

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MAKUENI

2018 COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER

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VISION

*ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS*

*With focus on youth empowerment*

## **FOREWORD**

The 2018 Makueni County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) sets the County Government priority programs to be implemented through the FY 2018/19 budget. The programs and policies herein reflect the concerns of the Makueni Citizenry and are anchored under the CIDP 2018-2022 whose preparation is ongoing, & will help in continual implementing of the Makueni Vision 2025.

The broad focus for FY 2018/19 will be economic empowerment for sustainable livelihoods with a special focus on youth empowerment.

To achieve the broad economic transformation, the county has established five key result areas of focus in the next five years. The key result areas have been aligned to the National Government Big four priorities on supporting value addition, food security and nutrition, Universal Health Coverage and provision of affordable housing.

The key result areas include;

- i. Irrigation, Food security and agricultural commercialization
- ii. Reliable potable water for domestic use
- iii. Youth, women and People living with disabilities social & economic empowerment
- iv. Universal Health Care for all
- v. Institutional strengthening, citizen engagement & capacity development

To implement these key result areas, the Government will develop a robust resource mobilization strategy that will involve building partnerships with private partners, development partners and the national government.

The sector ceilings in this CFSP have been based on the expenditure priorities that are aligned to the five key result areas. The targeted expenditures will prioritize employment creation, youth empowerment, manufacturing / industrialization activities, enhancement of health coverage, improvement of food security and enhancement of living conditions.

The paper has been prepared on the basis of the strategic interventions identified in the UN SDGs, Vision 2030, Vision 2025, and FY 2018/19 ADP which is aligned to the CIDP 2018-22 whose preparation is ongoing.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The preparation of the 2018 CFSP was achieved through consultation and co-operation between the County Treasury and all county departments. Public Participation was done from the village up to the ward levels. There were also organised thematic group presentations and urban areas participations. More strategic information was also obtained from the county sector working groups and other government agencies.

We express our gratitude to the leadership of H.E the Governor, H.E the Deputy Governor and the entire County Executive Committee members for their support and inputs. Special appreciation goes to the entire County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) for their inputs and comments.

We would like to acknowledge the unlimited support and guidance by the Executive Committee Member - Finance and Socio- Economic Planning and the dedicated team from the Budget and Socio-Economic Planning who spent valuable time to put together this strategy paper.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire staff of Makueni County Government for their dedication and commitment to public service.

**ELIUD MUNYAO**

**CHIEF OFFICER - SOCIO - ECONOMIC PLANNING BUDGETING AND REVENUE**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
ARUD	Agriculture Rural & Urban Development
ARVs	Anti-Retroviral drugs
CARPS	Capacity Assessment and Rationalization of the Public Service
CBROP	County Budget Review & Outlook Paper
CCC	Comprehensive Care Clinic
CFBS	County Food Banking System
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CTTI	County Technical Training Institute
DICES	Drop In Centres
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
FIF	Facility Improvement Fund
FY	Financial Year
GECA	General Economic Commercial Affairs
HCWs	Health Care Workers
HEI	HIV Exposed Infant
HTS	HIV Testing services
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education & communication
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LAN	Local Area Network
MDR-TB	Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MSMEs	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MSMs.	Men having Sex with Men
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NGCDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
P2B	Plan to Budget
PAIR	Public Administration and International Relations
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PLHIVs	People Living with HIV Aids
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWG	Sector Working Groups

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County Treasury is mandated by the Public Finance Management Act (2012) Section 117 to prepare and submit to the County Assembly the County Fiscal Strategy Paper by 28<sup>th</sup> February each year. As per the PFM Act Section 117 (7), the County Assembly is required to consider and may adopt the CFSP with or without amendments not later than fourteen days after submission by the County Treasury. The County Treasury is mandated to publish and publicize the County Fiscal Strategy Paper within seven days after it has been submitted to the county assembly. In doing so, The County Treasury is required to consider any recommendations made by the County Assembly and if necessary incorporate into the final strategy paper.

The 2018 fiscal strategy paper lays a solid foundation to foster the envisioned economic empowerment for sustainable livelihoods. Focus has also been set on how the Government will achieve the five key result areas for; Irrigation, Food security and agricultural commercialization, Reliable potable water for domestic use, Universal health care for all, Youth, women and People living with disabilities social and economic empowerment and Institutional strengthening, citizen engagement and capacity development.

The CFSP specifies the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the county government in preparing the FY 2018/19 Budget and over the medium term. It also contains the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues and expenditures for the coming financial year and over the medium term. The paper also outlines the departmental projected expenditure limits over the FY 2018/19 and medium term.

Allocation of resources to programs in the strategy paper was subject to how the programs support the realisation of the targets as identified under the five key result areas.

In preparing the strategy paper, the County Treasury takes into account the views of the public; the departments; the Commission on Revenue Allocation; any interested persons or groups; and any other forum that is established by legislation.

## **2.0 RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS**

### **2.1 National Economic Outlook**

Kenya's economy remained resilient in 2017 despite adverse weather conditions, a prolonged electioneering period as well as subdued credit growth to the private sector which combined to weaken growth in the first half of the year. The 2017 economic growth was supported by the ongoing public infrastructure investments, improved weather towards end of the year, recovery in the tourism sector and a stable macroeconomic environment.

Inflation increased to above target in the first half of 2017 due to drought which affected food prices but started to ease in the second half as weather situation improved and earlier measures taken by the Government to address the food shortages took effect. These measures included: allowing duty free imports of major food items (maize, wheat, sugar, and milk) and introducing a temporary subsidy on maize meal prices. As a result, overall month on month inflation declined to 4.5 percent in December 2017 from 6.4 percent in December 2016.

The foreign exchange market remained relatively stable supported by resilient tea and horticultural exports, strong diaspora remittances, and a continued recovery in tourism. The 12-month current account deficit stabilized at 7.0 percent of GDP in November and September 2017. Favorable weather conditions supported food production and agricultural exports.

Over the medium term, growth is projected to increase by more than 7.0 percent due to investments in strategic areas under "The Big Four" Plan, namely: increasing the share of manufacturing sector to GDP; ensuring all citizens enjoy food security and improved nutrition by 2022; expanding universal health coverage; and delivering at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable housing units. These efforts will support the business environment, create jobs and ultimately promote broad based inclusive growth.

#### **2.1.1 Employment and Earnings**

In 2016, employment increased by 5.3 per cent to 16.0 million persons. Informal sector employment increased by 5.9 per cent to 13.3 million persons, and accounted for 83.1 per cent of total persons engaged. Employment in the modern sector grew by 3.3 per cent from 2,601.2 thousand persons in 2015 to 2,686.8 thousand persons in 2016; comprising of 2,554.3 thousand wage employees and 132.5 thousand self-employed and contributing family workers. Wage employment within the public sector increased slightly from 718.4 thousand persons in 2015 to 737.1 thousand persons in 2016.



Total employment outside small scale farming and pastoralist activities stood at 16.0 million persons in 2016, up from 15.2 million recorded in 2015. Employment in the modern sector increased from 2,601.2 thousand persons in 2015 to 2,686.8 thousand persons in 2016, an increase of 3.3 per cent. Employment in the informal sector stood at 13.3 million. The informal sector recorded an additional 747.3 thousand jobs, which constituted 89.7 per cent of all new jobs in 2016. The number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within the modern sector went up from 123.2 thousand persons in 2015 to 132.5 thousand persons in 2016.

### **2.1.2 Money, Banking and Finance**

Domestic credit slowed to an annual growth of Ksh 66.4 billion (2.4 percent) in the year to September 2016 compared with a growth of Ksh 526.0 billion (23.3 percent) in September 2015. The slowdown was mainly attributed to a decline in lending to the Government of Ksh 36.0 billion, the private sector of Ksh 103.6 billion and the other public sectors by Ksh 1.2 billion.

Bank credit to the private sector slowed to a growth of 4.8 percent in the year to September 2016 from a 20.6 percent growth in the same period in 2015. Except for finance & insurance, real estate and transport & communication, all the other sectors experienced a slowdown in credit uptake compared to the same period in 2015. This could be attributed to government's decision to limit commercial banks' interest rates, and the relatively weaker currency held back activity growth in the private sector.

Interest rates remained stable and low in the period 2013-2017 except June - December 2015 when world currencies were under pressure. During the period, the policy rate (Central Bank Rate) was adjusted appropriately to anchor inflation expectations. The rate is currently (January 2017) at 10.0 percent since August 2016.

### **2.1.3 Agriculture**

The growth of the agricultural sector rose from 2.8 percent in 2012 to 5.5 percent in 2015 but contracted to (-1.3) percent in first quarter of 2017 due to the prolonged drought that started in the fourth quarter of 2016. Growth in the sector recovered to 3.1 percent as weather conditions improved.

### 3.0 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND MEDIUM TERM OUTLOOK

The County Government anchors its development into three pillars namely; Economic, Social & Political pillars. These pillars are aimed at achieving socio-economic transformation through wealth creation by the year 2025.

Key achievements and the outlook in the medium term are as follows;

#### 3.1. ECONOMIC PILLAR

The economic pillar is one of the three pillars which will drive the vision 2025. The pillar goal is “To increase household income and economic growth”. The sectors in this pillar include; Agriculture, rural and Urban development sector; Transport, Energy and Infrastructure; Trade, Tourism, Industry and Cooperatives.

##### 3.1.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

In an effort of promoting agro business, the County government has promoted the growth of 6 value chains; grain, fruit crop, horticulture, dairy, meat and poultry value chains. The main objective is to increase agricultural production and productivity. The total cash crop (mangoes, green grams, citrus, avocados, coffee and cotton) production increased from 378,391 Metric Tonnes in 2013 to 470,231 Metric Tonnes in 2017. The total acreage under soil/land conservation increased from 192,441 in 2013 to 209,567 in 2017. The outlook is to reduce the proportion of household depending on food aid and consequently enhancing food security and increasing household income. The tables below highlight the current acreage and production against the potential acreage and production level.

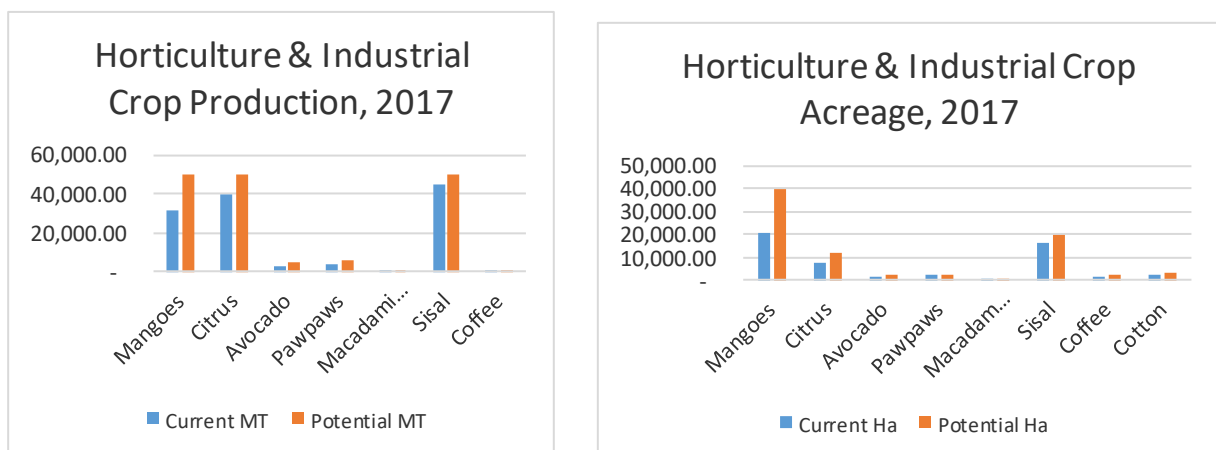


Figure 1; horticulture & industrial crop production & acreage -2017

Source; Department of agriculture

The county established and operationalized the Makueni County fruit processing plant. The plant has a capacity to crush 5,000 MT of mangoes per day, the processing plant will reduce the post-harvest losses and increase household income for the

farmers. This will improve the prices for the mangoes and increase the household income. Over the medium term, the county will target to increase the acreage under mango production from the current 20,853 Ha to 40,000 Ha, consequently the production is estimated to increase the production from 31,381 MT to 50,381.

The government rolled out 'Operation Mwolyo Out' programme in partnership with Christian Impact Mission (Yatta), under the programme 1,800 farmers have been sensitized on agricultural production mindset change. 54 (TOTs) and 399 staff also benefitted from a tour and training organized in the same farm. In an effort to support training of farmers on modern farming techniques, the government has enhanced and furnished Agricultural Training Centre at Kwa Kathoka. The centre will be transformed into an agricultural training and incubation centre (agricultural production and business incubation) targeting the youths. This will increase the participation of the youths in agriculture thus contribute to attainment of food sufficiency.

On dairy development, the government has operationalized Kikima milk processing plant that is currently processing 300 litres per hour of Makueni fresh milk. Other achievements include; purchasing of 12 milk cooling tanks, 1 milk pasteurizer, 6 motor bikes, 2 pickups and installation of 1 miniplant to support the dairy industry. A total of 17,000 Artificial Inseminations have been done to enhance breed improvement and productivity. The objectives of the interventions is to increase livestock productivity, the target is double the daily milk production from the current 40,000 litres to 80,000 litres over the medium term. The interventions coupled with disease control and surveillance mechanisms, improved access to pasture, enhanced extension services for increased technology uptake and improved access to credit and inputs will spur the growth in the livestock sector.

### **3.1.2 Energy, Infrastructure, Transport & ICT Sector.**

The sector aims to be a world-class provider of cost-effective public utility, infrastructure facilities and services in the areas of energy, transport and infrastructure. The County seeks to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development

The Transport department has managed to maintain 2,252.12 KM and opened new roads estimated 111.6Km. This has increased connectivity and enhanced trade development through movement of goods and reduced cost of production. The department initiated the construction of Thwake Bridge in the FY 2016/17 and is scheduled to be completed in FY 2018/19. The completion of the bridge will enhance connectivity between Mbooni & Makueni Sub Counties.

In urban infrastructural development, the county has developed Emali & Nunguni bus parks. This developments incorporated drainage systems which has helped reduce incidences of floods in the towns improving environment for doing business.

The County Government has and will continue enhancing roads connectivity through partnering with the national agencies to upgrade existing weather surface

roads top gravel, pave earth roads to bitumen standards/Cabro and construct new roads.

The county plans will, with assistance from the National Government tarmac 200Km of roads within the County in the next five years with preference to key interconnecting roads such as Emali- Ukia (45km), Itangini – Kakuswi (29km), Wote-Kalawa-Wamunyu (45km), and Machinery - Ulilinzi-Athi, Ukia-Kikoko (20km) , Kyambalasi- Kikima (20Km), Mtitio Andei- Loitoktok.

The Government will also explore the possibility of engaging key development partners and embrace PPPs to enhance green energy development. This partnership aims to explore the potential renewable energy that exists in the county with a target of generating 20MW of power from both solar and wind sources.

The county intends to reduce the number of institutions and households using firewood for cooking and lighting by rolling out a programme for installation of biogas systems and small scale solar lighting facilities. This is aimed at increasing the number of households using green energy for lighting and cooking by 20%.

On industrialisation, the County will leverage and collaborate with the National government in its big four plan for increasing the share of the manufacturing sector by 15%. This will focus on developing industrial hubs around the Standard Railway Gauge (SGR) with a special focus on Kibwezi & Sultan Hamud towns.

### **3.1.3 Lands and Urban Development**

The County has implemented development programmes and projects aimed at guiding sustainable land use development, titling, town and spatial planning.

Since inception of the devolved structures, the county government has facilitated attainment of land ownership which has increased from 19% to 30% by the end of 2017. The number of residents with title deeds is expected to increase to 40% through continuous partnership with the National Government.

The County carried out a Geospatial Information System (GIS) mapping for all the county projects which provided data for the base maps during preparation of the Makueni County Spatial Plan 2016-2026.

Going forward, under the urban infrastructure program, the county intends to develop Kibwezi town in anticipation of rapid expansion resulting from the construction of kibwezi -kitui road that will open the town to the upper eastern region of the country hence boost trade and economy.

The department will undertake mining mapping which is expected to harness the unexploited potential in the mining industry within the county.

#### **3.1.4. General Economic and Commercial Affairs**

The sector improved environment for trade in markets through construction and rehabilitation of market sheds. The sector successfully organised the first county Agricultural trade fair that enabled farmers to show case their produce.

The sector initiated the establishment of ENE Microfinance and is in the process of acquiring a license from the Central Bank of Kenya. The full operationalization of the microfinance will expand access to credit through offering tailor-made products to benefit the county's residents.

A feasibility study for the construction of a county abattoir in Kambu to improve meat value addition is currently ongoing.

The sector will strengthen the cooperative movement through better management and pooling of resources in this budget cycle. It will further enhance tourism through infrastructure development in tourist attraction sites like Kiboko sanctuary. The sector will also invest in incubation, in collaboration with agriculture sector, to improve entrepreneurial and trading abilities of the residents. The sector will further strengthen consumer protection through construction, equipping and operationalization of a consumer protection laboratory.

### **3.2 SOCIAL PILLAR**

The social pillar consists of the following sectors: Education, Health, Social protection, culture and recreation, Water and environment sectors. The goal of the pillar is attaining "A just, all-inclusive and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment"

#### **3.2.1 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources.**

The sector increased access to clean water for households from 27,752 households in 2013 to 33,150 households in 2017 through the construction and de-silting of dams, drilling of boreholes and the rehabilitation of piped water schemes. The average distance to clean water from water source has also reduced to 4.9 km.

The county government will undertake a water resource mapping exercise that will lead to the creation of a database of the existing and potential water resources. The database will also guide future investment in water.

The county will invest in water distribution network to reduce the average distance to water points. The County Government will construct and extend 10,000 km of piped water supply.

To increase water harvesting, the County Government will enact laws and regulations that enhance water harvesting techniques including roof water catchment, management and utilization

Feasibility studies will be carried out to inform planning for construction of six strategic dams with a capacity of 10 million cubic metres, six medium dams with a capacity of two million cubic metres and twenty small dams with a capacity of 50,000 cubic Metres at the Ward level.

The department will develop a Water Sector Policy Framework in line with National Water Policy. The policy will strengthen and guide the operations of the existing water companies and community based water schemes, such as Water Resources User Associations.

County greening programs will target to increase forest cover to at least 10 per cent. This will be achieved through planting over 15,000 hectares of agro-forestry and forestry trees.

The County Government will put in place measures to mainstream climate change in all development programs by developing climate change and adaptation policy and guidelines.

The county will strengthen the County Sand Authority to conserve the environment

### **3.2.2 Health Sector**

The department of health embarked on an infrastructural development programme that resulted to a reduction in distance to nearest health facilities from 9km in 2013 to 5km in 2017. The doctor patient ratio and nurse patient ratio has reduced from 1:22,712 and 1:1932 in 2013 to 1:16,149 and 1:1,502 in 2017 respectively. This has led to increased deliveries in health facilities and a reduction in infant and maternal deaths. Immunization coverage rose from 62.26% in 2013 to 85% in 2017 leading to reduced cases of infant mortality.

Over the medium term, the sector plans to increase the number of households enrolled for the universal health care from 22,000 households to 37,600. It will further equip the county referral hospital with specialised medical and laboratory equipment to reduce referrals outside the county. Investment in diagnostic equipment will also be undertaken to ensure improved access to comprehensive medical care in our health facilities. It is also expected that there will be improved preventive healthcare through improved market hygiene and sanitation programme.

### **3.2.3. Education Sector**

Infrastructural development, capitation and increase in the number of ECDE instructors have resulted to increase in ECDE gross enrolment from 41,820 (21,922 boys & 19,898 girls) children in 2013 to 48,176 (24,575 boys & 23,601 girls) children in 2017.

The County Government will bridge the gap in the ECDE teachers by recruiting additional teachers and improving the management of ECDEs. This will be done through strengthening quality assurance mechanisms. There is plan to construct one model ECDE in each of the 30 Wards. County Government will adopt and implement the national ECDE policy.

The CTTI restructuring has also led to an increase in the enrolment levels from 2,919 (1,617 boys & 1,302 girls) students in 2013 to 4,088 (2,706 boys & 1,382 girls) students in 2017. The trend is expected to increase due to the continued investments in upgrading and restructuring of the CTTIs.

The government will recruit additional instructors for CTTIs based on skill levels, and course requirements. The County Government will undertake an assessment of the current status of ECDE and CTTI infrastructure to ensure they are line with current and future demands. This will inform investment in new and upgrading of the existing infrastructure.

The County Government will adopt appropriate courses for its supported institutions based on market demand. It will undertake an assessment of the job market requirements to inform investment in training equipments in CTTIs.

### **3.2.4 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector**

The county trained communities to equip them with skills, knowledge and techniques to manage their projects and development. To this end a total of 1,235 youths and women were trained on entrepreneurship and capacitated to start and expand businesses. New businesses were established as a result of the training. The government sensitized 1,144 youths, women and people with disability on Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) and increased access to business opportunities by youth, women and PWD.

Youth economic empowerment is very critical in any society. The government provided support to boda boda youth riders in the county. This was done through training and licensing 5,100 boda boda riders, construction of 60 boda boda sheds in markets across the county and support towards establishment of 30 boda boda Sacco's (1 in each ward) and providing 80 motorcycles to the Sacco's as seed capital. This has had great impact on the youths by encouraging entrepreneurship and saving culture.

Any meaningful development has to factor social protection to cushion the vulnerable members in the society. The total county projected population (2018) for over 65 years is 51,505 (Male - 21,813 and Female - 29,692). The elderly constitute 5.1% of the total population. Over the last planning period, the county government initiated programmes targeting both economic, social empowerment and participation in governance mechanism. These include;

**i. Support to income generating activities**

The county has supported groups of vulnerable people (women, elderly and PWDs) in establishing Income Generating Activities. Majorly this has been through provision of tents and chairs to 61 groups. Groups have been hiring out the tents and chairs and have been able to improve their household income and reduced dependence.

**ii. Tetheka Empowerment Fund**

The County Government established an economic empowerment fund (Tetheka Fund) whose objective is to economically empower the communities to establish and sustain livelihoods by providing affordable credit. To date, 1,700 groups have benefited from the programme, elderly groups whose majority of membership is women have also benefited from the intervention. A total of Kshs 124, 385,000 has been disbursed.

**iii. Water Harvesting Promotion (Water Tanks Merry Go Round)**

In bid to increase access to reliable and potable water for domestic use, the county has rolled out water harvesting programme (water tanks merry go round). The Government provided 600 groups with a 3,000 litres water tank as seed capital, to date the groups have been able to buy 2,778 tanks for their members. When sustained, this initiative will hugely increase the access to clean and safe water by households and lessen the burden by women in accessing clean water.

**iv. Free Health Care**

The Government has rolled out free health care for persons over 65 years. Since rolling out, the programme has benefited 92,563 people, out of which 91,539 were outpatient and 1,024 in patient. This has greatly lowered the burden of health care access and costs by the elderly majority of whom do not have a reliable source of income.

**v. Cash Transfer Programme (In Collaboration with the National Government)**

The County has benefited from the cash transfer programme for the elderly, majority of the beneficiaries are women. Every month, older person receives Kshs 2,000.

**vi. Participation in governance and community development**

Elderly people in the county have been participating in governance, leadership and in community development. This is through the elaborate public participation framework (development committees - village to county level), project management committees and through mentorship and volunteerism programmes. The county government has been empowering the communities through training and capacity building to enhance their civic participation in development.



Over the medium term (2018-22), the county will implement programmes to cushion the most vulnerable in the society, these will include;

- **Integrating interventions targeting elderly and women.** The county government will integrate and harmonize the interventions by all stakeholder to ensure harmony and reduce duplication of efforts. This will include collection and updating data segregated by gender and specific interventions targeting women.
- **Upscaling and sustaining health care intervention.** Through this, the county government will strengthen and sustain access to health care by the elderly by upscaling the interventions on Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which is a leading cause of morbidity for the elderly.
- **Upscaling Tetheka Fund.** This will include social protection mechanisms to reduce the dependency rates by the elderly. Majority of the elderly are taking care of grandchildren who are orphaned due to HIV/AIDs pandemic. The county will establish a county education/endowment fund within the Tetheka fund to support access to education by the children depending on the elderly.
- **Older persons care and support.** The county will establish mechanisms to: increase advocacy to combat ageism, psychosocial support for older persons, strengthening the capacity of elder persons care givers and establish a framework to regulate and guide establishment and operationalization of elderly care centres.

### 3.3 Political and Governance pillar.

The pillar aims at promoting equity and socio-economic transformation through efficient and effective service delivery, coordination, governance and accountability leadership.

Interventions in this pillar will provide overall policy and leadership direction to the rest of the pillars in a manner that actualizes the envisioned social economic transformation.

In FY 2016/17 the county government; launched its long-term development plan - Makueni County Vision 2025, developed ward profiles, and developed the county resource allocation criteria and the Makueni Rural Poverty Reduction Initiative Guidelines. The audit committee was constituted, an asset register established and fleet management system and an integrated records management system installed. The county upheld participatory development through a robust public participation framework. To enrich participatory budgeting, all proposals in the FY 2017/2018 budget were appraised to assist in decision making while prioritizing at the sub ward level. The County also established the County Liquor license and automated its revenue collection.

Under the same period under review, the county government participated in Public Expenditure Framework Analysis (PEFA) assessment undertaken by the World Bank. The government operationalized the County radio and recording studio, constructed sub county administration offices and established village administration and councils. The county government also ran a program on internship, mentorship & volunteerism that have benefitted over 150 interns.

### **3.4. Public Finance**

Implementation of the FY 2017/18 County budget is on course although performance is lagging behind targets. In the first six months of the year, revenues collection have consistently lagged behind targets due to the under performance of the main revenue tax heads. By the end of February 2018, the total Exchequer revenue received amounted to Kshs 2,218,190,000.00 representing a 33% against a target of Kshs 6,825,200,000.00. The total amount received for conditional allocation amounted to Kshs 199,648,683.00 a 27% against a budget of Kshs 752,549,557.00. This comprises of DANIDA UHC Health programme support Kshs 17,235,708.00 (63% against the targeted budget), KDSP (Level 1 Grant + FY 2016/17 allocation) of Kshs 31,201,630.00 (66% against the budget), World bank transforming Health systems for Universal Care project of Kshs 32,588,849.00 (45% against the budget) and Conditional Allocation from Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund of Kshs 118,622,496.00 (47% of the target budget)

The local revenue received amounted to Kshs 124,224,619.70 a 21% against a target of Kshs 600,000,000.00. The recorded shortfall of Kshs 475,775, 380.30 was on account of underperformance in all the broad categories of ordinary revenues streams.

As at February 2018, the County recurrent expenditure amounts to Kshs 3,363,038,754.00 a 57% against total of Kshs 5,871,959,086.00 and development expenditure of Kshs 464,432,588.00 a 12% against total of Kshs 3,748,539,406.00. The County total expenditure amounts to Kshs 3,827,471,342.00 representing 40% against a target budget of Kshs 9,620,498,491.61.

To fast track implementation of the projects, the county has initiated Performance Contracting (PR) to all staff and also activated the service delivery unit.

### **3.5 Risks to the FY 2018/19 Outlook**

There are down side risks to the FY 2018/19 outlook, key among them include:

- i. Slow implementation of FY 2017/18 budget
- ii. The impact of depressed rainfall in some areas could affect agricultural production.
- iii. Increasing wage bill without a corresponding rise in revenues.
- iv. Weak/low capacity in mobilizing own revenue
- v. Increased cost of universal health care

## **4.0 COUNTY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

The implementation of the budget for FY 2016/17 progressed well and picked up towards end of the fiscal year. The total deficit for the year was 3%. This deficit was contributed by a shortfall of Kshs.110M in the local revenue and un-received donor & conditional allocations / grants amounting to Kshs.159M.

In FY 2016/17 the County received Kshs. 6,441,351,588.00 as equitable share from the national government which was above the 2016 Budget Policy Statement (BPS). During FY 2016/17 the County collected Kshs. 219,073,500.00 against a target of Kshs. 330,000,000.00. The experienced shortfall in revenue collection was, in part, attributed to; delays in passing the 2015 Finance Bill, inadequate legal and institutional framework, delayed revenue automation and inadequate collection mechanisms.

The County Government received 68% (Kshs. 210,643,626.00) of the total allocated funds (Kshs. 309,927,274.00) of conditional allocations. 32% of the funds not received represented Kshs. 3,538,967.00 for free maternity program and Kshs. 95, 744,681.00 for leasing of medical equipment which is usually budgeted but not received by the counties.

Funds that were budgeted as donor funds (World Bank funds for Transforming Health systems for Universal Care, DANIDA projects worth Kshs. 32,588,849.45 and Kshs. 31, 451,603.00 under Kenya Devolution Support Program were not received.

During the same year, the County had a balance brought forward from the previous year (2015/2016) amounting to Kshs. 3,427,123,533.50

### **4.1 Expenditure Performance**

The total budget for FY 2016/17 amounted to Kshs. 10,652,442,847.45 being the highest compared to previous years. The County Executive received Kshs.9, 9,948,450,225.90 for both development and recurrent expenditure while the County Assembly received Kshs. 703,992,621.55 to fund its operations. The fund balances brought forward from FY 2015/16 amounted to Kshs. 3,427,123,533.50 being Kshs. 3,393,729,441.95 and Kshs. 33,394,091.55 for County Executive and County Assembly respectively.

The overall County expenditure for the period ending 30th June 2017 amounted to Kshs. 9,204,190,257.81 against a target of Kshs. 10,652,442,847.45, representing an under spending of Kshs 1,448,252,589.64 (or 14% percent deviation from the revised budget). The total expenditure comprised of Kshs. 4,095,788,199.04 for development and Kshs. 5,108,402,058.78 for recurrent. FY 2016/17 recorded the highest overall absorption at 86% as compared to the other years from FY 2013/14.

The performance of all the departments against FY 2016/17 budget is illustrated below;

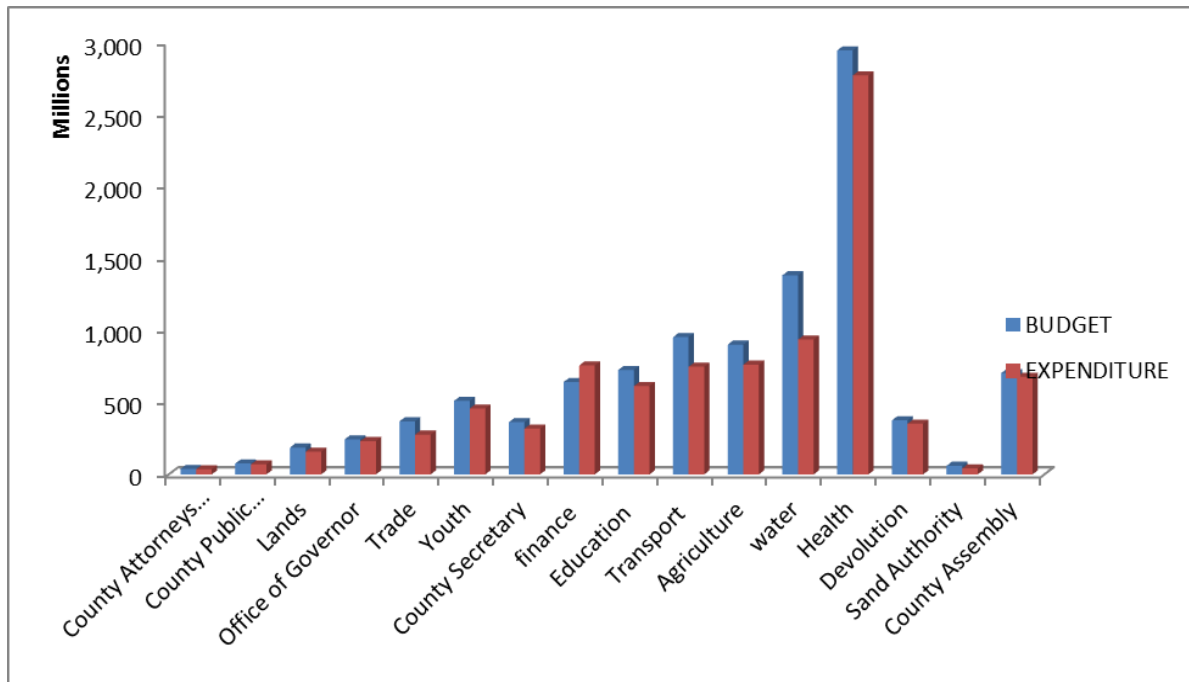


Figure 2; Departments performance against the revised Budget

Source; County Treasury

Table 1; County Budget Absorption

Expenditure Item	Budget	Expenditure	%age	Absorption
Recurrent	5,154,661,344.81	5,108,402,058.78	56%	99%
Development	5,497,781,503.14	4,095,788,199.04	44%	75%
Total	10,652,442,848	9,204,190,258	100%	86%

Source; County Treasury

The implementation of FY 2016/17 budget experienced increased expenditure performance which was occasioned by tracking the procurement process and setting up of a rapid implementation team.

## 5.0 FY 2018/19 BUDGET AND THE MEDIUM TERM FRAMEWORK

### 5.1 Budgetary Allocations for the FY 2018/19 – 2019/20 MTEF

#### 5.1.1 Equitable Share

The Constitution Article 202 requires that all revenue raised nationally be shared equitably among the national and county governments. In apportioning the shareable revenue between the two levels of government Article 203 (2) of the Constitution requires that the Counties be allocated not less than 15% of the most recent audited revenue received as approved by the National Assembly.

**Table 2; Summary of Sharable Revenue FY2014/15- FY 2018/19 MTEF (Kshs) Millions)**

Type/level of allocation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
National Government	799,650.0	991,892.0	1,099,899.0	1,247,412.0	1,370,009.0
Of which:					
Free maternal healthcare	3,320.0	4,298.0	4,121.0		
Rehabilitation of Village polytechnics				2,000.0	2,000.0
Leasing of Medical Equipment		4,500.0	4,500.0	4,500.0	6,100.0
Compensation for user fees forgone		900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0
Level 5 hospitals	1,863.3	3,600.5	4,000.0	4,200.0	4,200.0
Supplement for construction of county headquarters				605.0	605.0
Equalization Fund	3,400.0	6,000.0	6,000.0	7,727.0	8,585.1
County equitable share	226,660.0	259,774.5	280,300.0	302,000.0	311,060.0
Total shareable revenue	1,026,310.0	1,251,666.5	1,380,199.0	1,549,412.0	1,681,069.0

Source; National BPS

#### 5.1.2 Revenue Allocation from the National Government from FY 2013/14 – FY 2018/19.

##### a. Equitable share from the National Government

The County Government is expected to receive a total of Ksh 7.06 billion as equitable share of revenue. This represents an increase of 3.0 per cent from Ksh 6.82 billion allocation of FY 2017/18. The trend has been increasing at a decreasing trend and thus the need to develop a robust own resource mobilization strategy to fund the rising expenditure needs for the county government.

Other expected conditional allocations include Ksh 19.435 million for compensation for user fees forgone, Ksh 187.6 million allocations from Road Maintenance Levy, Ksh 129.7 million for leasing of medical Equipment, Ksh 27.4 for rehabilitation of village Polytechnics and Ksh 495.3 million for Loans & grants.

**Table 3; Revenue Allocation from FY 2013/14 - FY 2018/19.**

Type	FY 2014/15.	FY 2015/16.	FY 2016/17.	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19
Equitable Share	5,208,872,802	5,969,671,381	6,441,351,588	6,825,200,000	7,059,650,070
Change (Ksh)	842,483,354	760,798,579	471,680,207	383,848,412	234,450,070
Change %	19%	15%	8%	6%	3%
World Bank Transforming Health systems for Universal Care and DANIDA projects	51,022,686	51,022,686	32,588,849	71,695,469	
DANIDA	21,750,000	24,130,000		27,577,132	
ASDP Funds				14,150,515	
EU Grant for instrument for Devolution Advice and support				66,000,000	
World bank loan for National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project				50,000,000	
Conditional Allocations for Free Maternal Health Care Allocation		80,802,400	83,696,467		
Conditional Allocation for Development of Youth Polytechnics				64,131,527	27,448,936
Conditional Allocations for compensation for User Fees Forgone		20,618,293	19,449,802	19,435,760	19,435,760
Conditional Allocation for Leasing of Medical Equipment		95,744,681	95,744,681	95,744,681	129,787,234
Conditional Allocation from Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund		75,834,678	98,971,324	254,349,334	187,668,766
Kenya Devolution Support Program			31,451,603	47,396,651	
Conditional Allocation - other loans & grants		220,000,000	12,065,000	42,068,488	495,329,867
Total Revenue Conditional Funds	72,772,686	568,152,738	373,967,726	752,549,557	859,670,563
Total National Allocation (Equitable share +Conditional funds)	5,281,645,488	6,537,824,119	6,815,319,314	7,577,749,557	7,919,320,633
Change %	12%	24%	4%	11%	5%
Local Revenues	215,349,954	217,998,870	219,073,500	600,000,000	400,000,000
Health-FIF	89,804,407	124,748,340		86,000,000	
Registration UHC				50,000,000	
ENE Micro Finance Interest Income				2,695,417	
Total Own Revenue	305,154,361	342,747,210	219,073,500	738,695,417	400,000,000
Total Available Revenue (Equitable Share+ Conditional Funds+ Own Revenue)	5,586,799,849	6,880,571,329	7,034,392,814	8,316,444,974	8,319,320,633

Source; County Treasury

### **b. Other Allocation from the National Government from FY 2013/14 - FY 2018/19.**

The conditional allocation from the National Government increased from 568.2 million in FY15/16 to 752.5 million in FY17/18 and is expected to reach 859 million in FY18/19. Much of the conditional fund for the FY18/19 will come from

conditional funding for the development of the youth polytechnics, leasing of medical equipment, road maintenance fuel levy, grants as well as other loans.

### c. Total Allocation from the National Government

The total allocation from the National Government to the County will comprise the equitable share and the conditional allocations. The absolute amount of allocation increased from 4.7 billion in FY13/14 to 7.6 billion in FY17/18.

#### 5.1.3 Local Revenue projections

The County Government is expected to generate revenue amounting to Ksh 400 million from own local sources which is a decrease of Kshs 200 Million from the projected local revenue for FY 2017/18 . The reduction is based on the reassessment of the County revenue potential and the current restructuring in local revenue mobilization being undertaken by the County Treasury. The department in conjunction with the department of lands is preparing the county valuation roll which when complete is expected to increase revenues from land based revenues in the county. The County Treasury is in the process of restructuring revenue mobilization in the county which is expected to enhance local revenue collection.

#### 5.1.4. Total Projected Revenue for FY 2018/19

The total anticipated revenue during FY 2018/19 will comprise the Ksh 7.919 billion from the national government transfers and 0.4 billion from local sources.

### 5.2 Resource Envelope

The resource envelope available for FY 2018/19 allocation amongst the programmes is as shown in the table below;

Table 4; FY 2018/19 Resource envelope

Resource Envelope	Amount Ksh
Equitable share	7,059,650,070.00
Rehabilitation of village polytechniques	27,448,936.00
Conditional Allocations for compensation for User Fees Forgone	19,435,760.00
Conditional Allocation for Leasing of Medical Equipment	129,787,234.00
Conditional Allocation from Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund	187,668,766.00
<b>Revenue allocation from national government</b>	<b>7,423,990,766.00</b>
County generated revenue	400,000,000.00
<b>Total Revenue 2018/19</b>	<b>7,823,990,766.00</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
Recurrent Expenditure	<b>5,450,382,552.40</b>
Personnel Emoluments	3,471,507,430.23
Operation & Maintenance	1,978,875,122.17
<b>Development Expenditure</b>	
Conditional allocation	364,340,696.00
FY 2017/18 Re - Budgeted Projects	192,757,754.44
Other development 2	1,816,509,763.16



Total Development	2,373,608,213.60
Total Expenditure	7,823,990,766.00

Source; County Treasury

The total revenue available for allocation amongst the prioritized programmes during 2018/2019 financial year will therefore be equal to Kshs **7,266,892,315.56** billion excluding Conditional Allocations & FY 2017/18 development projects that will be re-budgeted in the financial year as tabulated below.

Table 5; Allocation of funds

Item	Amount
Total revenue FY 2018/19	7,823,990,766.00
FY 2017/18 Re -budgeted Projects	192,757,754.44
Conditional allocations	364,340,696.00
<b>Net available resource</b>	<b>7,266,892,315.56</b>

### 5.3 Budgetary Allocations for the FY 2018/19

The budgetary allocations to the County Assembly and the County Executive are summarized as below.

Table 6; Budgetary Allocations to County Assembly & County Executive

	2017/18 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2017/18 DEVELOPMENT CEILINGS	2018/19 CEILINGS - RECURRENT	TOTAL 18/19 DEVELOPMENT CEILINGS	TOTAL BUDGET CEILINGS
County Assembly	718,744,497.80	95,647,223.80	623,097,274.00	20,000,000.00	643,097,274.00
County Executive	8,901,753,993.30	3,652,892,181.81	4,827,285,278.40	2,353,608,213.60	7,180,893,492.00
Total	9,620,498,491.10	3,748,539,405.61	5,450,382,552.40	2,373,608,213.60	7,823,990,766.00
%of Total Budget		39.0%	69.7%	30.3%	

Source; County Treasury

The development ratio is expected to be 30.3 per cent which conforms to the PFMA 2012 requirements.

### 5.4 Expenditure Forecasts

During the FY 2018/19, the overall expenditure is estimated to be Kshs 7,823,990,766.00 which includes conditional allocation, loans and grants amounting to Ksh 364,340,696.00

The expenditure excluding these conditional allocations, loans and grants amounts to Ksh 7,459,650,070.00 as shown in the table below;

**Table 7; Expenditure Forecasts**

Type	FY 2015/16.	FY 2016/17.	FY 2017/18	FY2018/19 Projection
Conditional Allocations & other loans & grants	568,152,737.85	373,967,726.45	752,549,557.00	364,340,696.00
Equitable share & Local revenue	6,458,752,897.00	6,851,351,588.00	7,563,895,417.00	7,459,650,070.00
Total	7,026,905,634.85	7,225,319,314.45	8,316,444,974.00	7,823,990,766.00

Source; County Treasury

### 5.5 Recurrent expenditures

The recurrent expenditure in FY 2018/19 is projected to be Kshs 5,450,382,552.40 which is 69.7 per cent of the total expenditures. This is composed of Kshs 3,471,507,430.23 for Salaries and Kshs. 1,978,875,122.17 for Operations and Maintenance.

### 5.6 Development expenditures

The FY 2018/19 ceiling for development expenditures amounts to Kshs 2,373,608,213.60, which is 30.3 per cent of the total budget. This includes conditional allocations, loans and grants of Kshs 364,340,696.00.

### 5.7 Deficit Financing Policy

To implement the envisaged agenda under Vision 2025, the government will continue to diversify the sources of financial resources over the medium term. This will include seeking debt to implement key flagship projects in the Vision 2025 for socio economic transformation of the county.

To guide, the process in the medium term, the County has developed the Makueni County Debt Management Strategy that provides a framework that will guide the County government in ensuring that; debt levels stay affordable and sustainable, any borrowing is for a good purpose and that the costs and risks of borrowing are minimized.

Deficit financing will be geared towards funding the productive sectors of Makueni County ; Funding priority core infrastructure and development initiatives as identified in Vision 2025 and specific purpose projects identified as a high priority in the county Vision 2025. Preference shall be given to projects that have the chance to stimulate growth and development of all other sectors.

### 5.8 Public Participation and Involvement of Stakeholders

Article 35 of the Kenya Constitution 2010, section 87 of the County Government Act 2012 and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 section 125 (2) provides that the public should be involved in the budget making process through public

participation. The County Government is required to seek the views and opinion of the public in the preparation of the County Fiscal Strategy Paper.

The County Government engaged with the community from the Villages to the wards level. Public participation fora's were held in 3585 villages, 60 sub wards and 30 wards. In addition, key thematic group participations for Women, children, youth, PWDs and PLHIV and 16 urban areas participations were held.

The public highlighted specific challenges they face and proposed strategic interventions to be initiated by the county government. In order of priority, the challenges in the Water and Environment, Agriculture livestock and fisheries, Transport and Infrastructure and health services sectors were ranked as the most pressing.

These challenges are targeted to be addressed through the identified key result areas; food security and agricultural commercialization and Reliable potable water for domestic use; youth, women, PLDs social and Economic empowerment, universal health care and institution strengthening, citizen engagement and capacity building.

In the water sector, the public upstretched issues concerning the following; inadequate water supply and depletion of water catchment areas, long distances to water points, lack of access to clean (quality) water for domestic use, lack of distribution structures of the available water, Soil erosion, lack of garbage dumping/waste disposal, Un conserved water environment and irrigation water sources, Sand harvesting and Poor agricultural practices such as cultivation along river banks.

The community proposed the following interventions, expanding the water harvesting strategy - constructing more earth dams, sand dams, extending existing boreholes, rehabilitating water pipelines, audit and capacity building of water scheme boards on governance, roll out environmental conservation programmes and develop the irrigation infrastructure.

The concerns raised in agriculture livestock and fisheries included; Inadequate/low/unpredictable/erratic rainfall, Low agricultural productivity, inadequate skills, knowledge and information, high costs of inputs, inadequate certified seeds, farm inputs and breeds, lack of modern technologies in farming and post-harvest practices, Land fragmentation as a result of increased population, Outbreak of pests and diseases, Poor livestock breeds, crops that are not adaptable to regional conditions e.g. climate and soil, poor markets and marketing infrastructure, Poor market linkage due to inaccessible roads and negative attitude by the youths towards agriculture.

The community proposed the following interventions; Adopting appropriate technologies on water harvesting and irrigation E.g. Zai pits, farm ponds and drip irrigation, planting drought tolerant crops such as sorghum, sensitize farmers to use modern agricultural methods/technologies, use of certified seeds and improved livestock breeds(AI), intensify extension services, subsidizing farm inputs.eg, certified seeds, material breeds, land preparation equipment and spraying equipment, integrated fertility approach. E.g. tracking farm yard manure and foliar feeds, agricultural mechanization, construct modern storage, irrigation development- small scale and large scale, Creating and enhancing proper linkages with Monetary and Financial Institutions E.g. Tetheka fund, improving the road network to market centres, Capacity building for the youth to change their mind-sets.

The major concerns in transport and infrastructure were poor road networks and power connectivity, encroachment of road reserve areas, high cost of connecting electricity and poor drainage systems

The community proposed regular maintenance of roads, promotion of green energy development and urban infrastructure development,

On education, the community cited the following challenges; Low illiteracy levels, inadequate facilities and equipment's in ECDEs and CTTIs, lack of awareness on existing Education centres, Inadequate staffing in both ECDES and CTTIs, high dropout rates, high rates of drug abuse especially amongst youths, lack of diversity in courses offered in CTTIs, poor disability mainstreaming.

To address these challenges the following were the proposed interventions; Sensitizing the community about the role CTTIs can play, Equipping and upgrading the CTTIs, Sensitize youths on effects of drug abuse, diversify more market oriented courses in CTTIS, upgrade infrastructure in CTTIs, and ECDEs

Under the health sector, the community poised the following challenges; Malnutrition, lack of enough health personnel, inadequate health facilities, lack of power connectivity to dispensaries and lack of equipment's / laboratories.

The communities proposed the following interventions; Provision of adequate drugs and medical facilities, Upgrading existing health facilities, Construction, equipping and staffing of health facilities, installing electricity to all health facilities and employing health staff.

Under trade, the community mentioned the following challenges; Poor access to markets, Lack of credit access, Inadequate market for farm produce, poor road infrastructure linking markets.

The community proposed setting up of aggregation centres at ward levels to increase the bargaining power for farmers and eliminate middlemen exploitation, formation of farmer cooperatives, value addition to produce and installation of lighting in markets.

## 6.0 KEY DEVELOPMENT DRIVERS - THE BIG FIVE KEY RESULT AREAS

### 6.1. Irrigation, Food Security and Agricultural Commercialization

The County Vision 2025 aims at attaining among other desirable status, a sustainable food security in the county. The vision envisages deliberate efforts to invest in modern and appropriate technology in water harvesting, distribution and irrigation. These efforts will contribute in enhancing food security, improving health standards and increasing household income.

The focus of these key result area will ensure production of enough for food security sustenance and at the same time economically empowering the community through trading on the surpluses.

The broad areas will be on enhancing large-scale production; boosting smallholder productivity; reducing the cost of food and value addition of produce.

As a strategy towards realising these agenda, the county will support the growth of ATC Kwa Kathoka to be a model in training farmers on farming as a business. These will be cascaded to the CTTIs through restructuring their curriculum. The focus will also be on putting more land into productive agricultural use and enhancing the different value chains. This will major on the value chains which have comparative advantage in the county. The county will also keep her strategic reserve to provide in case of short fall in production.

The county will develop an irrigation master plan & water resource map which is expected to set the base for irrigating 10,000Ha by year 2022. Focus will be on the cascading and promoting modern & innovative technology advancements in the irrigation sector,

To enhance food security, the county will invest in the small holders' farmers' at the household levels, through the food security initiative programmes; such as the use of kitchen gardens using harvested water through farm ponds and water storage tanks.

To promote growth of the agro-processing sector, the Government will support value addition to agricultural produce across various value chains. This will involve processing meat, hides & skins, cotton, dairy, fruits and vegetables in the county in order to obtain more value and create additional 1,000 jobs and wealth creation.

The Government will focus on the growth of both small & large scale agro - processing industries. This will involve setting up of incubation centres in various regions in the county. These incubation centres will offer opportunities for residents to build their skills on agro processing and provide them with an opportunity to make products through the incubation centres. Fully operationalization of the Makueni fruit processing plant will be prioritised to ensure the firm has the final production line and it expands its production line to process all fruits produced in

the county. The Kikima dairy processing plant will also be supported to increase its production capacity and diversify on the products.

The county has a huge untapped potential in the livestock production. To enhance value addition, the Government will construct the county abattoir & tannery and ensure that all hides and skins are fully processed within the facility.

The county will also leverage on the national government agenda for increasing manufacturing Share to 15% of the GDP with a target of starting 3 industrial parks along Mombasa road. The County will seek partnership with the national government to start the park in Kibwezi town.

The county will also support the growth of the textile industry by operationalizing the ginnery and promoting the growth of cotton in the county.

The cooperative movement is very important in setting the correct market linkages. The development of the value chain based cooperatives will be supported to ensure marketing of the end products.

## **6.2. Reliable Potable Water for Domestic Use**

The County Vision 2025 aims at improving access to quality water. The government rolled out the *'kutwiikany'a kiwu'*, agenda in the FY 2015/16. This agenda aims at ensuring all residents have access to potable water for domestic use.

To deliver this agenda the county will; undertake a water resource mapping exercise that would lead to creation of a database of the existing and potential water resources. This will include mapping all categories of water sheds including rivers and springs, existing boreholes, existing water distribution pipelines, existing dams and potential underground water. The database will inform on decisions of investing on water harvesting and distributions.

The county Government invest in different water harvesting programmes (construction of dams to harvest rainwater, harvesting of spring and river water, expansion of existing water distribution pipelines, promotion of institutional and household level water harvesting, storage and utilization), storage, treatment and distribution.

These interventions are aimed at reducing the average distance to water points from the current 8 Km to 3 Km.

### 6.3. Youth, Women and People Living With Disabilities Social & Economic Empowerment

The County Vision 2025 social pillar goal is to have a just, all-inclusive and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The government through department of Gender, Social Protection, Youth and Sports seeks to mainstream youth, women and people living with disabilities in all county social and developments and programmes.

The county will pursue the following strategies to address the social and development challenges facing these vulnerable groups.

- i. **Enhancing Employment Skills Development;** In order to enhance the employability, the county government will introduce new courses covering emerging issues in the vocational training and skills which will be appealing to the youths, women and the PwDs. These will in turn increase the enrolment in CTTIs and marketability of graduates who have practical courses that meet the current market demands. The CTTIs will be reoriented to offer life skills and practical specialties such as plumbing, masonry, artisan, beauty therapy, dress making and many others.
- ii. **Entrepreneurship development;** Those seeking to start or grow their business will be empowered with entrepreneurship skills to enable them create employment opportunities and actively participate in economic activities. The government will also help in ease access to business regulations and requirements.
- iii. **Agricultural Production Incubation;** Most of our women are in rural agriculture while only few youths, estimated at 8% of the farmers are youths (ASDSP Baseline Survey, Makueni 2015). The county will establish an agricultural incubation centre which will provide skills and technology and motivate youths to venture into agriculture as a source of livelihood. The incubation programme will be delivered through Agricultural Training Centre – Kwa Kathoka and through CTTIs in the county. The programme will target women and youths willing to participate in agriculture.
- iv. **Youth Mentorship and Development;** To curb the increasing trends of drug and substance abuse, the county government will strengthen the county mentorship programme targeting youths who have completed school (secondary and colleges) and training on career development. The initiative will also encompass opportunities for internship and attachment placement within the government in other sectors in the county economy.



- v. **Enhancing Access to Information Communication and Technology;** Information, communication and technology is a critical enabler in the development of the economy. The county government will enhance the community information centres through the CTTIs and CIC centers at the ward level. Investment in ICT infrastructure will enhance access to employment opportunities by leveraging on technology to economically empower these groups on the current opportunities. Increased access to information will enable participation in development process and county governance mechanisms.
- vi. **Enhancing Sports and Talent Development;** Provision of the prerequisite infrastructure in sports is an important milestone in empowering the youths and the PWDs in developing and nurturing talents. The county will enhance the sports infrastructure (playing fields) and mini-stadiums in the urban areas. The county will develop and operationalize 2 talent centers (a performing arts and sports development centres)
- vii. **Provision of Youth Friendly Health Service;** The county will endeavour to provide friendly health services. This includes access to reproductive health services; HIV/AIDs awareness creation to reduce the incidences of new HIV infections and reduction of stigmatization for the infected, assessment of the disabilities for the PwDs. To address drug and substance abuse addicts, the county will implement a rehabilitation and recovery mechanisms for the affected youths

#### **6.4. Universal health care**

Healthy population is an important ingredient of social economic development of our county. The government will invest in addressing both the accessibility and the quality of the health services offered to the residents.

The universal health care is an important milestone in Makueni health department. Currently, the department has established of Makueni Universal Health Care and “Makueni care” for 65 years old and above. As a result of these programs, there has been increased access to quality and affordable health care for the Makueni thus reducing the cost burden of health care

Doctor to population ratio is 1:16,149 which is below the WHO standards of 1: 10000 and Nurse to population ratio is 1:1502 against WHO standards of 1:1000. The average household distance to health facility is five Kilometres which is below the national recommended distance of four kilometres

During the plan period, the Government will invest more resources in primary health care to prevent common infectious diseases with a clear framework on how to tackle the increasing cases of non-communicable illness.

Other than focusing on meeting the recommended doctor patient and nurse patient recommended ratios, the government will also invest in elaborated diagnostic infrastructure, technology and equipment to facilitate investigation and screening in all health facilities

### **6.5. Institutional strengthening, citizen engagement & capacity development**

The gap between designing good projects or policies and implementing them lies with the public sector institutions. In the long term, it is governments and their public service that must deliver; provide quality services to citizens, that effectively manage infrastructure and other public investments, regulate social and economic behaviour, set sector policy objectives, and maintain fiscal and institutional sustainability. A well-managed public sector delivers quality outputs for citizens and that is why institutional strengthening and capacity developments will be critical in delivery of the envisaged development agenda.

Key strategies to be implemented include; Development of the capacity of government departments embrace and shift result based management, Strengthening performance contracting and appraisals , harnessing new knowledge and energy through volunteerism, internship and attachment opportunities, establishment of citizen centers and service charters- *mwene nthi* centers, Harmonization of staff skills with functions and remuneration , transformative /servant leadership capacity building program for public service , Strengthening Public finance management - enhanced local revenue mobilization, prudent utilization of public funds, strengthening the link between plans and budgets , strengthening Participatory development - decentralization of devolution, capacity building of the various participatory development units, strengthening the structures and mechanisms of participatory development , strengthening public - private partnership, strengthening the coordination and administration function of the county government.

On citizen engagements, the government has taken a leading role in ensuring the public is fully empowered and engaged in making decisions which affect their day to day lives and livelihoods. So far, there is public participation framework with committees from village to county level to spearhead the public participations.

The county government will seek to strengthen the village committees, cluster committees, sub ward committee, ward committees, sub ward committees and integrate them with the village councils which will be operationalized with membership of 5 per sub ward.

## 7.0 SECTOR INTERVENTIONS & PRIORITIES IN FY 2018/19 – 2020/21 MTEF

The medium term expenditure framework for FY 2018/19 – 2020/21 ensures that resources are allocated to priority programmes as envisaged in the ADP, County Vision 2025, County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022 – which is being finalised) and other County policy documents. The broad focus is wealth creation for socio economic transformation.

The County priorities for the FY 2018/19 are geared towards realisation of the five key result areas. These include; enhancing food security and agricultural commercialization, reliable potable water for domestic use, Youth, women and People living with disabilities social and economic empowerment, universal health care and Institutional strengthening & citizen engagement and capacity development.

The proposed interventions are geared towards improving livelihoods through entrepreneurship, agriculture and livestock production, enhancing education, training and life skills for youth and strengthening the capacity of the community to participate in development processes and enable them to address their development challenges by leveraging on existing opportunities.

The County has anchored its development on basis of the three pillars and sector approach as outlined in the Vision 2025.

### 7.1 Allocation Baseline Ceilings

The baseline estimates reflects the current departmental spending levels in sector programmes. The recurrent allocations are on the basis of previous expenditure trends whereas development expenditures have been shared out on the basis of the priorities and strategic interventions as identified in the CIDP 2018-2022 & Vision 2025. The following criterion was also used in apportioning capital budget:

- i. **On-going projects:** emphasis was given to completion of on-going capital projects and in particular infrastructure projects with high impact on socio economic transformation
- ii. **Stalled projects:** Focus is on completion of all stalled projects from the previous financial years.
- iii. **Strategic policy interventions:** priority was given to policy interventions that are enablers; those interventions necessary to support the implementation of other sector interventions as per Vision 2025, CIDP 2018-2022 & ADP 2018

- iv. **Community projects:** Programmes that stakeholders/communities have identified through public participation forums
- v. **FY 2017/18 re - budgeted projects;** these are projects that have been rephased to be implemented in the FY 2018/19. The allocation of the funds was necessitated by emerging urgent issues that arose in the implementation of the FY 2017/18 budget and also in line with PFM Act Regulation 116. (2).

## 7.2 Details of Sector Priorities

The detailed priorities to be funded under FY 2018/19 Budget per pillar are;

### 7.2.1. Economic Pillar

The pillar consists of Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development, Energy, Infrastructure and ICT and General Economic Commercial Affairs sectors.

#### 7.2.1.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector

The sector provides employment to a large population of the county and is an important driver in economic development.

##### a. Agriculture and Rural Development

Despite the sector being the backbone of the county's economy, it is faced with various developmental challenges which include low production and productivity, slow adoption of modern technologies, poor market access, poor input access, livestock pest and diseases among others. The sector has inadequate policy and legal frameworks to guide the implementation of programmes and projects.

To address the challenges, the government will invest in;

- i.) **Mango Value Chain Development.** The government aims to increase the area under mango and citrus production by 1000 Ha and upgrade existing fruit trees through grafting. The intervention will be rolled out in the middle agro-ecological zone. This will be geared towards increased fruit productivity and improved quality of fruits in the county to sustain the production capacity for Makueni Fruit Processing Plant.
- ii.) **Grain Value Chain Development.** The programme is geared towards increasing production and commercialization of grains which a main focus on green grams. Specifically, the government will fund 24 seed bulking multiplication sites. The target area under green gram production will increase from 80,000ha to 115,000 ha. The government will also equip Mukuyuni grain value addition and processing facility.
- iii.) **Industrial Crops Development.** Under the period, 50 new acres will be put under macadamia nuts production, Macadamia processing centre established,

acreage under coffee, sisal and cotton increased so as to increase productivity and processing of industrial crops in the county.

- iv.) **Dairy Development.** The government aims at increasing the production, processing and marketing of milk in the county in the upper agro-ecological zone. This will be through Artificial Inseminations and support to dairy farmers to acquire dairy animals. 10,000 Ha will be put under improved pasture production as the county implements the county dairy strategy. To complement the investment in dairy development, the county will establish a functional livestock disease surveillance system and establish a county livestock disease rapid response unit/ambulatory clinic. Strategic vaccination for various livestock diseases will be carried out throughout the county to reduce the number of disease outbreaks.
- v.) **Household food security.** The county government aims to increase food security by reducing the proportion of households depending on relief food. This is will be done through the implementation of the “Operation Mwolyo Out” (OMO) programme which targets 50% of the residents in 18 wards. 20,000 households will be sensitized on the OMO mind-set change process and adopting the one acre rule. Households will also be supported to develop water harvesting infrastructure for small-scale irrigation/food production including farm ponds and other water sources
- vi.) **Agriculture and livestock extension.** The county will enhance extension service delivery to increase technology uptake. Innovative extension methods will be put in place including radio extension and e-extension. Additional extension staff will be hired to reduce existing skill gaps. More vehicles and motorcycles shall be acquired to support extension staff mobility.
- vii.) **Honey Development.** The main focus in honey development will be to map out potential honey production zones to identify areas with high priority which will enable the department to provide subsidized modern bee hives to youths. Rehabilitation of the Kibwezi women honey processing plant, and equipping of Kathonzweni and Kibwezi processing facilities will be done to enhance honey production in the county. The county government will also promote branding of Makueni Honey to national and external markets. This will be undertaken in the middle lands economic zone.

#### **b. Lands and Urban Development**

The challenges facing the sector include; poor urban infrastructural development, inadequate urban planning and poor settlement patterns in the urban areas. The government will;

- i.) Improve land use systems, planning and legislation. The lands sector has prepared a County Spatial Plan which outlines the desired patterns of land use within the county by addressing the spatial construction. The department also plans to formulate policies on land use, planning as well as sensitize the public on proper land use planning practices.
- ii.) Enhance urban planning and infrastructural development to meet increasing demand for services in urban centres. This will be through implementation of development plans, upgrading of urban areas, establishing valuation rolls in towns and establishing a town administration structure in Wote. The department will upgrade Kibwezi town as a key town connecting the county to Kitui and upper eastern part of the country.
- iii.) Undertake land mapping, titling and digitization to improve land ownership. Surveys will be done in 24 markets to enhance titling and at least one settlement scheme will be identified for titling. The department will automate all land data in a bid to enhance efficiency
- iv.) Enhance sustainable and controlled use of mineral resources. This will be achieved through conducting a geological survey to identify the potential sources of minerals. The existing mining companies will be certified after a comprehensive audit is done by the county. The sector will also facilitate the promotion of value addition for the minerals mined in the county.

#### **7.2.1.2. Energy, Infrastructure, Transport & ICT Sector**

The sector is a key driver of sustainable economic growth in the County. The sector faces various development challenges such as; inadequate prerequisite policies and legal framework, poor road network, disparities in electricity connectivity, high cost of electricity connection, inadequate investment in green energy and low penetration of ICT in the county.

To address these challenges, the Government will fund interventions geared towards;

- i. Increasing electricity coverage and distribution. The Government will install transformers in strategic locations in the wards, establish an energy unit to promote use of other forms of energy, promote alternative sources of energy for cooking in public institutions (CTTIs and health facilities- 20 institutions) and promote biogas technology targeting 1,000 households.
- ii. Intensifying the rural electrification programme. The County will partner with the national government to connect 2,400 households to power.
- iii. Exploration, development and distribution of green energy. The Government will develop a green energy policy and establish an Energy Generation and Management Directorate to handle matters on energy. An assessment to identify the potential areas for green energy production will be carried out

and awareness done to the county citizen on the use and adoption of green energy.

- iv. Enhancing roads Access in the County. The sector will enhance road connectivity by continuous collaboration with the national roads agencies to maintain and upgrade roads within the county. The county will gravel 150Km of roads; construct 150Km of new roads to open up the county's transport network and also complete the construction of Thwake Bridge. The department will also use its own equipment to do light grading for 900Km across the county
- v. Improving urban infrastructure. This will be achieved in conjunction with the department of lands & urban planning. The interventions will include; construction of one Bus Park at Kibwezi town, paving of Mtito Andei town, street lighting to spur a 24 hour economy and storm water management.
- vi. Enhancing industrialization. The sector will leverage on the National Government agenda for increasing the contribution of the manufacturing sector by 15%. These will be achieved through construction of industrial hubs along the SGR. The key priority areas will be Kibwezi & sultan Hamud.
- vii. Increasing use of ICT. The county will invest in the development of ICT infrastructure & connectivity. This will include extension of the fibre optic cable within the sub counties, connection of 15 major hospitals and developing systems geared towards enhancing service delivery. Training of 6,000 community members will be done across the county to empower them on the use of ICT. This will be achieved through development of the ICT sub sector. Focus will be on development of an ICT policy to guide the use of ICT in the county. The department will interconnect the six sub counties and extend the fibre optic cables within the county.

### **7.2.1.3. General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA)**

The sector plays a key role in accelerating economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction, industrial development and achieving equitable distribution of resources.

Key challenges in the sector include; lack of market for agricultural produce, poor management and governance structures for cooperatives and undeveloped cultural and tourist attraction sites.

To address the challenges, the County will invest in;

- i. Strengthening the Cooperative Movement. The county will expand the cooperative movement through increased membership hence a broader capital base for strategic investments.



- ii. Enhancing Tourism Infrastructure Development. This will be done through Public Private Partnerships which will include identification of viable tourist sites and development of a county tourism promotion policy. During this Plan period, the county will develop the Kiboko Sanctuary to promote the tourism sector. A county tourism policy will be established to encourage investors in the tourism sector.
- iii. Enhancing trade development. This will be through the development of a county trade policy and increasing appropriate technology to enhance the process of doing business. The county will establish a business incubation centre and a business empowerment fund to support entrepreneurs and business people within the county.
- iv. Strengthening the Consumer Protection unit. The county government will ensure that right measures and weights are used by conducting verification throughout the county. The consumer protection unit will be strengthened to ensure fair play for both entrepreneurs and consumers.
- v. Support county institutions develop marketing section. The sector will support Makueni fruit processing plant and Kikima Dairy Co-operative to develop fully operational marketing abilities towards achieving self-reliance.

## 7.2.2 Social Pillar

The Pillar constitutes of Health, Education, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation, Water and Environment sectors.

### 7.2.2.1 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

The sector is faced with challenges such as; acute water shortage, long distance to water points, untreated water, water resource management problems, destruction and encroachment on water catchments areas, high rates of silting and evaporation and diminishing water sources.

The Government will fund strategies identified under the long term plan by intensifying the *Kutwiikany'a Kiw'u* program. Investments will be made towards;

- i. Enhancing access to potable and reliable water. The water sector will implement strategies to increase water accessibility through the rural water supply program, rain water harvesting for agricultural production and urban water development programme. The county will also develop a water master plan. The government plans to carry out feasibility studies during this year in preparation for construction of the six mega and medium capacity dams. The government will also finance construction of 20 sand dams along the major rivers, drilling and distributing 20 boreholes, and roof water harvesting through expansion of *Nzangule ya Matangi*. The developed water sources will greatly impact access to water in the rural areas.

- ii. Enhancing water resource governance. This will be done through strengthening water resource governance and management by implementing institutional reform program and water resource management.
- iii. Increasing access to improved sanitation and sewerage system. The County will develop Wote sewerage system (World Bank funding) and Mtito Andei sewerage system and implement a sanitation improvement programs and school sanitation program.
- iv. Environment conservation and management. This will be through environmental conservation and climate change mainstreaming and mitigation.
- v. Development of Irrigation Infrastructure. In the 2018/19 Plan period, the county will undertake irrigation mapping along the major rivers such as Athi River, Muooni, Kambu, Kaiti, Thwake and Kikuu. Additionally, survey design and a feasibility study for 6 irrigation schemes will be done. The programme will target supporting rain water/run off harvesting at the village level through Operation Mwolyo Out in collaboration with the agriculture department.

### **Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management**

This sector is faced by challenges such as; extreme rainfall variability resulting in prolonged drought which leads to loss of livelihoods; environmental degradation which has been occasioned by unsustainable sand harvesting, charcoal burning, soil erosion and water catchment destruction; human wildlife conflict; and poor environmental conservation including poor waste disposal mechanisms.

To address these challenges the Government will fund; conservation of water catchment areas, afforestation and County greening programs with emphasis on school greening programs, land reclamation and rehabilitation, proper water harvesting methods and proper drainage system, acquisition of waste exhaustion machinery, game reserves conservancy, institutional strengthening for environment, natural resource management and climate change adaptation, building county disaster preparedness capacity and fire fighting infrastructure.

#### **7.2.2.2 Health Sector**

The Health sector has a responsibility of ensuring access to affordable health care services to all residents by putting in place an effective public health strategy. The strategy is implemented through two major programmes Preventive & promotive, curative programmes.

The challenges facing the sector include; inadequate health infrastructure, low diagnostic and examination capacity, low access to primary health care, high cost of health services and increasing incidence of communicable diseases.

To address these challenges the Government will implement the following interventions;

- i. Equipping of Makueni County Referral hospital. The county government will equip the county referral hospital to enhance its capacity to provide health services. The project will encompass equipping the laboratory with specialized equipment for specialized investigations.
- ii. Preventive measures towards communicable diseases. The County will invest in the diagnostic capacity by providing 49 laboratories with improved diagnostic equipment, establish 1 OVC centre, sensitize 691 village clusters on communicable diseases and increase immunization coverage in the county.
- iii. Non communicable conditions control programme. The County Government aims to; Reduce the percentage of adult population with BMI over 25 from 9% to 8%; Reduce percentage of patients admitted with cancer from 1.2% to 1.1%; Reduce percentage of new outpatient cases with high blood pressure from 5% to 4%; Increase the percentage of health facilities with workforce health and safety SOPs from 50 to 70; Increase number of workplace wellness programs established.
- iv. Improvement of access to quality healthcare. This will be achieved through the construction of a mortuary in one sub county, electrification of 20 health facilities, provision of basic laboratory services in 28 dispensaries, construction of maternity units in 2 health facilities, upgrading of 7 health centres to meet minimum approved standards, construction of 3 staff houses and purchase of 2 modern equipped ambulances.
- v. Healthcare financing and social protection programme. The county will increase the number of households enrolled for Universal Health Care from 22,000 to 37,600.
- vi. Market hygiene and sanitation programme to improve the health status at the community. The county will establish a dumping site, increase market toilets from 50 to 56 and purchase 1 waste disposal truck.
- vii. Reproductive maternal, child and adolescent health programme. The county aims to increase the percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants from 55% to 60%, decrease percentage of newborns with low birth weight and reduce percentage of children under five who are underweight from 4% to 3.6%.

### **7.2.2.3 Education Sector**

The major challenges in the sector include; inadequate legal policy framework to facilitate provision of basic education, high tuition and examination fees, low enrolment & institutional capacity, inadequate education infrastructure & equipment and high incidence of poverty.

The county will fund interventions geared towards;

- i. Strengthening institutional capacity in both teaching and non-teaching staff.
- ii. Developing and upgrading of education infrastructure through completion of all education infrastructural programmes.
- iii. Implementation of relevant CTTI curriculum through undertaking a review of courses offered and mapping the county CTTIs. The curriculum will focus on technical courses to help in self-employment among the graduates.
- iv. Establishing county libraries to promote information sharing between the citizens and the government.
- v. Supporting student retention and transition through continued implementation and institutionalization of current support programmes i.e. capitation, scholarships, domestication of national policies, bursaries and school food programme; establishment and institutionalization of a County Education Endowment Fund.
- vi. Investment in additional Technical and vocational training Institute in collaboration with the National government to offer diploma and certificate courses tailored to facilitate the envisioned county economic transformation.

### **7.2.2.4 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector**

The sector is faced with challenges such as; inadequate social assistance to the vulnerable population, inadequate social space for the social and physical development, inadequate social education and non-existence of rehabilitation facilities.

To address these challenges the government will;

- i. Increase and restructure the scholarship, bursary/education schemes – The scholarship / bursary allocation models will be scaled up to cover vulnerable needy children.
- ii. Investing in sporting facilities and development of processes to harness talent. The county government will invest in developing sporting facilities and harnessing young people talents through development of a sports complex and upgrading & leveling of sporting facilities at County, Sub County and Ward levels.
- iii. Establishment of Recreation Parks and Open Spaces. The County will invest in establishing recreation and open space systems by surveying and

- documenting recreation and open spaces in the County and organizing child and youth activities.
- iv. Youth empowerment. The youth (18-35 years) constitute 24% of the total population. This provides an opportunity to empower and invest in the youthful population. The county will implement a youth empowerment strategy aimed at increasing youth participation in economic activities and increased employment opportunities for the youth.

### **Gender mainstreaming and empowerment**

The county government will implement a gender mainstreaming programme aimed at enhancing the participation of the men and women in economic activities. This will accelerate and sustain participation of men and women in development process. The empowerment will enhance sustainability of the development initiatives. The interventions in the programme will include enhanced governance mechanism and participation in leadership process, advocacy against gender based violence, empowerment of the boy-child and protection of the vulnerable and most at risk population.

### **7.2.3 Political pillar**

The Pillar constitutes of the Public administration and international relations sector.

#### **7.2.3.1 Public Administration and International Relations (pair)**

This sector is important for overall coordination and guiding service delivery, performance, financial, administrative and participatory systems essential for County development.

The Government will invest in the following:

- i. Enhancing County Legal Systems. This will be done through legislating on all devolved functions and developing the relevant policy to guide full implementation of devolved functions necessary for County development. Departments and the public will also be trained on the necessary legal requirements for the purpose of enhancing cohesion, compliance and tranquility in the County.
- ii. Strengthening Public Administration and Service Delivery. The Government will undertake a survey to determine the location of the establishment of service delivery centers and the magnitude of operations as a basis for construction and operationalization.

- iii. Strengthening County M&E systems. The government will strengthen the M&E Systems and undertake capacity development of the M&E Unit as well as County departments on result based management and tracking of service delivery.
- iv. Strengthening County Planning, Budgeting and Statistics systems. The County will enhance the development of integrated County project management system which will link planning, budgeting and outcomes.
- v. Strengthening County Communication, branding and organizational Culture.
- vi. Improving Public Finance Management systems. The County will enhance prudent financial management and sustainable utilization of public funds through strengthening sub county treasury services, internal audit and the county audit committee.
- vii. Strengthening of County Human Resources and performance Management System. The government will develop a scheme of service for all cadres which will guide career progression and development through the County Public Service Board.
- viii. Strengthening participatory development and civic education frameworks.

## Annexure

Table 8; FY 2018/19 Proposed Departmental Ceilings

SECTOR	DEPARTMENT	2017/18 REVISED BUDGET	SALARIES BUDGET FY 2018/19	O&M BUDGET FY 2018/19	RECURRENT BUDGET FY 2018/19	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET FY 2018/19	TOTAL FY 2018/19 BUDGET	TOTAL BUDGET RATIOS
	Department of lands, Physical Planning & Mining	111,328,208.51	24,389,293.95	14,277,468.72	38,666,762.67	64,000,000.00	102,666,762.67	1%
	Department of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries development	729,264,224.06	221,134,278.01	33,553,122.78	254,687,400.79	314,567,517.60	569,254,918.39	7%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>840,592,432.57</b>	<b>245,523,571.96</b>	<b>47,830,591.50</b>	<b>293,354,163.46</b>	<b>378,567,517.60</b>	<b>671,921,681.06</b>	<b>9%</b>
	Department of Transport & Infrastructure	809,793,980.19	64,953,952.65	41,342,030.34	106,295,982.99	401,368,766.00	507,664,748.99	6%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>809,793,980.19</b>	<b>64,953,952.65</b>	<b>41,342,030.34</b>	<b>106,295,982.99</b>	<b>401,368,766.00</b>	<b>507,664,748.99</b>	<b>6%</b>
	Department of Trade, Industry Tourism & Cooperatives	215,290,712.51	42,189,846.43	20,878,151.45	63,067,997.88	94,900,000.00	157,967,997.88	2%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>215,290,712.51</b>	<b>42,189,846.43</b>	<b>20,878,151.45</b>	<b>63,067,997.88</b>	<b>94,900,000.00</b>	<b>157,967,997.88</b>	<b>2%</b>
	County Attorney's Office	31,379,680.80	8,386,359.45	19,105,999.18	27,492,358.62		27,492,358.62	0%
	County Public Service Board	65,233,982.97	34,533,490.80	35,445,685.76	69,979,176.56	10,000,000.00	79,979,176.56	1%
	The Govern ship	227,366,199.91	63,370,494.38	123,371,142.73	186,741,637.11		186,741,637.11	2%
	County Secretary	789,605,292.25	511,190,696.98	246,842,869.42	758,033,566.41		758,033,566.41	10%
	Department of finance & Socio Economic Planning	852,697,875.18	213,880,076.02	323,643,497.78	537,523,573.80	17,242,245.56	554,765,819.36	7%
	Department of Devolution & Public Service	284,501,883.96	140,167,258.96	67,346,832.27	207,514,091.23	35,000,000.00	242,514,091.23	3%
	County Assembly		301,021,501.83	322,075,772.17	623,097,274.00		643,097,274.00	8%

		718,744,497.80				20,000,000.00		
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,969,529,412.87</b>	<b>1,272,549,878.42</b>	<b>1,137,831,799.30</b>	<b>2,410,381,677.72</b>	<b>82,242,245.56</b>	<b>2,492,623,923.28</b>	32%
	Department of Education & ICT	594,926,317.19	221,304,084.49	127,111,365.39	348,415,449.88	166,048,936.00	514,464,385.88	7%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>594,926,317.19</b>	<b>221,304,084.49</b>	<b>127,111,365.39</b>	<b>348,415,449.88</b>	<b>166,048,936.00</b>	<b>514,464,385.88</b>	7%
	Department of health Services	2,653,216,093.49	1,508,456,048.30	565,258,196.67	2,073,714,244.97	478,222,994.00	2,551,937,238.97	33%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,653,216,093.49</b>	<b>1,508,456,048.30</b>	<b>565,258,196.67</b>	<b>2,073,714,244.97</b>	<b>478,222,994.00</b>	<b>2,551,937,238.97</b>	33%
	Department of Youth, Gender, Sports & Social services	266,967,728.68	42,827,417.76	15,216,138.21	58,043,555.97	97,500,000.00	155,543,555.97	2%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>266,967,728.68</b>	<b>42,827,417.76</b>	<b>15,216,138.21</b>	<b>58,043,555.97</b>	<b>97,500,000.00</b>	<b>155,543,555.97</b>	2%
	Department of water, Irrigation & Environment	1,270,181,813.34	73,702,630.22	23,406,849.31	97,109,479.52	674,757,754.44	771,867,233.96	10%
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,270,181,813.34</b>	<b>73,702,630.22</b>	<b>23,406,849.31</b>	<b>97,109,479.52</b>	<b>674,757,754.44</b>	<b>771,867,233.96</b>	10%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,620,498,490.85</b>	<b>3,471,507,430.23</b>	<b>1,978,875,122.17</b>	<b>5,450,382,552.40</b>	<b>2,373,608,213.60</b>	<b>7,823,990,766.00</b>	100%



Programs per Pillar

NO	PILLAR	SECTOR	DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME	SUB PROGRAMMES
1	Economic	ARUD		Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: : Land Survey & Mapping	SP2. 1 : Land Survey & Mapping
				P3; Urban planning	SP3. 1 Urban planning
				Programme 2: Mining mapping & development	SP4. 1 Mining mapping & development
				Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Land, Crop development & productivity	SP2. 1 Land, Crop development & productivity
				P3; Agribusiness and information management	SP3. 1 Agribusiness and information management
				Programme 2: Livestock Production, Management and Development	SP4. 1 Livestock Production, Management and Development
		EI&ICT		Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Road transport	SP2. 1 Road transport
				P3; Infrastructure development	SP3. 1 Infrastructure development
				Programme 2: Energy Infrastructure & development	SP4. 1 Energy Infrastructure & development
		GECA		Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Trade development & promotion	SP2.1; Entrepreneurial development and training
					SP2.2; Fair trade and consumer protection
					SP2.3; Local markets development

NO	PILLAR	SECTOR	DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME	SUB PROGRAMMES
					SP2.4; Trade marketing & promotion
				P3; Industrial development and promotion	SP3. 1 Industrial development and promotion
				Programme 4: Tourism development & promotion	SP4. 1 Tourism development & promotion
				Programme 5: Cooperative development and management	SP4. 1 Cooperative development and management
2	Political & Governance	PAIR	Finance & Planning	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Public financial management	SP2.1 Accounting services
					SP2.2; Budget formulation, coordination and management
					SP2.3; Internal audit services
					SP2.4; Resource mobilisation
					SP2.5; Supply chain management services
					SP2.6; Economic planning
			County Public Service Board	Programme 1: Human resource management & Development	SP1. 1 Human resource management & Development
			Devolution & Public Service	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: :Public Participation & Civic Education	SP2. 1 :Public Participation & Civic Education
				Programme 3; Information and communication	SP3. 1 Information and communication
				Programme 4: Enforcement and compliance	SP4. 1 Enforcement and compliance

NO	PILLAR	SECTOR	DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME	SUB PROGRAMMES
				Programme 5: Volunteerism & mentorship	SP5. 1 Volunteerism & mentorship
			County Secretary	Programme 1: Leadership and coordination of departments.	SP1. 1 Leadership and coordination of departments.
			County Attorney	Programme 1: Legal & advisory services	SP1. 1 Legal & advisory services
			Office of the Governor	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
			County Assembly	Programme.1 Legislation, Oversight and representation	SP. 1.1 Legislation, Oversight and representation
				Programme 2; General Administration, Planning and support services	SP. 2.1 General Administration, Planning and support services
3	Social	Education	Department of Education & ICT	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Early childhood education	SP1. 1 Early childhood education
				Programme 3: Technical training & non formal education	SP1. 1 Technical training & non formal education
				Programme 4: Support to education	SP1. 1 Support to education
				Programme 5; ICT Infrastructure & Systems Development	SP3. 1 ICT Infrastructure & Systems Development
		Health	Department of health	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
					SP1.2; Health care infrastructure development
				Programme 2: Curative health care services	SP2. 1 :Curative health care services

NO	PILLAR	SECTOR	DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME	SUB PROGRAMMES
				Programme 3; Preventive and promotive health care services	SP3. 1 Preventive and promotive health care services
		Social Protection	Department of Gender, Youth & Social services	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Gender & Social Development	SP2. 1 Gender & Social Development
				P3; Youth Development support & Empowerment	SP3. 1 Youth Development
				Programme 2: Sports Development	SP4. 1 Sports Development
		WEI	Department of water, Irrigation & Environment	Programme 1: General administration & planning	SP1. 1 General administration & planning
				Programme 2: Water infrastructure Development	SP 2.1 Water harvesting and storage
					SP 2.2.Piped water supply infrastructure
					SP2.3 Ground water development
			P3; Irrigation infrastructure development	SP3. 1 Irrigation infrastructure development	
			Programme 4: Environment management and protection	SP4. 1 Environment management and protection	
			Sand Authority	Programme 1: Sand conservation and environment protection	SP1. 1 Sand conservation and environment protection

- a. Distribution of Functions between the National Government and the County Governments as per (Article 185(2), 186(1) and 187(2)) of the constitution.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	COUNTY GOVERNMENT
<p>Foreign affairs, foreign policy and international trade.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. The use of international waters and water resources.</li> <li>3. Immigration and citizenship.</li> <li>4. The relationship between religion and state.</li> <li>5. Language policy and the promotion of official and local languages.</li> <li>6. National defence and the use of the national defence services.</li> <li>7. Police services, including –               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the setting of standards of recruitment, training of police and use of police services;</li> <li>(b) criminal law; and</li> <li>(c) correctional services.</li> </ol> </li> <li>8. Courts.</li> <li>9. National economic policy and planning.</li> <li>10. Monetary policy, currency, banking (including central banking), the incorporation and regulation of banking, insurance and financial corporations.</li> <li>11. National statistics and data on population, the economy and society generally.</li> <li>12. Intellectual property rights.</li> <li>13. Labour standards.</li> <li>14. Consumer protection, including standards for social security</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture, including –           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) crop and animal husbandry;</li> <li>(b) livestock sale yards;</li> <li>(c) county abattoirs;</li> <li>(d) plant and animal disease control; and</li> <li>(e) Fisheries.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. County health services, including, in particular –           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) county health facilities and pharmacies;</li> <li>(b) ambulance services;</li> <li>(c) promotion of primary health care;</li> <li>(d) licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public;</li> <li>(e) veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession);</li> <li>(f) cemeteries, funeral parlors and crematoria; and</li> <li>(g) Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.</li> <li>4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including –</li> </ol>

<p>and professional pension plans.</p> <p>15. Education policy, standards, curricula, examinations and the granting of university charters.</p> <p>16. Universities, tertiary educational institutions and other institutions of research and higher learning and primary schools, special education, secondary schools and special education institutions.</p> <p>17. Promotion of sports and sports education.</p> <p>18. Transport and communications, including, in particular –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) road traffic;</li> <li>(b) the construction and operation of national trunk roads;</li> <li>(c) standards for the construction and maintenance of other roads by counties;</li> <li>(d) railways;</li> <li>(e) pipelines;</li> <li>(f) marine navigation;</li> <li>(g) civil aviation;</li> <li>(h) space travel;</li> <li>(I) postal services;</li> <li>(j) telecommunications; and</li> <li>(k) Radio and television broadcasting.</li> </ul> <p>19. National public works.</p> <p>20. Housing policy.</p> <p>21. General principles of land planning and the co-ordination of planning by the counties.</p> <p>22. Protection of the environment and natural resources with a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) betting, casinos and other forms of gambling;</li> <li>(b) racing;</li> <li>(c) liquor licensing;</li> <li>(d) cinemas;</li> <li>(e) video shows and hiring;</li> <li>(f) libraries;</li> <li>(g) museums;</li> <li>(h) sports and cultural activities and facilities; and</li> <li>(I) County parks, beaches and recreation facilities.</li> </ul> <p>5. County transport, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) county roads;</li> <li>(b) street lighting;</li> <li>(c) traffic and parking;</li> <li>(d) public road transport; and</li> <li>(e) Ferries and harbors, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto.</li> </ul> <p>6. Animal control and welfare, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) licensing of dogs; and</li> <li>(b) Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.</li> </ul> <p>7. Trade development and regulation, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) markets;</li> <li>(b) trade licences (excluding regulation of</li> </ul>
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<p>view to establishing a durable and sustainable system of development, including, in particular –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) fishing, hunting and gathering;</li> <li>(b) protection of animals and wildlife;</li> <li>(c) water protection, securing sufficient residual water, hydraulic engineering and the safety of dams; and</li> <li>(d) energy policy.</li> </ul> <p>23. National referral health facilities.</p> <p>24. Disaster management.</p> <p>25. Ancient and historical monuments of national importance.</p> <p>26. National elections.</p> <p>28. Health policy.</p> <p>29. Agricultural policy.</p> <p>30. Veterinary policy.</p> <p>31. Energy policy including electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.</p> <p>32. Capacity building and technical assistance to the counties.</p> <p>33. Public investment.</p> <p>34. National betting, casinos and other forms of gambling.</p> <p>35. Tourism policy and development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>professions);</li> <li>(c) fair trading practices;</li> <li>(d) local tourism; and</li> <li>(e) Cooperative societies.</li> </ul> <p>8. County planning and development, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) statistics;</li> <li>(b) land survey and mapping;</li> <li>(c) boundaries and fencing;</li> <li>(d) housing; and</li> <li>(e) Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.</li> </ul> <p>9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities.</p> <p>10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) soil and water conservation; and</li> <li>(b) Forestry.</li> </ul> <p>11. County public works and services, including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) storm water management systems in built-up areas; and</li> <li>(b) Water and sanitation services.</li> </ul> <p>12. Firefighting services and disaster management.</p> <p>13. Control of drugs and pornography.</p> <p>14. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local</p>
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	<p>level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.</p>
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