Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	New project

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
Construction Mukwakwani irrigation scheme	Piping; Water harvesting done		Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Kyeemwea Irrigation Scheme	Construct weir and piping done	50,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Kambi Mawe Irrigation Scheme	Construct weir and piping done	1,500,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Kikuu Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	2,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
West focus Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	1,500,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Kauti Clusters Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	1,500,00	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ;	2013-2017	National Government; County Government	Ongoing

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
				County Government		t; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	
Kyeekolo Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	2,500,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Mbale Valley Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	2,600,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Ithoni Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	8,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Kikulwani Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	7,500,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Kinyongo Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	5,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
Kyaumbwa Irrigation	Construct weir and piping done	7,500,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Water catchments protection project	No. of trees planted		Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Ongoing
Surveying and issuance of title deeds	Survey done; No. of title deeds issued.	20,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Planning of markets and design of sewerage system/solid waste management	No. of disputes resolved, Zoning; Survey; Sewer systems constructed	100,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Decentralize lands registry	No. of land registries digitized	30,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government ; County Government ; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Construction of a	No. of public	150,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment	2013-2017	National Government	Proposed project

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
public social halls	social constructed and equipped			nt, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government		t; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	
Physical planning of all markets	Physical plans prepared; Beautification, parking bags and sheds constructed.	50,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Gabions & sand dam construction	No. of dams and gabions constructed	100,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Street lighting	No. of street lights installed	50,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Repossessing grabbed land	Ha of grabbed land repossessed	2,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources; Ministry of Lands and Housing; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Reforestation Programme	No. of trees planted;	110,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water	2013-2017	National Government;	Proposed project

Project Name	Monitoring Indicators	Cost	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Timeframe	Source of Funds	Project implementation status
	No. of seedling distributed.			and Natural Resources ; County Government		County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	
Water catchments protection project;	No. of trees planted; Rehabilitation programmes in degraded areas carried out.	300,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Establishment of Makueni green revolution centre for certified agro-forest seedlings and trainings(land available next to the forest offices)	Makueni green revolution centre established and operational.	100,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project
Land for the landless	No. of Ha identified , purchased and allocated to the landless	200,000,000	Reports	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources; Ministry of Lands and Housing; County Government	2013-2017	National Government; County Government; Donors; PPPs; CBOs/FBOs/NGOs	Proposed project

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: County Fact Sheet – Vital Statistics

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>County Area:</b>	
Total area(Km <sup>2</sup> )	8034
Water mass(Km <sup>2</sup> )	0
Gazetted Forests(Km <sup>2</sup> )	151
National Parks/Reserves(No)	3
Arable land (Km <sup>2</sup> )	5042.69
Non-arable land(Km <sup>2</sup> )	1,762.71
Total urban areas(Km <sup>2</sup> )	32.45
No. of towns	2
<b>Topography and climate</b>	
Lowest altitude (Meters above sea level)	600
Highest (Meters above sea level)	1900
Temperature range:	
High (°C)	35.8
Low(°C)	20.2
Rainfall:	
High( MM)	1200
Low (MM)	300
Average relative humidity %	40-50
Wind speed KM/H	50-70
<b>Demographic profiles</b>	
Total Population (2012)	922,183
Total Male population	449,036
Total female population	473,149
Sex ratio	1:1.05
Projected population:	
2015	961,738
2017	989,050
Infant population: (2012)	
Female	12,570
Male	12,886
Total	25,456
Population under five: (2012)	
Female	65,124
Male	66,616
Total	131,739
Pre-school population: (2012)	
Female	41757
Male	43240
Total	84997
Primary school age group: (2012)	
Female	107,401
Male	110,464
Total	217,865
Secondary School age group: (2012)	
Female	46,399
Male	49,823
Total	96,222
Youths population: (2012)	
Female	120,891
Male	119,235
Total	240,126
Labour force: (2012)	
Female	247,322
Male	224,129
Total	471,451



INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Reproductive age group(2012)	210,307	
Aged population: (2012)		
Female	26,070	
Male	20,160	
Total	46,230	
Eligible voting population: (2012)		
Name of Constituency		
Mbooni	89,764	
Kilome	42,719	
Kaiti	58,400	
Makueni	94,223	
Kibwezi West	80,674	
Kibwezi East	64,274	
<b>Total (County)</b>	430,054	
Total Registered voters: (2012)	300,086	
Urban Population(2012)		
Female	18,585	
Male	18,744	
Total	37,328	
Rural Population:(2012)		
Female	430,292	
Male	454,564	
Total	884,856	
Population density:2012(per Constituency)		
Highest	296	
Lowest	82	
County	203	
Crude Birth rate	44.7/1000	
Crude Death rate	13.9/1000	
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	45/1000	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	29/1000	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	11.4/1000	
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	32/1000	
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	84/1000	
Life expectancy	County	National
	67	58
Total number of households	158,378	
Average household size	6	
Female headed households	44.3	
Children needing special protection:		
Children in Child labour	-	
Orphans	6460	
Physically disabled persons (No.)	34000	
Distribution of Population by disability type (%)		
Missing:		
Hand:	-	
Foot:	-	
Lame	16.7	
Blind	31.5	
Deaf	4.7	
Dumb	9.2	
Mental	19.7	
Paralyzed	10.9	
Other	7.3	
Child- Headed households	1136	
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage	64.3	
Number	611022	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Contribution to national poverty	3.8
Urban poor:	
Percentage	34
Number	12,692
Rural poor:	
Percentage	66
Number	584,004
Food poverty:	
Percentage	57.2
Number	527,489
Income per capita	-
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	78
Rural self-employment	8
Wage employment	10
Urban self-employment	4
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	382773
Rural self-employment	39263
Wage employment	49079
Urban self-employment	19631
<b>Crop farming:</b>	
Average farm size (Small scale)-hectares	3.44
Average farm size (Large scale)- hectares	30.4
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	19.8
Total HA under food crops	23,356
Total Ha under cash crops	65,453
Total Ha under soil/land conservation	192441.8
Total Ha under farm forestry	44379
Total Ha under organic farming	41.8
Main storage facilities (Granary)	-
<b>Livestock farming:</b>	
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
<b>Total</b>	0
Average size of ranches	N/A.
Main livestock bred (Dairy, Beef, Poultry, Sheep, Goats, Donkeys)	-
Land carrying capacity	13.1
Total Number of Ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries	3,5262
Bee hives	105,352
Milk production:	
Quantity(kgs)	65,682,000
Value(shs)	1,815,164,000
Beef production:	
Quantity(Kgs)	1,986,910
Value(Shs)	-
Mutton Production:	
Quantity(Kgs)	404942
Value(shs)	65548400
Egg production:	
Quantity(trays)	315796
Value(shs)	15689095
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity(Kgs)	675444
Value(shs)	97600000
Honey Production:	
Quantity(Kgs)	635000
Value(shs)	45,500,000
Pork Production:	
Quantity(kgs)	2,350
Value(Shs)	705,000

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
<b>Fisheries production:</b>	
Fishermen (No.)	0
Fish farm families (No.)	37
Fish ponds	200
Area of fish ponds(M <sup>2</sup> )	6
Main species of fish catch: (Tilapia)	-
Fish catch types	2,350
Fishing Effort	-
Landing beaches (No.)	0
Fishing gear (No.):	
Fishing nets:	25
Hooks:	100
Traps:	0
Motor Boats:	0
Dhows	0
Canoes	0
Fish harvest:	
Weight	12,250
Value	3,675,000
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	
Animal types	97
Number	20360
Wildlife estates-private, game management,(National parks/Reserves)	0
Hills	-
Staff of KWS, camps	-
Poaching control measures:	-
	0
<b>Forestry</b>	
Number of gazetted forests	5
No. of Non-gazetted forests	3
Size of gazetted forests Km <sup>2</sup>	151
Size of non gazetted forests Km <sup>2</sup>	40
Main forest products & quantities	
Sawn timber(M <sup>3</sup> )	521
Poles	2000
Fencing posts	-
Charcoal(bags)	50,000
Woodcarvings(M <sup>3</sup> )	-
No. of people engaged in forestry	-
Seedlings production (No.)	80,421
Farms engaged in farm forestry(Km <sup>2</sup> )	40
Average no. of trees per farm	40
Non-timber forest products harvested	
Firewood (Stacks)	100.2
Resin (Tones)	21.5
Seedlings	406,366
Grass(H/L) (bags)	20
Grazing	580
Soil(tons)	-
Stones(Tons)	10
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	11
Quantity of timber produced(M <sup>3</sup> )	392
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	
Pollution	
Water pollution (Industrial effluents in River Athi water)	

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Environmental pollution (Domestic plastic papers and containers) Dust	
Air pollution EIAs endorsed (No.)	8
Environment Audits executed: Solid waste management Makindu Kibwezi	7  6
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	-
Water Resource Users Associations	11
Proportion of house with roof catchment	27%
Number of coastal sites protected:	0
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
<b>Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities</b>	
Mining activities:	
Mineral Type	0
Lifespan	N/A
Quarrying:	
Sand(tons)	N/A
Ballast(tons)	N/A
Murrum/gravel(tons)	N/A
Hardcore(tons)	N/A
No. of people involved	
Sand	300
Ballast	650
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
No. of cooperative societies	83
Coffee Society	0
Milk cooperative society	9
Active cooperative societies	33
Dormant cooperative societies	30
Collapsed societies	20
Total Registered membership	34,436
Total turn-over	36,688,144
<b>Health</b>	
<b>Number of health posts:</b>	
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	0
County/level 5	1
Sub-County/level 4	6
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	2
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	1
Health centres/level 3 (Public)	21
Health centres (Private)	1
Dispensaries/level 2 (Public)	88
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	25
Private clinics	11
Referral hospitals	0
<b>Beds capacity:</b>	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
County Hospital/level 5	80
Sub-County	265

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Hospitals/level 4		
Health Centres/level 3	196	
<b>Total (Public facilities)</b>	541	
Mission/NGO Health facilities:		
Hospitals	25	
Health Centres	0	
Dispensaries	49	
Clinics	0	
<b>Total Mission facilities</b>	74	
Private health facilities:		
No. of beds in private hospitals	0	
No. of beds in private Health Centres	40	
No. of beds in private Nursing homes	73	
No. of beds in all private dispensaries	0	
Total No. of beds in private clinics	0	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)		
0 – 1 Km	1.9	
1.1 – 4.9Km	10.8	
5Km and more	87.3	
Average distance to health facility(km)	6	
Doctor/population ratio	1:22,712	
Nurse/ population ratio	1:1932	
HIV prevalence ( %)	4	
Children vaccination (%.)	62.26	
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	30.75	
Antenatal care (ANC) %	63.96	
Place of Delivery (%):		
Hospital (%)	9.7	
Health Centre (%)	1.7	
Dispensary/clinic (%)	1.9	
Maternity home (%)	1.1	
At home (%)	83.6	
Health facility deliveries (%)		
Delivery Assistant (%):	(Source: KIHBS)	
Doctor	5.8	
Midwife/nurse	12.6	
TBA	30.1	
Trained TBA	28	
Self	9.8	
Other	13.7	
Morbidity Rates (%):		
Male	30.6	
Female	36.2	
Total (County)	33.6	
Mortality	County	National
Infant Mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	53	54
Under 5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	61	79
Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	400	495
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 )	11.9	10.4
Malaria Control:		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%): Untreated net Treated net Five most prevalent diseases (%): Malaria/fever Diarrhea Stomach-ache Respiratory Diseases Upper Lower Flu, etc.	 35 65 51.1 2.5 5 1.1 2.2 12.7
<b>Education</b> <b>Pre-school:</b> No. of ECD centres No. of ECD teachers Teacher/pupil ratio Total enrolment Gross enrolment Rate Net enrolment Rate Drop-out rate Average years of attendance Completion Rate Retention Rate Transition Rate	 1510 1315 1:25 41820 48.3 45.5 2 2 97.9 94.4 83
<b>Primary school:</b> Number of primary schools Number of teachers Teacher/pupil ratio Total enrolment Gross enrolment Rate Net enrolment Rate Drop-out rate	 982 6500 1:40 269,752 63.48 58.6 3
Average years of attendance Completion Rate Retention Rate Transition Rate Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%): 0 – 1Km 1.1 – 4.9Km 5Km and more	 93.4 93.64 60 4.4 24.9 70.1
<b>Secondary schools:</b> Number of secondary schools Number of teachers Teacher/pupil ratio Total enrolment Gross enrolment Rate( % ) Net enrolment Rate( % ) Drop-out rate( % ) Average years of attendance Completion Rate Retention Rate Community's distribution by distance to nearest	 339 1747 1:43 75,985 56.13 50 5 85.3 86.4

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
public Secondary school: (%)	
0 – 1Km	1.2
1.1 – 4.9Km	31.6
5Km and more	67.2
<b>Tertiary institutions:</b>	
Public Universities (No.)	0
Private Universities (No.)	0
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	2
National Poly techniques	0
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	1
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	0
Youth Poly techniques	7
Private Accredited colleges by type	0
Private Non accredited college by type	0
<b>Literacy rate: (Population aged 15+)</b>	
Ability to read:	
Can Read	85
Cannot read	12
Ability to write:	
Can write	85.1
Cannot write	13.5
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write	86.3
Cannot read & write	12.3
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	
Households with access to piped water	12,671
HH with access to potable water	27,752
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	68
No. of protected springs	4
No. of un-protected springs	0
No. of water pans	289
No. of sub surface Dams	159
No. of Dams(S)	0
No. of Bore holes	117
HH with roof catchment systems	4,177
Mean distance to nearest water point(Km)	8
Households' distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: (%)	
0	3.8
1 – 4	11.4
5 – 14	33.7
15 – 29	22
30 – 59	20.2
60+	8.8
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	20
Households with Latrines (%):	80
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	0.3
VIP Latrine	3.9
PIT Latrine	90.1
Uncovered Pit Latrine	35.2
Covered Pit Latrine	54.9
Bucket	0.0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Other	5.3	
None	0.4	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
Collected by local Authority	2.9	
Collected by Private firm	0	
Garbage pit	29	
Burning	14.1	
Public garbage heap	2.5	
Farm Garden	50.9	
Neighborhood Community group	0	
<b>Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)</b>	County	National
Piped into dwelling	2.4	
Piped	19.3	6.9
Rain/harvested	0.5	23.1
Borehole	4.9	0.8
Protected well	6.8	11.0
Protected spring	2.9	7.4
Unprotected well	10.1	7.0
Unprotected spring	9.8	5.7
Stream	33.4	4.4
Jabias	0.2	21.6
Water Vendor	4.6	0.3
Pond	0.3	6.5
Dam	4.8	2.1
Lake	0.0	2.0
Others	0.0	1.1
<b>Energy</b>		
Trading centres with electricity	61	
Trading centres without electricity	449	
Health facilities with electricity	45	
Health facilities without electricity	127	
Secondary Schools with electricity	-	
Secondary Schools without electricity	-	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	County	National
Firewood	84.8	64.6
Paraffin	2.9	5.0
Electricity	0.2	0.7
Gas (LPG)	0.6	0.1
Charcoal	11.1	11.6
Biogas	0.3	0.8
Solar	0.1	16.9
Other	0.2	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	County	National
Fuel wood	0.6	22.7
Electricity	5.9	1.6
Solar	3.8	1.0
Gas Lamp	3.5	0.6
Pressure Lamp	0.4	30.5
Lantern	63.3	38.5
Tin lamp	25.3	4.5
Others	0.3	0.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
Traditional stone fire	85	
Improved traditional stone fire	7	
Ordinary Jiko	3	
Improved Jiko	1.7	
Kerosene Stove	2.2	
Gas Cooker	0.1	
Electric cooker	0.0	
Other	1	



<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	12
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	15
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	13
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	23
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	4
<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface	453.8
Gravel surface	555.2
Earth surface	2,198.6
Railway line length	140
Railway Stations	8
Air strip	1
Sea/Lake Ports	0
Airports	0
Number of land Telephone connections	230
Mobile network coverage (%)	85
No. of Cyber cafes	37
No. of private courier services	1
Number of Post offices	13
Number of Sub-post offices	7
Licensed stamp vendors	31
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office: (%)	
0 – 1Km	1
1.1 – 4.9Km	10
5KM and more	89
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade &amp; Industry</b>	
Trading centres (No.)	510
Registered Retail traders (No.)	1,332
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	243
<b>Industry</b>	
Manufacturing industries	5
<i>Total Production by industries(Kg or tons)</i>	N/A
<i>Total Consumption</i>	N/A
<i>Surplus/deficiency</i>	N/A
Bakeries	1
Jua Kali Associations	7
Jua Kali Artisans	360
<b>Tourism</b>	
Hotels by category:	
Five Star	0
Four Star	0
Three Star	0
Two Star	0
One Star	3
Unclassified hotels	1,154
Bars and Restaurants	57
Hotel Bed capacity by category:	
Five Star	N/A
Four Star	N/A
Three Star	N/A
Two Star	N/A
One Star	3
Unclassified hotels	16
<b>Financial Services</b>	
Commercial Banks	4

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>	
Micro-finance Institutions	4	
Building Societies	0	
Village banks	1	
Insurance Companies/branches	0	
<b>Housing</b>		
<b>Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)</b>	County	National
Owner occupied	87.4	68.0
Rented	12.6	32.0
<b>HH distribution by main wall materials (%)</b>	County	National
Stone	2.6	16.6
Brick/Block	72.6	16.8
Mud/Wood	19.8	36.7
Mud/Cement	3.8	7.7
Wood only	3.4	11.1
Corrugated Iron sheet	0.5	6.6
Grass Straw	0.2	3.2
Tin	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.9
<b>HH distribution by main floor materials:(%)</b>		
Cement	45.6	41.0
Tiles	0.2	1.6
Wood	0.2	0.8
Earth	53.5	56.5
Other	0.1	0.2
<b>HH distribution by main Roofing materials: (%)</b>		
Corrugated Iron Sheet	86.6	73.2
Tiles	0.8	2.2
Concrete	0.2	3.6
Asbestos Sheet	1.2	2.3
Grass	11.0	0.3
Makuti	0.2	13.7
Tin	0.1	3.2
Mud/dung	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.8
<b>Government houses by category</b>		
LG	64	
MG	44	
HG	10	

## APPENDIX 2: Population Projection by Age Cohort

	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
5-9	67,846	65,423	133,269	70756	68229	138986	73791	71156	144947	75887	73176	149063
10-14	64,703	62,497	127,200	67478	65178	132656	70373	67974	138346	72371	69904	142275
15-19	56,163	50,119	106,282	58572	52269	110841	61085	54511	115595	62819	56059	118878
20-24	33,256	34,240	67,496	34682	35709	70391	36170	37240	73411	37197	38298	75495
25-29	24912	31560	56472	25981	32914	58894	27095	34326	61421	27864	35300	63165
30-34	22,259	27,210	49,469	23214	28377	51591	24210	29594	53804	24897	30435	55332
35-39	20,165	24,216	44,381	21030	25255	46285	21932	26338	48270	22555	27086	49641
40-44	14,592	17,319	31,911	15218	18062	33280	15871	18837	34707	16321	19372	35693
45-49	13,349	16,993	30,342	13922	17722	31644	14519	18482	33001	14931	19007	33938
50-54	11,756	13,939	25,695	12260	14537	26797	12786	15160	27947	13149	15591	28740
55-59	10,119	12,112	22,231	10553	12632	23185	11006	13173	24179	11318	13547	24866
60-64	8,340	9,436	17,776	8698	9841	18538	9071	10263	19334	9328	10554	19883
65-69	5,081	6,629	11,710	5299	6913	12212	5526	7210	12736	5683	7415	13098
70-74	4,848	5,702	10,550	5056	5947	11003	5273	6202	11474	5423	6378	11800
75-79	2,911	3,894	6,805	3036	4061	7097	3166	4235	7401	3256	4355	7611
80+	6,391	9,952	16,343	6665	10379	17044	6951	10824	17775	7148	11131	18280
Total	430,567	453,686	884,253	449036	473149	922183	468298	493442	961738	481593	507454	989050

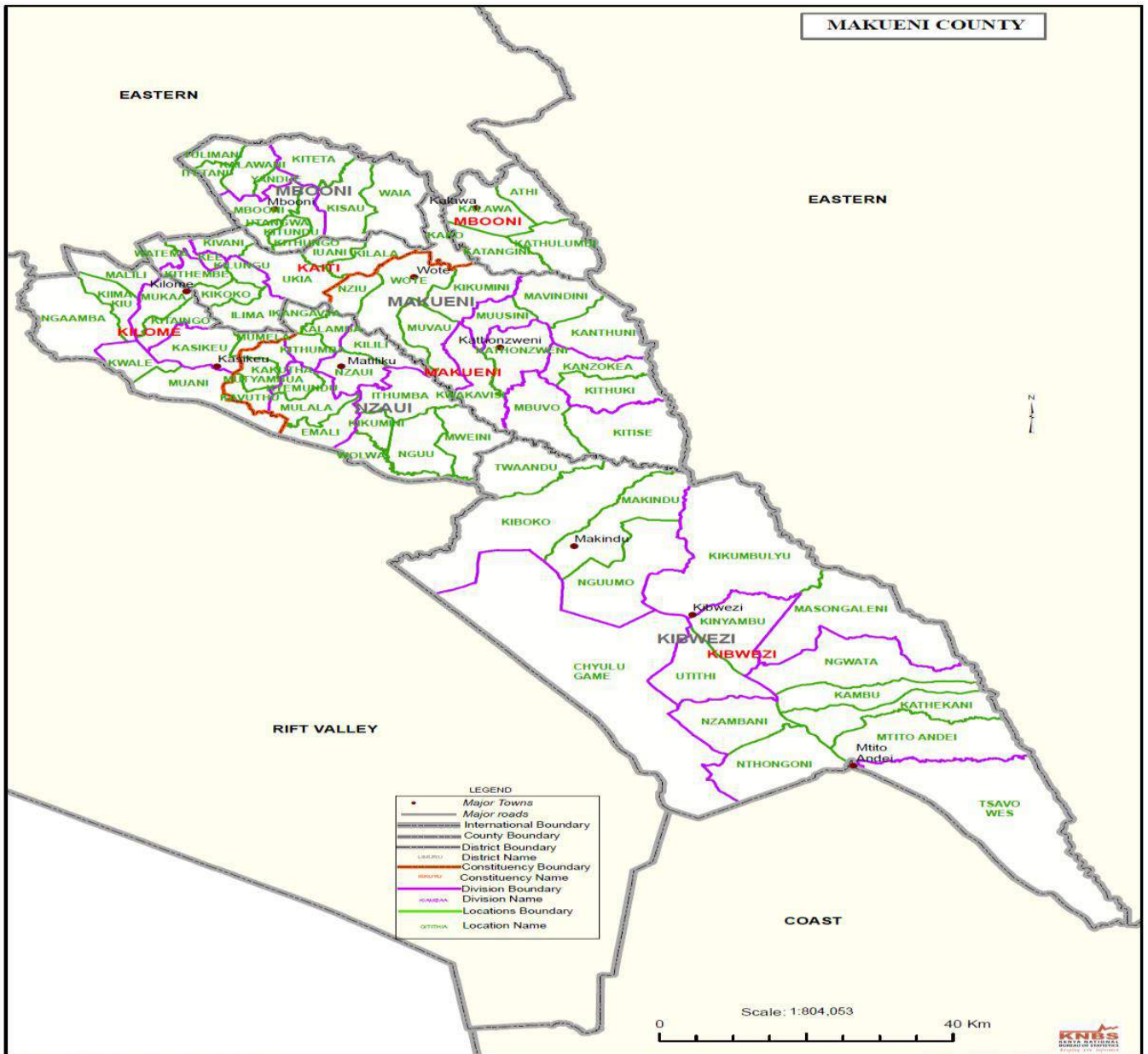
Source: Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

APPENDIX 3 : A map showing location of Makueni County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

**APPENDIX 4 : Makueni County Administrative units / Political Units- (Constituencies and Wards)**



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010