



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

“Supporting Quality Life for the People of Taita Taveta”

**THE FIRST TAITA TAVETA
COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

2013-2017





Table of Contents

COUNTY VISION	viii
MISSION STATEMENT	viii
CORE VALUES	viii
Foreword.....	ix
Acknowledgements.....	xi
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	xiii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xvi
CHAPTER 1: COUNTY BACKGROUND	3
1.0: Introduction	3
1.2: Position and Size	3
1.3: Physiographic and Natural Conditions	3
1.4: Administrative and Political Units	6
1.5: Demographic Features.....	9
1.6: Human Development Approach	15
1.7: Infrastructure and Access	17
1.8: Land and Land Use.....	20
1.9: Non-State Actors and Community Organizations	22
1.10: Crop, Livestock and Fish Production	23
1.11: Forestry and Agro-Forestry	24
1.12: Environment and Climate Change.....	28
1.13: Mining	30
1.14: Tourism	31
1.15: Industry.....	33
1.16: Employment and Other Sources of Income.....	33
1.17: Water and Sanitation	34
1.18: Health Access and Nutrition.....	36
1.19: Education and Literacy.....	38
CHAPTER 2: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	42
2.0: Introduction	42



2.1:	Major Development Constraints and Challenges	42
2.2:	Cross-Cutting and Thematic Issues	45
2.3:	Civic Education and Public Participation in Development	56
2.4:	Change Management and Organizational Development	57
CHAPTER 3: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK		59
3.0:	Introduction	59
3.1:	Planning Context	59
3.2:	Human Settlements	62
3.3:	The County Spatial Analysis	63
3.4:	County Planning Regions	64
2.5:	Strategic Assessment of Taita Taveta County	65
3.4:	The Built Environment, Land Use and Housing	69
3.5:	Movement Network System	72
3.6:	Nodal Hierarchy	73
CHAPTER 4: CIDP LINKAGE WITH OTHER PLANS		79
4.0:	Introduction	79
4.1:	CIDP Linkage with the Kenya Constitution 2010	79
4.2:	CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and MTP II (2013-2017)	80
4.3:	CIDP Linkage with Millennium Development Goals	81
4.4:	CIDP Linkage with Other County Plans	85
4.5:	CIDP Linkage with the Governor’s Manifesto	86
CHAPTER 5: CIDP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....		91
5.0:	Introduction	91
5.1:	CIDP Implementing Institutions.....	91
CHAPTER 6: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY.....		98
6.0:	Introduction	98
6.1:	County sources of revenue	98
6.2:	Strategies for Revenue Generation.....	99
6.3:	Government Disbursements	102
6.4:	Review of Local Taxes, Royalties and Rates	103
6.5:	Improving Efficiency in Revenue Collection.....	103



6.6: Digitization of Planning Systems	104
6.7: Effective Asset Management.....	104
CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	106
7.0: Introduction	106
7.1: Agriculture.....	106
7.2: Livestock and Fisheries	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.3: Water and Irrigation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.4: Mining, Environment and Natural Resources	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.5: Community Affairs, Tourism, Trade and Industry.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.6: Public Works Energy, ICT and Housing	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.7: Education.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.8: Health Services.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.9: Lands	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.10: Finance and Economic Planning	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.11: Administration and Devolution	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7.12: Independent Institutions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK	208
8.0: Introduction	208
8.1. County Monitoring and Evaluation structures	208
8.2: Agriculture Sector	210
8.3: Community Affairs, Tourism, Trade and Industry.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.4: Livestock	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.5: Water and Irrigation	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.6: Mining, Environment and Natural Resources	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.7: Health Services.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.8: Education.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.9: Energy, Infrastructure, ICT and Housing	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.10: Lands Sector	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.11: Finance and Economic Planning	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.12: Administration and Devolution	Error! Bookmark not defined.
8.13: Independent Institutions	Error! Bookmark not defined.



ANNEXES 245
Annex 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure 245
Annex 2: County Budget Summary 238

List of Tables

Table 1: Administrative and Political Subdivision of the County 7
Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohorts 9
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups 10
Table 4: Population Projections by Constituency and by Sex 14
Table 5: Registered Vs. Eligible Voters in the County 15
Table 6: SWOT Analysis for ICT 43
Table 7: SWOT Analysis for Environment and Climate Change 47
Table 8: SWOT Analysis for Gender 48
Table 9: SWOT Analysis for HIV&AIDS 49
Table 10: SWOT Analysis for Youth 50
Table 11: Summary of Key Disaster trends 54
Table 12: SWOT Analysis for DRR 55
Table 13: SWOT Analysis for Peace Building and Conflict Management 56
Table 14: Spatial planning framework in context 63
Table 15: Population Distribution and Density by sub-County/Constituency 65
Table 16: Population Projections by Towns and Urban Centres 66
Table 17: Environmental Planning Issues and Trends 69
Table 18: Nodal Investment Opportunities 74
Table 19: Policy Statements 76
Table 20: Five Year County Financial Resources 98
Table 21: Agricultural Sector Priorities **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 22: Projects and Programmes **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 23: List of stalled projects **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 24: List of proposed projects and programmes **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 25: Fisheries Sector Priorities **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Table 26: Livestock Projects & Programmes **Error! Bookmark not defined.**



Table 27: Stalled Livestock projects..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 28: Livestock Projects & Programmes **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 29: Fisheries Projects & Programmes..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 30: Livestock Production **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 31: Veterinary Services..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 32: Veterinary Services..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 33: Water Sector Priorities..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 34: Water projects **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 35: Irrigation Projects **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 36: Proposed Water projects & programmes **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 37: Proposed Irrigation projects & programmes..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 38: MENR Priorities **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 39: Ongoing Environment projects..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 40: Ongoing Mining projects **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 41: Proposed Projects for Environment (NEMA)..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 42: Ongoing projects Forestry **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 43: Ongoing projects Land Reclamation **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 44: Ongoing projects Mining **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 45: Sector Priorities **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 46: Trade Development Projects..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 47: Cooperative Development Projects **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 48: Youth Development Projects **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 49: Proposed Projects Trade Development..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 50: Proposed Projects Cooperative Development **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 51: Proposed Projects Youth Development **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 52: Proposed Projects Sports **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 53: Proposed Projects Culture..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 54: Proposed Projects Tourism **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 55: Industry **Error! Bookmark not defined.**



Table 56: Sector Priorities **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 57: Table of Public Works Energy, ICT and Housing Sector Projects and Programmes **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 58: Table of Education Sector Priorities..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 59: Table of Health Services Sector Priorities..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 60: Table of Projects/Programmes in Health Sector..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 61: Table of Land Sector Priorities..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 62: Table of Ongoing Projects/Programmes..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 63: Table of Finance and Economic Planning Sector Priorities ...**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 64: Table of Projects/Programmes..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 65: Table of Ongoing Projects/Programmes in Administration and Devolution....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table 66: Table of Projects and Programmes in Administration and Devolution.....**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

List of Maps

Map 1: Position of Taita Taveta County in Kenya5

Map 2: Map of Taita Taveta County Administrative and Political Units.....8

Map 3: County Planning/Administrative Regions64

Map 4: Population Density67

Map 5: Economic Development Nodes69

Map 6: Major Rivers and Tributaries.....70

Map 7: Key Transport Routes.....72

Map 8: Nodal Hierarchy73

Map 9: Population Distribution75



COUNTY VISION

“A prosperous County that supports modern quality life for her people”

MISSION STATEMENT

“To promote an integrated approach to development, sustainable management of the environment and exploitation of natural resources for the sole purpose of driving cultural , political, social and economic development through appropriate technology for the benefit of the citizens.

CORE VALUES

- Servant and transformational Leadership
- Integrity
- Accountability and Transparency
- Equality, Inclusion and Respect for diversity
- Team work
- Professionalism



Foreword

The quest for a devolved system of governance in Kenya popularly referred to as “*ugatuzi*” has been a longstanding one. The promulgation of the new Constitution of Kenya on 27th August 2010 paved way for realization of the “*dream*” system of governance, and this was sealed after the 4th March 2013 General Election.

The County Government Act 2012, gives effect to Chapter Eleven of the constitution of Kenya 2010 and ascribes to the following: To provide for County Governments` powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services and for connected purposes. The Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint and the resultant second medium term plan places significant emphasis on CIDP as a framework for the development of Counties. The TTCG is no exception and has produced this CIDP for 2013-2017 for the purpose of creating a framework for development that is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030 and Second Medium Term 2013-2017.

On behalf of the people of Taita Taveta County, I am privileged to present to you our inaugural County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017) aimed at improving citizen service delivery; guide the development of projects , engagement of the public and stakeholders in the planning and delivery of development projects and programmes. This Plan sets out a determined but equally realistic and achievable development strategy for Taita Taveta County. In developing our plan, we have provided a framework for realizing steady cultural and socio-economic growth for the people of our County, while considering interventions to address the challenges and constraints that may prevent us from achieving our vision.

Our aim is to achieve an integrated and sustainable development environment across the County that enables all people of Taita Taveta to realize the modern and high quality of life they aspire to have. We can only achieve this shared aspiration by fully exploiting our economic opportunities, our strength in diversity, our social and cultural assets and our existing natural resources.

The Taita Taveta County Government is committed to working with its people towards realizing and exploiting their own development potential while creating opportunities for steady and sustainable cultural and socio-economic growth. We will actively exploit partnerships between the national government, other Counties, the private sector, non-state parties and other stakeholders in order to leverage the collective strengths of all actors in the development process. We will endeavor to make Taita Taveta County the most conducive and competitive investment destination in Kenya. This will be achieved by developing and implementing a progressive legal, policy and regulatory framework as an enabling



environment for more people to choose to live, work, do business and invest in Taita Taveta. The County government will prioritize investment in multi-sectoral infrastructure as an enabler for development. Priority will also be given to investment in education, health care and the development of our human capital while meaningfully exploiting natural resources.

We recognize the need to invest in deliberate policies at all levels to make the link between economic growth and human development and provide resources to support education, health care, access to clean and safe water, food security and advancement in other Vision 2030 and MDGs 2015. Only by doing this will the County realize achievements in human development that productively contribute in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth.

Our approach to program delivery is anchored on integration across all sectors and the recognition that we must work together through transformational development to achieve a greater impact. We also recognize the importance of Citizen Participation and inclusive development to leverage the collective strengths of our people. The TTCG will therefore invest in a comprehensive civic education programme to enhance public participation. We will also invest in change management and organizational development programme to strengthen our institutions and service delivery systems to ensure we competently serve the people of Taita Taveta in a transparent and accountable manner, in order to contribute to their cultural, political and socio-economic prosperity and wellbeing.

I pledge to champion and support this inspiring enthusiasm, spirit and participative culture from the people as we start the implementation phase of the CIDP. My government also commits to providing an enabling environment where every individual, partner and stakeholder will be given an equal chance to join us in the path of success as we pursue our shared vision.

The publication of this CIDP is a culmination of a process that involved the engagement with the citizens of this County. All the suggestions and opinions received were considered to better understand and respond to the needs and plight of the vulnerable groups, investors and all citizens in general

Overall the content of this CIDP is pivotal to the Taita Taveta County Government in helping realize the achievement of our Vision of *“building a prosperous County that support modern and quality life her people.”*

This CIDP is not cast in a stone and there is room for refinement as new realities emerge in the course of implementation -planning@taitataveta.go.ke.

H.E Engineer John Mruttu



Governor, Taita Taveta County Government

Acknowledgements

The development process of this First Taita Taveta CIDP has been long, owing to the fact that TTCG wanted to reach each and every mwananchi in the County. TTCG wanted everyone to determine the development direction of the County as provided in the Constitution of Kenya 2010. As it is not possible to mention all individuals who participated in the development of this document, I wish to express my appreciation and sincere gratitude to the people of Taita Taveta including the Taita Taveta Diaspora for their participation in the development of this inaugural County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2013-2017). Majority of the suggestions and programme and project ideas collected during consultative meetings and through online media have been considered and included in this document as a reflection of the shared aspiration of the people of Taita Taveta.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank His Excellency the Governor Engineer John Mututa Mruttu and Her Excellency the deputy Governor Mary Ndigha Kibuga for their guidance, leadership and dedication toward the production of this CIDP. Special tributes also go to my colleagues, the County Executive Committee members who include-; (*Without any order*) Hon. Linet Mavu, Administration and Devolution, Hon Gifton Mkaya –Health, Hon Jemimah Tuja –Education, Hon Alexander Mwangeka –Infrastructure, Energy, Housing and ICT, Hon. Elijah Mwandoe Environment and Natural Resources, Hon Eng Joseph Mbogo – Water and Irrigation, Hon. Stephen Masamo, Community Affairs Trade and Industry and Hon. Harrison Mghana-Agriculture and Hon. Dr. Vincent Masawi Livestock and Fisheries. The CEC members not only gave their sector inputs in various forums but also participated in the consultation meetings at ward level. The CIDP preparation also benefited from the experiences and inputs of Mr. Rolnal Shako, Advisor on Governance, Mr. Geoffrey Kimonge, Political Advisor and Mr Anaold Mwabili, Economic Advisor.

Congratulations also go to the Interim County Secretary, Mr Fred Ouma, the team leader of CIDP secretariat, Mr Richard Mwarema the CIDP secretariat coordinator and other members who included Mr Leonard Langat, Chief Finance officer, Mr Juluis Cheche – Budget Officer, Mr Martin Kinywa County Development officer, Mr. Keneth Karanja – County Physical Planning Officer, Mr Mwasambo Mwandawiro - Youth Development Officer, Mr Benard Otieno, Human Resource Officer and all the County Directors and heads of departments who supported and facilitated the process of information collecting and giving technical direction. A vote of thanks also goes to the County Budget and Economic Forum who have been actively engaged during this process and represented numerous constituents like women, Youth, teachers unions, Business Community and Inter Faith group led by Rev Mwaluda.

This CIDP is also informed by various documents; international, national and local. Special mention is Taita Taveta Unity Guide - *Accountable leadership for County Development* whose facilitation was made possible by The Taita Taveta Development Forum.



The other documents used to produce this CIDP included the Taita Taveta Development Profile, Medium Term Plan 2013-2017, Kenya Vision 2030 and Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Finally, we want to recognize the efforts of Isaac Kute, Joseph Obumba, Willis Okul and Tom Macakiage of The Servetech Systems Consulting Team for working diligently alongside the County CIDP Secretariat, and with all the County Executive Committee members in reviewing and editing this CIDP and contributing towards the development, its implementation, Monitoring and CEvaluation framework.

I conclude by saying that this CIDP is only a guide which reflects the inspiration, aspirations and direction the leadership and citizens want to follow. I therefore call upon everyone to participate in its implementation. Remember development is about changing people's lives positively and this can only be achieved through motivation, innovation and promoting transparency and accountability by all duty berears and citizens.

GOD BLESS YOU ALL

HON. FLORA MTUWETA

CEC MEMBER FINANCE AND PLANNING



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Programme
APHIA	Aids, Population and Health Integrated Assistance
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Land
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDO	County Development Officer
CDP	County Development Profile
CEC	Community Environment Committees
CEISP	Community Empowerment and Institutional Support Programme
CFA	Community Forest Associations
CIDC	County Information and Documentation Centre
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CISP	County Integrated Support Programme
CMEC	Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CDCs	Community Development Committees
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CPMU	County Planning and Management Unit
CSO	Community Service Order
CWSB	Coast Water Services Board
C-YES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
DDP	District Development Plans
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DFZ	Disease Free Zone
ECDE	Early Childhood Development And Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EII	Energy, Infrastructure And ICT
EMCA	Environmental Management and Conservation Act



FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FPE	Free Primary Education
GECLA	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GOK	Government Of Kenya
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
Ha	Hectares
HBO	Home based Care
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information And Communication Technology
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Housing and Budget Survey
Km	Kilometre
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LDC	Locational Development Committees
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children



PAIR	Public Administration and International Relations
PICT	Provider Initiated Counselling and Testing
PLHIV	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committees
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PWD	Persons With Disability
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSE	Subsidized Secondary Education
TLU	Topical Livestock Unit
TIRI	Technology Information & Responce Initiative
TTCG	Taita Taveta County Government
TTUC	Taita Taveta University College
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water resource User Association
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YP	Youth Polytechnic



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line with the provisions of The County Government 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act 2012, which identify County Integrated Development Planning as the core framework in organizing, coordinating and executing the affairs of the County governments; Taita Taveta County presents this inaugural CIDP (2013 – 2017) to guide the effective delivery of public services. Preparation of this plan was achieved through wider consultation with the people of Taita Taveta and numerous other stakeholders who have an active role to play in the County's development process.

This CIDP sets out a strategy to guide us towards our vision through eleven platforms organized around focused but integrated sectors. Access to clean and safe water and the food security of our County are key pillars of our development agenda. We will take steps to improve production capacity, processing and marketing of agricultural produce while ensuring better access to water for our people and for industry.

The County Government will invest in the diversification of county economy, particularly in the mining, tourism, trade and industry sectors. The mining sector will be supported by encouraging private investment, while ensuring that benefits accruing are shared with the community in line with international best practices and legal framework now existing or to come.

The tourism sector is currently relying on traditional tourist markets of western Europe. Its performance is however influenced by a lot of factors outside the control of TCG e.g. Tourism activities. In order to deal with this volatility, steps will be taken to diversify markets especially those that are within 5 to 6 hours flight time to Kenya. India and South Africa are some of the markets that will be targeted. There is also a need to diversify tourism products. Some of the new products include the 100 years since World War 1, rock climbing, sports and cultural tourism.

The development of socio-economic opportunities for the working population of the County is a key priority in this respect. This will be supported by the development of a progressive legal, policy and regulatory framework to spur investment in the County and grow our economy. In particular, we will invest in deliberate interventions to create an enabling environment for the economic development of our youth, women and persons with disabilities to ensure that this hitherto marginalized section of our community play an active role in our development.

The education of our children and the youth is a key pillar and strategic focus of our plan. We must invest to improve our educational standards and the effective management of our



education infrastructure and resources for this is the foundation of a productive human capital base to drive the Taita Taveta economy in years to come. It is an open secret that we will lack adequate professionals in many disciplines and this threatens the very foundation of our county. In as much as education is not a fully devolved function, it will be irresponsible if no action is taken by the county government to create local solutions to the free falling performance of both our primary and secondary school.

The County government also recognizes the key role that health plays in our wellbeing and development. Our plans propose to invest heavily in improving the health of the people. This will be achieved through provision of infrastructure and staffing and quality and modern health programmes.

The importance of Land as a factor of production and determination of human settlement cannot be emphasized. The County Government recognises the need to resolve the numerous land challenges bewildering the citizens. The County Government will work closely with the national government to ensure that the numerous land problems are solved, people are settled and have legal entitlements to invest on their land. To ensure orderly economic and social growth, the county will ensure that Land Planning in both the rural and urban areas

As we deliver this plan, we must also protect our environment taking cognizance of the impact of climate change and global warming in the County. Disaster preparedness and management will continue to be a cross cutting theme in our programme delivery as we take measures to reduce environmental degradation. We will also focus on resolving the current and historical land tenure issues that are an impediment to development and one of the causes of conflict in the region.

We will also invest in the improvement of our physical infrastructure which is key in supporting the growth of our economy. Through strategic partnerships with the private sector, we will make great strides in improving our transport, communications, housing and other public works infrastructure installations to ensure that we can remain competitive. As we do this, we believe the National Government will complete the construction of Mwatate-Wundanyi and Mwatate Taveta roads. At the same time the County Government will embark on resource mobilization for the tarmaking of Ndi-Msau-Wundanyi-Mgange-Bura road and Taveta –Loitoktok road. The improved conditions of these roads together with upgraded airstrips at Ikanga and Taveta will not only go along way in creating trade opportunities but will also enhance service delivery in all sectors.

Taita Taveta County has a great opportunity to change the cultural and socio-economic fortunes of our people, even against the face of adversity presented by numerous challenges. We recognize the need to invest in deliberate interventions to ensure that we can adequately address these challenges and focus on realizing our vision. To this end, we will invest in civic



education to ensure that the people of Taita Taveta and all our partners will actively participate and work together to contribute to and benefit from this development journey.

Effective governance is key in ensuring that we remain competent, transparent, relevant and accountable to our people. We will invest in a comprehensive change management and organizational development process to ensure that our institutions are fit for purpose and we have the appropriate skills and capacities to competently deliver quality services to the people of Taita Taveta.

The County government will also work closely with all National government agencies and local communities to address matters of security and historical grievances that have been the cause of conflicts. A safe and secure environment is paramount in facilitating the process of development and we will continue to play an active role to promote harmony amongst communities and facilitate conflict resolution mechanisms.

Over the 5 year duration, the budget required by Taita Taveta County to finance this CIDP is projected to be **KSH.98.649 Billion**. This is against projected **Ksh. 18billion** from regular sources such as local revenue, share of the National government revenue, contribution from the equalization fund and inter- governmental transfers

To to finance the deficit the county government will reach out for Public Private Partnership investments, Public Community Partnership investments and support from non-state actors. For large capital investment projects in health, Education, roads Energy water and irrigation sectors, the county government will partner with Donors and National Government

CHAPTER ONE



COUNTY BACKGROUND



CHAPTER 1: COUNTY BACKGROUND

1.0: Introduction

Chapter One covers background information about Taita Taveta County's socio-economic situation and its infrastructure, focusing on the elements that have a bearing on the development of the County. The chapter provides descriptive detail of the County in terms of location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

In addition, summary information is provided on infrastructure and access, land and land use, community organizations/non-state actors, crop, livestock and fish production, forestry, environment and climate change, mining, tourism, employment and other sources of income, water and sanitation, health access and nutrition and education and literacy.

1.2: Position and Size

Taita Taveta County is one of the six Counties in the Coastal region of Kenya. It is located approximately 200 Km northwest of the coastal city of Mombasa and 360 Km southeast of Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. It borders Tana River, Kitui and Makueni Counties to the North, Kwale and Kilifi Counties to the East, Kajiado County to the North-west, and the Republic of Tanzania to the South and South-west. The County covers an area of 17,084.1 Km² and lies between latitude 2^o 46' South and 4^o 10' South and longitude 37^o 36' East and 30^o 14' East.

1.3: Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1: Physical and Topographic Features

The County is divided into three major topographical zones. The upper zone, suitable for horticultural farming, comprises of Taita, Mwambirwa and Sagalla hills regions with altitudes ranging between 304 metres and 2,208 metres above sea level. The lower zone consists of plains where there is ranching, national parks and mining.

The third topographical zone is the volcanic foothills zone which covers the Taveta region with potential for underground water and springs emanating from Mt. Kilimanjaro.



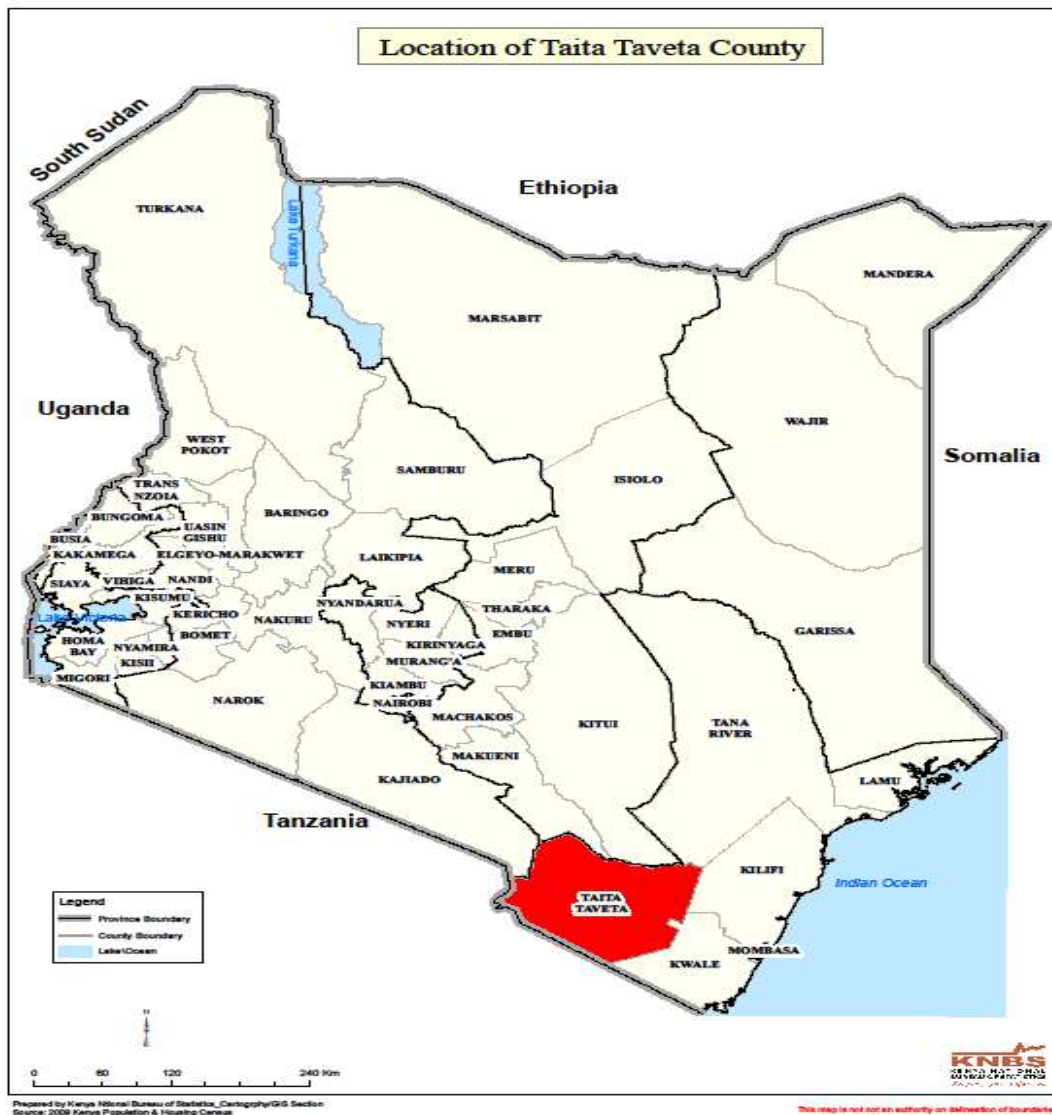
The main rivers in the County are the Tsavo, Lumi and Voi rivers. Mzima springs is the major water supplier to Voi town and Mombasa City, while small springs and streams include Njukini, Njoro kubwa, Kitobo, Sanite, Maji Wadeni, Humas Springs and Lemonya Springs.

In addition, there are two lakes, Jipe and Challa, both found in Taveta area. Lake Challa is a crater lake with little economic exploitation, while Lake Jipe is slightly exploited through small scale fishing. Both lakes are served by springs emanating from Mt. Kilimanjaro.

The County is mainly dry, except for the Taita hills which are considerably wet. The effect of the South-Easterly winds influences the climate of the County. The hilly areas have ideal conditions for condensation of moisture, which result in relief rainfall.



Map 1: Position of Taita Taveta County in Kenya



1.3.2: Ecological Conditions

The County is characterized by a number of ecological regions based mainly on relief and different climatic conditions. The Taita Hills, which cover an approximate area of 1,000 Km², rise to a maximum elevation of 2,208 metres above sea level (Wuria peak). The indigenous cloud forests found there are home to varied flora and fauna. The mean annual rainfall in these hills ranges from 500 mm in the lowlands to over 1,200 mm in the upper mountain zone. These basically form the highlands.

In the lowlands and transitional zone lies the vast rangeland where the Tsavo National Parks are located. 62 % of the County area constitutes Tsavo National Park (Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks). These form the Tsavo ecosystem which comprises of distinct elements including rivers, springs, plains, plants and vegetation and wildlife. The park is an open



savannah and bush woodland that supports elephants, buffaloes, lions, antelopes, gazelles, giraffes, zebras, rhinos and a wealth of birdlife.

Crocodiles and hippos can be found in riparian areas. The rangeland that is not part of the parks supports livestock, grazing mammals and other wildlife species. The County is one of those classified as having very high average wildlife density. The average wildlife density in Topical Livestock Units (TLU) per Km² stood at 4.35 (Nature's Benefits in Kenya, 2007).

1.3.3: Climatic Conditions

The County experiences two rainy seasons - the long rains between the months of March and May; and the short rains between October and December. Rainfall distribution is uneven, with the highlands receiving higher rainfall than the lowland areas. During long rains, on average the highlands record 265 mm while the lowlands record 157 mm whereas during short rains, annual rainfall is 1,200 mm and 341 mm for highlands and lowlands respectively. The annual mean rainfall is 650 mm.

The average temperature in the County is 23⁰C, with temperatures getting as low as 18.2⁰C in the hilly areas (Taita, Mwambirwa and Sagalla), while on lower zones, temperatures rise to about 25⁰C.

1.4: Administrative and Political Units

Taita Taveta County is divided into various administrative and political units crucial for management of the County and also service delivery to the public.

In terms of political units, the County has four constituencies namely, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi and Taveta. These are further divided into 20 electoral wards, otherwise referred to as County assembly areas.

With regard to administrative subdivisions, the County is composed of four sub-County units which follow the same boundaries as the constituencies and hence go by the same name as those of the constituencies. The County is further divided into 32 and 90 locations and sub-locations respectively.

The size of each of the four sub-County units, the number of electoral wards in each of these units, the respective number of sub-locations is shown in Table 1 below (Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2012 - 2013).

**Table 1: Administrative and Political Subdivision of the County**

Constituency	No. of Wards	Approx. Area in Km ²	Name of Electoral Ward	Approx. Area in Km ²	No. of Sub-locations
Taveta	5	626.2	Challa	207.4	5
			Mahoo	51.4	6
			Bomani	9.5	2
			Mboghoni	169.2	5
			Mata	188.7	5
	Tsavo West National Park ¹	6,543.8	-	6,543.8	-
Wundanyi	4	701.3	Wundanyi/ Mbale	44.1	8
			Werugha	27.2	4
			Wumingu/ Kishushe	525.1	6
			Mwanda/ Mgange	104.8	6
Mwatate	5	1837.6	Ronge	132.4	7
			Mwatate	343.0	3
			Bura	870.5	8
			Chawia	396.5	4
			Wusi/Kishamba	39.5	5
Voi	6	3,269.1	Mbololo	205.5	3
			Ngolia	84.6	3
			Sagalla	424.8	4
			Kaloleni	77.9	1
			Marungu	822.6	2
	Kasigau	1653.7	3		
Tsavo East National Park ²	4,106.1	-	4,106.1	-	
TOTAL	20	17,084.1	20	17,084.1	90

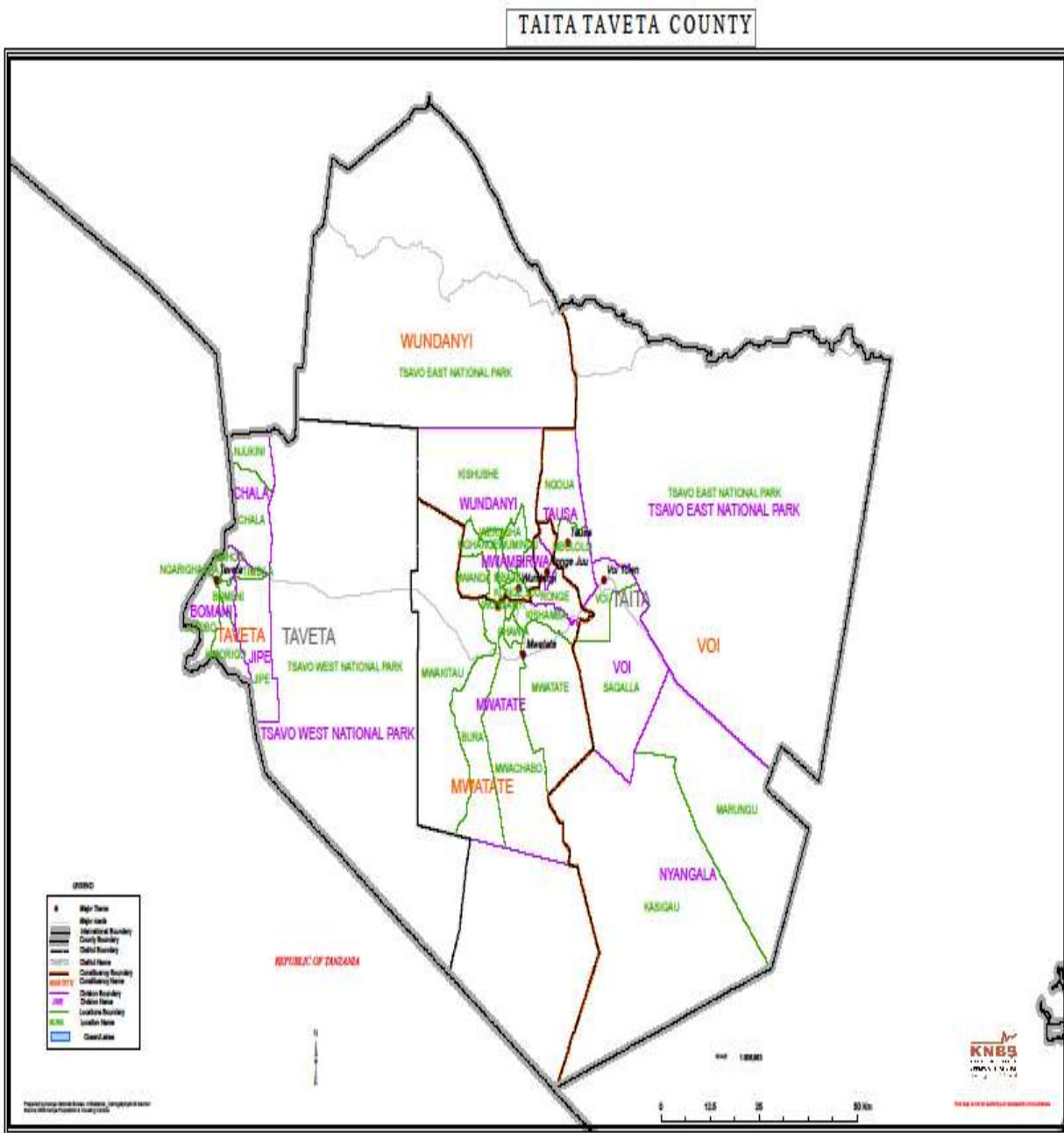
Map 2 below shows administrative as well as political units of Taita Taveta County (Statistics, 2013).

¹: The Tsavo West and East National Parks are not administrative units but their inclusion in this table is to indicate where they are located. The total national park area is 10,649.9 Km², translating to about 62 % of total County area.

²: The Tsavo West and East National Parks are not administrative units but their inclusion in this table is to indicate where they are located. The total national park area is 10,649.9 Km², translating to about 62 % of total County area.



Map 2: Map of Taita Taveta County Administrative and Political Units





1.5: Demographic Features

1.5.1: Population Size and Composition

As of 2009, the population of the County was 284,657 (KNBS, 2009) where females and males were 139,323 and 145,334 respectively. The County population was projected to be 306,205 in 2012 comprising of 149, 869 females and 156,336 males. Further projections indicate that the total County population will increase to 329,383 and 345,800 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Table 2 below gives the County population projections based on age cohorts (KNBS, 2009).

Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohorts

Age group	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	19,134	18,646	37,780	20,582	20,057	40,640	22,140	21,576	43,716	23,244	22,651	45,895
5-9	18,046	17,721	35,767	19,412	19,062	38,474	20,881	20,505	41,387	21,922	21,527	43,450
10-14	16,895	16,767	33,662	18,174	18,036	36,210	19,549	19,401	38,951	20,524	20,368	40,892
15-19	15,490	14,330	29,820	16,662	15,415	32,077	17,924	16,581	34,505	18,817	17,408	36,225
20-24	12,850	12,519	25,369	13,823	13,467	27,289	14,869	14,486	29,355	15,610	15,208	30,818
25-29	12,140	10,886	23,026	13,059	11,710	24,769	14,047	12,596	26,644	14,748	13,224	27,972
30-34	10,723	9,018	19,741	11,535	9,701	21,235	12,408	10,435	22,843	13,026	10,955	23,981
35-39	9,051	8,010	17,061	9,736	8,616	18,352	1,0473	9,268	19,742	10,995	9,730	20,726
40-44	6,853	6,104	12,957	7,372	6,566	13,938	7,930	7,063	14,993	8,325	7,415	15,740
45-49	5,997	5,766	11,763	6,451	6,202	12,653	6,939	6,672	13,611	7,285	7,005	14,290
50-54	4,588	4,658	9,246	4,935	5,011	9,946	5,309	5,390	10,699	5,573	5,659	11,232
55-59	3,947	3,715	7,662	4,246	3,996	8,242	4,567	4,299	8,866	4,795	4,513	9,308
60-64	2,995	3,288	6,283	3,222	3,537	6,759	3,466	3,805	7,270	3,638	3,994	7,633
65-69	2,180	2,360	4,540	2,345	2,539	4,884	2,523	2,731	5,253	2,648	2,867	5,515
70-74	1,754	1,962	3,716	1,887	2,111	3,997	2,030	2,270	4,300	2,131	2,383	4,514
75-79	1,093	1,387	2,480	1,176	1,492	2,668	1,265	1,605	2,870	1,328	1,685	3,013
80+	1,514	2,129	3,643	1,629	2,290	3,919	1,752	2,463	4,215	1,839	2,586	4,425
Age NS ³	84	57	141	90	61	151	97	66	163	102	69	171
Total	145,334	139,323	284,657	156,336	149,869	306,205	168,169	161,212	329,383	176,550	169,247	345,800

³: This cohort represents those whose age was not specified during the census.



For the whole population, the human sex ratio (ratio of males to females) is 1.04, meaning that for every 100 females, there are 104 males. For the population below 15 years, the ratio is 1.02, which is the same as at birth (KNBS, 2009). For the population between 15 and 64 years the ratio increases to 1.08 while in the case of 30 years and above, the ratio is 1.05. The ratio gets smaller as the population advances in age. For those of 40 years and above, the ratio is 0.99. This indicates that adult males tend to have higher death rate than adult females.

The intercensal growth rate for the County population is 1.6%. Whereas this is below the national average, estimated at 3%, (KNBS, 2009) the County population is nevertheless projected to increase to close to 346,000 people in 2017. The increase is expected to directly impact on the basic needs such as food, water and housing; social services such as health and education; and infrastructure including access roads and markets.

The County will develop and implement strategies to address these population demands, ensuring that in the medium term, a reduction of the population living below the poverty line to the national average of at least 46% is achieved. In the County, an estimated 57.2% of the population is absolute poor, meaning that they live by less than Kshs 1,562 per month.

In addition, there are some age groups that need targeted interventions because of their special characteristics and needs. This includes: under one year, under five years, 3 to 5 years, primary school going age, secondary school going age, youth population, female reproductive age, the labour force and the aged population. Table 3 below gives the population for each of these age groups as well as projected populations for years 2012, 2015 and 2017 (KNBS, 2009).

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age group	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	3,969	3,874	7,843	4,067	3,969	8,036	4,167	4,067	8,234	4,375	4,270	8,646
Under 5	19,134	18,646	37,780	19,605	19,105	38,710	20,088	19,575	39,663	21,092	20,554	41,646
3-5 years ⁴	11,380	11,114	24,495	11,660	11,388	22,998	11,947	11,668	25,716	12,241	11,955	26,349
Primary school Age (6-13)	28,119	27,500	55,825	28,811	28,177	56,988	29,521	28,871	58,391	30,997	30,314	61,311
Secondary School age (14-17)	12,473	12,049	24,527	12,780	12,346	25,126	13,095	12,650	25,744	13,749	13,282	27,032
Youth Population (15-29)	40,480	37,735	78,215	41,477	38,664	80,141	42,498	39,616	82,114	44,623	41,597	86,219
Female eproductive age (15-49)		66,633			68,274			69,954			73,452	
Labour force (15-64)	84,636	78,294	162,930	86,720	80,222	166,942	88,855	82,197	171,052	93,298	86,306	179,604

⁴ Please note that the category 3-5 years is included as a special group for planning around ECD and Health. However their numbers are counted as part of the under 5, hence the increase in the total population by the value of the 3-5 age cohort.



Aged Population(65+)	6,541	7,838	14,379	6,702	8,031	14,733	6,867	8,229	15,096	7,210	8640	15,851
----------------------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	------	--------

1.5.2: Analysis of Population Size by Age Group

a) Under 1 year

The County has a total of 7,843 infants whose number is expected to rise to 8,234 by 2015 and 8,646 two years later. This calls for sustained interventions particularly in health in order to ensure that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which presently stands at 71/1000 is further improved. The County IMR indicates the probability that 71 infants out of 1,000 live births will die before attaining the age of one year. This rate is far above the national figure, which currently stands at 48 deaths to 1,000 live births, a rate which is on the higher side compared to the internationally accepted standards.

b) Under 5 years

This age group, projected to be 38,710 (2012) is also disadvantaged in regard to social services matters especially access to quality and affordable healthcare. The County's Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) stands at 87 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is unacceptably high.

With this population expected to rise to 41,646 by the year 2017, a raft of measures need to be put in place to improve their wellbeing. Ambitious programmes to address health and welfare issues affecting the group must be prioritised in the planning process to effectively and significantly reduce the rate with a view to achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number 4, whose target is to reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. The County figure is above the national U5MR rate of 73 deaths per 1,000 live births, meaning that if the country were to achieve the MDG target by 2015 then U5MR will come down to 33.

This ratio will further have to be reduced to attain the World Health Organization (WHO) standard, which recommends that globally the under-five mortality rate be reduced to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births.

c) 3-5 years



The children under this category form the pre-school group. This group stood at 22,998 in 2012,(KNBS, 2009) comprising of 11,660 boys and 11,338 girls. This population is expected to increase steadily to 26,349 by 2017.

Enrolment for Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) which caters for children in this age category stands at 9,995 where 4,877 are boys and the remaining 5,118 are girls.

The proportion of those enrolled stands at about 40% meaning that 60% of children do not attend pre-school. This therefore reflects a strong need for promoting programmes aimed at increasing enrolment rate such as provision of quality education to this group and establishment of more ECDE centres in addition to recruitment and posting of more teachers to the County.

d) 6-13 years

This depicts the primary school going population, whose projected population is 56,988 (2012) where 28,177 are girls and 28,811 are boys. This population is expected to increase to 61,311 by year 2017. This 7.1% increase calls for expansion of learning facilities at the existing primary schools as well as construction of new schools to cater for the expected increase in student numbers.

e) 14-17 years

This is the secondary school age group. Projections for 2012 place the number at 25,126 comprising of 12,346 and 12,780 girls and boys respectively. This population is projected to reach 27,032 by the year 2017. Expansion of physical infrastructure to cater for the increase and improvement of staffing levels will be necessary. In addition, establishment of at least one tertiary institution offering professional courses will help in improving transition and enhance human resource and skills development in the County.

f) 15-29 years

This is the youth population and is currently projected to be 80, 141,(KNBS, 2009) whereby 41,477 and 38,664 are males and females respectively. In terms of proportion, the youth comprise 26% of the County population and 48% of the County's total labour force. The County government is therefore faced with the challenge of putting in place sustainable targeted programmes and interventions in a holistic approach from the very beginning geared



towards addressing the many complex issues that have for long been associated with Kenyan youth. Such issues revolve around unemployment, drug, substance and alcohol abuse, serious crime including terrorism, and irresponsible sexual behaviour.

g) 15-49 years

This age bracket comprises of the reproductive age among women. The 2012 projected population for this group is 68,274. This population is projected to increase to 69,954 by 2015 and further to 73,452 by 2017. One important thing to note is that this group is most affected by HIV&AIDS. Various interventions against the pandemic have however borne good fruit in reducing the mortality rate which would otherwise have slowed down growth rate. However, a sustained effort in current interventions as well as introducing new ones will ensure that the population for this group will rise significantly over time. This means maternal health, child health care and other related services will need to be upscaled and improved through establishment of adequate facilities and education.

At the same time, education and sensitization programmes to promote the importance of family planning in population management have to be implemented in earnest.

h) 15-64 years

This age group comprises of the labour force. It is the most productive group in the County. Projections indicate that currently the group has 166,942 people comprising of 80,222 and 86,720 females and males respectively. In terms of proportion, women constitute approximately 48% of the total population in this group whilst males constitute 52%. By 2017, and holding other factors constant, the County's labour force is projected to increase to 179,604.

One of the major challenges confronting this group is high unemployment rate as well as under employment. This is partly due to the fact that 48% of the population in this category comprises of the youth. Creation of employment opportunities in the County therefore need not be over-emphasized. This calls for proper planning in order to address this challenge.

The agriculture and livestock sub-sector is the largest employer and contributor to household incomes in the County. There is need therefore to come up with strategies for transforming the sub-sector with a view to significantly increase its labour force absorption rate. The sub-sector's multiplier effect on employment is high since its growth definitely spurs growth of many other sectors including manufacturing, processing and trade.



i) 65 years and above

This group comprises the elderly in society, otherwise referred to as the aged population. The group is expected to register a modest increase over the years, rising from 14,733 in 2012 to 15,096 and 15,851 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. It is this group that is the main focus of social protection. There is therefore need to put in place necessary infrastructure to support the special needs of this group including healthcare. On top of enhancing the social protection programme currently run by the national government whereby the elderly get a monthly stipend to cater for their needs through the Cash Transfer Programme under the Gender and Social Development Departments, it is considered prudent for the County government to establish atleast one home for both genders where these senior citizens will access comprehensive care.

Further, this group is critical in development planning because together with those aged 15 years and below, they comprise the age dependent segment of the population. The County age dependency ratio is 0.747, meaning that 74.7% of the un-productive population (dependent persons) rely on the productive segment of the population to support their upbringing and pensions.

1.5.3: Sex-disaggregated Population Distribution by Constituency

Table 4 below gives sex-disaggregated population distribution by constituency, including projected figures (KNBS, 2009).

Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wundanyi	28,063	27,958	56,021	30,187	30,074	60,261	32,472	32,351	64,823	34,091	33,963	68,054
Mwatate	35,801	35,712	71,513	38,511	3,8415	76,926	41,426	41,323	82,749	43,491	43,383	86,874
Voi	46,451	43,007	89,458	49,967	46,262	9,6229	53,749	49,764	103,513	56,428	52,245	108,673
Taveta	35,019	32,646	67,665	37,670	35,117	72,787	40,521	37,775	78,296	42,541	39,658	82,199
County Total	145,334	139,323	284,657	156,335	149,869	306,204	168,168	161,213	329,381	176,551	169,249	345,800

Table 4: Population Projections by Constituency and by Sex

Of the four constituencies, Voi has the highest number of people, 96,229, comprising of 49,967 males and 46,262 females, representing 51.9% and 48.1% respectively. Total



population for Voi is projected to grow to 103,513 and 108,673 in 2015 and 2017 respectively.

Mwatate follows second with a population of 76,926, closely followed by Taveta, which has 72,787. Wundanyi constituency has the least population, which is 60,261, where males and females are 30,187 and 30,074 respectively. In terms of proportion, that of males is 0.499 while that of females is 0.501. The sex ratio is however 1:1.

Regardless, this calls for adequate facilities to be put in place including provision of essential services to address the needs of both genders in all the four constituencies.

1.5.4: Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

Whereas the estimated eligible voting population is 155,195, the number of registered voters in the County is 112,219, (IEBC, 2013) which translates to about 72%. The voters are distributed in the constituencies shown in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Registered Vs. Eligible Voters in the County

Constituency	Registered voters	Eligible voting population	Percentage
Wundanyi	23,027	31,434	88.2
Mwatate	28,086	39,610	82.3
Voi	36,964	52,510	90.3
Taveta	24,142	31,641	76.5
County Total	112,219	155,195	84.6

1.6: Human Development Approach

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

The human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but by itself, it



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

It is important for the County to measure its development by calculating and using the specific Human Development Index, (HDI), Youth Development Index and Gender Development Index.

1.6.1: Human Development Index

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

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

1.6.2: Youth Development Index (YDI)

This index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it critically looks at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youth are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviour, including risky sexual behaviour, substance abuse, and crime.

1.6.3: The Gender Inequality Index

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

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



1.7: Infrastructure and Access

1.7.1: Airstrips, Road and Rail Networks

Taita Taveta County has approximately 90 class D, E and unclassified roads totaling 1,513 km and a further 200 km of class A, B and C roads.

The main roads are A109 -Bachuma to Mtito Andei (150 Km), A23 Voi to Taveta (123Km), C104 Mwatate to Wundanyi (18Km) and C105 Voi loop (6Km). The roads in Voi Town have a total length of about 50km.

Of the total County road network, 199 Km is bitumen, 138.2 Km is gravel, and 1251.8 Km is earth. The Mwatate-Taveta road that holds the key to the County's economic potential has so far not been tarmacked. Most of the bitumen is however along the Nairobi-Mombasa highway.

The road networks within the County are not well developed and maintained. Roads especially in the highlands of Wundanyi, Mwambirwa and Sagalla areas become impassable during the rainy periods.

There are two railway lines which traverse the County, the Nairobi-Mombasa railway line with stations at Maungu, Voi and Manyani, and the Voi-Taveta line which has stations at Mwatate, Bura, Mwakitau and Taveta. The latter, which is 96 Km in length, is however currently not in operation.

There are 17 airstrips in the County with 6 located in Taveta, 5 in Voi and 6 in Mwatate. These include two private airstrips, one located in Mwatate and the other in Taveta and 4 airstrips located in the Tsavo National Park.

1.7.2: Postal and Telecommunication Services

Taita Taveta County has four post offices: namely Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi and Taveta and 19 sub-post offices. The number of households with fixed telephone connections stands at 574 and the number of private and public organizations with telephone connections is at 1,147.



Mobile penetration is estimated at 41%, which means that 41 out of 100 inhabitants own a mobile phone. All the four national mobile phone operators have presence in the County, with the market share being more or less the same as the national figures where currently these stand at 67.7%, 15.7%, 10.4% and 6.2% for Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, and Essar (Yu) in that order.

The County has 11 cyber cafes which are mainly found in major towns. These businesses have greatly contributed to usage of internet services, currently estimated at 1.2%. With more users, especially the youth using their mobile phones to access the internet for social media among other things, the level of penetration is assumably increasing.

In the radio broadcast arena, the state owned national broadcaster, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) is the only media house whose English and Swahili radiostations broadcast across the whole County. Two FM stations, namely Mwanedu and Anguo, broadcast in local languages. Other FM stations received in the area include Milele FM, Capital FM, Radio Jambo, Sifa FM and Citizen Radio.

KBC and Citizen are the only television channels that are received in the County without the use of a satellite dish.

1.7.3: Financial Institutions

Taita Taveta County has five commercial banks with 10 branches in the three major towns of Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta. These are Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank of Kenya, Barclays Bank of Kenya, and Diamond Trust Bank of Kenya. KCB, Equity and Cooperative banks offer agency banking services with an estimated 110 active outlets in the County which have significantly contributed to the deepening of financial services in the rural areas.

In addition, there are three licensed deposit taking Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) operating in the County. These are Faulu Kenya, Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), and Small and Micro Enterprises Programme (SMEP). Other institutions offering financial services in the County include Kenya Post Office Savings Bank (Postbank), which has branches situated in each of the four major sub-County towns, and 27 Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) societies.



1.7.4: Educational Institutions

There are 425 Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres in the County of which 385 are public and 40 are private. Whereas the government's intention in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2005 was to have integrated ECDE into basic education, implementation of the policy has been weak. Hence most ECDE development has come from private initiatives.

However, there are a number of public primary schools in the County that have integrated a pre-primary unit in their system to cater for developmental and educational needs of the children within ages 0-3 and 4-5 years. Some local communities have also identified social or church halls for use as ECDE centres.

A number of ECDE structures/facilities, including those privately- and public-owned are mostly semi-permanent. Few premises have been inspected and the consensus view is that many fail to meet minimum education standards.

In the case of primary education, there are 261 primary schools where 221 are public while the remaining 40 are either private- or mission-owned. The primary school age group has an estimated population of 56,988. Already there is a strain on existing facilities, with some public primary schools sharing some facilities with their respective pre-primary units. With the population projected to grow steadily over the next few years to about 61,300 in year 2017, the County must set aside adequate resources to expand school infrastructure to meet present and future demand.

The County has 85 public secondary schools which are either day or boarding. Two public secondary schools have been elevated to a national school status. These are Kenyatta High School and Bura Girls Secondary School, both in Mwatate constituency.

It is extremely inadequate for Taita Taveta County to have 85 secondary schools. This is undoubtedly one of the main reasons behind the low primary to secondary school transition rate, which stands at 67.5% (2010). 32.5% of pupils completing primary education are not progressing to secondary education. The main reason most don't transit is because they can not get space in the few schools available, especially for those who do not perform well and come from poor families and can not afford far flung boarding facilities.

With respect to post-secondary education, the County has one public University College, the Taita Taveta University College, one public institute, the Coast Institute of Technology, and one mission Teachers' Training College. In addition, there are four tertiary colleges which are privately owned.



1.7.5: Access to Energy

With regard to access to energy, the number of consumers connected to the national electricity grid stands at 3,963, while 7.7% of the total households have access to electricity for lighting. There are 86 trading centres that are connected to the grid, while the rest, i.e. 62 trading centres are not connected.

Firewood and charcoal continue to be the main source of cooking fuel at 75.2% and 14% respectively. The main lighting fuel is paraffin (86.1%), followed by electricity (7.8%) and solar (3.8%).

1.7.6: Markets and Urban Centres

The urban population, i.e. people living in the two towns and two urban centres, is 78,201 out of 306,203, representing 25.5% of the total County population. In addition, there are about 150 trading centres in the County. These serve as local markets for most agricultural and livestock products produced within the County.

Taveta town however is a regional market owing to the fact that it is on the Tanzanian border. Cross-border trade between Kenya and Tanzania thrives there. In addition, it serves as a customs base for Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA).

1.7.7: Housing Types

The distribution of housing with regard to main walling materials is 51.1%, 42.5%, 2.4% and 2.1% for brick/block, mud/wood, mud/cement and stone respectively. On the other hand, housing distribution by main floor materials is 64.7% and 35.3% for earth and cement respectively, while housing distribution by main roofing material is 80.2%, 14%, 1.9% and 1.7% for corrugated iron sheets, grass, makuti and asbestos sheets respectively.

1.8: Land and Land Use

The total land area in Taita Taveta County is 17,059.1 Km². Of this, total agricultural land is approximately 10,630 Km², with arable land constituting about 2,055 Km². The rest is range land, suitable for livestock rearing. An approximately 14,307.2 Km² of land is non-arable. The percentage of arable and non-arable land area is 12% and 88% respectively.



Additionally, the two National Parks cover an approximate area of 10,650 Km², which translates to about 62% of the total land area. Water bodies cover approximately 16 Km², leaving about 22% of County land for settlement and agricultural activities.

Land available for household farming activities is reduced drastically due to the presence of a total of 28 ranches which combined, cover an approximate area of 773.5 Km². Eight of these belong to the Kenya Government, nine to group ranches and 11 are privately owned. The average size of the ranches is 2,762.5 Ha.

Large scale sisal farming for fibre production further reduces land available for settlement and household farming activities. There are three companies that produce sisal for both domestic and export markets.

Rain fed agriculture is the dominant activity by most households as a subsistence and/or economic undertaking.

1.8.1: Mean Holding Size

The average farm holding in the areas that have agricultural potential ranges between 0.5 ha to 30ha, while that of rain fed ranges between 2ha - 20ha. The average farm size for small scale farmers is about 0.4 Ha in the highlands, 1.3 Ha in the midlands, and 4.8 Ha in the lowlands.

In the case of large scale farming (mostly sisal estates), the average farm size is 7,400 Ha. The total acreage under food crops is 18,125 Ha while the total acreage under horticulture (excluding sisal estates) is 3,296 Ha.

1.8.2: Land Ownership

The land in the County is communally owned with approximately 35% having title deeds. Land adjudication is currently going on to ensure all land owners are issued with title deeds.



1.9: Non-State Actors and Community Organizations

1.9.1: Cooperative Societies

There are a total of 114 cooperative societies in the County of which 57 are active, and 57 are dormant. SACCO societies form the bulk, totaling 42 in number, followed by Agro-marketing cooperatives and housing cooperatives with a total number of 24 and 20 respectively.

In terms of membership, cooperative societies engaged in agricultural activities have a total membership of 3,437, housing co-operatives have a membership of 1,753, consumer cooperatives 490, while mining cooperatives have a membership of 226.

Agricultural cooperatives have an average turnover of Kshs 42, 409,000, SACCOS have a turnover of Kshs 14,569,500, while housing cooperatives have a turnover of Kshs 410,260.

1.9.2: Non-Governmental Organizations

There are a few Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operating in Taita Taveta County. International NGOs include World Vision Kenya (WVK), Wildlife Works, United Nation's World Food Programme and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

WVK is involved in a number of activities geared towards poverty alleviation through programs such as food for assets, educational improvement through provision of bursaries to needy students, health improvement especially for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) by supporting them through medical assistance, feeding programmes, and cash transfers to care-givers of these children.

Through APHIA Plus programme, USAID undertakes activities that primarily focus on AIDS, poverty, and health through an integrated approach, with the overall goal of empowering vulnerable individuals in a community set-up.

Wildlife Works is an NGO that primarily focuses on environmental protection and climate change mitigation. In particular, the organization supports carbon trading initiatives through involvement of ranch management. On top of direct money benefits to ranch owners, the local community has benefited from community projects supported by the NGO in health, education and water areas.



1.9.3: Self-Help, Women and Youth Groups

The County has 7,459 registered groups. 1,328 groups are women groups while 1,534 are youth groups. Self help groups (SHGs) form the majority, standing at 4,597.

1.10: Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.10.1: Main Crops Produced

Maize and beans are the main crops produced with annual production currently estimated at 50,000 bags. Majority of farmers grow these two crops to serve as food crops. However, most of what is produced for subsistence ends up in markets. Other crops being grown are green grams, sorghum, cowpeas, pigeon peas, cassava and sweet potatoes.

1.10.2: Acreage under Crops

The hectareage under food and cash crop production in the County is approximately 18,125 ha and 3,296 ha respectively. This represents a mere 0.01 % of County's arable land, which is estimated at 2,909.9 Km².

Greenhouse farming is the way to go given that a large section of the County is water stressed. An estimated 74% of total arable land in the County is used for low potential agriculture as it receives an annual mean rainfall of 440mm.

1.10.3: Average Farm Sizes

The average farm size in the highlands is 0.4 Ha, translating into low yield per unit area for most farming households. For small scale farming in the midlands and lowlands, the average farm size is 1.5 ha and 4.8 Ha respectively.

1.10.4: Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities used by most households are improved granaries, traditional stores and living houses.

1.10.5: Main Livestock Breed



The County is a major livestock rearing zone with the main types of livestock kept in the County being beef cattle, dairy cows, sheep, goats, camels, pigs and poultry. Chicken is the main poultry reared, although guinea fowl rearing is emerging in some parts of the County. Bee keeping and Rabbitry is also a livestock enterprise that is undertaken in the County.

The livestock population in the County is currently estimated at 179,864 cattle, 480125 goats, 55,540 sheep, 671,174 poultry, 3,568 donkeys and 1,286 camels. In addition, there are an estimated 11,802 beehives. The annual revenue generated from livestock production is estimated at over 950 million.

1.10.6: Number of Ranches

Approximately 4,100 Km², 24% of total County land area, comprises of rangeland suitable for ranching and dry land agriculture.

The County rangeland forms one of the disease free zones under Vision 2030, aimed at supporting production of livestock products for export. Ranching is therefore a major avenue through which beef cattle are produced, with the County having a total of 28 ranches.

10 of these are owned by the government under the Directed Agricultural Company (DAC) arrangement. The other major categories of ranches are private and group ranches, which are seven and six respectively. Individual group ranches stand at four while there is only one ranch owned by a cooperative society. This is located in Wundanyi. The average ranch size in the County is 12,762.5 Ha. The livestock reared in the ranches include goats, sheep, camels and cattle.

1.10.7: Fishing Activities

Fish farming is mainly undertaken in Taveta and Wundanyi. The main species of fish being farmed include Tilapia, Claria, Eel, Crayfish and Sardines. The population of fish farmers is estimated at 181, with about 795 fish ponds. The total average area of the fish ponds is 10,975.5 m². Farmers spend an average of four hours in any single fishing effort with an average harvest of 112 Kgs.

1.11: Forestry and Agro-Forestry



1.11.1: Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The County has a total of 78 Forest parcels, of which 25 are gazetted under The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and one, Jaycee forest, is in the process of being gazetted. 52 parcels are yet to be gazetted, an exercise that is to be undertaken by the County Government. The gazetted forests cover an area of 1,489.8 Ha whereas the non gazetted ones cover an area of approximately 9,000 Ha.

In order to facilitate proper and sustainably managed forest resources, five Community Forest Associations (CFAs) have so far been established, four of which already have Forest Management Plans while one is yet to have the same. The five year management plans are expiring next year without implementation because of technicalities in CFA management. In spite of the effort, a number of forests have been encroached on by squatters. These are Mwandongo, Iyale, Goye and Macha forests.

In addition to forested areas, farm forestry is also widely practiced in the County by nearly every household. The average number of trees per farm stands at 110, while the annual seedlings production is estimated at 1,701,086. Of the total seedlings production, KFS produced 426,086 while 1,275,000 were produced from private and corporate tree nurseries.

1.11.2: Main Forest Products

Timber is the main product from Farmlands in the County since harvesting in both gazzeted and County forests had been under a ban. An estimated 8,000 metric tons of timber is produced annually from farmlands. Other products include construction/fencing poles, wood fuel, herbal medicine, tubers, latex, gum, wild fruits and honey. Charcoal is also produced from ranches and private farms.

The forests also provide key ecological services including water catchment protection, carbon sinking and also wildlife habitat, all playing a critical role in ecotourism activities in the County.

1.11.3: Promotion of Agro-forestry and A Green Economy

Promotion of agro-forestry and a green economy is encouraged to serve the following purposes:



a) Income generating activities including farm forests

Farmers in Taita Taveta have small-woodlots and trees dotted all along the landscape on their small farms where they generate small income from forest products such as timber, poles, firewood and to some extent charcoal. The main tree species grown by the Farmers are *Grevillea robusta*, *Eucalyptus saligna*, *Cuppressus lusitanica*, as exotic species and other indigenous tree species such as *Markhamia lutea*, *Ficus Sycomorus*, *Terminalia Brownii*, *Mellea volkansii* and *Acarice nilotica*.

There are other alternative sources of generating income from non-wood products in Taita Taveta County which are geared towards forest conservation. These include Bee keeping, Butterfly farming, Silk farming, Aloe farming, Moringa farming, Mushroom growing, Fish farming, Horticulture and commercial tree seedlings production.

b) Protection of water catchment areas

Tree planting of desirable tree species in all water catchment areas is being encouraged by Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) in collaboration with other government departments and other agencies. These species include *Ficus sycomorus*, *Ficus municugera*, *Bridelia micronatha*, *Prunus africana*, *Albizia spp.*, *Neutonia spp.*, and *Ocotea usambarensis* among others.

c) Prevention of soil erosion

Families whose farms are on steep slopes have been trained by forest and agricultural extension officers on suitable soil conservation measures such as terracing, planting of suitable soil conservation tree species with deep roots as well as planting vetiver grass, which stabilizes the fragile soils.

d) Provision of wood fuel and generation of energy for industries

Firewood is the main cooking fuel in the County. The percentage of households using wood fuel for cooking is estimated to be 75.1%. Besides households, institutions such as schools, hospitals, prisons and cottage industries like break making and tourism depend on wood fuel



for cooking and processing. Sisal estates also use firewood for processing sisal fiber in their industries.

At times, KFS sells wood for fuel to locals through monthly fuel wood licenses (MFLS). With the proven high demand of fuel wood, agro-forestry remains critical in meeting energy requirements of the County. Households, institutions and industries therefore require continued collaboration with KFS and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that there is constant supply to meet the demand.

However, this is a short term measure. Finding sustainable alternative sources of fuel to meet energy demands for households, institutions and industries will reduce over-reliance on wood fuel. This will ensure that the County is cushioned from effects of environmental degradation and climate change.

e) Growing Soil- improvement tree species for soil fertility

Through Forestry and agricultural extension programmes, KFS and agriculture departments have promoted planting of suitable soil fertility tree species by farmers. These include *Moringa Oleifera*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Calliandra calothyrsus*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Acacia tortilis* and *Acacia albida* with the aim of increasing food production in the area.

f) Growing of nutritious fruit trees for both domestic use and surplus for markets

The KFS in collaboration with the Agriculture department and other stakeholders are promoting production of mangoes, macadamia nuts, oranges, coconuts, cashew nuts, avocado and pawpaw among others mainly for domestic consumption, with the aim of improving nutrition status of communities.

These products have a ready market. Hence, efforts to establish value addition agro-industries to make these products more attractive to external markets will ensure farmers reap maximum benefits.

g) Provision of carbon sinks

KFS in collaboration with Wildlife Works, an international NGO that is currently engaged in carbon trading contracts with the management of several ranches are spearheading carbon sinking activities in the County. In addition to ranches, individual farmers are encouraged to adopt appropriate farming methods inclusive of Agro-forestry.



h) Beautification activities at public places

Partnering with relevant stakeholders, KFS has provided technical services to see to it that trees are planted in all major towns at designated places, along roads, in schools as well as other public places in the County. This is done both as a beautification exercise and also with the goal of improving the micro-climate so as to counter climate change effects.

i) Animal feed production ventures

Leucaena leucocephala, *Calliandra calothyrsus*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Acacia tortilis* and *Acacia nilotica* are some of the fodder trees that grow in the County. In collaboration with the livestock department and other stakeholders, farmers engaged in livestock keeping as well as ranch management have been encouraged to plant more of these tree species so as to boost their production and ensure the enterprise is sustainable.

j) Growing and processing for medicinal value

The KFS in collaboration with other stakeholders is encouraging the local farmers and local herbal medicine practitioners to plant high valued medicinal trees for their own use and for future processing. Some of the main species used for medicine are *Prunus Africa*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Lannea elata* (mshiga) among others.

1.12: Environment and Climate Change

1.12.1: Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

Environmental degradation is a major cause for concern in the County. The quest for development will ultimately present a challenge to the natural environment.

Major contributors to environmental degradation include slash and burn agriculture, forest logging, poor agricultural practises such as cultivation along river banks, human settlement on hilltops, sand harvesting along rivers among others.

1.12.2: Effects of Environmental Degradation



Environmental degradation poses a major challenge to sustainable development in the County. Among the effects of environmental degradation are the loss of species and integrity of habitat, habitat fragmentation and loss, and loss of water catchment areas.

1.12.3: Climate Change and its Effect in the County

Climate change and variability is an emerging threat to sustainable development in the County. Although climate data from the Kenya Meteorological Department for the County is scanty, there is evidence of a changing climate characterized by increased frequency and severity of extreme events such as drought and floods.

There are observed changes in the seasons whereby the rainy seasons have reduced and the onset of the rains delayed. These changes present additional challenges to the socio-economic development of the County in a number of ways. Within the agriculture sector, which is the most vulnerable, farmers have experienced reduced yields leading to food insecurity in the County.

Rising temperatures are associated with high prevalence of pests and diseases which affect productivity both in crops and livestock. Extreme cold is responsible for frost experienced in some parts of the County.

Moreover, shifting seasons means changes in planting period which in turn affects crop performance, while drought results in reduced pasture.

The health sector is also affected by climate change and variability because the rising temperatures provide an environment conducive for malaria vectors to thrive. As a result, the health facilities are confronted with additional burden.

Other effects of climate change are decline in water quality and quantity, destruction of road infrastructure by floods, and loss of biodiversity.

1.12.4: Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Mitigation measures which seek to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions should then be elaborated. These include use of cleaner and more efficient technologies such as solar and wind. They also include those actions that aim at increasing GHG sinks such as reforestation, protection of wetlands, or any relevant change in consumption behaviors.



Other strategies to cope with climate change include water harvesting technologies, efficient water uses, adoption of Early Warning Systems (EWS), awareness and education, introduction of drought resistant crop and animal varieties and proper natural resource management.

1.13: Mining

1.13.1: Ongoing Activities

The major mining activities in the County revolve around gemstones and industrial minerals. There are over 100 licensed prospectors and miners, among them eight major companies involved in gemstone mining in the County. These are First Green Garnet Mining Company of Kenya, Rockland Mining Company, Aqua Mining Company, Davis Mining Company, David Visram Mining Company, Baraka Mining Company, Classic Mine, and Nadan Mining Company.

In addition, two major companies are engaged in prospecting and extraction of industrial minerals. These are Wanjala Mining Company and Nanak Mining Company. The former is engaged in iron ore mining in Kishushe area of Wundanyi constituency. In the process, the company has reported finding traces of gold in the iron ore but proper prospecting needs to be undertaken to confirm volumes.

The gemstone industry is most dominant in the area with most mining fields run by small scale mining groups. The industry has for years been dominated by men. An upsurge in mineral exploration backed by aggressive marketing campaign by local leaders has seen a number of women venture into the mining sector. They are however confronted by many challenges including lack of water, lack of transport and proper mining equipment, and insecurity among others.

Other mining related activities in the County include quarrying for building stones which takes place in Taveta and Mwarungu area of Wundanyi, quarrying for murram and ballast, and sand harvesting.

1.13.2: Mining Potential

Taita Taveta is a County endowed with abundant minerals. Current estimates indicate that Taita Taveta is one of the leading producers of minerals produced in Kenya come from the



County. The geology of the County falls into two categories namely, the Mozambique belt and the Tertiary Volcanic belt.

The Mozambique belt covers Taita hills, Mwatate, Kasigau, and Kuranze areas among others while the Tertiary Volcanic belt covers Taveta region. Most of the gemstones and industrial minerals are found in the Mozambique belt. Some of the gemstones found in the area include Tsavorite, red garnets, green garnets, yellow garnets, ruby, green tourmalines, yellow tourmalines, change colour, blue sapphire, pink sapphire, amethyst, peridot, iolite, spinel, rhodolites and kyanites.

The County is home to more than 40 high value gemstones. According to geological experts, Tsavorite and ruby are highly sought after globally, with the County being the main source of the minerals worldwide.

The industrial minerals found in this belt are iron ore, limestone, marble, magnetite, asbestos, graphite, Kaolin clay, and mica. Deposits of copper and cobalt are also thought to be present in the area. Geological surveys indicate that substantial quantities of the mineral deposits are yet to be fully explored and developed in the region due to financial and technical constraints.

Currently, efforts are underway to accurately Map out mineral distribution in the County. There is an on-going project that seeks to assess the occurrence of iron ore and conduct a Cadastral Survey to produce a mineral distribution Map. Establishing the type and volume of mineral resources available will help to ensure that these are harnessed and utilized for the benefit of communities in the mining areas and the local economy, something that has remained elusive for a long time.

Issues of royalties and benefit sharing between the investors, the County and national governments, and the communities must be addressed to produce a win-win situation. This will ensure that sustainable exploitation of mineral resources acts as a key driver of the County economy thereby contributing immensely towards poverty alleviation.

1.14: Tourism

1.14.1: Main Tourist Attractions

The County has immense potential to reap economic gains from tourism activities. There exists a wide range of tourist attractions in Taita Taveta. The County prides in being home to Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, one of the main tourist attractions in the country.



In addition to their magnificent scenery, the parks teem with wildlife and birdlife, and are also home to indigenous forests with rare tree species. The northern part of Tsavo West has a rolling volcanic landscape carpeted in long grass and dense bush. In Tsavo West in particular, the main attractions include volcanoes, lava flows, caves, and Mzima Springs. Tourist activities in the park comprise game viewing, camping, cave exploration, and underwater hippo and fish watching.

Tsavo East, christened “Theatre of the Wild,” offers a vast and untapped arena of arid bush which is washed by azure and emerald meandering of Galana River. It is guarded by the limitless lava reaches of Yatta plateau and patrolled by some of the largest elephant herds in Kenya.

Other attractions include: Aruba dam that is visited by thousands of animals; Mudanda rock that towers above a natural dam; Lugards Falls, which feature bizarrely eroded rocks through which the waters of the Galana River plunge into foaming rapids and crocodile –infested pools; and the heat shimmering end of Yatta Plateau, the longest lava flow in the world at 300 kilometers in length, an ornithological paradise that attracts migrating birds from all over the world. These include goshawks, buffalo weaver and palm nut vultures, African skimmers; other birds are weaverbirds, sunbirds, kingfisher and hornbills.

The County is dotted by the spectacular Taita Hills comprising of Sagalla, Kasigau and Dabida massifs. The latter is the largest and tallest of the three, with an altitude of 2,208 meters above sea level at Vuria, which is its peak. This is also the highest point in the coast region. Other three main peaks are at Dawida massif are Iyale, Wesu, and Susu.

On top of forming perfect spots for rock climbing and campsites, the hills are known for their moist forests with a unique biodiversity (fauna and flora). More than 20 endemic species of African violets (e.g. *Saintpaulia teitensis*) occur exclusively here. Also, the Taita Thrush and the Taita Apalis are endemic bird species found here. The Taita Falcon and the Taita Fiscal were first discovered at the hills but occur elsewhere too.

1.14.2: Main Wildlife Resources

The main wildlife found in the parks wildlife sanctuaries and forests include the Big Five (Lion, African Elephant, Cape Buffalo, Leopard and Rhino), as well as a wide range of antelope species.

They also include red elephants, hippos, crocodiles, waterbucks, lesser kudus, gerenuks, hirolas, cheetahs, wild dogs, giraffes, zebras, mongoose, hyrax, dik- diks, and nocturnal



porcupine. In addition, the parks, sanctuaries and forests are home to a prolific birdlife that features over 500 species.

1.14.3: Hotels and Restaurants

In total, there are 61 hotels that accommodate tourists in the County, with 23 hotels meeting international tourism standards. One of these, the Finch Hatton's Tented Lodge, fall under "Four Star" category and has a beds capacity of 70.

The number of hotel facilities under "Three star" and "Two star" category are five and three respectively, with a combined beds capacity of 794. The rest of the hotel facilities, which are 52 in number, are unclassified and their total beds capacity is 1,891. Thus, the total beds capacity for hotel facilities that book international tourists is estimated at 2,555.

It is worth noting that the above classification of hotels and restaurants was done way back in June 2003.

1.15: Industry

The County has five industries that range from small-to-medium scale in nature. The two large scale sisal producing farms have medium-scale industries dealing with sisal fibre production. The two play a significant role in employment both in the production and processing of sisal.

In addition, an increase in dairy milk production in the County has seen establishment of three cooling plants that have an estimated capacity of preserving 80,000 litres per day. Over and above contributing to improved incomes for dairy farming households, the plants have created employment both directly and indirectly.

Also, with the vast mineral resources in the County, there is an enormous potential for creating a vibrant industry sub-sector in the County, capable of transforming the County by reducing unemployment and improving household incomes.

1.16: Employment and Other Sources of Income



1.16.1: Wage earners

The County's total labour force (15-64) years is 166,942 which represents 54% of the total population (KNBS, 2009). The composition of this labour force is 48% (80,222) female and 52% (86,720) male.

1.16.2: Self-employment

The number of people in urban self employment is estimated at 3,810 while those in rural self employment is 7,890. Most of the urban self-employed operate small-to-medium business enterprises including shops, hotels, spare parts dealing, petrol stations, and hardware stores. Few others engage in Jua Kali businesses such as garages, furniture production, metal fabrication and welding, car tyre repairs and mud brick making.

The majority of rural self employed engage in small scale agriculture including farming, agro-forestry, LIVESTOCK keeping, bee keeping, chicken rearing and a bit of fish farming.

1.16.3: Labour force

The labour participation rate for the population aged 15-64 years is 81.9% while the percentage of economically active population in wage employment is 29.2%. The total employed population is 118,893. The number of people seeking work (but not employed) is 11,832 while the economically inactive people are 99,959. Working children as a percentage of population aged 5-17 years is 30.1%.

1.16.4: Unemployment levels

Unemployment rate in the County stands at 45% which is attributed to low literacy among the population, limited employment opportunities, emigration, retrogressive cultural practices, and frequent human wildlife conflicts.

1.17: Water and Sanitation

1.17.1: Water resources and quality



The County has a total of 71,090 households, of which 35% (24,882) have access to piped water. 41,390 households, representing 58% of the total households have access to portable water. The number of households with roof catchment systems stands at 13,400 representing 19% of the total number of households. With scarcity of rainfall, efforts should be made to increase the number of households with roof catchments to tap rain water. The water quality (% of cleanliness) is 80%. In terms of water resources, there are six main rivers, 95 shallow wells, 92 protected springs, 25 water pans, five dams, 25 boreholes and 57 Water supply schemes in the County.

1.17.2: Water supply schemes

The County has the biggest water supply scheme in the coastal region. This is the Mzima Water Project, which supplies water to Voi town and its environs through a number of major projects including Voi water supply, Mbololo water supply, Irima, Kimwa and Kaloleni water projects, Miasenyi water project, Manyani water supply, and Maungu-Buguta water project. This scheme is also among the major suppliers of water in the coastal city of Mombasa. The source of the water is Mzima springs, which is situated in the Tsavo West National Park.

Other major water schemes are found in Taveta and Wundanyi areas. In Taveta, there are four schemes. These are Taveta Lumi water supply, Challa water project, Chumvuni water project, and Kitobo water project.

The County is home to both surface and underground water sources. The surface water sources include Mzima springs, Lakes Challa and Jipe, and some rivers like Mwatate, Kishenyi, Ziwani, Lumi, Sanga, Wanganga and Voi, Challa, Kigombo and Kishushe. Underground water resources include two springs, Homer's and Lemonya, and a number of streams including Njukini, Sanite Njoro Kubwa, Kitobo, and Maji ya waleni.

1.17.3: Water sources

The average distance to the nearest water point is 1.25 Km. In the County, an estimated 13% of households take between 1-4 minutes one way to fetch drinking water. Likewise, 27.2% take between 5-14 minutes and 35% take between 15-29 minutes. About 24.8% of households take 30 minutes and above one way to fetch water.

1.17.4: Sanitation

The majority of households in the County use pit latrines, which are 75.8% of total number of toilet facilities. 67.4% of these are covered pit latrines. The Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)



latrines form 4.5% of total toilet facilities. The other main type of facility is Flush toilets, which accounts for 5.8%. An estimated 63,981 (about 86%) of the total households in the County have access to toilet facilities while about 14% of households do not have any kind of toilet facility.

The farm/garden accounts for the largest garbage/waste disposal type at 44.1%, followed by garbage pits at 23.7%, burning at 22.1%, public garbage heaps at 6.4%, collection by local authority at 2.4%, and collection by private firms at 0.3%. The local authorities have begun to play a more active role in garbage collection to make the environment more habitable.

1.18: Health Access and Nutrition

1.18.1: Health access

The County has five public Level-4 hospitals. These include Moi district hospital in Voi, Wesu district hospital in Wundanyi and Taveta district hospital. These have bed capacities of 112, 60 and 108 respectively. The other two are Mwatate and Wundanyi sub-district hospitals which have a bed capacity of 19 and 18 respectively. The total bed capacity for Level-4 facilities is 317.

In addition, there are 16 public health centres which fall under Level-3 category, with eight of these having a combined bed/cots capacity of 81. In this category are the four model health centres constructed in the four constituencies under the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP).

These are Maungu Model Health Centre (MHC) in Voi, Bura MHC in Mwatate, Mgange MHC in Wundanyi and Rekeke MHC in Taveta. There are no health centres run under private practice or by missions or NGOs.

There are also 36 Level-2 facilities in the County. Only three of these admit patients, with beds capacity of only seven. Kitobo dispensary has only one bed, while Manyani and Kiwalwa dispensaries have three beds each. The total bed capacity for public health facilities therefore comes to 405.

There are two other facilities in the County that admit patients. These are the St. Joseph Shelter of Hope, which is mission-owned, and the privately-owned Riflot medical centre. They have a bed capacity of 17 and 18 respectively. The former is within Voi town while the latter is about one kilometre from the town centre on your way to Nairobi City along the



Mombasa-Nairobi highway. Total bed capacity available in the County in all the facilities is therefore 440.

Other facilities in the County include three institution-run dispensaries (KWS, TTUC, and Mwatate CDF), three private nursing homes, one private dispensary and 11 private medical clinics. This brings the total number of facilities to 83. The average distance to the nearest health facility for Taita Taveta residents is 5Km.

The number of personnel offering health services in the County include the following: 13 Doctors, 3 Dentists, 268 Nurses, 50 Clinical Officers (registered), 5 Pharmaceutical Technologists, 25 Public Health Officers, 5 Physiotherapists, 5 Occupational Therapists, 2 Clinical Nutritionists and 4 Radiographers.

With an estimated population of 306,203, the Doctor-population ratio stands at 1:19,138, falling short by far, of the 1:600 standard set by the World Health Organization (WHO). Even inclusion of clinical officers does not lead to improvement of the situation greatly, as the ratio comes to 1:5,020. The Nurse-population ratio stands at 1:1,142.

1.18.2: Morbidity

The most prevalent diseases in the County are Malaria (38.7%), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) (34.1%), Skin infections (9%), Diarrhoea (4%) and Pneumonia (3%).

Attempts to control malaria has seen 51.7% of children under 5 years sleep under treated bed nets, while 26.5% sleep under untreated bed nets. Overall, 30.8% of the population sleep under a bed net. The percentage population distribution by incidence of sickness for males stands at 20.3% while for females it is 29.2%. The average for both sexes is 25.2%.

1.18.3: Nutritional status

According to the three anthropometric indices of nutritional status of children i.e. height for age stunting, weight for height wasting, and weight for age underweight, the percentage of children under 5 years classified as malnourished is 34.0%, 11.2% and 28.5% respectively for the three indicators above.

1.18.4: Immunization coverage



Immunization rate for infants between 12-23 months in the County is as follows: only 68.1% of the infants are fully immunized, i.e have received all vaccinations. Those who have been vaccinated against measles and BCG are 84.8% and 92.4% respectively.

1.18.5: Access to family planning services

With respect to attitudes on contraceptive use, 33.1% of men believe that contraceptive use may make women become promiscuous, while 13.4% believe that it's women's business.

The percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who prefer to have no more children is 42.2%. On the other hand, the percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning is 25.4% while those with met need for family planning is 34.3%. The total demand for family planning is 59.7%, with the percentage of those using modern methods standing at 29.7%.

1.19: Education and Literacy

1.19.1: Pre-school education

The total enrolment in pre-school is 9,995, of whom 48% (4,877) are boys and 52% (5,118) girls. The Net enrolment Rate (NER) is 50.6% and 51.9% for boys and girls respectively. For both sexes, the NER is 51.2%.

This level of Early Childhood Development education was established to cater for developmental and educational needs of the children between 0-5 years, divided into two categories of ages 0-3 and 4-5 years.

The drop-out rate for pre-school education is 2 %, with an average attendance of 1.5 years. Transition rate to primary stands at close to 100%. The ECDE sub-sector generally lacks adequate learning and teaching materials, especially books for use at the early age, whilst no standard curriculum is followed.

The Constitution made ECDE (4-5 years) part of the basic education sub-sector. This will require increased investment in infrastructure and personnel to cater for increased demand. Since a number of the existing public primary schools share some facilities with their respective pre-primary units, the responsibility for financing this sub-sector as part of basic education shall be borne by both the central and the County government.



1.19.2: Primary education

The total enrolment in primary schools is 65,035, with boys making up 48% (26,225) and girls 52% (28,820). This situation is similar to that in pre-school education. The drop-out rate in primary education is 1.8% for boys and one % for girls.

There are a total of 1,384 teachers in primary schools, giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:39. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in primary education is 136.2% for boys and 128.2% for girls. For both sexes, GER is 144.5%. The overall net enrolment is 85.5%, made up of 83.1% and 88.2% for boys and girls respectively.

A large fraction of the community (47%) is distributed within 5 Km and more of a public primary school, while 26.8% and 26.3% are distributed within 0-1 Km and 1.1-4.9 Km of a public primary school respectively.

1.19.3: Secondary education

The total enrolment in secondary schools is 10,857, which comprises 5,495 boys and 5,362 girls. The enrolment of boys and girls in secondary schools is almost proportionate. Since the drop-out rate stands at 5.2% and 1.7% for girls and boys respectively, and in primary education enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys, this is an indication that the transition rate from primary to secondary is higher for boys than girls. For both sexes, the transition rate (from primary to secondary) is 67.5%.

There are 461 teachers serving the 85 public secondary schools in the County. This translates to a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:23. The average years of students attendance for secondary school is four years, with a GER of 108.6%. The Net enrolment Rate (NER) is 20.7% for boys and 25.6% for girls. For both sexes, NER is 23.1.

In terms of community distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school, 10 % of the community lives within 0-1 Km of a public secondary school. Those that live within 1.1-4.9 Km are 36.1%, while close to 44% of the community live within 5 Km or more of a public secondary school.

1.19.4: Tertiary education



The County has a total of seven tertiary institutions. There is one university college, the Taita Taveta University Campus (TTUC), one mission-owned teachers training college, the Bura Teachers Training College, and one public middle level institute, the Coast Institute of Technology. The rest are colleges/institutes.

With regard to vocational training, there are 14 government-assisted youth polytechnics, eight community sponsored youth polytechnics and one private youth polytechnic.

1.19.5: Literacy

Majority of the population (82.1%) aged 15 years and above is able to read, while 80.6% of the population the same category is able to write. Overall, 79.1% of the population aged 15 years and above is able to read and write, while 15.2% of the same population is not able to read and write.



CHAPTER 2: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0: Introduction

Chapter Two highlights the key factors that will influence or affect the successful implementation of Taita Taveta County's Integrated Development Plan, including their scope and implications. These can be generally categorized into four areas: Internal structural challenges; public engagement and civic education; thematic and cross-cutting sectoral issues; and constraints caused by inadequate infrastructure as well as natural and physical resources.

It is critical that the County develops and implement strategies and interventions to address these factors before and during the implementation period of the CIDP, as individually or in concert, these limiting factors will create challenges and obstacles that will prevent the County from achieving its development goals. Some of these factors include: the County's internal human resource capacity and the change management needed to support their transition to a new paradigm; the need for a comprehensive and effective civic education programme to enable substantive public participation; sectoral thematic issues like environmental degradation, population growth rate, water and food insecurity, high illiteracy levels, high poverty levels, and human-wildlife conflict; and poor infrastructure and inadequate monetary, physical and natural resources.

2.1: Major Development Constraints and Challenges

In order to successfully achieve the goals set in the Taita Taveta CIDP, the County will need to address the following key socioeconomic and developmental challenges:

2.1.1: Poor Physical and ICT Infrastructure

Good and modern infrastructural facilities are a pre-requisite for significant development. Taita Taveta County is generally characterized by poor infrastructure including roads, electricity, water and sanitation facilities, markets and housing. Poor roads translate into increased cost of production and that of doing business in general due to high transaction costs. Additionally, they reduce accessibility and mobility thereby challenging development from every front, including development work itself.



The water infrastructure needs to be significantly improved to address the time expended in search of water both for domestic and industrial use. To improve the roads infrastructure, routine maintenance of all roads will be undertaken as well as opening up of new feeder roads. The ongoing reconstruction of Voi-Mwatate-Taveta road is going to ease the cost of doing business.

With regards to ICT, there is low utilization of information technology with only 41% coverage of mobile phone services. There is inadequate accessibility to email and internet services for the public in the County with only 11 cyber cafes and very few offices connected to the internet. There are also very few bureaus offering computer services to the public, with most people accessing the internet on their mobile phones.

This makes access to information difficult because most people can not afford internet enabled mobile phones. Digital villages and cyber cafes would be ideal investment opportunities that would boost access to information and thereby spur development.

Radio transmission is accessible to all areas in the County but television transmission is limited to only two channels, KBC and Citizen Television. The other channels are available through satellite dishes that are expensive to install and maintain for most of the population. Newspapers are only available in the main trading centres i.e Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi, Taveta, Manyani and Maungu. There is thus inadequate access to information.

Table 6: SWOT Analysis for ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of electricity at main trading centres; Mobile telephone coverage in most trading centres; Favourable government policy on ICT; Presence of the trained CIDC statistics personnel; Availability of adequate office space for the KNBS and CIDC; Availability of computers for	Lack of adequate and modern equipment; Inadequate communication network i.e. Telephone postal services in the hinterland; Lack of modern and well equipped County information and documentation centres; Inadequate access to IT equipments like computers (e-mail internet, TV and news paper); Lack of investment on IT; Inadequate skilled manpower; Inadequate training institutions; Inadequate access to information especially lack of television access; Lack of computer laboratories in secondary and primary schools; Inadequate technical institutions that offer ICT training; Lack of entrepreneurship in the ICT sector; High cost of ICT equipment.	Cascading of e-government to the grassroots; Devolved funds for construction of the ICT laboratories in schools; Ready market for ICT graduates; Establishment of digital villages; Linkages of County to national fibre optic cable network; Equipping and increased funding to polytechnics; Revival of the irrigation schemes to provide more capital for ICT investment; Installation of computers, internet, faxes of the CIDC and HIV&AIDS resource centre; Building capacity on data collection and analysis to line ministries; Provision of the television services	Lack of electricity in most parts of the County; High cost of investment in the ICT sector; High Poverty levels.



Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
statistical analysis.	Poor infrastructure A computer supply programme for schools and institutions; Inadequate technical skills; Low community understanding of the potential in the ICT sector.	licenses to investors; Expanded Rural electrification programme; Creation of new model town; Untapped energy such as wind and solar energy for running ICT equipment.	

2.1.2: Land Tenure and Historical Land Conflicts

Issues related to land tenure have contributed to a pronounced land squatting problem in the County. A squatters’ census done in 1996 in the County recorded over 3,000 squatters. This number must have grown significantly by now. Illegal settlements are a source of constant squabbles that often translate into serious conflict between squatters and land owners, a scenario that poses a serious challenge to development.

In addition, squatters settle and farm in areas that should otherwise be protected because of their ecological and environmental importance. This has resulted to unwarranted environmental degradation thereby leading to increased vulnerability from effects of harsh and unreliable weather.

To address the land tenure problem, the process of land adjudication and settlement will be speeded up to ensure every bona fide citizen has a valid title deed. In addition, the legal and operational frameworks that govern the ownership and use of community land need to be streamlined and effective steps taken to ensure that Taita Taveta County and its residents can gain economic, social and environmental benefits from this strategic resource.

2.1.3: Inadequate Resources

By design, development places a demand on physical, monetary and natural resources. Taita Taveta County acknowledges that it operates with an underlying scarcity of the necessary resources needed to spur development and improve the socio-economic situation of its residents and in particular, the vulnerable groups of citizens that include children, women, the youth, persons with disabilities and the elderly.



By themselves, transfers from the Central government including the equalization fund, in addition to proposed, current and traditional revenue generation sources for the County are not enough to support the delivery of all the important and priority development needs in the County.

The County's natural resources, physical and topographical profile and climate do not provide and support the foundation that can ensure adequate water and food security and opportunities for social and economic development for its citizens

For this reason, Taita Taveta County needs to diversify its economy as a priority that will significantly supplement the resource capacity of the County and enable it to adequately support development for the benefit of its citizens and the country at large. Viable "*alternative economies*" for the County include the mining and tourism sectors where the potential for growth and prosperity is significant.

2.2: Cross-Cutting and Thematic Issues

The development process at the County affects and in turn is affected by a number of cross-cutting issues including population growth, gender, youth affairs, HIV&AIDS, disability, environment and climate change, and disaster risks. In addition, there are key thematic sectoral issues, in particular water and food security as well as education and literacy that have to be addressed with strategic interventions as they adversely impact the development process and the ability of the citizens to engage with the process in a meaningful way.

2.2.1: Environment, Climate Change and Global Warming

Environment refers to the living (biodiversity) and non-living components of the natural world including the interactions between them toward support of life on earth. What happens in several other sectors directly or indirectly affects the environment sub-sector and vice versa. Additionally, there exists a strong link between poverty and the environment.

Poor rural households often derive a significant share of their incomes from exploitation of natural resources. Thus, natural resource degradation and biodiversity loss undermine the livelihoods and future livelihood opportunities of a majority of the poor.

In terms of vulnerability, the poor are most often exposed to environmental hazards and environment-related conflicts, and are least capable of coping with these challenges.



Furthermore, the health of poor communities is largely undermined where water, land and the air are polluted.

Sound management of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources is integral to achieving other MDGs. In particular, the environment has a strong link with MDGs on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, reducing child mortality and combating major diseases, and developing global partnerships for development. Hence, addressing environmental issues will to a large extent contribute in reducing poverty levels.

The quest for development will provide challenges to biodiversity preservation. This includes loss of species and integrity of habitat, habitat fragmentation and loss, introduction of species, over exploitation of plant and animal species, pollution of soil, water and atmosphere, population pressure, unsustainable natural resource consumption among others.

There is need to integrate the traditional practices and indigenous knowledge, which were very useful in conserving the endemic species and involving local community/stakeholders in environmental management considering their time tested success and also because the community identifies more with them which can castigate ownership.

The hilly parts of the County pose challenges of high cost of initial infrastructure development. There is risk of landslides as cultivation has exposed the hilly tops to soil erosion. The introduction of eucalyptus trees as a conservation measure has proved counter productive because they require a lot of water for their growth thus drying up the watersources they're meant to protect. However, the Department of forestry has started an exercise of phasing out all exotic trees and currently the departments' tree nurseries and the entire seedlings used for reforestation are indigenous types.

These challenges pose a great risk if the County is to achieve the MDG Goal 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability and the attainment of the Social Pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030 of "living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment."

To address environmental degradation, the County will invest in protection of catchment areas, promotion of appropriate farming methods such as farm forestry, and strict enforcement of environmental laws such as the Environmental Management and Conservation Act.



Table 7: SWOT Analysis for Environment and Climate Change

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Existence of law and regulations; e.g. EMCA Act, Agriculture law;</p> <p>Increasing awareness on the need for environmental conservation;</p> <p>Political goodwill and Cooperation from local leaders.</p>	<p>Non-adherence to existing laws;</p> <p>Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws;</p> <p>Poor management of natural resources by the community due to high illiteracy levels.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of catchments and afforestation of degraded areas;</p> <p>Training opportunities for community environment committees.</p>	<p>High population growth rate;</p> <p>Destruction of forests and catchments;</p> <p>Natural disasters e.g. droughts;</p> <p>Aridity and harsh climatic conditions.</p>

2.2.2: Gender Matters

There are fundamental challenges facing gender issues. These include gender inequality on economic growth and productivity in the County. 75% agricultural labour consists of women (mostly rural), yet they only control and have access to 40% of the accruing benefits. Most problems facing women are because they are overloaded with domestic work; perform most of the manual work like laying of pipelines, tilling the land, harvesting, and spring protection, while the benefits go to men in terms of increased income from improved agricultural yields. There is therefore need for equal access to the income for sustainability of the activities undertaken by the community.

In leadership women hold fewer positions in decision-making. This is due to the cultural barriers, which hinder women from taking leadership roles. Agricultural mechanization is one key way of increasing output. Whereas more women work on farms, training has largely focussed on men, diminishing the value of such training to overall production. Consequently, there is need to have more women trained on appropriate farming technologies as they are the key drivers in the sector.

Marketing of farm produce has been hindered by poor infrastructure such as poor feeder roads in the County. Most women end up carrying these loads to and from the market and often end up selling the goods cheaply in order to maximize on the time lost and continue with other house chores such as cooking, fetching water and fire wood.

With regard to reproductive health rights, women have little say on the number of children they should bear. Most families are large but the impact is negative on women’s health as it weakens them physically thus reducing their productivity as farm labourers. With the on-going training on Family Planning this is expected to change.



Empirical evidence shows that education for girls has a direct correlation with reduced fertility rates, better health, nutritional status of families and better planned families. This shows the need to check gender disparities because if not addressed it will continue to impact negatively on development.

Census figures show that girls are more than boys,(Statistics, 2009) but school enrolment shows that girls are fewer than boys indicating that there are some disparities. Some families do not provide equal opportunities to both boys and girls in regard to education. This inequality is also reflected in access to credit facilities. It is easier for men to acquire loans than it is for women primarily because most family property, usually required as collateral is registered in men’s names.

The County is faced with the challenge of bridging the gender gap. This can be done through several interventions and mainstreaming, including awareness creation especially among the rural population on gender equity, and creation of equal opportunities for both men and women.

In this regard, the County will endeavour to implement the one third gender rule as required by the constitution. The County will also enhance and increase participation of poor women in decision-making necessary to enrich participatory planning of projects in line with the MTEF consultative process.

Table 8: SWOT Analysis for Gender

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Vibrant Maendeleo ya Wanawake and Civil societies;	Inadequate staff in the Gender office;	Mainstreaming gender issues into various development sectors;	Negative cultural practices;
Presence of local FM stations to articulate gender issues;	Low economic activities;	Promotion of girl child education;	Poverty and inequality;
Existence of a national policy on gender;	Low risk taking culture;	Attainment of millennium development goals on gender;	HIV&AIDS impact;
Accessibility to top policy makers;	Lack of disaggregated data on gender;	Gender commission offices and staff;	Trans-boundary trade.
Availability of over 200 active women groups;	Negative cultural practices;	Existence of affirmative action;	
Capacity building in the County;	Weak dissemination of gender policies and programmes;	Institutional strengthening of gender issues;	
Representation in	Inadequate skills in fundraising and proposal writing;	Availability of devolved	
	Poor management of the		



Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
relevant County committees.	social groups; High Illiteracy levels; High girl child drop out rates.	funds such as WEF, YEDF, Njaa Marufuku Kenya, and Social Protection funds targeted at groups.	

2.2.3: HIV&AIDS

HIV&AIDS has remained a major social and economic challenge because of the threat it poses to the County’s development initiatives. The County’s prevalence rate is estimated at 6.4%. This is a very high rate.

HIV&AIDS is manifested in the entire social spectrum. From the household point of view, more resources are diverted to treating HIV&AIDS related illnesses. Other resources are used in buying of ARVs and burying the deceased, leaving little resources for other development activities, thus contributing to high incidences of poverty at family level. The challenge is on how to provide for the extended families and take care of the widows and orphans.

Children headed households are a serious concern in the County and this has posed a major challenge to the society. Loss of the skilled labour force due to the scourge is having a major toll on development efforts in the County. This has led to increased poverty, reduced social support, increased load on social workers and welfare officers who are few and ill-equipped.

Table 9: SWOT Analysis for HIV&AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures at County, sub-County and constituency levels; Trained staff; Strong community participation in HIV&AIDS activities; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and destigmatization.	Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV&AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV&AIDS transmission in the County; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; Low couple counselling; ARVs not available in all health facilities; Late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection; Only 60% of TB treatment sites also provide HIV testing;	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; Increase ART services; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Impact assessment survey of HIV&AIDS on the Human Resource; Study to find out the drivers of HIV&AIDS transmission; Support from major HIV&AIDS Stakeholders such as APHIA Plus, World	Stigmatization of the infected; Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; The truck stop-over centres in the County along the highway; Food shortage Poverty Increasing number of



Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	<p>Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support;</p> <p>Low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups which are unsustainable;</p> <p>Low support for PLHIV in the County;</p> <p>Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV&AIDS;</p> <p>Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the County;</p> <p>Lack of harmonization of donor support organizations;</p> <p>Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.</p>	<p>Vision, NACC, etc;</p> <p>Initiate Home care Based programmes;</p> <p>Establishment of the youth friendly testing centres /corners;</p> <p>Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive;</p> <p>Political goodwill;</p> <p>Supportive development partners.</p>	<p>OVCs.</p> <p>Negative cultural practices;</p> <p>Flooding.</p>

2.2.4: Youth Matters

The Youth population stands at 80,141 comprising 26% of the County population. In addition, the youth comprise 48% of the County’s estimated total labour force.

The County government is therefore faced with the challenge of putting in place sustainable targeted programmes and interventions using a holistic approach from the very beginning geared towards addressing the many complex issues that have for long been associated with Kenyan youth. Such issues revolve around unemployment, drug, substance and alcohol abuse, serious crime including terrorism and joining militia groups, and irresponsible sexual behaviour.

Table 10: SWOT Analysis for Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>Large and informed youth;</p> <p>High entrepreneurial spirit;</p> <p>High energy.</p>	<p>Inadequate educational and vocational training and skills set;</p> <p>Dependance on aid;</p> <p>Preference for formal wage employment.</p>	<p>YEDF;</p> <p>Expansion of educational and training opportunities;</p> <p>Affirmative government policy to support the youth;</p> <p>Expansion of and access to ICT facilities;</p> <p>Expanding democratic space;</p> <p>Regional integration widening opportunities;</p> <p>Increasing support from the government and other development partners.</p>	<p>High incidence of HIV&AIDS;</p> <p>High population growth;</p> <p>Alcohol and substance abuse;</p> <p>High national unemployment rates.</p>



2.2.5: Human-Wildlife Conflict

The County is home to one of the largest national parks in the world, the Tsavo National Park. This means that wildlife population is exceptionally high. This coupled with the fact that the park does not have an electric perimeter fence has aggravated human wildlife conflict through crop destruction and bodily harm and even death by wild animals. This results to loss of livelihoods and increased vulnerability, thereby making most families food insecure.

Over the years, residents have suffered huge losses occasioned by herds of marauding elephants that invade their farmlands destroying crops, besides human injuries and death. Some of the areas affected by the human wildlife conflict include Maktau, Mwachabo, Bura, Ghazi, Mbulia, Kishushe, Marapu, Birikani, Miasenyi, Kasigau, Challa, Ndara and Jipe.

Other than human wildlife conflict, there is livestock-wildlife conflict. The County is very favorable to livestock production and as such most farmers keep livestock in their individual capacity while large scale livestock production is being done in tens of ranches owned by locals in the County. In addition, there are 'commercial' grazers, livestock traders from outside the County who come and rent grazing grounds for a period.

This has resulted in a two-way conflict: grazers taking their livestock to the parks and wildlife interfering with livestock in ranches and farms. The locals have to endure cases of livestock predation especially by lions. To address this issue, the County administration will work closely with KWS to among others agree on erection of electric fence around the perimeter, construction of water pans to hold water for use during dry seasons, and GPS tagging of Park animals to observe movements, as well as use of air surveillance to monitor animal movements.

2.2.6: Population Growth

The high population growth rate, which stands at 1.6%, poses several challenges especially in the different age groups. Since the industrial base is largely static, unemployment will continue to increase. This will result in increase in the number of people living below the poverty line and hence an increase in the overall number of people living in absolute poverty to grow beyond the current level of 57.2% (KIHBS, 2005 - 2006). However, it's important to note that, the poverty level dropped from a high level of 66% in 2002 to the current mainly due to the implementation of various development programmes and projects under the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC).



Increase in population will continue exerting undue pressure on land, food production and other social and physical infrastructure such as health facilities and schools. The pressure on land will be manifested in increased environmental degradation, encroachment into forests and water catchment areas will be aggravated especially on the Taita Hills, Wundanyi, Saghalla, and Mwambirwa areas, which will have a counter effect on the ability of the County to sustain development. The same pressure will lead to an increase in the number of people under food stress that currently stands at 48% of the total population.

The County's financial and economic backbone is agricultural activities. The average farm size is likely to decrease further from the current 0.4 Ha (small scale), due to subdivisions into uneconomical farm units that cannot sustain a family. This will result in higher poverty levels. Pressure on land is also bound to result into increased human-wildlife conflicts in the lower and adjacent areas of the national park i.e. Mbololo, Mwakitau, Maungu and Mwatate.

These are challenges the County will need to address through effective strategies and programmes in order to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth which are also in line with Sessional Paper No, of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development.

2.2.7: Poverty

Poverty reduction in the County remains a challenge as the County has an absolute poverty level of 57.2% and contributes 1.1% to national poverty. The County is not self-sufficient in food. Food poverty is close to 50%. The worst affected by overall poverty in the County include, the aged, the disabled, small farm holders (with less than 0.05 Ha), the landless and squatters, children, and female headed households.

In terms of geographical distribution, poverty pockets are concentrated in areas mainly undertaking marginal farming in the County. The high level of poverty in the County is attributable to a number of factors including: erratic and inadequate rainfall especially those areas dependent on rain-fed agriculture; insufficient water for irrigation in the lowlands; poor agricultural practices; wildlife destruction especially in areas that border the Tsavo National Parks; population increase and hence large family sizes, and high rate of unemployment. Also, the economic and social challenges posed by the HIV&AIDS pandemic have contributed to state of poverty in the County.

A population growth rate of 1.6% will continue to aggravate matters, especially leading to dwindling of land available for agricultural activities and continued dependancy syndrome and cyclic poverty.



Checking and reversing growth of County population by adopting measures fronted by the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) should be among County priorities. Other measures should include livelihoods diversification, establishment of agro-based industries, and adopting farming-as-business (Kilimo biashara) approach by small-scale farmers.

The vicious cycle of poverty leads to low savings, low investments, low productivity (incomes), increase in unskilled labour and undue pressure on the arable land. Furthermore, the poor are not in a position to afford essential drugs, or transport to the nearest health facility, or a balanced diet. Hence, poverty is the main cause behind high rates of crude death, infant and under five mortality, and low life expectancy.

In the past the Government introduced the Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund to assist organized groups but the high default rate has impeded its success. There is need therefore to empower the community and sensitize them on the benefits of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and uptake of loans through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEF) and the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF). Another important strategy is to enhance gender mainstreaming through equal participation of women and youth in development issues.

2.2.8: Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks and their interruption to development through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Disasters, risks and hazards are cross cutting issues in the County. The occurrence of a disaster in the County will affect large numbers of people and disrupt the normal activities, with serious financial implications that often will require external assistance, hence the need to be proactive rather than reactive. The County is exposed to a number of disasters and hazards including landslides, drought and floods as discussed below. No sector of the County economy is immune to disasters and as a result DRR should be approached as an issue that cuts across all sectors and levels of the County.



a) DRR as a development issue

Disasters, when they occur, disrupt and adversely impact on development including loss of resources, loss of capital stock and inventory, loss of production and provision of services, and increase in fiscal expenditure. Other effects include decreases in monetary reserves, negative impact on debt position, and a general decline in economic growth.

Depending with the nature and magnanimity of the disasters, they can potentially be disincentives to new investment, diversion of resources from originally planned uses, and negative impact on the prevailing investment climate. To ensure sustainable development, DRR should be considered as a dynamic development process with a dual purpose of ensuring that development is protected, and ensuring that development does not increase people's vulnerability to disasters.

This therefore calls for addressing DRR as an integral dimension of the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of all policies, projects and programmes.

b) Disaster Risk Reduction: A Situational Analysis

The County is exposed to various types of disasters and hazards, displaying different occurrence patterns. These disasters have far reaching effects on the County. The following matrix summarizes the key disaster types, trends, patterns and impacts.

Table 11: Summary of Key Disaster trends

No	Disaster type	Trends/patterns	Impacts
1	Human wildlife conflict	Throughout the year especially during dry seasons	Loss of human life; Destruction of food crops; Damage to property.
2	Droughts, floods and landslides (natural disasters)	Seasonal, yearly	Low agricultural productivity; Loss of livestock and human lives in extreme cases.
3	HIV&AIDS	Apathy to HIV&AIDS; Resistance to ARVs; Long distance truck stop-over points.	Burden on health care systems; Reduced productivity; Loss of lives; Breakdown of families.
4	Drug and substance abuse	High rates of unemployment fuelling drug use	Spread of diseases especially STIs; Loss of lives; Reduced productivity; Break down of social fabric; Increased levels of crime.

To address DRR issues, the County needs to approach it as part of development planning. To this end, the County should, among other things focus on awareness creation, promotion of good practice in relation to DRR, investment in research and education, and adoption of proper methods and analytical tools.



Incorporation of DRR in County planning will ultimately minimize disruptions in service delivery. Further, it will reduce the cost of reacting to emergencies. For DRR to play its anticipated mitigation role, the analysis below gives a picture of the situation on the ground with a view to capitalizing on existing strengths, addressing identified weaknesses as well as arresting emerging threats and taking advantage of arising opportunities.

Table 12: SWOT Analysis for DRR

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of supportive legislation;	Little knowledge on importance of DRR;	The devolved system of government;	Fight for scarce resources;
Presence of institutions and structures such as NDMA, NACC, NACADA at the County level;	Lack of political will and commitment to DRR;	Establishment of research centres;	Reliance on external funding;
Existence of willing partners to address DRR;	Inadequate budgetary allocation;	Technological advancements to boost early warnings;	Climate change;
Presence of trained DRR managers;	Reactive response to DRR;	Adoption of alternative livelihoods.	High poverty levels;
Budgetary allocation to DRR related activities;	Inadequate manpower;		Misleading and inaccurate information;
Willing and available public participation and volunteers.	Poor implementation of laws, regulations and enforcement of policy directives;		Data manipulation;
	Poor infrastructure for emergency responses;		Increasing population;
	DRR is not integrated in school curriculum;		Political interference.
	Poor early warning mechanisms;		
	Inadequate statistical data for proper profiling and zoning.		

2.2.9: Peace Building and Conflict Management

The County, like any other part of Kenya experiences numerous threats to its security and stability. These challenges have become increasingly sophisticated and complex with time, often times leading to recurrent conflicts in various parts. The resulting conflicts range from internal disputes between and within different groups, to cross-border confrontations with groups from neighbouring Counties and country. These conflicts are either violent or non-violent and are exacerbated by a number of factors such as politics, cultural beliefs, stereotypes and control and use of natural resources. In the County particular challenges are conflicts related to use of resources such as land, water, pasture, minerals, and forestry products.

Other challenges to peace include insecurity brought about by proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, illicit trafficking in drugs and unfair trade practices. These challenges call for the commitment and cooperation of all stakeholders in addressing peace building and conflict management.



There is a strong connection between peace and development. Generally, “Without Security, there is no Peace; and without Peace, there is no Development.” While acknowledging this linkage, the County, as it works with National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peace building and Conflict Management will engage various stakeholders to implement peace dividend and livelihood projects in various parts of the County to address socio-economic needs that would in the long term contribute to sustainable peace. Special efforts will be made towards facilitation of community dialogue to address both potential and real conflict; set up County Peace forums and a County Peace Secretariat.

Table 13: SWOT Analysis for Peace Building and Conflict Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Rich cultural heritage; Political tolerance; Presence of security structures and institutions such as Police, Existence of traditional communal conflict resolving structures such as village elders; Laws promoting community participation in resource management; Religious organization which can be used to preach peace.	Complex land tenure systems; High unemployment rates amongst the youth; Absence or weak legislations for control and management of resources such as water, minerals and forests; Unplanned settlements making it difficult to provide security services.	Established press and radio stations which can be used to promote peace; ICT which can be used to promote; County Government financial resources for funding projects and programmes aimed at addressing poverty.	Porous borders; Illicit drugs; Frequent droughts leading to scarcity of water.

2.3: Civic Education and Public Participation in Development

It is imperative for Taita Taveta County to invest in a comprehensive civic education programme to empower its citizens to internalize and understand their roles, rights and responsibilities in a devolved system of government. Public participation in the development process is not only a constitutional and legal requirement, but a necessity in ensuring that development programmes have a positive political, social, economic and environmental impact on citizens. Development practice as a discipline is unlikely to work if the citizens are not actively engaged in all aspects of the process. The general situation in the County, as with the rest of the country, is that citizens have not previously played an active role in the design and implementation of development programmes and in this respect, development has usually “happened to them” as opposed to “happening with them.” A fair assumption is that most citizens do not know or understand their rights and responsibilities or what role they need to play, and more importantly, they don’t know how to engage constructively with the County government and other non-states parties involved in the development process.



In addition to the civic education work already happening and the public participation opportunities being currently exploited, the County must set aside the resources to work with other stakeholders in a coherent fashion to develop, customize and implement an effective civic education programme that will contribute to amongst other things: a more educated citizenry on constitution and devolution matters; a more conducive environment where citizens understand their roles, rights and responsibilities in the development process; and an active citizenry who are ready to contribute productively to the development of all sectors in Taita Taveta.

Without the needed investment in civic education, the County is not likely to achieve its development goals outlined in the CIDP. Furthermore, it will become increasingly difficult to manage expectations and work together cohesively to deliver the development agenda.

2.4: Change Management and Organizational Development

The new Kenyan constitution has fundamentally changed how government interacts and serves its people, principally through devolution. This fundamental change in our system of governance demands that firstly, the transition period to a devolved system of government is managed effectively, and secondly, that the County government becomes creative, innovative, flexible, and capable of adapting to change in order to competently serve the people of Taita Taveta in an open, transparent and accountable manner.

The Taita Taveta County Government recognizes that in order to successfully deliver services to the people, all players must embrace the change needed internally to be adequately equipped for the challenging but exciting responsibilities. The services being provided are integral to the wellbeing and quality of life of all people of Taita Taveta. If TTCG is to continue to meet community needs and expectations, TTCG must change the way she works to ensure that self organization and management of resources is better, understand how to work more effectively in the current constitutional dispensation, and are able to deliver mandate effectively.

TTCG cannot expect to competently deliver the commitments in this CIDP if as a County government, there is no investment in a comprehensive change management process to successfully transform the way of thinking and working differently, institutions, systems and processes, as well as the technology used, roles and organizational culture and structures.



CHAPTER THREE

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK





CHAPTER 3: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

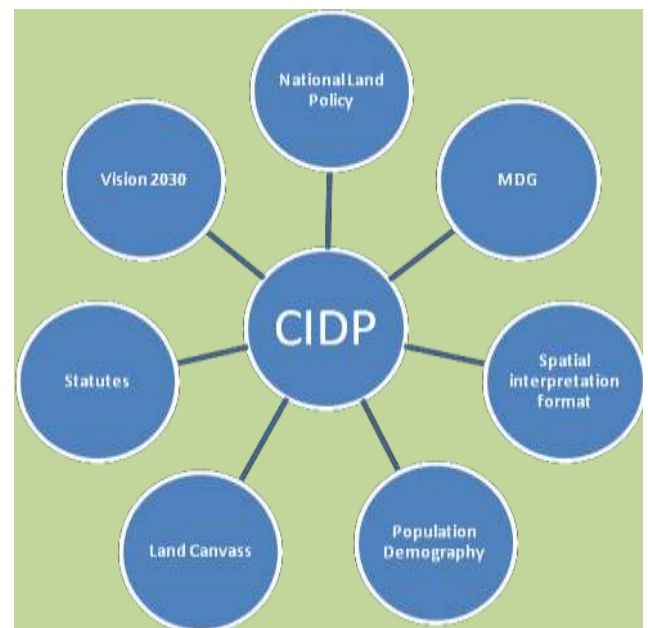
3.0: Introduction

The Goal of our spatial Framework is to direct and manage the use of Taita Taveta’s built and natural environment to ensure sustainable and integrated growth and development of the County. The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) pictorially depicts the thrust of the CIDP indicating the County’s investment intentions and development management approach. It is the underlying instrument that provides the physical implementation of the sectoral programmes responding to the County’s growth demands.

3.1: Planning Context

Establishing context in planning is hinged on the reality that planning does not happen in a vacuum. Rather, plans are prepared within existing set ups. Plans have to take cognizance of existing set up even as they seek to influence them. Therefore, plans have to be anchored in reality so as to be implementable and to have meaningful impact.

In recognition of this fact this section of the concept highlights the context within which CIDP will be prepared. It then outlines and details important lessons drawn from these contexts to be mainstreamed into the plan.



3.1.1: The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The constitution is the supreme law of the land. Any undertaking including planning must take cognizance of its provisions and seek to fulfill its requirements. The constitution has given promises to citizens which seek to transform how things must be done especially in the public realm.



In general terms all provisions of the constitution are relevant to planning, but the specific areas which impact directly on how plans should be prepared and the outcome are for instance article 10(2) (d) on sustainable development; article 42 right to clean and healthy environment, article 43 on economic and social right but specifically on 43(1)(b) right to accessible and adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation. Chapter five on land and environment specifically article 60 on principles of land policy article 66 on regulation of land use and property, article 69 on obligation in respect of the environment and article 70 on enforcement of environmental rights.

3.1.2: Policy Environment

National, County and sectoral policies communicate general aims and intentions of the government. The fulfillment of this is premised on planning and setting measures locally.

One such policy that has strong bearing on County spatial development is the National Land Policy (NLP) as presented in Sessional paper No. 3 of 2009. The policy seeks to guide the country towards efficient, sustainable use of the land for prosperity and posterity. The policy provides an overall framework and defines measures required to address critical issues of land administration, access, land use planning, environmental degradation and unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, among others. Under land use planning the policy recognizes the essential role of planning in the efficient and sustainable management of land and land resources. It also recognizes that little effort has been made to ensure that such plans are effectively prepared and implemented.

The policy has enumerated issues that need to be addressed in land use planning namely:

- Actualization of spatial frameworks for orderly management of human activities to ensure recognition of economy, safety, aesthetics, harmony in land use and environmental sustainability.
- Establishment of an appropriate framework for public participation in the development of land use and spatial plans
- Establishment of an effective framework for coordination of land use plans to ensure implementation of planning proposals and regulations.

Sectoral and cross cutting land use issues have been tackled particularly the issue of integration among different sectors. To ensure that these issues are dealt with effectively, the TTCG has committed to facilitate an integrated multi-sectoral approach to land use and encourage integrated land use planning through the use of appropriate technology and participatory approaches. It has also committed to identifying areas of interest for sharing resources and expertise through public private partnership for integrated development.



3.1.3: The Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya's Vision 2030 is the country's long term development blueprint. It aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous country by the year 2030 and also to transform the Kenya into a newly industrializing middle income country providing a high quality life to its citizens in a clean and secure environment. Simultaneously, the vision aspires to meet the MDGs for Kenya by 2015.

Several drivers have been identified that would propel the TTCG economy forward. These are Macro- economic activities for long-term development, continuity in governance reform through enhanced participation, enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor, infrastructure, extraction and value addition, science, technology and innovation, land reform, human resource development, security as well as public service.

Three pillars namely economy, socio-cultural and political issues form the building blocks upon which the economy is anchored. There are various aspects within the drivers and the pillars which have direct bearing to TTCG CIDP. Among the drivers, infrastructure, mineral extraction and water should be taken into account. Within the economic pillar, agriculture and horticulture, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, business process outsourcing and financial services including Public Private Partnerships should be taken into account. In the social pillar vulnerable groups including the youth, women, children and the elderly should be given emphasis. Education and training, health, water, sanitation and environment are key. Additionally, housing and urbanization should be considered as measures set to move forward the vision 2030 for housing and urbanization towards an adequately and decently housed nation in a sustainable environment.

3.1.4: Legal Framework

There are a number of statutes which guide the planning process. The main statutes which guide the planning process include Physical Planning Act Cap 286, Physical Planners Registration Act, Urban Areas and Cities Act, Public Health Act Cap 242 and EMCA. Other laws which guide planning include Water Act Cap 372, Land Acquisition Act Cap 295, Land Act 2012, National Land Commission Act 2012, Land Registration Act 2012, Community Land Bill, among others. However the principle statute that regulates spatial planning is the Physical Planning Act (PPA) Cap 286 which outlines the process to be followed in the planning process, and the contents of the plans.



3.1.5: Land and Urban Growth trends

Land provides a canvas on which urban development occurs. The physical characteristics, tenure, current use and delivery systems of land are critical aspects that have to be understood. Physical characteristics determine urban form and direction of growth. It also presents a number of challenges and opportunities that have to be taken into account during planning. Some of the challenges include the cost of infrastructure provision, environmental challenges/topography exposing communities to natural hazards. It could also present opportunities like enhancing aesthetic value of the urban area and alignment of the infrastructure. Land tenure and use also influence the use and development of land in the urban context. Where most of the land is privately owned availing land for public use presents a major challenge in the urban context in regulation of development of that private land particularly when it is under free hold tenure. The current use on which the land is placed limits the options of the planner in as far as influence of urban form is concerned.

3.2: Human Settlements

Physical and spatial organization of human life provides actions needed to accommodate the growing population in urban and rural communities. The concept of human settlements consists of several elements that were previously isolated from one another thus housing, building, planning and the relationship of these and such other activities as environmental change and national and international development.

Human settlement means the totality of the human community whether city, town or village with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustains it. The fabric of human settlements consists of physical elements and services to which these elements provide the material support. The creation of workable human settlements inevitably becomes an objective of an indicator of and a prerequisite for social and economic development of the County. An analysis of human settlement patterns in a County is critical in planning terms. The settlement patterns in the County are greatly influenced by rainfall patterns, topography, infrastructural development, proximity to urban centres, availability of natural resources and security. The climatic conditions are strongly influenced by altitude and physiographic features.

3.2.1: Functions of Human Settlements

Human settlements facilitate the provision of services such as schools, health, public utilities, banking, cooperatives, administration, recreational and others. Economic factors provide employment in agricultural, industrial, commercial and the above service functions.



3.2.2: The Human Settlement Policy

The desired pattern for human settlements is to be a combination of limited decentralization of national and regional levels and selective concentration at local level. The proposed strategy consists of development of service and growth centres; integrated transportation and communication system; rural development and; appropriate standards for human infrastructure.

Objectives of the strategies

- To continue to promote the maximum development of the rural areas to improve living standards for the majority of the people;
- To establish an even geographical spread of urban physical infrastructure in order to promote balanced economic growth throughout the County and equitable standard of social services between different areas;
- To continue to develop a complementary network of communication so as to improve accessibility between centers of economic and social development; and
- To continue improving the planning machinery and co-ordination between developmental agencies, which are responsible for planning, decision making, financing, implementing and administering a wide variety of services.

3.3: The County Spatial Analysis

This SDF presents, an analysis of the County, spatial development principles and Maps that indicate broad spatial strategies and proposals sufficiently informing land use management and investment decisions.

Table 14: Spatial planning framework in context

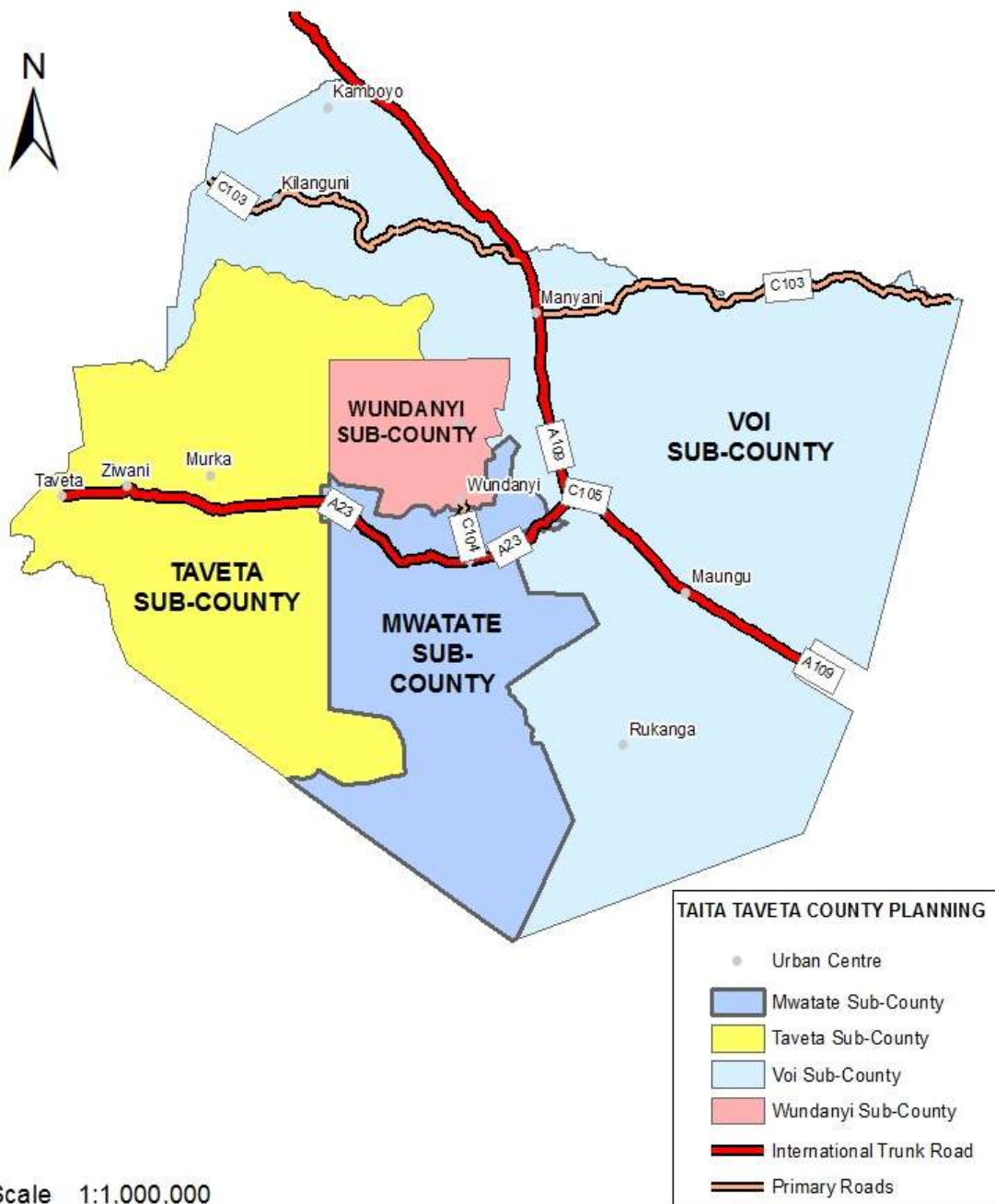
Type of plan	Scope	Purpose
County Integrated Development Plan	Defines the operational implementation framework	Strategic implementation development direction
County Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Strategy towards spatial development	Primary level of translation of socio-economic & environmental development and management policy into spatial terms- the primary Land Use Management instrument
County Spatial Development /Land Use Plan (SDP)	Detailed physical planning in the County	Translation of Spatial Development Framework intentions into broad based Land Use Directives to guide Local Area Planning.
Local Area Plans (Physical Development Plans)	Detailed physical planning on urban centres and thematic areas	Detailed Physical Planning for urban centres defining Land Use to a level that informs the preparation of schematic or thematic plans. Also includes zoning regulations
Special Area/Action Plans (PDPs)	Detailed physical planning for special areas	Detailed Physical Planning for special area e.g. environmentally fragile areas defining Land Use



3.4: County Planning Regions

As part of the planning process and system, the County is divided into four administrative cum planning regions, namely, Voi, Mwatate, Taveta and Wundanyi Sub-Counties. However, the County can create other planning units as it may deem necessary as provided for in the County Government Act 2012. The following Map represents the above mentioned spatial planning regions.

Map 3: County Planning/Administrative Regions





New and emerging planning and development requirements, as determined through various pieces of National and County legislation, dictate that the County’s planning systems are regularized and updated in a manner that will result in an improved spatial re-organization of the County region.

Specifically, the systems and approaches adopted should begin to redress the adverse effects of inequity in resource utilization and separate areas planning as well as social, economic and environmental sustainability. As such it has been necessary for Taita Taveta County to develop a spatial planning approach that is consistent with legislation but also which is appropriate to the management requirements of the County.

2.5: Strategic Assessment of Taita Taveta County

2.5.1: Spatial Demographic Profile

The County’s land cover of 17,128.3km² and is composed of four (4) sub Counties (also portrayed as planning regions) namely Voi, Wundanyi, Mwatate and Taveta. Tsavo National Park covers 10,680.7 km² of the total area, translating to 62.36% and 37.64% of Tsavo National Park and habitable land respectively.

2.5.2: Population Density and Distribution

Table 15: Population Distribution and Density by sub-County/Constituency

Sub-County/ Constituency	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Popul ation	Area (Km ²)	Den sity	Popula tion	Area (Km ²)	De nsit	Popul ation	Area (Km ²)	Densit y	Popula tion	Area (Km ²)	Den sity
Wundanyi	56,02	701.3	80	60,261	701.3	86	64,823	701.3	92	68,054	701.3	97
Mwatate	71,51	1,837.6	39	76,926	1,837.6	41	82,749	1,837.6	45	86,874	1,837.6	47
Voi	89,458	7,375.2	8	96,229	7,375.2	9	103,513	7,375.2	9	108,673	7,375.2	10
Taveta	67,66	7,170.0	19	72,787	7,170.0	21	78,296	7,170.0	22	82,199	7,170.0	23
County	284,65	17,084.1	17	306,204	17,084.1	27	329,381	17,084.1	30	34,5800	17,084.1	31
(KNBS, 2013)												

As shown in table15 above, Wundanyi sub-County (2012) is the most densely populated with 86 people per Km².As population increases over time, the density is similarly projected to increase to 92 and 97 people per Km² in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The increase in population is expected to strain available resources hence the need to manage population growth and its distribution as well.



Mwatate is the second largest in terms of density at 41 people per Km². Its area size is over two times that of Wundanyi whilst density is almost half. Yet, population for both constituencies does not differ by a huge margin. Mwatate has about 16,000 people more than Wundanyi, and is the second largest in terms of population. One of the reasons behind this is that it is home to the largest sisal estate, Teita, which employs a sizeable number of people from outside the County.

Taveta sub-County has the second largest land area after Voi yet has a smaller population density of 21 people per Km² and is projected to reach 23 people per Km² in 2017. This is attributable to the fact that Tsavo West National Park which measures approximately 6,543.8 Km² lies within the constituency. Also, the constituency is home to one of the three large sisal estates found in the County, the Taveta sisal estate.

Voi sub-County constituency has the lowest density, which stands at 9 persons per Km². As is the case with Taveta, Tsavo East National Park – measuring approximately 4,106.1 Km² – is found in Voi. Also, the constituency is home to one large sisal estate, the Voi sisal estate. Also found there are numerous medium-to-large scale ranches.

3.5.3: Urban Population

From the table 8 below, it is indicative that population is mostly concentrated within the four (4) main urban centres namely Wundanyi, Mwatate, Taveta and Voi respectively. It is envisaged that population in these urban nodes will exponentially rise due to high incidences of rural-to-urban migration as opposed to natural growth rate. This migration is a significant component of the County’s population dynamics as people seek for social, economic and opportunities and services that are relatively accessible in these urban centres.

Table 16: Population Projections by Towns and Urban Centres

Town	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Voi	23,611	21,872	45,483	25,398	23,528	48,926	27,465	25,308	52,629	28,834	26,570	55,252
Wundanyi	2,114	2,063	4,177	2,274	2,219	4,493	2,459	2,387	4,833	2,582	2,506	5,074
Taveta	8,794	8,671	17,465	9,460	9,327	18,787	10,229	10,033	20,209	10,739	10,533	21,216
Mwatate	2,761	2,812	5,573	2,970	3,025	5,995	3,212	3,254	6,449	3,372	3,416	6,770
Total	37,280	35,418	72,698	40,102	38,099	78,201	43,365	40,982	84,120	45,527	43,025	88,312

(KNBS, 2013)

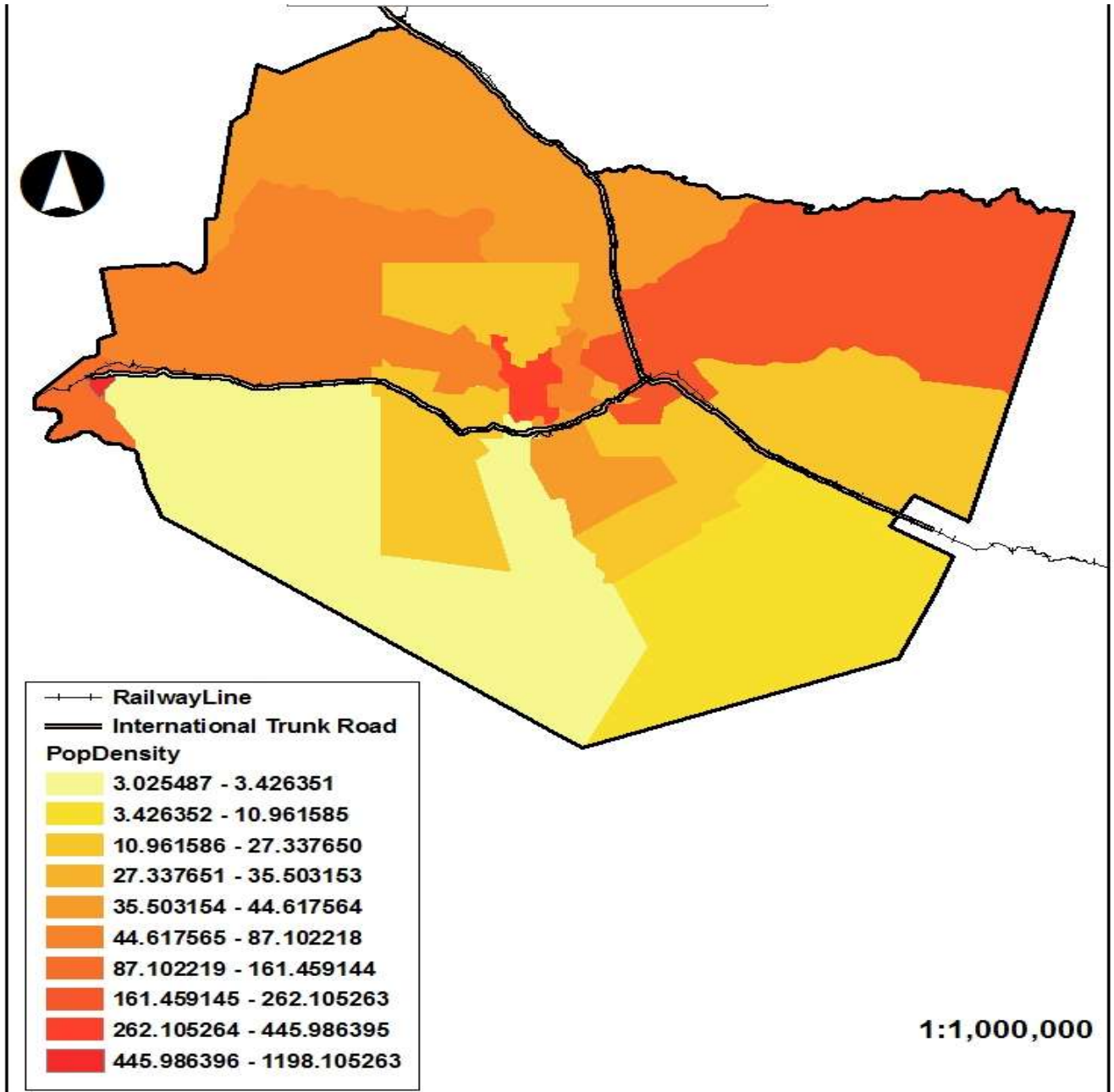
It is worth noting that for voi town, population is classified either as core-urban or rural, with these standing at 17,152 and 28,331 respectively. The reason for this is that the whole Voi municipality was viewed as an urban centre during the census.



As for Taveta town however, which was considered a Town Council classification, the population given (17,465) is for the core-urban only. If you add peri-urban (2,400) and rural (47,640), the population in taveta comes to 67,505.

Under the new classification contained in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 however, the status of these urban centres needs to be redefined.

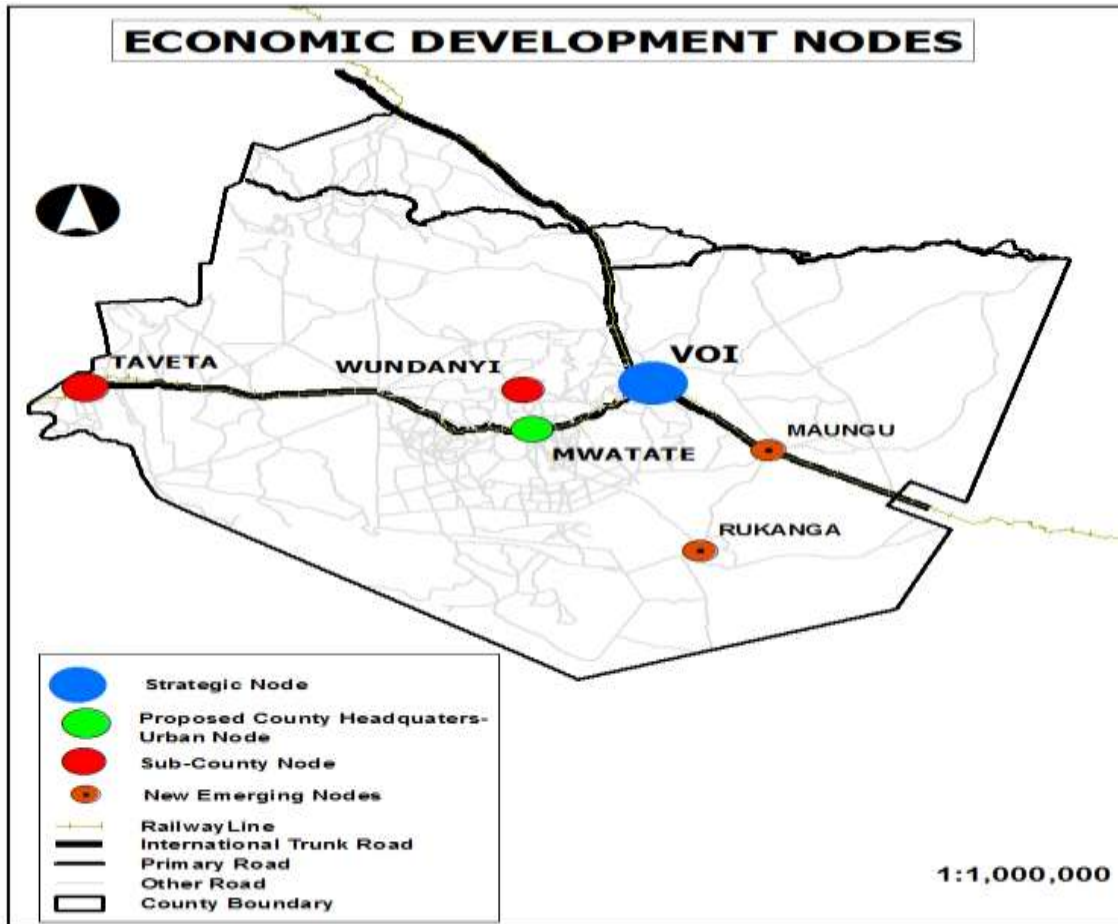
Map 4: Population Density







Map 5: Economic Development Nodes



3.4: The Built Environment, Land Use and Housing

The County accommodates a wide range of land uses including formal and informal, urban and rural settlements and these are complimented by economic, transport and public and social infrastructure. Alongside the built environment is agricultural land and undeveloped land, of which a large part of it is designated as the Tsavo East and West National Park and the Private and/or Group Ranches.

3.4.1: The Built Environment, Housing, Land Availability Issues & Trends

Table 17: Environmental Planning Issues and Trends

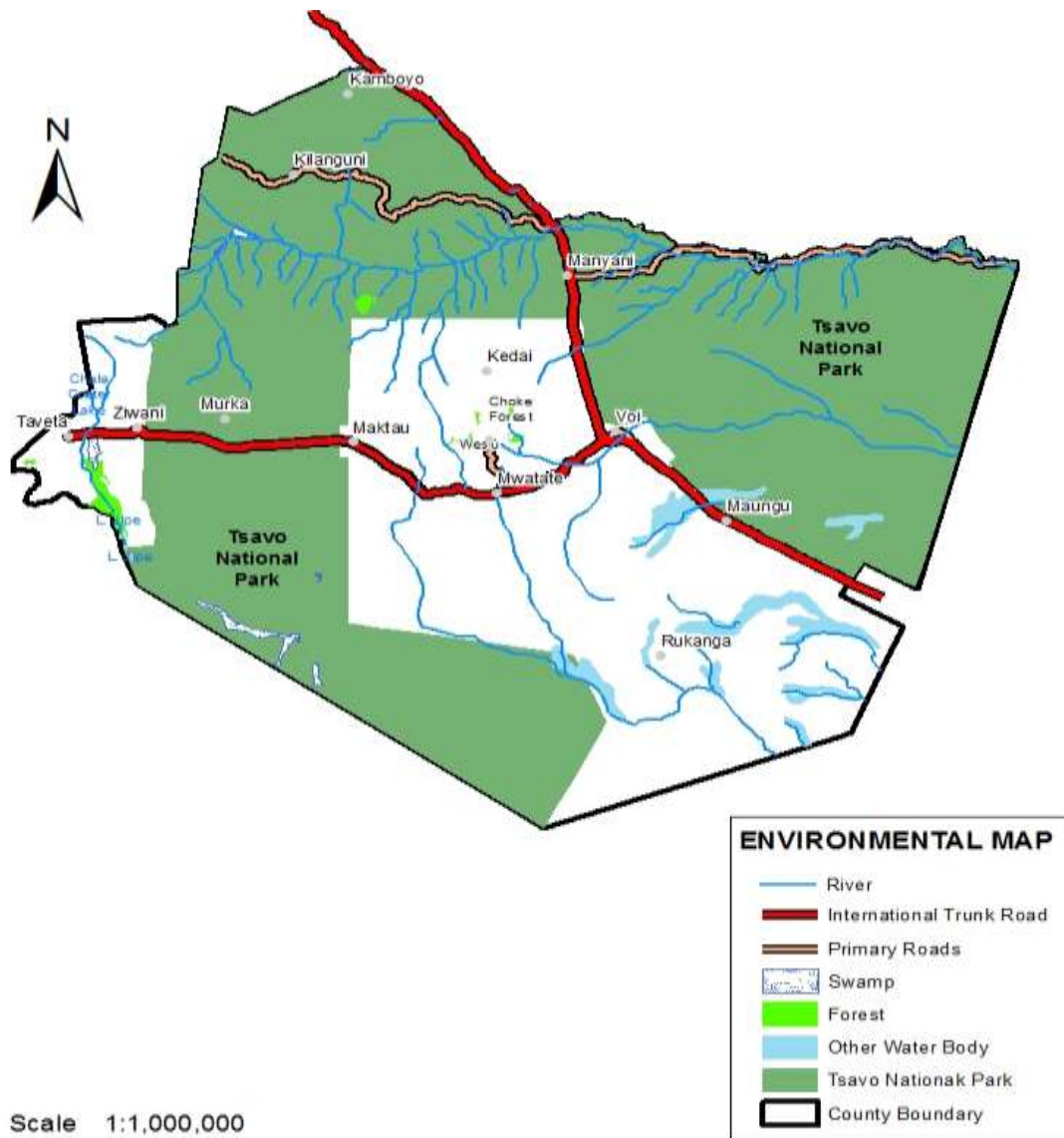
Issues	Underlying Cause	Spatial Implications
Socio Economic Conditions including: High levels of unemployment Increasing migration Spatial concentrations of low income households	Rapid urbanization Quest for social economic and physical infrastructure & services Peripheral residential developments located far from employment opportunities	Rapid urbanization giving rise to: Growth of informal settlements Pressure for provision of social facilities Pressure for development and delivery of basic needs such as water, electricity, sanitation, waste removal and social amenities



The SDF introduces the concept of environmental planning, which refers to understanding and respecting the environmental character (potential and vulnerability) and distinctiveness of places and landscapes and promoting balanced development in such areas.

This plan supports environmental planning as a fundamental methodology on which spatial planning should be based. Thus rather than being a reactionary barrier to commence development, the environment is seen as an enabling primary informant to spatial planning and development.

Map 6: Major Rivers and Tributaries



Key spatial proposals with regard to environmental issues and concerns include the following:



a) Management of the drainage catchments

Drainage catchments are linked through complex processes. The condition of these systems are felt downstream and where degraded will impact on the coastal plain. It is vital therefore that the adverse impacts affecting the system are minimized and managed.

b) Conservation of riverine systems

A vital component of drainage catchments are the main rivers and their tributaries. The main rivers in the County are the Tsavo, Lumi and Voi rivers. A major spring in the County is Mzima springs, which is the major water supplier to Voi town and Mombasa City, while small springs and streams include Njuguini, Njoro Kubwa, Kitobo, Sanite, Maji Wadeni, Humas Springs and Lemonya Springs.

Also, there are two lakes, Jipe and Challa, both found in Taveta area. Lake Challa is a crater lake with little economic exploitation, while Lake Jipe is slightly exploited through small scale irrigation and fishing. Both lakes are served by springs emanating from Mt. Kilimanjaro.

c) Conserving functional ecosystems

There are a number of major open space areas that contain functional ecosystems and which act as key conservation areas. These areas have been enlisted in The Environment Action Plan for Taita Taveta County.

d) Incorporation of high priority undeveloped land

Land with high conservation value should be afforded legal protection and managed to enhance its contribution to the ecological viability of the broader system.

e) Management of development impacts

Land uses adjacent to, or upstream from, open spaces can have major impacts on sensitive ecological systems. Activities therefore need to be carefully assessed and controlled to ensure that they do not undermine the ecological viability of the open space system.



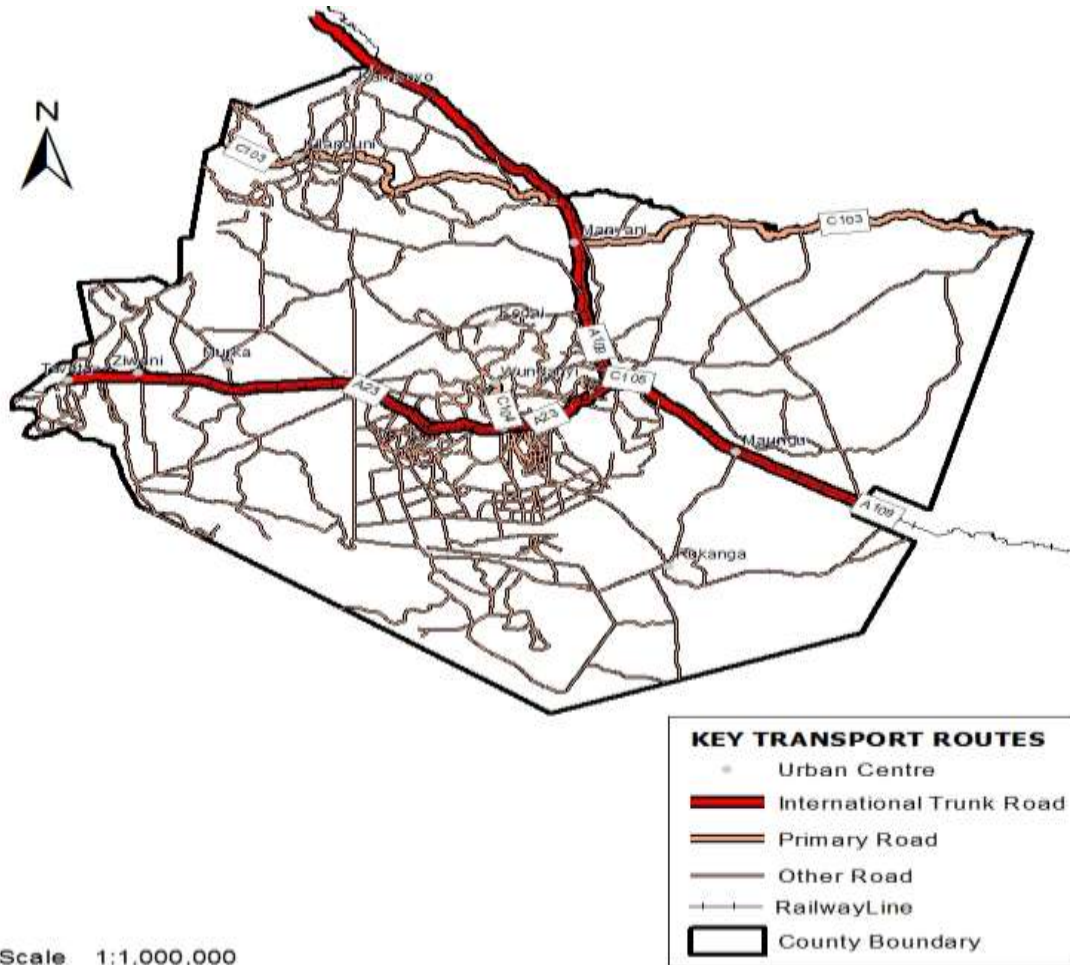
f) Biodiversity protection and socio-economic development

Opportunities to link biodiversity protection and socio-economic development should be investigated and implemented. Projects should be developed where biodiversity protection and socio-economic development take place simultaneously.

3.5: Movement Network System

The hierarchy of routes is identified to promote a multidirectional movement within the County to ensure that people have convenient access to jobs and other opportunities. In order for the County to perform optimally, the overlapping systems of movement and activity need to be accessible to all communities, while being operated efficiently and sustainably. A route hierarchy is shown in Map 7 below and is indicative of the appropriate functions different roads play, be it if they require protecting and enhancing their mobility function or need to be enhanced to support public transport functioning.

Map 7: Key Transport Routes



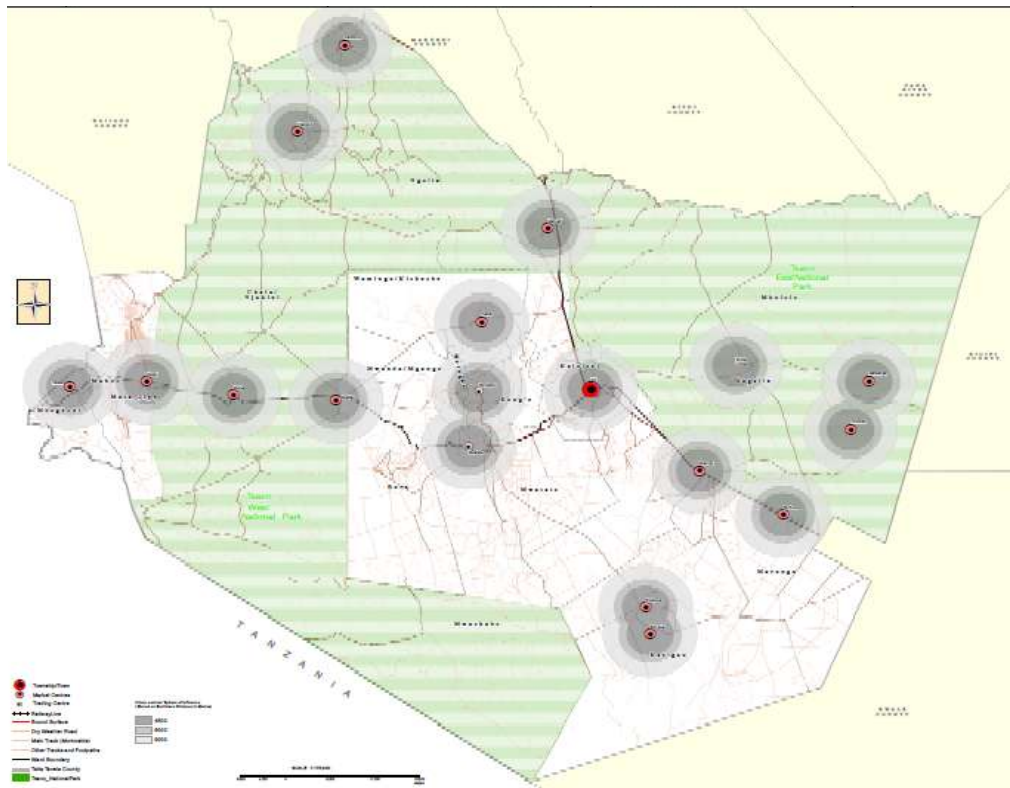


The primary mode of travel in the County is public transport namely, motor cycles, bus and taxi. The public transport route system coverage is not extensive enough to cover the whole County. Overall, the public transport system is economically inefficient with many services in direct competition with each other, resulting in unprofitable ventures. It is crucial for Taita Taveta to develop an efficient and integrated freight system ensuring regional economic sustainability as the busiest point of entry from Tanzania. Taveta has a major influence on the level and types of freight movement within the County. The Taveta border point is accessible by both rail and road from the Tanzania Border point.

3.6: Nodal Hierarchy

A clear hierarchy of nodes, as investment and access points, should be established, consolidated and distributed throughout the County areas. These consist of Urban nodes which include Town Centres, sub-County administrative and service centres and Ward scale nodes.

Map 8: Nodal Hierarchy



Specialized areas such as Industrial nodes, Tourism and Recreation nodes should be included in addition to identification of new opportunities.

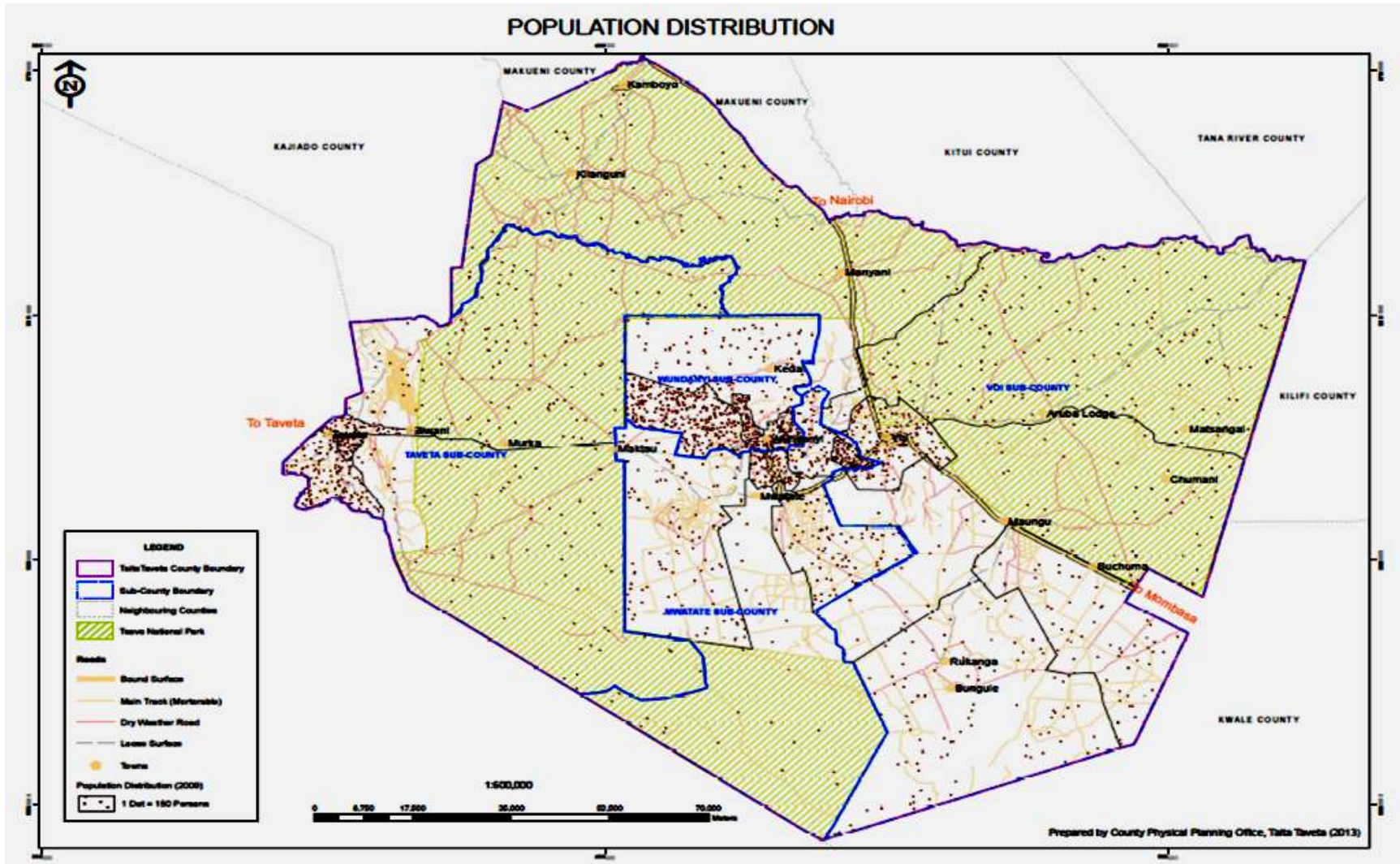


Table 18: Nodal Investment Opportunities

OPPORTUNITY AREAS	URBAN NODES	SUB- COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE/ SERVICE CENTRES	WARD ADMINISTRATIVE/ SERVICE CENTRES	TOURISM & RECREATION NODE	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT NODE	
Description	These areas provide opportunities for new investment that will benefit the entire County	These nodes serve the surrounding communities or Local Planning area/Sub County and may provide a focal area for socializing.	These nodes are to provide a local level of services for the surrounding communities	These will be used for tourism activities and services, including support services for business, agriculture, tourism etc.	These have inherent qualities that can provide a range of cultural, recreational and tourism opportunities.	These nodes provide specialized focused services. The node has a much broader significance than the host district.
Characteristics	Located close to and have easy access to the A 109 and A23 Roads	Located on class C and B Roads. Shall require the re-classification of Taita roads Provide for the day to day needs of the local area	Centrally located and accessible to communities. Usually located where there is already existing accumulation of activities.	Located on active roads Usually located where there is already existing accumulation of activities.	May have inherit natural qualities such as dams or cultural heritage	Located on mobility roads
Required Management Approach	Focus should be on monitoring and management to prevent over-supply Design must focus on integration to ensure the node is Integrated with surrounding environment through pedestrian linkages	Focus should be on monitoring and management to prevent over-supply and degeneration Provide comparative retail and office development to serve local needs	Focus should be on providing integrated local services for the surrounding communities, in terms of social and economic activities, traditional structures facilities etc.	Focus must be on continual harnessing to prevent degeneration Promote local economic development Promote Safety and Security	Focus should be on providing integrated local services for the surrounding communities, in terms of social and economic activities, traditional structures facilities etc.	Focus must be on continual harnessing to prevent degeneration Promote local economic development Promote Safety and Security
Nodal Area	(Key Investment Opportunities)	(Local Investment Opportunities)	(Essential service provision)	(Local economic development and investment opportunities)	Recreation nodes (Key local economic development opportunities)	industrial node (Revitalization and investment opportunities)



Map 9: Population Distribution





Some of the relevant spatial issues are:

- a) High density disadvantaged urban areas with high levels of poverty and poor access to opportunities. These areas have a certain level of infrastructure and services but will require further investment.
- b) There are currently a number of informal settlements that do not have the desired level of services and infrastructure.

Other key spatial planning issues are the Need to unlock infrastructure capacity for new growth; to address phasing & costs constraints associated with development; the Need to protect viable agricultural land; the Need to grow the County’s rates base; the Need to address the housing & infrastructure backlog; the Need for strategic economic growth and investment; the Need to protect key environmental assets and services; the Need to manage development growth; the Need for an integrated & efficient County structure: the need to curtail urban sprawl and decentralization of commercial and community facilities; the Need for alignment with National strategies and the Need for rural land use management and control.

Table 19: Policy Statements

Policy Statements, requirements and land use management guidelines required			
Policy Statements	Requirements to achieve policy statements	Land use management guideline	Alignment with policies
Revitalize economic areas of major significance Voi, Taveta, Mwatate, Maungu	Encourage economic restructuring and development in existing and prioritized economic nodal areas and corridors. Establish incentive for businesses to locate in established areas	Translation of the County's economic Plan into the Schemes as it relates to market trends. Updating and Review of the Schemes to promote emerging land uses. Ensure quality environments as it relates to built form.	Taita Taveta County Economic Development Strategy (to be formulated) Taita Taveta County Industrial Spatial Strategy Economic Review and the Industrial Strategy
Develop new economic areas to augment and diversify the economic base of Taita TAVETA	Enable and encourage the promotion of a wide range of economic sectors to complement each other Focus economic growth and job creation through investment nodes and tourism corridors	Zone land to continuously promote a variety of vibrant land uses that will promote the County's vision and quality environments.	
Develop spaces to facilitate economic activity which should encompass informal trading economy and	Focus employment interventions to include the marginalized sectors of the population to support emerging and informal enterprises	Introduce land use policies and mechanisms that will support the development of small business and allow for location of trading facilities in established market areas Where appropriate ensure that the informal sector and small business	



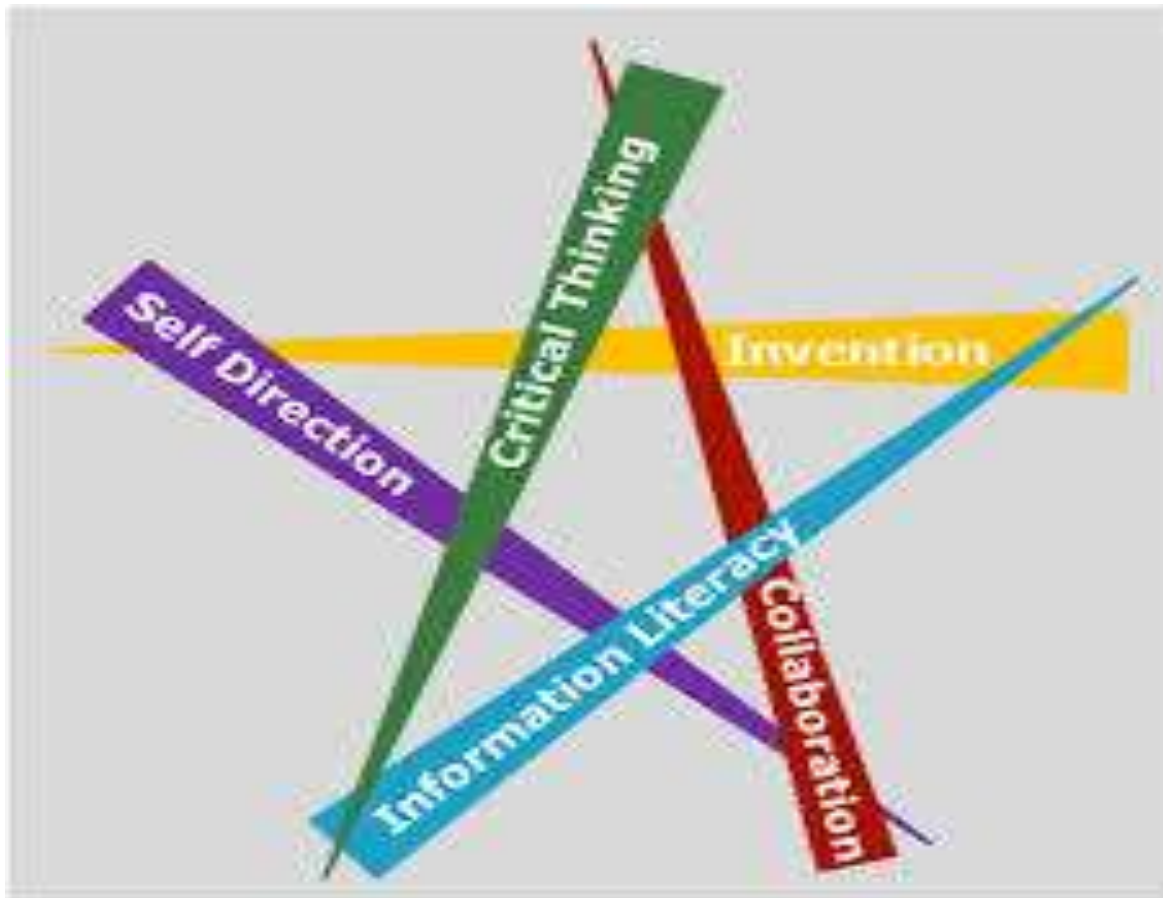
TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		opportunities are not excluded from formal economic	
--	--	---	--



CHAPTER FOUR

CIDP LINKAGE WITH OTHER PLANS





CHAPTER 4: CIDP LINKAGE WITH OTHER PLANS

4.0: Introduction

The Taita Taveta County Integrated Development Plan has been created in the context of the laws and constitutional framework governing the National and County governments. The CIDP also mirrors the development framework of Kenya's Vision 2030, the country's national development blue-print, including Vision 2030's 2nd medium term plan and the medium term expenditure framework, in addition to reflecting the aspirations of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the County level the CIDP is linked with the Sectoral, Spatial and Urban Plans.

4.1: CIDP Linkage with the Kenya Constitution 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. The Fourth Schedule of the constitution delineates the functions of the national and County governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the Counties. These include: County planning and development; agriculture; County health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; County roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; County public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; and control of drugs and pornography.

A constitutional obligation is also imposed on Counties to ensure participatory development and that the capacity for citizens to engage in this participatory process is supported and developed at the County and community level.

Six laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely:

- Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011
- The County Governments Act, 2012
- The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012
- The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012



- The Public Finance Management Act, 2012
- The National Government Coordinating Act 2013

The Public Finance Management Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for County governments in any financial year to consist of the integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the County over the medium term.

Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each County government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the County government's priorities and plans, a description of how the County government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and programmes to be delivered.

The inaugural Taita Taveta CIDP has been crafted with the above legal and constitutional framework in mind and takes due cognizance of the responsibilities of the County government as a duty bearer to the people of Taita Taveta.

4.2: CIDP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and MTP II (2013-2017)

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

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of recent developments in the sector.



The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030.

These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Our project and programmes, as well as the policies and interventions we will implement to support the successful delivery of the projects ensure that this Taita Taveta CIDP mirrors the overall goals of Vision 2030 in general, and specifically, the priorities and focus areas of the 2nd medium term plan which include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; and improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure.

4.3: CIDP Linkage with Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to 'free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty'.



The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The goals have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV&AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development.

4.3.1: MDGs Implementation Status at the County Level

The millennium declarations define a common vision for development by setting eight development goals to be achieved by 2015. Taita Taveta County has made efforts towards achievement of these goals through implementation of various projects and programmes as highlighted below. In addition, this CIDP summarizes the achievements and further compares the status at County level with achievements at the national level.

a) Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger –

The Taita Taveta population living below the poverty level is 57.2% with the root cause of hunger in the County being the inability to produce adequate food and lack of means to access food, unemployment, and inadequate fertile land to support meaningful farming. To address this, the County is investing in early maturing and drought tolerant crop varieties, as well as adopting modern farming technologies such as mechanization.

b) Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

The introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) saw a sharp increase in net enrollment rate for primary education in the County from 73.7% in 2004 to 85.5% in 2012 with boys at 83.1% and girls at 88.2%. The literacy level is at 84.2%. The increase was partly due to the implementation of the school feeding programme and this resulted to addressing hunger issues for school going children. The bursary fund by the Ministry of Education and Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has enhanced access and transition rates from primary school to secondary school. The average distance to the nearest primary school has also reduced from six to five kilometers.



c) Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Despite sustained campaigns to have a third of gender representation in the Countywork force, marginal gains have been realized. There are still challenges with limitations to control of resources, economic opportunities and political representation. However, there is notable progress in education with boy to girl ratio in secondary and primary school at 1:1.

Great strides have been made in terms of empowering women especially with the new constitutional dispensation and various funds targeted at women e.g. the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF). Negative cultural beliefs against women and children continue to bar them from participation in major decision making at the household level.

The Gender Development Index is 0.4725 as compared to the national average figure of 0.654. This implies that interventions are still needed to raise this figure to the national average.

With respect to education, the net enrolment rate in primary schools is 85.6% for boys and 87.3% for girls, while in secondary schools; the rate is 20.7% for boys and 25.6% for girls.

This indicates that gender disparity in enrolment is lower in primary school than in secondary school, where the net enrolment rate for girls is more than that of boys by close to five percentage points. At the national level, NER stands at 50.9% and 46.3% for boys and girls respectively. Whereas the difference is about 5%, the enrolment rates are reversed, with that of girls being lower.

d) Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

The current infant mortality rate in the County is 71 deaths per 1,000 against a rate of 102 per 1,000 in 2003 which represents a significant decrease. This situation is attributable to the fact that more and more mothers are now visiting pre-natal and post-natal clinics.

Likewise, the Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) is 93 per 1,000. This reflects low access to health and medical services due to affordability especially for the rural poor. Another factor is that Taita Taveta has few and overstrained personnel offering medical services in public health facilities.



Immunization coverage for children (12-23 months) is 70.9% while BCG and measles coverage is 100% and 84.9% respectively. 26.5% of children Under-5 years sleep under treated mosquito nets while 51.7% sleep under untreated mosquito nets.

e) Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Births attended to by health personnel have increased to around 48% in 2012 from about 44% in 2008 while the number of deliveries in health facilities stands at about 47%. About 33% of men believe that contraceptive use may make women become promiscuous, while 13.4% believe that its women's business to use contraceptives.

More than 42% of married women aged 15-49 years prefer to have no more children. On the other hand, the percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning is 25.4%, while those with met need for family planning are 34.3%.

The total demand for family planning is 59.7%. The overall contraceptive acceptance is 77%. The number of women attending antenatal care is 16,389 while 35% of pregnant women deliver in health facilities.

f) Goal 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The County's HIV prevalence rate, which is estimated at 6.4% (KAIS, 2007) was slightly below the coast region average of 8.1% and also the national average of 7.2%.

Both the region and national averages have fallen drastically over the last five years to stand at 4.3% and 5.6% respectively (KAIS, 2012). Whereas the results are yet to be released, it is therefore expected that the County prevalence rate has also seen a drastic decline due to increased aids awareness and campaigns and increased funding for HIV&AIDS activities.

In relation to malaria control, the number of women and children using insecticide treated mosquito nets is 51.7%. This increase is attributed to mass campaigns on free net distribution and increased awareness.

g) Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability



Poor management of natural resources by the community due to illiteracy has continued to be a major challenge resulting to destruction of forests and catchment areas, natural disasters like droughts and harsh climatic conditions. Efforts to rehabilitate catchment points, afforestation of degraded areas and training of Community Environment Committees (CEC), as well as formation of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) to play a key role in the protection of forest cover are among strategies being undertaken to address environmental sustainability. The total forest cover is about 280 Km², representing 0.51% of the total County area.

The number of households with access to safe drinking water is 41,390 representing about 58% of the total number of households. Most households, 27.4% access water from public taps. In terms of waste and garbage disposal, 44% use the farm garden for disposal, while 23% and 22% use garbage pits and burning respectively.

4.4: CIDP Linkage with Other County Plans

The County is required by law to prepare three other types of plans namely, Sectoral Plans, Spatial Plans, and Urban and City Plans. The CIDP links with each of these plans in the following manner.

A) Sectoral Plans

The County Government Act 2012 provides that the County prepares a ten year sectoral plan as a component part of the CIDP. A County Sectoral Plan which is programme ORIENTED becomes the basis for budgeting and performance management. The sectoral Plans which will be reviewed EVERY five years by the County executive and approved by the County assembly also offer clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan.



The sectoral plan will be updated annually and is linked to the regional, national and other County plans.

B) Spatial Plans

The ten years spatial plan which is to be based on A GIS database provides a spatial depiction of the social and economic development Programme of the County as articulated in the integrated County development plan. Spatial planning identifies development projects and programmes and locates them on specific geographic areas in a County.

Spatial plans also display the necessary coordination between various sectors, such as transport networks and their relationship to agricultural production and markets; industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; public facilities and private home developments, etc.

Spatial plans have a regulatory and developmental function in a County. In addition, spatial plans must include economic, social and governance dimensions of the Integrated Development Plan.

C) Urban Plans

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 provides for the need for five year cities and urban areas integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the County but they must be aligned to County integrated development plans. The Taita Taveta CIDP complies with section 36(2) of the Act states that, an integrated urban plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.

4.5: CIDP Linkage with the Governor's Manifesto

The Governor's manifesto focuses on the following key area:

Leadership:

- A listening Government promoting full participation of both men and women in the affairs of Government.



- Practicing good governance, transparency and accountability and established County checks and balances to prevent corruption.
- Set up an Economic and Social Council linked to Vision 2030 and MDGs 2015 to identify and coordinate the implementation of flagship projects.

Education:

- Improving the performance of ECD institutions and public primary schools by strengthening the leadership at the grass roots level, improving the teacher to student ratios as well as providing books and the necessary equipment to aid the learning process.
- Building Staff houses in all boarding secondary schools to ensure efficiency and added value. Private investors are invited through Public Private Partnerships to build staff houses where applicable.
- Construction of tertiary educational institutions and increasing the capacity of existing ones-both private and public is our priority.

Water:

- Availability of clean portable water for human needs, to support animal husbandry and for agriculture is an area that will be prioritized. Opportunity exists for harness surplus water from Mzima springs and Taveta to be supplied to areas with chronic shortage. Rain water harvesting especially from the hills is another source.

Health:

- Expansion of medical institutions to increase curative capacities. In addition invest in prevention methods and techniques

Environment:

- We have to restock our forests with both indigenous and exotic species while encouraging sustainable use of our natural resources. We are encouraging eco friendly energy saving lifestyles with alternative solar and energy saving “jikos” among other measures in order to curb wanton destruction of the forests and restore our water towers.



Community:

- We are one people We are a multi faith County and all equal before our creator. We are one people in one County.

Economy:

- The County assembly is reviewing all the previous agreements in mining which disadvantaged the community. Public Private Partnerships are being developed to establish extractive industries especially mining.
- We are setting up a special fund to assist local miners by providing finance to purchase modern and efficient equipment and machinery.
- We are assisting group ranchers to restock their ranches and sell fattened and more lucrative animals.
- We are lobbying the Central Government on equitable revenue sharing from the Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, and subsequently support building of schools, health facilities and the road network.

Communication:

- We will ensure that roadworks are completed within the agreed stipulated times by contractors in order to improve access to markets while upgrading all feeder roads especially from farm-to access to market and reviving the Voi-Taveta railways network.



Special interest group (affirmative action):

- We fully support the special groups on tender allocation and capacity building with innovative and suitable programmes and encourage the education of the girl child in the Taita Taveta County in all areas.



CHAPTER FIVE

CIDP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK





CHAPTER 5: CIDP IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0: Introduction

This chapter provides the institutional framework and organizational flow that is constituted to support Taita Taveta to implement this County Integrated Development Plan. It outlines the various institutions and structures in the County, and the roles that they play.

5.1: CIDP Implementing Institutions

5.1.1: The County Executive Committee

The County Executive Committee (CEC) is the highest decision making body in the County's executive BRANCH. The committee's functions as spelt in the Constitution and the County Governments Act 2012 include:

- Implementation of County legislation
- Implementation of national legislation in the County
- Coordination of the functions of the County administration and its departments
- Supervision of the administration and delivery of services in the County and all decentralized units and agencies in the County.

The CEC also monitors the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated development plan by towns within the County; facilitates the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different towns and municipalities within the County with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and County governments.

For effective implementation of development activities, the Taita Taveta County Executive has been structured into eleven executive departments:

- Office of the Deputy Governor and Lands
- Finance and Economic Planning
- Education
- Health Services
- Agriculture
- Livestock and Fisheries Development
- Community Affairs, Tourism, Trade and Industry



- Water and Irrigation
- infrastructure, ICT , Energy and Housing
- Environment, Mining and Natural Resources
- Administration and Devolution.

Through the above County Executive Committee structure, the executive is set up to deliver its constitutional mandate including:

- Exercise executive functions in accordance with Article 183 of the constitution.
- Perform functions that may be transferred to the County government by the national government under Article 187 of the constitution.
- Exercise constitutional authority by entering into contracts.
- Exercise the power to acquire, purchase or lease any land, whether situated within or without the County's jurisdiction.
- Delegate any of its functions to its officers, decentralized units or any entities in the County.
- Enter into Public Private Partnerships in accordance with provisions of the law.

In addition to the above executive functions, the Governor has additional specific roles mandated by the constitution as part of the executive function. These include:

- Providing due diligence in the execution of the functions and authority provided for in the constitution and legislation.
- Performing state functions within the County as the President may determine.
- Representing the County in national and international forums and events
- Submitting policies and development plans to the County Assembly for approval.
- Considering, approving and assenting to the bills passed by the County Assembly.
- Chairing meetings of the County Executive Committee.

5.1.2: County Assembly

The County assembly is the legislative arm in the County, with the primary responsibility of creating and passing local laws for the benefit of the County's development and within the framework of the constitution and other laws. The County Assembly also has the following responsibilities:

- To play an oversight role on the County executive committee and any other County executive organs.
- To receive, debate and approve policies and development plans prepared by the County Executive, principally through this CIDP.



- To approve the borrowing plans of the County government in accordance with Article 212 of the constitution.

Constitutionally, Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) cannot be directly or indirectly involved in executive functions.

5.1.3: County Public Service Board

The primary role of the County Public Service Board (CPSB) is to provide for organization, staffing and functioning of the County Public Service in ways that ensure efficient, quality and productive services for the people of Taita Taveta. The CPSB has established an office for service delivery, recruitment and appointment of competent staff to work for the County. The CPSB will also:

- Create favourable working conditions to attract qualified and skilled personnel.
- Ensure the County government and the people of Taita Taveta get value for money invested in human resource capacity and development.
- Develop and monitor performance management systems for service delivery units.

5.1.4: Town Management Committees

Pursuant to the provisions of the Urban and cities areas Act 2011 that establishes Town management committees, the Town Management Committees in Taita Taveta are set up to ensure efficient and effective management of towns in the County. The functions of the committees include:

- Oversight of the affairs of the towns.
- Development and adoption of policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and setting targets for delivery of services.
- Formulation and implementation of integrated development plans.
- Control of land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for towns/
- Promotion and undertaking of infrastructural development and services.
- Development and management of schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and County agencies.
- Maintenance of a comprehensive database and information system of the administration and provision of public access of the same upon payment of a nominal fee.



- Monitoring where appropriate, and regulation of city and municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the board of the city or municipality.
- Preparation of its budget for approval by the County executive committee and administration of the budget as approved.
- If delegated by the County government, collection of rates, taxes, levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees.
- Settlement and implementation of tariffs, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the County government.
- Monitoring the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans.
- establishing, implementing and monitoring performance management systems.
- Promoting a safe and healthy environment.
- Facilitating and regulating public transport.

5.1.5: County Projects Committee

The Constituency Development Fund Act 2013 establishes County Project Committees whose main function is to coordinate the implementation of projects financed through the CDF. The role of the County Project Committee is to align the constituency projects with the various County plans and policies so as to ensure that no duplication of projects occur particularly where it is prudent to combine efforts on projects designed to benefit a large section or sector of the community traversing several constituencies in a County.

5.1.6: The National Government Service Coordination Units

The National Government Coordination Act 2013 provides a framework for coordination of National Government functions at the County Level. The office of the County Commissioner which is a national Government service delivery coordinating unit plays an important role in ensuring that there is harmony, collaboration and cooperation with the County government in the implementation of development programmes.

5.1.7: Non-state Parties

Non-state parties who are involved in the development process in Taita Taveta County include Civil Society and charitable Organizations, faith based organisations and community based organisations. The Public Benefits Organization Act 2013 provides a national framework for the operation of the non-state parties at a national level.



Most of the non-state parties engage in resource mobilization and funding of projects and programmes, capacity building and empowering of community members. In the CIDP implementation, Taita Taveta County expects to continue engaging with these organizations to support the development process. However, the County government will develop an effective policy and operational framework to ensure that firstly, non-state parties' programmes and projects are align to and focussed on supporting the County to deliver the objectives of this CIDP and secondly, to avoid cross-purpose development agenda, wastage and duplication. Such a policy and operational framework will involve , but is not limited to the County playing a lead role, in partnership with non-state parties in joint planning, Monitoring and evaluation, coordination of resources and implementation of a reporting mechanism to the County.



CHAPTER SIX

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY







CHAPTER 6: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

6.0: Introduction

This chapter outlines the County’s financial, operational and human resources required to implement the identified priority programmes and projects during the lifetime of this integrated development plan. The estimated costs of projects and programmes in the CIDP is **KSH 98.649 Billion**. This is against projected revenue Ksh. 18 billion from local revenue receipts, share of the National government revenue, equalization fund and inter- governmental transfers.

To finance the deficit the County Government will reach out for Public Private Partnership investments, Public Community Partnership investments and non-state actors. For large capital investment projects in Health, Education, Roads, Energy, Water and irrigation sectors, the County Government will partner with Donors and National Government

6.1: County sources of revenue

Taita Taveta County has several funding streams which will finance implementation of the CIDP. These include: local revenue receipts, a share of the national revenue, a contribution from the equalization fund, inter- governmental transfers, Public Private Partnership investments, Public Community Partnership investments, contributions from non-state actors and development partner funding.

The main financial resources for the County over the next 5 years are shown in table 20 below:

Table 20: Five Year County Financial Resources

Source	2012/2013	2013/2014 (Projections)	2014/2015 (Projections)	2015/2016 (Projections)	2016/2017 (Projections)
Share of national Revenue	2,420,750,540	2,614,410,583	2,823,563,429	3,049,448,504	3,293,404,384
Constituency Development Fund	211,800,000	232,980,000	256,278,000	281,905,800	310,096,380
Fuel Levy KERRA	82,000,000	60,000,000	65,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Fuel Levy KURRA	12,934,000	29,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000
Local Revenue	214,119,909	256,943,981	308,999,203	369,999,203	443,999,043
Equalization Fund	194,000,000	194,000,000	194,000,000	194,000,000	194,000,000
LATF	27,000,000	-	-	-	-



Total	3,162,604,449	3,387,334,564	3,897,840,632	3,995,353,507	4,346,499,807
-------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

6.2: Strategies for Revenue Generation

6.2.1: Local Revenue Streams

As provided for in the constitution and the resultant laws governing the operational and public finance framework for Counties, Taita Taveta County will collect land rates from residential and commercial customers, as well as rates on buildings i.e. developed properties. Revenue will also be collected from licence fees including issuance of business permits, liquor, betting, gambling, racing and all forms of entertainment licences.

In addition, the County will also charge fees for services rendered to the public including cess, parking fees, building approval fees, billboard and other advertising fees, survey fees, water and sewerage service fees, etc.

6.2.2: Public Private Partnership Investment for Capital Projects

The County has proposed various capital projects to be undertaken during the plan period. These include infrastructure projects which will facilitate provision of services in health, education, ICT, agriculture, livestock and fisheries, energy and transport and communication networks.

The projects include construction and maintenance of roads, land planning, provision of water, irrigation, drainage and sanitation infrastructure and street lighting among others.

These projects need a lot of capital resources. To supplement the County resources, The County Government proposes to implement the identified infrastructure projects pursuant to the provisions of the Public Private Partnership Act 2013. We will be developing a conducive policy and investment framework to encourage investors to partner with the County to support such projects under the 'Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) model.



6.2.3: Royalties

The County will work closely with communities, private sector contractors, the national government and other stakeholders to develop and implement policies that will ensure that the County gets a commensurate share of revenue derived from our existing mining and natural resources. We are in particular targeting royalties from mining and natural resources that are tourist attractions like wildlife where income can be shared from tourist revenues.

Taita Taveta County has a lot of potential for revenue generation in the mining sector, but the legal and operational framework has hitherto been disadvantageous to the County and the Taita Taveta community. Amongst other measures to be put in place the necessary measure to ensure that the County and its people benefit from these industries is the creation of Sovereign fund .

6.2.4: Project Funding By the National Government

Schedule 4 of the constitution outlines individual and shared functions and responsibilities for the national and County governments. As such, the national Government has an obligation to support development projects that fall within their purview as defined in schedule 4 of the constitution.

We will work closely with the national government through existing structures to ensure alignment and implementation of development plans and that the funding provided by the national government complement the delivery of the relevant projects and programmes in our CIDP.

Some of these projects include building and maintenance of key inter-County and national roads passing through the County, irrigation infrastructure, rural electrification and construction of airstrips.

Many national government agencies also operate within the County and we will continue to work with them closely to ensure projects and programmes are delivered.

These include: Kenya Wildlife Services, Rural Electrification Board, Coconut Development Authority, National Housing Corporation, Coast Water Service Board, Coast Development Authority, Kenya Forest Services, and Kenya Ports Authority.



6.2.5: Income from County Corporations

Where appropriate e.g. as a stakeholder to a joint venture arrangement or if using a County corporation (parastatal) as a public investment entity, we will finance some of our operations with revenue derived from profit generated by such corporations.

6.2.6: Investment by the Community and Diaspora Fund

The Taita Taveta community has a long history of participation in development activities affecting them.

The Harambee motto will enable the County Government to contribute resources while the community contributes labour, land and modest financial investment, enhancing project ownership and public participation. This is a viable source of financing and maintaining community projects such as communal water supplies, conservation projects and education facilities.

6.2.7: Project Funding Through Intra-County Collaboration

Where feasible and where strategic mutual benefit can be derived, Taita Taveta County will collaborate with other Counties to leverage strengths or exploit opportunities that will make it cheaper and more efficient for us to work together to serve our respective communities. Examples of such projects include the development and maintenance of shared ICT infrastructure and energy generation initiatives.

6.2.8: Project Funding Using Debt Finance

Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, the County government will consider the use of debt financing to raise finance for projects and programmes through the use of:

- a) Borrowing from local or international banks and financial institutions to provide short term financing e.g. overdrafts for cash flow management and bridge finance for projects.
- b) Borrowing from international development finance providers such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank to finance infrastructure projects.



- c) Issuing and promoting debt securities like treasury bills and bonds e.g. to investors and the Taita Taveta Diaspora around the world.

6.2.9: Resources from Development Partners

Development partners have a key role to play in supporting the implementation of this CIDP. The County government, through strategic alliances supported by an effective legal and operational framework will work closely with development partners and other non-state parties to harness the resource mobilization and programme implementation capacity of such partners to support the projects and programmes in the CIDP.

6.2.10: Disposal of County Assets

From time to time, the County government will consider the disposal of County assets in accordance with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act 200.

This is beneficial to the support of the CIDP and will help raise finance for the delivery of key projects and programmes.

6.3: Government Disbursements

6.3.1: Share of National Revenue

The National government remits a share of the national revenue to the County based on a formula calculated by the Commission On Revenue Allocation and approved by National Assembly. This is the key source of revenue used to finance programmes and projects as well as operational costs.

6.3.2: The Equalization Fund

Taita Taveta County will receive an additional KES. 194 million annually as part of the equalization fund which is meant to assist hitherto disadvantaged Counties to invest in infrastructure that will support development programmes.



6.4: Review of Local Taxes, Royalties and Rates

The Constitution provides for the County to collect rates and other local taxes. Through the County Finance bills, we will review the Rate and tax regime to establish a level of taxation that is acceptable to the people and businesses in Taita Taveta County and will contribute to our revenue base. Our focus will be on reviewing house rents, Single business license rates, Agricultural produce rates, cess and Stock auction and slaughter rates.

6.5: Improving Efficiency in Revenue Collection

Taita Taveta County recognizes that tax efficiency is not just about collecting revenue but also about managing the systems and processes used for collection. We will employ the following measures to improve efficiency and reduce revenue loss.

6.5.1: Use of Technology Solutions

We will invest in and make use of technology for collection and monitoring of cash receipts.

This includes the use of automated revenue collection systems linked to appropriate financial management systems that feeds to the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). In this respect, one of our key objectives is to minimize cash handling and reduce the opportunities for misappropriation and loss of revenue.

6.5.2: Review of Systems and Processes

To minimize loss of revenue, we will invest in the review of all current financial systems and processes and put in place practical measures that will allow us to efficiently manage the flow of financial transactions across the board. This will include implementing internal measures of financial control and policies to manage potential defaulters e.g. through providing clear and concise information on when and how to pay rates and taxes and also by imposing fines and penalties.



The County will also conduct regular monitoring of system generated bills to ensure increased collection and processing rates and Consolidation of the multiple charges to businesses eligible for Single business permits by having a single fee regime to cover all related charges.

Taita Taveta County is already using the Integrated Financial Management system and Integrated Payroll and Personnel Data base. In addition, we will invest in staff training to ensure that the County Treasury and the staffing structures, resources and systems in the Finance, Budgeting, Accounting, audit and procurement departments are fully operational.

6.6: Digitization of Planning Systems

We will computerize and automate planning systems to ensure timely approval of applications for building plans in order to expedite related revenue collection. The County will also physically Map all business premises within major centres and markets to enable prompt management of property liable to property tax. Automation of parking fee collection will be implemented to enhance revenue collection and administration efficiency

6.7: Effective Asset Management

Taita Taveta County is endowed with financial and physical assets that will be employed to support the development process. To ensure the prudent management of the County's assets, we will carry out the following.

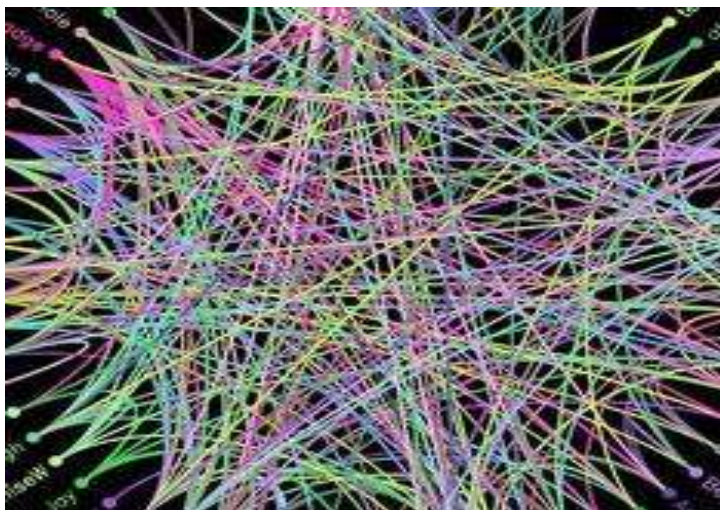
a) Inventory Of Assets

The County government will prepare an inventory of all the assets which were previously owned by the former local authorities and national departments whose functions have been devolved. The assets include land, houses, plant and machinery, vehicles and office furniture and equipment. The County will also employ the use of an effective and integrated asset management system.



CHAPTER SEVEN

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS





CHAPTER 7: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.0: Introduction

Following the consultative exercise that engaged the people of Taita Taveta County and other stakeholders, this chapter presents the outline of programmes and projects identified. Programmes and projects are categorized within sectors aligned with each of the 11 County Executive Departments and the County Assembly.

Following periodical monitoring and evaluation, the County will undertake an annual planning and budgeting exercise linked to the programmes and projects identified in this section, and the new priorities identified will be implemented in the subsequent year, taking into account lessons learnt and recommendations from the monitoring and evaluation process.

The County Government sectors will however be linked with the national government Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system which has adopted nine sectors namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation.

7.1: Agriculture

The Agriculture sector at the County level has been assigned the following functions: crop and animal husbandry, plant disease control, and agriculture development and marketing.

2.1.1 Sector Priorities

Priorities	Strategies
------------	------------



Increase food crop production	Increase the acreage under irrigation Promote water harvesting for irrigation; Diversify farming enterprises and Promote drought tolerant crops Re-introduction of drought resistant cash crops such as sisal and paper Encourage the use of certified seeds and Promote use of modern farming techniques Invest in research and development; Increase pest surveillance and disease control initiatives; Enhance extension services; Drainage system improvement in the wet areas; Farmers training on proper post- harvest handling of farm produce; Construction of storage and cooling facilities for perishable produce; Installation of an electric fence to be erected by KWS; Establish marketing groups and Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Revitalize agricultural demonstration farms in all the wards; Promotion of production of high value horticultural crops and high value traditional crops.
Soil and water conservation	Promotion of On farm structures e.g. terraces; Tree planting campaigns during rainy seasons.
Improve soil fertility;	Provide subsidized fertilizer and promote the use of certified seeds; Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility; Promote conservation agriculture including agro forestry;
Increase farmers income	Establish agro-processing plants/ cottage industries; Capacity building on value addition; Monitor and disseminate market information

Table 21: Sector Priorities

2.1.2 Ongoing Projects and Programmes

a) Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship Projects

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fertilizer Cost Reduction Project County Wide	Increase crop yields in the County	Provide 15,200 MT of fertilizer to farmers	Provision of subsidized fertilizer through support from the Taita Taveta County Government to Increase farm yields and by extension increase farmer's income at the house hold level
Development of the Arid Semi Arid Lands(ASAL)	Increase crop acreage under irrigation	4834 Ha to be under agriculture	Construction and rehabilitation of water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure.

Table 22: Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship Projects

b) County Projects and Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Agro-business Programme (KAPAP)	Promotion of banana and through value chain approach	5value chains-1500 famers bananas, ,1200 tomatoes.Dairy ,Aloe Vera	Farmer training on production, marketing and value addition Purchase or 30motor cycle for extension ,7 four while vehicle ,Lorry and Tipper
Kenya Agricultural	Promote livelihood	Support 60 micro-	Issuing of grants for tree nurseries



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Productivity and Sustainable Land Management	sustainable projects and environmental conservation	projects	Farmer trainings on agroforestry
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme	Promotion of banana through value chain approach	Banana value chain- 2000 farmers	Farmer trainings on production, marketing and value addition Linking producers to other value chain actors
Kimorigho Irrigation Scheme (Kimorigho)	Alleviate poverty & food insecurity among the Kimorigho community through Irrigated Rice production as well as other crops.	1 scheme rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of lining of canal; division oxes construction; foot bridge & flume constructed, Farmers trainings; formation of farmers organization;
SIDEMAN SAL Kasokoni scheme rehabilitation	Alleviate poverty and food insecurity among the Kasokoni community through Irrigated agricultural production.	1 scheme rehabilitated	Scheme rehabilitation; farmers trainings
Njaa Marufuku Kenya – component I (County Wide)	Support to community driven food security improvement initiatives.	To reach out to 40 groups	Capacity building and providing funding to groups
Njaa Marufuku Kenya – Component II County Wide	Support to community nutrition and community based School meal programme	4 primary schools - 2200 pupils	Funding the school meal programme; Capacity building of 4K clubs, school meal committee, community nutrition workers; parents & community sensitization
Njaa Marufuku Kenya – component III County Wide	Support to private sector Food Security innovations towards hunger and poverty reduction (up-scaling innovative food security initiatives)	5 CBOs	Capacity building; tree nursery establishment
Traditional High Value Crops Promotion County Wide	Increase food security and diversify sources of income.	Reach out to 10,000 farmer Beneficiaries	Provision of certified high yielding seeds; Expansion of acreage, farmers training on modern farming techniques, commercial village formation
SHEP UP (Bomeni & Challa Wards)	Empower the smallholder horticulture farmer in farming as a business by using the strategy of growing to sell instead of growing and sell.	Train 20 horticultural farmer groups	Farmers capacity building; spot rural roads improvement
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme (NAAIAP)	Access to appropriate farm Inputs	6000 Households	Avail inputs at subsidizes prices
3G Irish Potato Project	Commercial Production; Local bulking of seeds.	2000 Households	Introduce Commercial oriented farming



Irish potato seed bulking	Local seed potato bulking farmers issued with seed to multiply and sell to other farmers (now in second generation)	20 households	Commercial oriented farming Fighting food insecurity in the sub-County
Kamuemba waterpan – Marungu	Improve Food security	Water pan of 20,000m ³ - 300 farmer beneficiaries.	-mobilization of community -survey and design -EIA -excavation
DAO’s office – Voi	Improve work environment	Office in place	-construction of office block
Mango promotion Countywide	Food security and income generation	500 seedlings	Seedling bulking and establishment
Soil and water conservation County wide	Environmental conservation and soil fertility improvement	20 Riverine areas	Terracing, soil fertility pits, agroforestry, water harvesting structures
Promotion of peri-urban agriculture Voi, Taveta, Wundanyi and Mwatate	Income generation, food security	4 urban Areas	Capacity building and equipping groups Urban and peri-urban areas
Agricultural Extension Support Services County Wide	Improve management and provision of extension services for increased agricultural productivity, higher incomes and standards of living	At least to reach 30,000 farm families per year 60 senior staff meetings 40 consultative meetings 200 PGMs 20 exchange tours 40 RRI activities	Farmers trainings; Demonstrations; Farm visits; Crop damage assessment; Field days and public barazas; Develop farm business Plans; Senior staff meetings; Consultative meetings; Professional group meetings; Exchange tours; Conduct RRI activities
	To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	70 officers trained on E-extension 50 % of farmers accessing electronic extension messages	Train staff on E-extension Train farmers on E-extension
Coconut promotion Taveta, Voi and Mwatate Sub Counties	Increased household income through coconut production	1600 farmers	Purchase of coconut seedlings, establish a coconut nursery in the Sub County; farmers training on value addition
Cotton promotion Taveta, Wundanyi and Voi Sub-Counties	To improve production of high quality cotton for increased farm income.	1100 farmers	Sensitization; Training; provision of seeds; assist in seeking markets; promote value addition through purchase of hand looms
Taita Taveta Agricultural Training Centre	To train both officers and farmers.	To refurbish 23 rooms	Construction of the training centre.

Table 23: Projects and Programmes

c) Stalled Projects to be completed



Project Name	Description of activities	Targets	Reason for stalling
Bomeni water pan Bomeni Ward	Water pan excavation works	Completion of 1 Pan	Inadequate funds
Challa water pan Challa Ward	Water pan excavation works	Completion of 1 Pan	Inadequate funds
Erection of fence at Salama waterpan Mtakuja	Erection of perimeter fence	Have the pan fenced	Inadequate funds
Lalazi water pan Mbale /Wundanyi Ward	Avail water for irrigation, domestic and livestock use; Establishment of agro forest nursery.	Completion of 1 Pan to serve 300Households	Inadequate funds
Mwalungwa Earth Pan Werugha Ward	Avail water for irrigation, domestic and Livestock use; Establishment of agro forest nursery	Completion of 1 Pan to serve 400 Households	Inadequate funds
Mwambiti/Mchanga water pan Sagalla Ward	Food security	1 water pan completed	Inadequate funds
Grain storage Marungu Ward	Provision of a mobile motorized grain drier; Construction of 1No. grain store.	One mobile motorized grain drier and one grain store	Inadequate funds
Gimba irrigation scheme Kaloleni Ward	Increase food production and income to farmers	500 farms; 100 acres put under irrigation.	Inadequate funds
Water harvesting for food security Ronge and Wusi/Kishamba Wards	Promote alternative livelihood for ASALs Increase food production and productivity levels	2 water pans.	Inadequate funds
Mrabenyi water pan Mrabenyi Ronge ward	Erecting of a perimeter fence.	1 waterpan fenced	Inadequate funds

Table 24 : List of stalled projects to be completed

d) Proposed Projects and Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture Sector Support services Programme	To improve the working environment and service delivery	5 double cab pickups, 1 minibus, 28 motorbikes	Purchasing vehicles, motorbikes and minibus
		13 offices constructed	Construct & equip 7 agricultural office rooms, 4 ward offices in Taveta, 1 store and office in Mwatate
Agricultural Mechanization Services Station at Mwatunge seed Farm	Increase agricultural productivity	9 tractors	Purchase of tractors and farm implements machinery
		9 operators and one supervision	Employment of plant operators and supervisors
		1 office , 1 store, 1 house	Renovation of buildings
Water harvesting Programme County wide	Increase agricultural productivity	20 water pans,	Coordinate excavation and desalting of water pans, Training staff on water harvesting and management



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Soil and water management and riverbank protection County wide	Increase agricultural productivity	20 officers	Training staff on soil fertility management practices. Catchment conservation Riverbank pegging
		10 sites 150 Kms pegged	
		5 sites	Ploughing contest
Technology Transfer programme; County wide	Increase agricultural productivity	5 Consultations with research institutions Attend 10 conferences/ seminars / workshop within and outside the County.	Collaborating with stakeholders on demand driven research Coordinate dissemination of information opportunities in appropriate technologies
Food and nutritional security Programme County wide	Increase Agricultural productivity	60 food and crops situation reports compiled, 20 Horticulture and industrial crops reports compiled -5 staff tours -4 farmers tours 20 officers trained.	Coordinating food security initiatives, Monitor food balances of major crops, - Organize focused staff educational tours within and outside the County, -Organize farmers tour -Monitor performance of major horticultural and industrial crops and promote their production, Training staff on early warning systems and crop production technologies
Crop, Pests and Disease Control and management County wide	Reduce crop losses	20 officers trained 4 tons of assorted chemicals purchased Reach at least to 10,000 farm families per year	Train staff on crop and produce protection. Coordinate surveillance and control of strategic pests Purchase of chemicals Training on pest and disease control; armyworm control; LGB surveillance; Assist with chemicals during emergency outbreaks
Agricultural inputs fund County wide	Enhance accessibility of affordable inputs	31,500 farmers access Assorted inputs	Coordinate acquisition and access to affordable inputs
Agricultural credit and financial services County wide	Increase access to credit and financial services	30% farmers to access credit and affordable financial services	Coordinating access to credit and financial services
Agro forestry in farming systems Programme County wide	Promote sustainable land use	Put 10000 ha under agroforestry	Promote establishment of Agro forestry tree nurseries through prisons/farmers
Agriculture Staff Skills Upgrading Programme	Develop and retain a well-trained human resource base	Training 133 staff on various skills	4 Staff to be trained at Diploma level, 5 staff trained at Bachelor's degree level, 9 Staff trained at Masters level, 25 staff to attend short courses nationally, 90 officers trained on performance improvement
Agricultural Boards and Committees	Improve policy formulation and address agricultural concerns/issues	290 meetings convened	Convene boards at the ward, sub County and County level



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Agricultural Shows And exhibitions	Improve access to Agricultural Extension services and enhance capacity/build resilience and response to climate change through trainings	3 levels of shows per year (15 shows)	Establishing Taita Taveta show ground Coordinating Agricultural shows (Nairobi, Mombasa & County shows and trade fairs, Coordinate field days and demonstrations in the seed farms promote the priority food crops identified, World Food day and farm judging, Consultation meetings within and outside the County, Equip information desks Coordinate farm business Plans Coordinate RRI activities
		20 visits	Tours and field visits by dignitaries
Public Private Partnership Progremme County wide	To Coordinate and strengthen the participation of private sector in Agriclture	50 meetings and workshps held	Convening stakeholders for a
Project monitoring and evaluation County wide	Track implemation of Project and Programmes	160 visits by County subject matter specialists, 336 by Sub County SMS	Visit project sites periodically to assess and monitor progress -Train staff on basics of project monitoring and evaluation
Agriculture Market survey County wide	Promote market access	4 commodity and market based surveys conducted	Conducting 4 commodity and market based surveys, Monitoring and facilitation of cross border trade
Banana improvement County wide	To improve production of high quality marketable bananas.	1,000 farmers per year	Rehabilitation of orchards; Purchase of tissue bananas. Establishment of a processing plant. Establish 1 TC bananas nursery
Mango promotion County wide	Income generation	Increased production and income for mango farmers (1 million seedlings, 1,000 farmers, 100 acres)	-nursery establishment & management -farmer trainings on general husbandry Introduction of new varieties and expansion of acreage; Farmers' trainings
Citrus promotion Voi Sub-County	Income generation	Produce 1 Million of citrus seedlings and have 100 acres under citrus	nursery establishment & Management -farmer trainings on general husbandry
Tomato Production and Value addition Taveta Sub-County	To improve production of high quality tomatoes for local and export markets.	100 farmers	Capacity building; commercial village concept training; market survey. Establish a tomato processing plant
Rice Production and milling Taveta Sub-County- Mboghoni and Mata wards	To improve production of high quality rice for local and export markets.	150 farmers	Purchase of high quality rice seed from Mea; Rice value addition; operationalize rice DE hullers in the sub County
Storage facilities Taveta & Voi Sub-Counties	To improve post-harvest management.	3 cold store facilities, 3 grain stores and 3 mobile	Construction and equipping of facilities.



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		driers by 2017	
National Cerial Produce Board depot facility Taveta, Mwatate	To improve access to subsidized fertilizer & provide storage for cereals/ pulses	2 facilities by 2017	Construction of the warehouses; purchase of transport lorries and equipping of the facility in terms of personnel
Revival of the existing demonstration farms (Kitobo, Kimorigo, Kimala, Challa & Njukini, Bughuta, Sagalla, Mwakiki)	To improve the quality of food production through technologies adoption.	10 seed farms revived, casuals employed	Farmer sensitizations; seed bulking; demonstrations; field days; casuals employed and assorted seeds and seedlings procured and planted
Ground nut & sun flower promotion	Diversify sources of income to improve living standards.	200 farmers	Farmers trainings; Provision of seeds; value addition
Information and Communication equipment	Enhance communication for better service delivery	23 desktop and 15 laptop computers 23 printers 25 scanners 5 photocopiers 5 LCD projectors 25 digital cameras	Purchase of ICT equipment; Computers, Printers,Scanner,Photocopiers, Projector/LCDs, Digital camera
Value addition County wide	Employment creation, income generation, food security	1 Agro-processing plant for fruits and for emerging crops each	-agro-processing e.g. making of chips from cassava, bananas, purchase of cassava chippers, processing of mangoes, oranges and other fruits, mushroom drying, moringa products, aloe products and processing
Establishment of market sheds Mata & Challa wards	Improve market access for agricultural produce	3 market sheds established	Construct & equip three market sheds for agricultural produce
Irrigation schemes programme	Increase area under irrigation and promote high value crops e.g. French beans, tomatoes	6,074 Ha irrigated	Construction of intake and extension of canals of Training of farmers in following irrigation schemes Jipe settlement scheme ,Kimala irrigation scheme Bura irrigation scheme (Bura Ward) Rahai irrigation Scheme Msau irrigation scheme (Rong'e ward) Gimba (Kaloleni ward), Ndara B, Kishamba B schemes(Sagala ward) improvement Lake challa irrigation schmme and Construction of dams at;- Marwe and Ongwasi Tuhire, saramson,Kituit and saravo schemes .
Farm mechanization County wide	Strengthening usage of Ox-plough and introduction of tractor higher service at the Taita lowlands.	9,000 farmers	.Capacity building the farmer the importance of proper land tillage. .Water harvesting of increased crop yields fight food insecurity and Reduce poverty. .purchase of tractors and Ox-ploughs,
Revitalization of	Revival of HPC	3 HPC Sites to be	.Capacity building/training on kenya-



Horticulture Production Centres Wundanyi sub-County	Cooperative	revived	Gap, Euro Gap, Trade Fair Certification Standards .construction of cold stores. . Increased production to meet required Volumes . Ensuring Guaranteed Minimum price attained
Passion Fruits Promotion/ Export market	Increase Hectarage & marketing groups formation to increase farm incomes	500 farmers trained	.Capacity building & training the farmers on kenya-Gap, Euro Gap, Trade Fair Certification Standards construction of cold stores. . Increased production to meet required Volumes . Ensuring Guaranteed Minimum price attained by introducing contract farming
Promotion Of Macadamia Nuts Werugha, Wundanyi, Mgange and Mwanda, Sagalla, Chawia	Increase Hectarage & marketing groups formation to increase farm incomes	2200 farmers	Capacity building & training the farmers on kenya-Gap, Euro Gap, Trade Fair Certification Standards . Increased production to meet required Volumes . Ensuring Guaranteed Minimum price attained by introducing contract farming
Taita-Taveta Agricultural Training Centre	Efficient technologies transfer through capacity building of staff and farmers	120 Trainings 1 tractor 100 Acres	Seed bulking, Purchase of a Tractor, establish modern irrigation design in the farm Construct a modern storey hostel, conference centre and training halls and Livestock Paddock fencing
Mushrooms Production Programme Coutywide	Increase production of mushrooms for both domestic and export market	Support 200 mushroom farmers	Training of farmers, development of mushroom value chain ,Supply of input to farmesr

Table 25: List of proposed projects and programmes

2.2 Livestock and Fisheries Sector

This sector comprises of Livestock Production, Veterinary Services and Fisheries sub-sectors.

2.2.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Fisheries	Aquaculture development and production	Development of Fish farming enterprises Improvement of access to affordable credit lack of access to affordable credit especially in fish farming enterprises to finance procurement of vital inputs and value addition technologies
Veterinary	Control of animal	Construction of new dips and rehabilitation of existing ones.



	diseases and pests Ensure quality of livestock products	Rehabilitation of Holding ground ,Crushes and holding yards Intensification of vaccination Animal movement control Provision of Livestock health extension services Improving A.I. services delivery Inspection of meat and livestock products marketing facilities
Livestock Production	Increase in livestock production	Maintain proper stocking rate in ranches Provision of water for livestock Pasture establishment in open grazing lands- Improvement of livestock marketing through auction ring utilization and Livestock breed improvement improve access roads and unutilized Sale yards/auction rings Unorganized marketing groups/Cooperatives Rangeland management and improvement Dairy Development Improving the quality of hides and skins and establishment of tannery Undertake Public-Private partnership to set-up animal feed manufacturing Apiculture Development Diversification of Livestock keeping through establishment of emerging livestock venture and conservancies
	Research and Development	Establishment of Research and Development unit Invest in research and development; Strengthen linkage between Research institutions and farmers

Table 26: Livestock and Fisheries Sector Priorities

2.2.2 Projects and Programmes

a) Vision 2030 Flagship Projects (Veterinary Services)

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disease Free Zoning Voi, Wundanyi and Mwatate Sub Counties	Increase access to local and international livestock market by creating disease free zones	.DFZ offices and Laboratories	Construction of DFZ offices and laboratories, stakeholder sensitization, livestock vaccinations and trainings

Table 27: Kenya Vision 2030 Projects and Programmes

b) County Projects and Programmes (Livestock)

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Buchuma Holding ground Marungu Ward	Increase marketing of disease free livestock in line with vision 2030	1 holding ground established to be able to fatten 1000 animals	Rehabilitation and Construction of feedlot, fencing, water facilities., Construction of holding



			Pasture production and conservation Fattening of sheep, goats and cattle. Range pasture and water improvement and conservation
Milk Testing Laboratory At Voi	Improve on quality assurance of milk from the region	1 No milk testing laboratory established	Collection of milk samples and conducting butter fat analysis. Recording
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme	Innovative competitive market access through Value Chain Development	value chains in 4 Sub-Counties targeting 1000 farmers	Value chain development for dairy and poultry farmers
East Africa Agricultural Productivity Project Wundanyi Sub-county	Improve sustainable income at household levels	Dairy cattle improvement targeting 2000 farmers	Improvement of dairy productivity
Goat sheds Marungu wards	Improvement of goat rearing conditions	2 goat shed constructed in Bachuma and Kishushe	Completion of construction of 2 goat sheds

Table 28: Livestock Production Projects & Programmes

c) Stalled Projects to be completed

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Reasons For Stalling
Auction rings Tausa(Ndii) Nyangalla (Kasighau)	Improving livestock Marketing	2 auction Rings established	Land ownership wrangles Vandalism Attitude
Honey refinery Kasigau ward	Improve production of hive products through value addition	1 Refinery in place	None delivery of honey Poor Leadership
Rabbit husbandry project Wundanyi sub-county	Improve food security and income at house hold level		Stoppage of funding from the National government
Desilting of Ziwa la Simba water pan Mgeno Ranch	Provide adequate for 2000 heads of cattle in Mgeno ranch and neighbouring ranches.	1 pan desilted	Inadequate funding

Table 28: Stalled Livestock Production Projects and Programmes



d) County Sector Specific Projects and Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Vaccination Programmes County wide	Disease control for improved livestock productivity	Vaccinate 95% of the animals	Regular vaccination of livestock against notifiable diseases e.g. Rabies, Foot Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Lumpy Skin Disease, New Castle.
Disease surveillance County wide	Disease control for improved livestock productivity	Carry out 20 surveillance	Monitor and survey Ranches Waterpoints and stock route
Meat Inspection/ County wide	Provision of meat fit for human consumption	Inspect 100% Of meat 20 slaughter slabs in good condition	Meat inspection,
Hides and Skin Inspection /County wide	Provision of quality hides and skins	All Bandas licenced. All flayers trained	Carry out Quality assurance
Value Addition in Livestock Sector	Increase farmers income and create employment	3 Processing plant established	Promote PPP to set up processing plans in Hides and skin, Milk and Honey refinery

Table 29: Veterinary Projects & Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Pellets production units Taveta and Wundanyi	To produce affordable and high quality fish feeds using locally available raw materials	2 Fish Pellets units in Place	Procurement of pelletizing machines, raw materials and weighing machine packaging bags; Certification and authentication of standards

Table 30: Fisheries Production Projects & Programmes

e) Sector Specific Proposed Projects and Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Auction rings and sale yards Countywide	Improving livestock marketing by fetching better prices	Establishment of 20 action rings and sale yard	Renovation in Kasighau and construction in all wards



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Livestock Sector Support Programme County wide	Improve staff capacity and service delivery	74 staff trained	Sponsor officers to undertake Long and short training courses,
	Strengthen service delivery and decision making structures	Hold 240 meetings, development of Sectoral Plan and 5 sector policies, bills and regulations	Holding of stakeholder meetings Establish boards at the Ward, Sub County and County level Facilitate convening of meetings Development of policies bills
	To improve the working environment and efficiency	1 County 2 Sub-County and 20 Ward offices constructed 5 P/U Double cab and 1 executive vehicles and 25 motorbikes 28 Desktop computerize and 28 printers 28 photocopiers 10 Laptops 26 LCD Projectors 26 Cameras	Construct & equip office Blocks, Procure vehicles and ICT equipment
Beekeeping management and Api- forestry programme	To increase productivity per hive per year To increase income per household. Employment creation. Natural resource conservation	100 Farmer groups in 20 wards sensitized. 100 demonstrations in apiary established 100 bee keeper groups trained in apiary management and api-forestry. Procurement of 1000 modern hives	Group training on general apiary management, Inspection and stocking and api-forestry Procure modern bee hives. Introduction and Establishment of Apiforestry Promote soil and water conservation in rangelands
	Promote sustainable land use and increase natural resources productivity	1000 tree nurseries for api-forestry	Promote establishment of Api-forestry by establishing bee tree nurseries through bee keeping groups
Livestock Market Improvement. County wide	To improve the marketing of livestock products.	Market information collected and analysed in 4 markets Construction of 6 livestock sale yards	Establishment of Livestock market information system Establishment of marketing groups/co operatives Construction of auction rings and sale yards Construction of 20 slaughter houses /Slabs so as to promote Slaughtering points hygiene



			<p>Introduction of sell by weight concept</p> <p>procuring the weigh scales</p>
<p>Breeding of livestock improvement Programme</p>	<p>To improve on carcass weight per livestock unit</p> <p>Increase livestock off-take</p>	<p>Improve breed of Beef cattle, Sheep and Goats in in 28 ranches, rabbits and Pigs in small scale holdings stations</p>	<p>Establishment of Bull scheme, procurement of breeding beef animals and Procurement of A.I. kits</p> <p>Training of personnel</p> <p>Procurement of breeding bulls and mature heifers</p> <p>Procure small stock for breeding- Sheep and goats</p> <p>2 buildings in Mwatate rehabilitated to form rabbit breeding and Procurement of rabbit breeding stock</p> <p>Procurement of pig breeding stock</p>
<p>Dairy improvement Programme Countywide</p>	<p>Improve milk yield from current 7litres to 10litres</p> <p>To reduce calving interval from current 2 years to 1 year</p>	<p>70 dairy farmer groups</p>	<p>Capacity building of farmers in dairy cattle management and clean milk production</p> <p>train farmers on on-farm feed formulation and total mixed ration feeding</p> <p>Capacity building of farmers on pasture and fodder production, conservation and utilization</p>
<p>Ranches Rehabilitation Programme County wide</p>	<p>Enhance proper stocking rate and reseeding of pastures</p>	<p>20 water pans desalted or rehabilitated</p>	<p>Construction of water pans</p> <p>Reseeding and rehabilitation of denuded land</p> <p>Establishment of carrying capacity of each ranch</p>
	<p>Reduce outbreaks of wildfires</p>	<p>150km of firebreak</p>	<p>Construction of firebreaks</p>
	<p>Reduce incidences of diseases</p>	<p>30 dips rehabilitated</p>	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of plunge dips</p>
	<p>Acquisition of leasehold title and Lease extension of some ranches</p>	<p>20 ranches issued with title</p>	<p>Follow up with the lands department</p>
	<p>Increase the number of animals through Restocking</p>	<p>Provision of 3000 head of cattle as seed stock</p>	<p>Capacity building of ranches on best practices</p> <p>Sourcing and Purchase of breeding stock</p> <p>Training of ranchers on making of ranch business plans</p>
<p>Local poultry</p>	<p>Reduce diseases</p>	<p>100 Farmer groups trained</p>	<p>Trainings on poultry management</p>



improvement Programme County wide	incidences. Improvement through feeding, housing and breeding Improve on chick survival from current 20% to 80% Reduce maturity period from 7 months to 5 months And increase flock population by 40%	30 staff trained 2 poultry building rehabilitated 30 incubators and brooders introduced Introduction of 20000 duo-purpose chickens	Train poultry disease control and prevention Introduction of modern incubating and brooding technologies Rehabilitation of poultry buildings Introduction of duo-purpose chickens
Pasture and fodder establishment and conservation Programme County wide	To increase the pasture acreage	10000. of acres established, 1000 farmers trained 50 new technologies introduced 2 demonstration plots established in each Ward 2 hay bans constructed in each Sub-County	Pasture and fodder establishment Introduction and training on hay bulking technologies, Establishment of pasture demo plots- Construction of hay storage bans Training in pasture and fodder production, conservation and utilization
Livestock Sector Mechanization services County wide	Increase pasture and fodder productivity	6 tractors and their implements 9 plant operators and 1 supervisor employed 1 office 1 store rehabilitated at Mwatate	Purchase of tractors and implements Employment of plant operators and supervisor Renovation of buildings
Species diversification and herd stratification	To improve resource utilization through keeping of variety of livestock species.	Purchase of 20 incubators, breeding stock Training of 1000 farmers on management Establishment of 25 breeding stations	Diversification and stratification of existing and emerging livestock- camel ,quails, guinea fowls, Ostrich, wild silk, tortoises and snakes Establishment of breeding stations in each Ward
Public Private Partnership Programme	Coordinate and strengthen the Participation of private sector in livestock production ,Value addition and Marketing	Hold 80 stakeholder meetings at Wards, Sub-County level and held at County level	Convening stakeholders at Ward, Sub-County and County levels
Livestock Sub-Sector financial services Programme	Increase access to financial services by availing grants to the youth and women	25% youth and women access affordable financial services	Coordinating access to financial services
Livestock Census	To identify the number and by type/species.	1 Comprehensive Census Done	Planning, data collection, data analysis and reporting of findings.



Livestock information systems. Whole County	To have up to date livestock information systems.	1 Livestock Information system in place	Design and installation of the information system.
Livestock Training Centre Mwatate Sub-County	Technology transfer to officers and farmers	1 training Centre established	Site identification, tendering and construction of the training centre.

Table 31: Livestock Production Projects and Programmes

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Artificial Insemination (AI) Services Countywide	Improve on livestock productivity and control of breeding diseases e.g. brucellosis To improve on carcass weight per livestock unit	4 AI schemes	Regular AI services Procurement of A.I. kits LNC bulk storage containers procured Training of A.I. personnel and committees
Dips rehabilitation County wide	Control tick borne diseases	60 dips rehabilitated	Regular dipping Procuring of acaricides and construction materials Formation of dip management committees
Tsetse Control Programme County wide	Improve on livestock productivity	80 crushes 80 Spray pumps 80 committee groups	Crush pens construction Procuring of acaricides, spray pumps, formation of crush pen committees
Mobile vaccination crush pens Programme County wide	For restraining animals for vaccination	2 crush pens per sub-County	Crush pens constructions
Livestock Branding Programme Countywide	Identification and traceability	95% of cattle population	Procure Registered County brands
Dog Hound Voi ,Mwatate ,Wundanyi and Taveta	For control of stray dogs in Sub-Counties	4 Hounds in place (1 per sub-County)	Construction of dog hounds
Veterinary Sub-Sector Support programme	For efficient service delivery	5 vehicles and 20 motorbikes 9 computers and 9 printers	Procurement of vehicles and ICT equipment

Table 32: Veterinary Services projects and Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Tilapia & catfish Hatchery Projects Taveta Wundanyi Sub-Counties	To produce high quality and affordable Tilapia and Catfish seeds	2 Hatcheries in Place	Acquire land, build office and store. Construct; brooders ponds, nursery ponds and holding tanks. Install water and electricity. Procure breeding stocks, oxygen tanks, packaging materials and other working equipment.
Aquaculture Development Projects Wundanyi -Taveta	To demonstrate best practices in aquaculture .- To promote aqua-business	3 aquaculture demonstration Projects Established	Acquisition of land, Construction of office, Construction of 9 plastic liner ponds, erection of security fence, provisioning of seeds, feeds supplies and



-Mwatate			technical equipment.
.Fish Ponds Development Programme County Wide	To increase fish production and income generation	600Fishponds constructed and stocked	Manual excavation of fishponds. Provision of fish seeds.
Fisheries Extension services	To enhance service delivery -	Purchase of 2 motor vehicle, 3 motor bikes and 5 Computers Hire 5 field extentionists and train 10 officers Training of 1000 fish farmer 200 farmers trained per annum	Procurement of operation tools, Recruitment and continuous training of existing staff through short courses Procurement of training materials, hire of venues, allowances to trainee farmers and trainers .
Cold room facilities in aquaculture zones -Wundanyi -Taveta	To handle fish harvest and promote group marketing.	2 cold rooms in Place	Acquisition of land, Construction of structures .Electricity installation, equipment and fittings.
Fish Restocking Programme at Lake Jipe and Challa and major dams	To increase capture fisheries production and fish production in dams to benefit communities	Fish capture activities in 14 major water reservoirs. Restock 200,000 fingerling in lake jipe per annum	Procurement of fish seeds, transportation and eventual introduction in water facilitesi
Fish Bandas and a cold room facility in Lake Jipe	To enhance fish safety and better market prices.	3 Bandas and 1 cold room in place	Construction of structures, electricity installation, equipment and fitting.

Table 33: Fisheries Production Projects and Programmes

2.3 Water and Irrigation

The water sector at the County level has been assigned the storm water management, provision of water services and implementation of small scale irrigation projects. The responsibility for the implementation of large scale Irrigation projects was however retained by the National government



2.3.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Water Development	<p>Increasing access to portable water in rural areas and urban centres</p> <p>Provision of water for livestock</p> <p>Preparation of County Water Master Plan</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of existing water supply systems</p> <p>Provision of water treatment services</p> <p>Development of new water system,</p> <p>Drill boreholes to increase water supply to the urban/rural centers.</p> <p>Desalination of water in saline water sources</p> <p>Build dams and water pans to increase storage of rain water</p> <p>Promote domestic rain water harvesting from roof catchment.</p> <p>Improve Domestic Sanitation Systems</p> <p>Improve Urban Sewerage Systems</p>
Irrigation Development	<p>Promote water harvesting and modern irrigation methods</p> <p>Secure and conserve water catchment areas.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of existing irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Determination of irrigation potential</p> <p>Development of new irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Develop modern Irrigation Techniques for small scale domestic irrigation</p>
Flood Management	<p>Manage Storm Water and convert it to useful water</p>	<p>Control erosion causing formation of gulleys.</p> <p>De-silting of Irrigation Canals</p> <p>Construction of check dams in major rivers</p>

Table 34: Water Sector Priorities

2.3.2 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects and Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Lake Challa Integrated Project	<p>Improve access to safe drinking water, Improve food sufficiency, Promote Livestock farming,</p>	<p>To serve more than 800 house holds</p> <p>Serve Ranches</p> <p>Serve Wildlife</p>	<p>Lake challa Pumping station, Boreholes, Storage tanks and pipelines for;</p> <p>Phase 1 – Challa Irrigation Project</p> <p>Phase 2 – Timbila/Jipe Irrigation project</p> <p>Phase 3 – Mwakitau Irrigation Project</p>
Mzima 2 Pipeline	<p>Improve access to safe drinking water</p>	<p>To serve more than 10,000 house holds</p>	<p>Construction of 100Km Pipeline from Mzima. Kishushe, Paranga, Mbulia, Ghazi, Ndome, Tausa, Kighombo, Msau, Kishamba, Mwatunge, Mwatate, Bura, Mwakitau.</p>
Ngiriwunyi Dam	<p>Improve access to safe drinking water</p>	<p>To serve more than 5,000 house holds</p>	<p>Construction of a dam capacity 1,000,000 cubic meters at Ngiriwunyi</p>
Wanganga Dam	<p>Improve access to</p>	<p>To serve more than</p>	<p>Construction of a dam capacity 1,000,000 cubic</p>



	safe drinking water	5,000 house holds	meters at Wanganga/Msau
Sanghenyi Dam	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 3,000 house holds	Construction of a dam capacity 500,000 cubic meters at Sanghenyi

Table 35a: On going flagship Projects and Programme

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ghazi water project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 800 house holds	-Pipeline 54.591km -30 water kiosks-2 cattle troughs,-Capacity building,-Dosing facility
Mboghoinyi Water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 500 house holds	-Pipeline 16.6km -20 water kiosks-3No.25 m ³ masonry tanks,-Capacity Building-Dosing facility
Laghola Water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 300 house holds	-Pipe network 5.7km. 3No.25m ³ masonry tank -4 No. Intake structures to be done ,-5 water kiosks -Capacity building-Dosing facility
Irima Water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 300 house holds	-Pipe network 20km.-Sump tank-3No. pump houses Off take rehabilitation-3No.100m ³ masonry tank - Capacity building-Dosing facility
Mwarovo Kwasibi water projects	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 200 house holds	-Pipe network 5.5km -7water kiosk-Intake rehabilitation
Marapu water project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 500 house holds	-Pipe network-12km-12water kiosks -Intake -structure-1No.150m ³ masonry tank -3No. cattle troughs -capacity building -Dosing facility
Kwenikola Marie Water project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more 100 house holds	-Pipe network-10 water kiosks-10m ³ and 25m ³ masonry tank-Pumping units -Pump house-capacity
Maungu Bunguta Water Project Kaighau Ward	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 1500 house holds	-Pipe network-30km-25 water kiosks -Intake structure-4No.50m ³ masonry tank -2No. 100m ³ masonry tanks-pumping units -Capacity building-Dosing facility
Kimwa water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 1000 house holds	Pipenetwork-22km -13 water kiosks -Off take 1No.50m ³ and 2No.10m ³ masonry tank- Pumping units-Valve chambers -Pump house 3No. cattle troughs -Capacity facility
Kaloleni water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 1300 house holds	-Pipe network 20km -15 water kiosks -Off take -200m ³ pump tank -200m masonry tank-Pumping units-Pump house,-3No. cattle troughs -Capacity building Dosing facility
Mwambiti-Mashighati Water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 900 house holds	-Pipe network 12km-12 water kiosks -100m ³ masonry tank-50m ³ masonry tank-Pumping units-Valve chambers -pump house -Capacity building -Dosing facility
Voi Water Supply Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 2500 house holds	Transmission line from Mzima off take to low lift pumping station (new) Rising main from low lift pumping station to exiting storage tank (pumping units and storage tanks inclusive) Distribution lines
Mbololo Water	Improve access to	To serve more	Distribution lines, storage tanks, pump houses, water



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Supply Phase 11&III	safe drinking water	than1000 house holds	kiosks, tanks and rehabilitation of staff houses, labor and transport.
Mlilonyi water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water		Construction of Water kiosks, distribution lines, capacity building and chemical dosing facility
Water Kiosks Development programme	Improve access to safe drinking water	Construct 20 water Kiosks	Construction of Water kiosks in the following water systems Mshombo water Project,, Kwazeregha Water Project, Jora Water Project, Bungule water Project, Rukanga water Project, Makwasinyi/Kironge water, Kiteghe water Project, Mwamsha water project, Ndome water Project, Tausa water Project, Tausa water Project, Mwakiki water Project, Mkwachunyi Gora water Project, Ikanga water Project Konenyi water kiosks(Mbololo Ward)
Ngangu II water project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than800 house holds	Pipe network 20km,-15 water kiosks -3No. 50m3 masonry tank,-2 cattle troughs -Capacity building -Dosing facility
Mwasima Nuru water project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than500 house holds	Pipe network 15km,-10 water kiosks -Capacity building-Dosing facility
Maktau Nyangoro water Project Bura Ward	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 1400 house holds	About 10km transmission lines to be rehabilitated,- 2No.50m3 masonry tanks -3No.25m3 masonry tanks,-About 10 water kiosks,- 2No.100m3 masonry tank,-Capacity building-Dosing facility
Mwatogha water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 600 house holds	Pipe network,10km,-10 water kiosks -Intake structure.1No .50m3 masonry tank -Pumping units and pump house capacity Building –dosing Facility
Bura water Project Bura Ward	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than700 house holds	-intake structure,Pipework,12km -1 no. 50m3masonry tank,-pumping units and pump house,-capacity building -dosing facility
Mwasoko water Project Bura Ward	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 800 house holds	Pipe network- 10km,-5 water kiosks -2No. 50m3 masonry tank,-Capacity building-Dosing facility
Njukini water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 500 house holds	Pipe network 22km ,-15 water kiosks -Intake structure,-Pump house -3 No. 50m3 masonry tank ,Pumping unit and gantry - Capacity building -Dosing facility
Taveta Lumi water supply phase II	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve 1800 house holds	Constarction of dam and pipeline system
Challa gravity fed W/P phase11	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 1200 house holds	pipe network- 10km -5 water kiosks -2No. 50m3 masonry tank -Capacity building -Dosing facility
Rural Water Supply programme County wide	Improve access to safe drinking water	64 Water Projects Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of major components of the following Rural water projects Mwambirwa, Baghau, Ronge Nyika, Mwamata ,



			Wusila Mlambenyi Mwatate W/Supply, Mlughu , Mcholo , Dembwa- Wusi, Mwaroko Shallow Well, Mlughunyi,Mtango,Iyombonyi Sinai , Josa-Mdambogha , Chongonyi, Ngangu-Muungano , Ikungunyi , Mwalui , Seghera –Kishamba (Sagalla), Kironge Mwakaleri , MwakuniMalikiroti B Borehole , Mahandakini ,Mama Wajane , Ndilidau Borehole, Manolonyi , Saghasa Vighombonyi ,Eldoro, Kitobo,Funju Mwaroko , Embelonyi-Ioghia, Mwanginyi, Kisaghala Mwanginyi Mwarekeronyi , Kilogwa Kiseghenyi Lolo Ndau , Choke Wanganga , Ngelenyi Choke ,Mwataru ,Matasenyi , Ndaghare Kitume, Mdundonyi (Mbale), Kidakiwi , Mbanga Ng’ombe , Ngerenyi-Kungu-Shigharo water projectbe , Mkunyi Toro , Kishenyi-Sangenyi- Kishushe , Kiwani , Iyale- Msidunyi , Mjajenyi Loghia Msidunyi Ngulu , Mwamracha A , Shanga Msangarinyi , Kisughusa Madima Water Project, Mbanga Ngwale , Majughu , Kwanyiro ,Safughi Mazizi ,Mwangoto ,Sasenyi Paranga , Irido A. ,Solome , Irido B. ,Mwalupanga, Kichingima, Aringanga, Wundanyi Water Supply, Mwalashi Dam, Choke Lushangonyi Mchundi Water Projects
Irienyi Dam	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 700 house holds	Rehabilitation of of the dam
Mzima II Water project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than5500 house holds	Piping works and major components of water supply.
Daku-Mbulia water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 900 house holds	Pipe network 20km,-15 water kiosks -3No. 25m3 masonry tank,-2 cattle troughs -Capacity building -Dosing facility
Sesonyi Kiro water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve more than 600 house holds	Pipe network 4.5km ,-6 water kiosks -Intake structure ,-2No. 50m3 masonry tank -Capacity building -Dosing facility
Tambaru Dam Water Project	Increase water supply to Wundanyi area	To serve Population around Wundanyi Town	Rehabilitate Tambaru Dam and install pumping system
Wesu Dam	Increase water supply to Wundanyi area	To serve Population around Wundanyi Town	Rehabilitate Wesu Dam and install pumping system

Table 35b: ongoing Water projects and Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kiwalwa –Jipe flood control project	To protect Kiwalwa & Kimorogo villages from floods	20km of dykes constructed	Reconstruct the dyke by desilting the adjacent twin drains
Kimorigo-Ngutini drain rehabilitation project	To drain away floods from Kimorigo & Ngutini villages	9 km of drains rehabilitated	Desilt the drains
Lumi Farmers project (Grogan)	To irrigate 800ha of land	6 km	Construction of canal linel



Canal)			
Kimala Irrigation Scheme	To irrigate 163ha of land	2.5 km	Line the main and secondary canals and install gates to division boxes
Voi River Irrigation Project	To Irrigate 1,000 acres of Land along Voi River from Mbale, Msau, Voi	40Km	To construct Check dams along voi river and use water for irrigation.
Kighombo Dam area Irrigation	To Irrigate 200 acres of land around Kighombo Dam	200 acres	Rehabilitate Kighombo Dam and use 70% of the water for Irrigation.
Kisheni Dam Irrigation	To irrigate 200 acres of land around Kisheni Dam	200 acres	Rehabilitate Kisheni dam, increase capacity and use 50% of the water for irrigation.
Mwatate Dam Irrigation Project	Irrigate 100 acres of land around Mwatate Dam	100 acres	Rehabilitate Mwatate Dam and use 50% of the water for Irrigation

Table36: ongoing Irrigation Projects and Programmes

b) Proposed Projects and Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Water Master Plan	To develop a data base for water and flood management	1 plan in place	Use GPS to position sites and Map out water sources , flood prone areas , water pans ,spring investigations, survey and designs, carry out situation analysis and construction works to be protected ,rock catchment sites and roof harvesting sites
Mzima–Kishushe – Voi water Project	Improve access to safe drinking water	To serve 14,000 house holds	Construction of pipe line from mzima springs via Kishushe, mwakitau the two voi to low mbololo then to low sagalla area
Rural Water supply programme County wide	To improve access to drinking water	To construct 131 water supply projects	Construction of pipeline from Kiboeni-Kishamba, Mghange; Kiloghwa –Kiseghenyi, Mwarekeronyi, Manegu- Sasenyi-Paranga , Ndara – Sagala Ranch – Buguta, Ndara – Sagala Ranch –Buguta Tausa (Kighombo/Ndome-Kighombo/Mwammusha, Mbogolini, Mbololo-Harambee/Ghazi/Munrui and Chumvini water projects . Kwa Wanyika, Mwakajo, Saghasa-Vighombonyi, Manolonyi, Kiwani, Shanga-Msangarinyi, Kwanyiro, Sasenyi paranga, Lake Chala Mwakitau-Kishushe ,Kwa Wanyika , Ngerenyi-Kungu-Shigharo , Mlanga Ngwale Majhughu Water project, Mwaroko , Mwanda Dispensary water supply, , Ndile Spring, Mkalainyi, Ndiwa Mbisi, Mwarekoronyi ,Funju, Choke-Iushange-Mchundi, Mbanga ng’ombe ,Solome, Kiloghwa-Kiseghenyi-Ilolo-Ndau, Ndolwa and Mwarekonyi ,Iyale- Msidunyi Ruma, Mashughu Mbanga Ngwale ,Kiloghwa Kiseghenyi Lolo Ndau Ndiwa ya Mbisi, Surinyi, Mkalainyi and Vishatun water projects : Nyache, Manolonyi, Kwanyiro, Kiwani, ,Kimangachughu ,Mghambonyi, Ngelenyi, Mghambonyi, ,Funji – Wumingu ,Mwarungu,



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			<p>Kirumbi/Mwakongo, , Mwatogha water project (Saghaighu), , Mamgao water project, Godoma borehole, Nyolo borehole, , Mlalenyi shallow well and Bengi shallow well (Bura Ward) Moroko Iyomboni Sinai mengo and mwamusha , Madulu spring to Kitondoni ,Krimeri and Kidongo,Mwashombo and Mshomborotonyi(Sagala Ward) Mwakio and Mgandinyi (Makwasinyi),Lwala Foro Mwashindi , Mikamenyi /Megoa and Dam along River Toshino (kasihgau ward) Josa- Mwadambogho , Jipe , Mtaa Kuja-Salaita , Mwangaza water projects Rehabilitaion of pipe sytems and augumenation of Rukanga,Makwasinyi and Bungule (Kasigau Ward),Gimba Mlegwa water piping and tanks, Maweni -Bondeni ,.Birikani Water Kiosks : Mkwajuni and Maweni ,Kasarani/Mnaoni/Gimba/Kalambi/Tanzania/Maweni(Kaloleni Ward) Ghazi ,Mzima-Ngoli water Project (Ngolia Ward) kwa seghera(Kirumbi0 Mashihghati</p>
<p>Dam construction Programme Countywide</p>	<p>To improve access to drinking water for humans and livestock</p>	<p>To construct 83 dams</p>	<p>Carry out feasibility studies, survey and design, construction of major components of the dam in Ngiriwunyi Kighombo, Sanga River Bura, Kitobo,Msau/Wanganga, Wesu, Tambala Ngelenyi Nyache, Siriri, Kapero, Kiseghenyi, Kishenyini, , Mkuru, Mwangeche, Mwamkomba-mwanda, New town, Mriba Madulu, ziwani kidong, Kitobo, Lata, Mwakojo, Gimba, Rukanga, Irisonyi/Ibudanyi, Muhindi Kwa Mgeni, Kitunyuni, Ngaya, Mshagalato, Mwamkute Mwakala,Tambula,Irienyi, Shukwa,Kawi , Mwalashi /Kiseghenyi , , Ngandenyi, Mwamkombe, Mkoroghoshonyi ,Kwa Ngilo, Ngalenyi-Mnyai, Choka-Iyale, Mbanga ng'ombe,Shimbi , Mwarunga Karange , Msangachi ,Mkuru, Mkoroghoshonyi ,Kwakapero , ,Ngusunyi , Mwasamba , Mozo , Siriri , Mnyai , Kishatuni ,Mbaramghondi, Mwataru, Ngandenyi, Mwamkombe,Mwadole , Mdeminyi, Musau-Ore, Manoa and Kighombo ,Mwatate dam ,Mwambisi ,Mwanginyi , Ngulu</p>
<p>Dam Disilting Programme County wide</p>	<p>Increase water access domenstic and livestock</p>	<p>8 No dams disilted</p>	<p>Mwatate Kisheni, Irienyi, Malela Dam, Kisughusa Mariwa, Mwana Wa Sambo,,Kirumbi ,Kwatama And Kakondo and FTC Dams</p>
<p>Spring Protection Programme County wide</p>	<p>To Protect water sources</p>	<p>Protection of 53 springs</p>	<p>Protection of springi Njoro Ngilinyi Kishawuki,Mwataro, Mwangoto Mwandogo,Mwangoto (Mlamba),Mbembe, Kitong'otonyi,Mdundonyi, Ng'oronyi</p>



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			<p>(Lembenyi),Kwangusu,Ndumbu (Kinyesha Vua),Kiseghenyi,Mwakidundo (Kinyesha Vua),Mangalasinyi (Mbale/Wundanyi Ward) Yale, Matasenyi, Shanga, Ngimenyi, Kichi gima, Mwalekwa,Marumange, Mwajile,Moda ghwa teka, Moda ghwa mburi (Werugha ward) Mwanjila Mwarovo,Mwajika mrumunyi and Jimosi(Sagala Ward) Mwakonde,Nderendeshenyi,Kisua,Vuria,Mwadenyi, Mwangele,kwa Mng`agu,kwa Mwangemi, kwa shake,Majegho,Kwa Mcharo,Kwa Mlombi,Kwa Mwambingu,Kwa mwambai,Ndiwenyi,Dogholonyi.Kwa Bulia,Mwalolo,Kwa Manguru,Kwa mwaisaka loghia ,(Wusi/Kishamba ward) Rukanga,Bungule Makwasinyi Kiteghe and Kirogwe (Ksaighau ward)</p>
Mwatate water and Sewerage system	To manage waste water efficiently and effectively	Operational sewerage system	Feasibility studies, survey and design, construction of the sewerage system
Taveta water and Sewerage system	To manage waste water efficiently & effectively	Operational sewerage system	Feasibility studies, survey and design, construction of the sewerage system
Voi water and Sewerage system	To manage waste water efficiently and effectively	Operational sewerage system	Feasibility studies, survey and design, construction of the sewerage system
Mazola Water Project Mwatate Ward	Improve access to clean water	Operational water system	Installation of Electricity at Mazola borehole and connection of pipes from borehole to Mazola and relinyi village
Borehole Drilling programmes County wide	Increase access to portable water	Drill 70 boreholes	<p>Feasibility studies, survey and design, and drilling of boreholes at Ndilindau,Bura Ngogo ,Sisal ,New Town , Kizito,Ndome,Ndome Chini, Madulo,Kidongo, Njukini, Chala, Uthiani,Langata , Maandakini, Majengo, Chumvini , Sir Ramson Primary school, Ulawani</p> <p>Ikanga,Labournon,Paranga II, Iriwa Ja Punda, Mwakilemba,Kedai-Mazerenyi, Nakuruto, Kidong, Kisima Upepo, Taveta Sisal estate, Grogan-Abori, New Town, Lumi Village, Lessesia, Kizumanzi, Kauze, Zongwani,Talio Nyika , Kizumanzi,Ioru,Wray ,Ngolia,Mwangoni, Sagala Health centre and Ganda KirumbiKirumbi,Marapu,Talio Nyika-Mghange Juu ,Sagala primary , Kanyanga, Mwambungu, Mwalugho ,Jombo, Majegho ,Mwakimmori ,Mdeminyi ,Mwalangi,Mwambiti,Kirumbi, , Kwa Mwafighi ,Mkilo wanjala,Tsavo Children Home ,Marungu (Mwanda Ward) Kipusi , Kwa</p>



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			,Mwambewa ,Mwasinenyi ,Mlambenyi and Mgeno Kisimenyi.Kiteghe,Bughuta-Danida,Bughuta-Mwangunde(Kasighau Ward)
Borehole Desalination	Improve the quality of water for domestic consumption	Desalination of 13 boreholes	Kaki Mwaile, Kidai , Mlilo kaza Moyo, Iriwa ja punda, Kongoni , Telenyi ,Kisheni, Irienyi, Malela Kisughusa mariwa, Mwana wa sambo and Mata
Pans construction programme County wide	Increase access to portable water	To construct 57pans	Feasibility studies, survey and design, and construction of water pans in Mwananchi, Godoma Mgeno, Ezerenyi, bungule, Kwa Migoa, Makwasinyi, Jipe, Salaita, Chumvini, Mata, Kajire , Mbololo Murumango, Kwa mwamsae kasighau, Miasenyi, Godoma-Bura, Msengoni-Njoro ya Katembo pan, Mkuru , Kishenyi, Siriri, Mwandole (kishushe Ward) Mashighi , Mnuka, Mwajile,Kwa kandaWughambonyi ,Kimanga chughu-Mghambonyi Sasenyi paranga, Mbonge, Irienyi-Mkiyayo,Manolonyi, Mdangeghu, Ngelenyi, Mwashile, Mandumu, Mwatogha, Wughawonyi, Wughambonyi/mule, Mwangorhe mchienyi, Maghimbinyi , Mandumu Duku sasenyi Ngolia, , Mbongeti Oza-Shilanga,,Mkwamwasi, Talio Nyika and Kirongo (Sagala ward) Kisimenyi, Kiteghe and Mkandanya , Kwa tayari, Kipazi,Kwa mhindi, Njogholo , Mbawawi ,Ndashinyi and Mwaluli (Kasighau Ward) Dembwa wusi,(Wusi/Kishamba ward) Kambito, Mwakiki,Bondeni, Kirutai/ Ikanga,Tausa,Lukasinyi,Kururi,Kulele,Mw andui,Mwaleembe,Kambito,Kirindinyi,Mna oni,Taru (Mbololo Ward)
Water Bowers Project	Increase access to water during the dry season	4 water bowser in place	Purchase of 4NO. 10m3 water bowsers
Water Sector Transport Programme s	Improve supervision of water projects and programme implementation	Purchase of 4 vehicles	Purchase of double cabin vehicles
Challa Water and Sanitation Project	Increase access to portable water	1 Pump purchase and installed	Purchase and installlaltion of water pump
Domestic Rain Water Harvesting County wide	Encourage every Household to harvest water from their roofs	To ensure 20,000 households have a minimum of 10,000 litre	Create awareness of importance of rain water harvesting through media, promotions etc. Subsidize citizens to purchase water tanks. Partner with donors, finance institutions to provide water tanks to institutions



		water storage tank	
Public Institution Rain water Harvesting Project County wide	Improve access to water in public institutions	To ensure 300 institutions have a minimum of 10,000 litre water storage tank	Provide water tanks to institutions Partner with donors, finance institutions Provide water tanks to institutions. to develop programs of promotion
Check Dams projects County wide	Improve flood control	To have 24 check dams constructed	Construction of check dams at Maghimbinyi-Mlondo, Sangenyi, Daku Kiwala, Kitobo, Mwafure, Rashia, Miereni, Luworo Aand B Malkoriti California A, B & C, Lessesia, Kasokoni, Mahoo and Majengo, Marapu, Talio Nyika, Kajire, Rahasi, Kirumbi and mwamborogho
Rock Catchment Programme	Increase access to water	construct 21 rock catchments	Protection of rock catchments at Rukanga, Kulikila (Kasighau Ward) Ngangao Mlechi, Magghambi, Wesu (Wundanyi/Mbale Ward) Kiriwa cha Mnyange, Modaghwa Mwawasi, iyale, Wa Nyumba, Kifuwa, Mwalekwa, Mbanga Mboi, Mkawasi, Mwasanje (Werugha Ward) Zughula and Ngurungenyi-Mkamwasi (Mwanda/Mghange Ward) Iyale, Ngurungenyi catchment-Mwanda Kawi-Marungu-Mwanda Kwaweni Ngware and Ngurugha-Mghange Nyika, Kunde (Mbololo Ward)

Table 37: Proposed Water projects & programmes

Project/program name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Irrigation Potential Survey County wide	To determine the potential areas for irrigation	One Report in place	Community consultation, Mapping the areas for irrigation, data inventory and agricultural development
Challa Irrigation scheme	Increase crop production	Put 604 ha under irrigation	Construction of division boxes, culverts and lining
Small holder irrigation infrastructure Development Programme County wide	To increase areas under food crops	To Rehabilitate 125 small holder irrigation infrastructure	Rehabilitation of Irrigation infrastructure in Bura, Msau, Mwalukumbi, Kese, Mzazara, Gimba, Rahai, Maringo, Mraru, Mbololo, Tabaru, Mlechi, Kamleza, Tsaramvo, Chumvini, Lalazi Dam, Mchachu/Mkororo canal Mwashui mwenenyi, Msisia/Magoro Mbale Ngerenyi to Mnegheni, Waza Ngombe Mwangui-Piringa, Kiplamlamo-Sungululu, Mwangui-Mlechi-Tira, Tira-Mghalu, Mgongonyi-Langwa, Masherere-Lukuka, Matasa-Kiboroso, Taure, Ngalenyi, Mghoghonyi-Mbanganyama, Manonyi-Kitoghotonyi, Mghoghonyi – Langwa, Mwashui Mwenenyi, Msisia Magoro, Mbale Ngerenyi-Mlugheni, Msisia Mkororo, Mwangui – Piringa, Tambaru-Sungululu Irrigation, Pwaka-Mlechi, Mdundonyi, Sasenyi Bunyule Mwakasini, Mgange Dawida



			<p>Malela, Mwanawasambo, Kishenyi Irienyi, Sangenyi, Ngandenyi, Mwalashi, Mwandolo, Siriri, Daku Mwamori, Ngelenyi, Mwalama Maringo, Mgogolinyi, Mwamsuse Mdangegu, Maringo farrow, Shanga - Ilong'onyi, Muraru - Kisa. Pompe - Mariwe ,Mkuoni - Ngadenyi, Lumi, Kishenyi, Mata, Mtakuja A & B, Kaza moyo, Njoro Masain, Mguru, Grogan Ibura, Kitli, Lochowanga, Ngalenyi Chongonyi, Pwaka/Mlechi, Irindinyi/Mwangongi, Sunga/Kiruwuko, Mogho, Pringa, Tira and Mwanguwi/Rwara/Taure/Mdundonyi, Majengo, Marodo and Kimala, California, Kasokoni ,Malkoriti B & C ,Lessesia and Msengoni , Challa-Mwakitau-Kishushe , Siriri-Mulocholonyi ,Mwameri dam-Mkuru , Siriri , Mwandole, Mwasinenyi kwa Mshamba, Kwa Wafiti , Mkuru ,Mwameri , Moraa A& B ,Mwazinenyi, Mwalukumbi ,Kihito ,Sir Ramson ,Tsaramro , Tsavo Irrigation scheme, Mbololo/Ngulia irrigation scheme</p> <p>1.</p>
--	--	--	--

Table 38: Proposed Irrigation projects & programmes

2.4 Mining, Environment and Natural Resources

2.4.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Environment	<p>Rehabilitation of degraded areas such as Hills and rivers Education and awareness Ensuring compliance on EIA/EA, waste, water quality and noise regulations</p>	<p>Mobilize communities around degraded sites in order to win their support for the projects; Develop site specific environment management plan acceptable to all stakeholders; Undertake interventions that will reduce degradation and provide livelihoods improvement to the surrounding communities on a sustainable basis.</p>
	<p>Operationalize the environmental coordination and management act; Awareness creation on individual rights under the new Act; Promote alternative sources of energy; Reduce environment degradation to minimal levels.</p>	<p>Initiate aggressive Campaign on tree planting and reforestation; Environmental Days and Awards; Increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade; Resettlement of squatters on settlement schemes; Increase surveillance and ensure enforcement of the EMCA ACT; Increase education on integrated pest management and the extension services; Aggressive Campaigns on proper waste disposal/management and use of biodegradable materials; Promotion of an integrated Approach of conservation initiative;; Promotion of conservation initiatives focused on certain Catchment areas; Emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers Can derive and share.</p>
Sanitation	Provide Proper infrastructure for solid	Source for financing; and construction of dumping sites



improvement	and waste management.	Public education to change attitude.
Mines and Minerals	Audit of all zones of economic mineral potential, survey for quality and quantification, issue consents for mining and regulate all processes	Source for partnerships to explore; zoning of potential parcels and leasing for exploitation. Make County laws to prevent continued exploitation by major investors.
Gemstone dealership, processing and value addition	Streamline mode of buy-sell activities, create zones for value addition like cutting, heating, acid-etching, etc.	Create a zone/market to be identified with dealership, gemology and other similar activities.
Non mineral resources	Zone officially quarry and sand harvesting areas, introduce limits to harvesting clays for blending paint; marble, murrum and other non-precious mineral mining to be vetted to prevent environmental disasters	Sensitize communities on the benefit of organized and sustainable harvesting, regulate and legalize all forms of mining by introducing incentives of mutual participation. Charcoal, sand, ballast, hardcore and murrum associations to be empowered.
Land Reclamation	Rehabilitation of degraded places Mitigating the effects of floods	Promotion of planting of appropriate trees and rehabilitate degraded catchment areas Enforcement of environmental and water resources management laws to deal with poaching, encroaching on catchment areas and wildlife reserves, degradation through mining and charcoal burning and illegal diversion of rivers.
Forestry	Promotion and protection of Forestry and biodiversity	Gazettement of forest Areas Promotion of afforestation activities in forests and farm

Table 39: MENR Priorities

2.4.2 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects and Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kwa Tom Springs-Lumi Taveta	One site	One site	Fencing ,tree planting, and Construction of a cattle and shoats watering trough and salt lick shed
Kirongwe site Mwatate	One site	One site	Construction of gabions and check dams, vetiver grass planting and tree planting
NEMA office block Mwatate	Construction of 1 No office block	Construction of 1 No office block	Construction works

Table 40: Ongoing Environment projects

b) Proposed Projects And Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Awareness creation on EMCA 1999 and associated regulations to	To empower communities with environmental	16 communities trained	Awareness barazas, Workshops and trainings



stakeholders	conservation knowledge		
Rehabilitation of River degraded sites	To reduce degradation and provide livelihoods improvement to the surrounding communities on a sustainable basis	5 sites	Construction of gabions and check dams, vetiver grass planting and tree planting along Voi river ,Njauni River,Mwakuni Valley and Msangachi river(Wusi/Kishamba Ward)
Protection and conservation of water Catchment areas, County wide.	Ensure that water sources are protected and conserved.	10 Catchments areas are protected	Identification, survey and boundary marking and gazettelement of the water Catchment areas; Election of management committees and training. Planting of trees; Formation and Capacity building through training of forest working committees; Development of the participatory forest management plans ; ; Defining the forest boundaries
Solid waste disposal programme County wide	Have environmental friendly solid waste management.	4 solid waste management sites in place. Construction of 100 and Rehabilitaion of residential areas 20 dumping stractures sites	contruction modern dumping sites in Wundanyi ,Voi ,Mwatate and Taveta . contruction and rehabilaiaon of town residential dumping structures Conduct public Education on solid management
Environmental audit, County wide	To archive all environmental degraded areas in the County and offer solutions	250 EIAs and 300 Audits	EIA conducted to all zones and mitigation sought for quick recovery to sanity.
Monitoring and evaluation	To ensure no further destruction and abuse of law in the County	100 ad hoc visits carried out	Frequent ad-hoc visits to areas of mining, excavation, dump sites and sewers to maintain good practice.

Table 41: Proposed Projects for Environment (NEMA)

Project/programme name/location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Farm and Dry land Forest Management	Promote Farm Forestry Field Schools (FFFs) on farm and dry lands to increase tree cover for sustained timber, wood fuel, non-wood forest products and environmental conservation	Establish 20 FFFs, 50,000 seedlings grown in schools, 11,500,000 produced, Four parks established (One per Sub County), 10 ha of land covered by Prosopis spp. well managed, 200 ha of hilltops and degraded areas planted and protected, four clinics established	Establishment of FFFs, Tree growing in Schools, Production of seedlings, promotion of registration of private forests, promotion of agroforestry in farmlands and schools, Establishment of recreational parks and arboreta, Roadside planting, Management of Prosopis (invasive spp.), Hilltop protection and enforcement, Establishment of forest clinics
Natural Forest Conservation, Management and	Intensify Conservation and sustainable management of	27,400 ha of closed forest canopy protected, gazetted, valued, and managed, 8 SME promoted, 100 ha	Protection of existing closed canopy forest, Survey of Forests, rehabilitation of degraded Natural



protection	strategic forest resources for environmental protection and economic growth	of water catchment areas planted and protected..	forests, Valuation of forest ecosystems, Gazetment of County Forests, Development of forest dependent biodiversity monitoring management strategy, Promotion of nature based small and micro-enterprise (SME), Rehabilitation and protection of water catchment
Industrial Forest Plantations Establishment and Management in higher zones	Enhance productivity of industrial forest plantation and increase efficiency in wood utilization for wealth and employment creation.	500 ha of plantation maintained, 500 ha established, Ksh 10 million from sale of timber	Maintenance of industrial forest plantation, Establish industrial forest, Survey and Mapping of young plantations, Development of forest management plans, Revenue collection from industrial plantations
Forest Administration and infrastructure	Improve institutional capacity and infrastructure	8 Foresters,16 Clerical Officers, 48 S/Staff for four nurseries, 20 Forest Extension Agents (one per Ward) and 100 Forest Rangers (two per forest beat) Five offices constructed, five camps maintained Five light vehicles, two trucks, five tractors with trailers,20 motorcycles	Recruit County forestry staff, Improve ICT facilities, Draft County forest laws and regulations Construction of offices, maintain Rangers Camps Procurement of vehicles, Tractors/trailers, motorcycles, Truck, office and fire equipment,
Forest Enterprise development and revenue maximization	Enhance revenue generation through sustainable forest based enterprises, ecotourism and payment for environmental services	40 nature based enterprises, 10 ecotourism sites	License micro enterprises, license communication facilities, License ecotourism sites, Collect levies from water companies
Information Technology	Develop and disseminate technologies in forest management, on-farm tree planting, forest utilization and forest information system	10 stakeholder forums, one information system module	Develop forest information system library module, Stakeholder forums to present new development and investment opportunities

Table42: Ongoing projects Forestry

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Flood mitigation programme County wide	Prevention of floods to floods prone areas	4 Dykes constructed	Construction of Dykes in Taveta and voi flood tone areas and flood control stratcures in Kijiji Village Njukini,Njukini Market,Chumvini market,Boznia-Cha



Micro-catchment structures County wide	Prevention of floods and provide water storage	7050 structures constructed ,500m of Gabions and 2000m of COD`s and terraces	Construction of micro-catchment structures and Gabions Rehabilitation of the following gulleys :- Sinai – Maribongonyi , Mruru – Mose gully, Ivarenyi – Mwatate and Mbilinyi – Taita Academy gully(Chawia Ward) , Danida – Peleleza , ,Mwatunge – Madungunyi and Kwapunda Road – Madungunyi (Mwatate ward)
---	--	--	--

Table 43: Ongoing projects Land Reclamation

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
weighing bridges Kishushe, Mariwenyi, Kasighau	Enhance accountability in reporting on ore output.	3 Weigh Bridges in place	Installation of weigh bridge to gauge the actual output of ores in Mariwenyi, Kishushe and Kasighau for prompt cess realization.
Marble and Limestone works, Mariwenyi	Promote sustainable mining of marble and limestone	5 annual monitoring reports produced	Formulate policies ,laws and monitor the production and sales local consumption and overseas
Garnets and ruby mining at Kasighau, Mangare, Mwatate,	Promote orderly prospecting and mining of gemstones	5 annual monitoring reports produced	Control prospecting and mining of the semi-precious stones . promote local value addition activities and Value chain monitoring
River sand harvesting, murram, hardcore sales	Formulate laws, policies and regulation for sand harvesting and hard core extraction	1Law Enacted	Enact local laws and policies to regulate scooping of sand from the river bed, packing on lorries and transporting to various destinations; hardcore extraction and murram production
Zoning of minerals potential areas	To identify areas through exploration, demarcate parcels and lease to partners for prospecting and mining	Mineral Potential zones identified	Carry out investigation and survey to Map out mineral areas and come up with a reports Formulate regulation for management of the mineral zones
Geological/geophysical Surveys of heavy metal ore minerals, County wide	Quantify and identify areas of ore occurrence for easy delineation	Survey carried out	Conduct Intensive exploration for identification and eventual investment of ore bodies with partners in Known areas with outcrops of iron ore, manganese, copper and bauxite. Detailed surveys using geospatial techniques.
Gemstone surveys and marketing	To identify areas with high possibility of gem-quality minerals and intensify research on quick modes of acquisition of the minerals	1 No.mineral laboratory and gemology center. 1 No. Research center	Put up a research laboratory and gemology centre at the university college to collate and collect information useful for gem mining and marketing, cutting, polishing, etc. To achieve an international standard centre at TTUC Mariwenyi where research will qualify areas will high probability of gem wards

Table 44: Ongoing projects Mining



2.5 Community Affairs, Tourism, Trade and Industry

This Sector comprises 9 sub-sectors namely: Sports, Youth Development, Culture, Tourism, Cooperative Development, Trade and Industry.

2.5.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Sports	Promotion and development of sports Advocacy for recognition of sports as an industry. Enhancement of peace and unity through sports	Renovation of existing and construct new Sports facilities. Provide an avenue for Sports career development Sports Academies which will also provide training clinics for coaches, referees and sports administrators. Provision of play equipment. Support on going leagues. Organize tournaments with thematic issues e.g. peace, environment, drug abuse etc. Sports lottery/ Sports fund. Promotion of good management and governance in sports Establishment of High Altitude Training Centre
Youth Affairs	Mobilization and empowerment of youth to engage in gainful activities	Provide youth with Entrepreneurial training and capital to start and expand income generating activities Establishment of talent academies and internship and volunteerism programme Establishing Youth Empowerment Centres Advocacy against drugs and alcohol abuse , crime ,pornography Youth mentorship programmes Promoting Youth Participations in governance
Trade	Provide Business Development services	Training of Traders , Provision of credit and establishment of local and international trade networks
Weights and measures	Enhance weights and measure services to curb malpractice and unfair trade practices	Regular monitoring of measuring instruments Public awareness on weights and measures kits
Cooperatives	Improve income levels amongst residents Improve co-operative governance Promotion of co-operative business ventures. Formation of new co-operative societies	Cooperative education , monitoring and supervision of cooperative societies Carrying out regular audit Revive dormant co-operative societies
Culture	Promotion of cultural centres Regulation of Alternative medicines	Establishment, documentation and gazettelement and promotion of cultural activities and sites Construction of cultural centres and multipurpose centre Registration of traditional medicine Promotion of local languages



Industry	Small and medium enterprise Development	County Industry potential survey Demarcation of industrial zones in the County County investment promotion services Promotion of Public- Private Partnership in establishment of cottage industries Adopting the one-village-one products concept Linking Youth polytechnics with cottage industries
Tourism	Promotion of tourism activities	Documentation promotion and Marketing of activities and sites Promotion of eco-tourism and home stays Promotion of local tourism Promote investment on cable car
Markets Development	Modernization of markets and marking systems	Establishment of Markets centres and market days Enhancing the use of indoor markets Construction of modern Markets

Table 45: Community Affairs Trade and Industry Sector Priorities

2.5.2 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going Projects and Programmes

(i) Vision 2030 Flagship Projects

(a) Industrialization

Project Name & Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) industrial Park Taveta	Harness both Domestic and international investment opportunities	1No. SME industrial park established.	Construction markets infrastructure Establishment of processing parks , Provision of business development services

Table 46: Kenya Vision 2030 Projects and Programme in Industrialization

(b) Sports Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Sports Centres Each sub County has 3 sports centers practicing different sports disciplines.	To identify, nurture and expose sports talent in children between 8 – 14 years	Increase number of participants in each Sports center by 15	Talent scouting (Identification) Training of participants (Twice per week) Provision of play equipment. Organize and facilitate tournaments to expose talents. Clinics for the coaches. Taveta Sub County. MKK Sports Center in Kitumeni Village. Challa Sports Center in challa village.



			<p>Achievers Sports Center in Eldoro Voi Sub County. Ndome Sports Center in Bura Ndome village. Kasigau Sports Center in Rukanga Village. Voi Sports Center in Sikujua Village.</p> <p>Mwatate Sub County. Golden Sports Center in Bura Station Village. Chemsha bongo Sports Center in Torenji Village.</p> <p>WundanyiTaita Sub County. Werugha Sports Center in Kighala Village. Wundanyi Sports Center in msorongonyi village.</p>
--	--	--	---

Table 47: Ongoing projects Sports Development

b) County Projects and Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Trade Office Rehabilitation. -Wundanyi	To rehabilitate the office building from leaking roof cracked walls and floor which were in a very bad shape.	1 .No. of offices rehabilitated	-Roofing, filling of cracks on the wall & painting. -Rehabilitation of office floor & ceiling board.
County Loans Board County Wide	Assist the community with business credit to expand their businesses to absorb more labour force.	To provide loans to 500 businesses annually.	Assessing credit worthiness and recommending to the Trade Ministry board in the County; Giving loans to individuals with collateral.
Poverty Eradication Revolving funds	Support the organized groups with credit facilities.	50 groups annually.	Vetting groups and the members; Sensitize members on best business practices; Offering loans to the groups.
Trade Courses County Wide	Improving the entrepreneurial skills.	500 traders annually.	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management skills and offering consultancy services.
County Lodges Mbale /Wundanyi ward and Ngolia ward	To raise revenue for the County	4 units	Extension of County council lodges at wundanyi and construction of new lodges at Ndi Trading centre
Taveta old Market and Bus Park	Secure traders property and enhance revenues	Fenced markets and bus park	Fencing of the market and bus park
Mwatate Market	Secure traders property and enhance revenues	Market rehabilitaed	Rehabilitaion of the market stalls
Taveta Market stalls	Secure traders property and enhance revenues	40 stalls completed and in use	Construction of market stalls



Voi Market	Secure traders property and enhance revenues	Market completed	Completion of Market
------------	--	------------------	----------------------

Table 48: Trade Development Projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Co-operative governance County wide	To enforce compliance with provision of co-operative legislation & other subsidiary legislations	90% of active co-operatives in the County	Co-operative audit Inspections & Inquiries Co-operative extension & consultation Adoption of codes of conduct
Self-sustaining co-operative societies County wide	To facilitate capacity building for Improved service delivery	90% of active co-operatives in the County	Organising committee & staff seminars; Facilitating member information days; Conducting co-operative leaders meetings; Promoting access to financial services through SACCOS; Revitalizing dormant co-operatives; Promotion of new co-operatives.
Improved service delivery to co-operative members County wide	To promote co-operative marketing & value addition	5 agro-marketing co-operatives in the County	Sensitize co-operative societies on value addition of products & services

Table 49: Cooperative Development Projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) County Wide	To give interest free or low interest loans to youths and youth groups.	2000 youth benefiting	Sensitise youths on YEDF products. Train youths on business management skills. Loan application, processing and funding.
Youth and Empowerment and Development Programme County Wide	To build the capacity of youth in youth issues.	20 centres in place	Community based campaigns on HIV&AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use; Education; Creation of networks; Leisure and recreation services at the community level; Availing of information.
Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs) . Constituency based: Wundanyi, Voi, Mwatate and Taveta.	To provide one stop shop for youth friendly services.	Fully constructed library wing (Hall wing and Offices wing-3 wings) and equipped YECs in each constituency.	Site identification; Tendering; Construction and equipping of the YECs.
Entrepreneurship employment training program	To equip youths with both entrepreneurship and employability skills.	Train 800 school leavers every year and assist all of them start	Teaching computer; Job readiness; Entrepreneurship; Cross-cultural and International Communication Skills to



County Wide		their own businesses or secure employment.	out of school youths.
-------------	--	--	-----------------------

Table 50: Youth Development Projects

c) Proposed Programmes And Projects

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Producer Business Groups Support Programme County wide	Formation of producer business groups	90 groups	Mobilization of individuals producing similar products; Educating members.
Medium and Small scale enterprises MSMEs County wide	Promote Enterprise & entrepreneurship development	2,000 traders	Business training to provide entrepreneurial skill to MSMEs.
	Facilitate access to venture capital	1,500 traders (MSMEs)	Issue loans through Joint Loan Board.
Business Information Centre (BIC) County wide	-To provide infrastructure and skills. -Establish business information solution centre	20 information centres	Purchase of ICT infrastructure equipment; Create a business information website.
Markets Development County wide	Provide secure business environment	16 Markets	Construction of the market facilities at Califonia and Kasokoni(Mahoo ward) Burandogo, Chachewa, Njoro and Msheghesheni and new town market (Bomani ward) Chala, Chuvini, Njukini Kighombo ,Kese (Werugha Ward) Majengo, Tanzani (Kaloleni Ward) Makutano (Ngolia Ward) Koenyi, Kirutai, Ikanga, Mwakiki, Mkwachunyi, Tausa , Modern stalls at Kamkunji and Wholesale Market at Caltex (Mbololo ward),
Development of cross border trade	Open up the County economy; Increase the County competitiveness; Open up labour flows	200 traders benefiting	Improvement of transport infrastructure; Investment training; Establish a vibrant traders associations and networks

Table 51: Proposed Projects Trade Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Revitalization of	To facilitate	5 co-operative	Revitalize Kishushe Ranching, Taveta



strategic co-operatives	capacity building for improved service delivery.	societies	<p>Multipurpos, HPC, Njukini Farmers). Sasenyi Multi – Purpose Co-operative societies</p> <p>Sensitization Meetings to Committee & Members,Review By-laws.</p> <p>To facilitate development of Strategic Plans in the 4 societies.</p> <p>Provide for capital support to the 4 co-op societies to support value addition</p>
-------------------------	--	-----------	--

Table 52: Proposed Projects Cooperative Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Commercial Infrastructure County wide	To provide affordable areas for the youth to do their businesses.	At least 200 youths in the County.	Project identification, site identification, Project design, Tendering, Construction, Application and use.
Youth Volunteerism/ Internship Programme. County wide	To cultivate the culture of volunteerism among the youth. To build the experience of youth for future employment.	Enrol 500 youths in programme	Planning, Recruitment, Training and Posting.
Youth exchange programme. County wide.	To enable the youth learn from others in other areas. To enhance networking and unity.	500 youths	Planning, Selection and camping/visiting the identified areas.
Career fairs and exhibitions	To provide career guidance and counseling for right placement.	5 held.	Planning, publicity, registration of institutions concerned and event doing.
Talents Promotion Fund	To ensure talents promotion is an adequately funded industry.	Raise t 20m illion .	Strategizing,policy paper development and adoption, resource mobilization and funds allocation.
County Youth Festivals.	To search for talents and nurture them especially in genres of literature, artistic work and project management.	4 festival held	Planning, publicity, auditions and competitions.
County Baseline Survey on Youth Issues.	To have research based youth issues.	1 Baseline survey done	Planning, data collection, data analysis, reporting the findings and dissemination of the report.
Youth Mentorship Programme.	To have focused young people.	Recruit 100 mentors	Planning, recruitment of mentors and actual mentorship.



County wide.			
Award Scheme for Youths and Youth Led Organisations.	To appreciate and condition youths efforts in their activities.	Award 500 youths	Planning and rewarding.
Talent Academy in each Constituency.	To identify and nurture youth talents.	4 established .	Site identification, design, construction, equipping and use.
County Youth Plan of Action	To have a road map on dealing with youth issues in the County.	Youth Plan of Action produced	Planning after the survey has been completed, Consultative forums, documentation, adoption and reference for use.
Voi County Hall Kaloleni ward	Provide a conducive environment for youth activities	1 hall rehabilitated	Reclaiming Rehabilitation and equipping of the social hall

Table53: Proposed Projects Youth Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Sports stadiums	.To provide Standard play grounds to host local and regional games .To increase participation in sports.	Two stadiums in place	construction of Taveta and Mwatate stadiums
Playgrounds improvement programme County wide .	.To have improved pitches in each sub-location. . To increase participation in sports	40 pitches rehabilitated	Renovation of 2 community/School pitches in each ward .
County Sports Lottery/County Sports Trust Fund. County wide	.To convert sports into an adequately funded industry. . To increase participation in sports	Raise 100m to support sports activities	Establishment of fund and mobilization of funds
Sports support programme County wide	To improve the standards of sports management, coaching and refereeing in various Sports disciplines.	Train 100 coaches, 100 referees and 50 administrators trained.	. Training Coaches and Referees and Sports administrators
	.To improve the quality of the games. .To increase participation in sports	50 Sports clubs assisted.	. Provision of sports equipment and uniforms
	. To expose talents. . To increase participation in sports	.4 County Leagues .12 Sub County leagues. .2 Inter County League.	Hold tournaments by .Facilitating teams to participate in the leagues and competitions
	.To show cases various sports talents. .To motivate athletes. .To recognize sports heroes.	5 annual sports days	. Hold annual County Sports days



	.To symbolize unity		
--	---------------------	--	--

Table 54: Proposed Projects in Sports

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cultural Centres Voi, Taveta, Mwatate and Wundanyi townships	To be centres for all cultural activities, community resources and Tour -Guide information centres	4No. centres	Construction of cultural centres programmes for Tour guiding, drama/performing theatre, workshop and show room, homestays, restaurant, museum, archives, Office, staff houses, botanical Garden, swimming pool, gym Curio shops.
Development and protection of cultural sites	Protection of cultural and heritage sites for among others tourism and posterity	Law enacted and inventory of cultural sites developed	Map out all cultural sites for protection Enact laws to protect the sites

Table 55: Proposed Projects in Culture

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Conduct an inventory exercise on the accommodation facilities and attractions in the County	Capture all the attractions and facilities and establish the gaps and see what needs to be improved.	Three (4) inventory exercises to cover the Sub-Counties.	An inventory for hotels, restaurants, homestays, cultural centers, tour companies and market ready caves and battle fields.
Documentary of the County	Diversification of tourist sources Market the County as a tourist destination	Three (3)documentaries	Do a documentary on the attractions in the County i.e. the caves, battle fields, wildlife, hills and the people
Tourism information centre	Promote tourism in the County.	A data base for accommodation facilities and attractions in the County	Establish a tourism information centre Prepare a data base for the County for tourism facilities and attractions
Eco-tourism in Ngangao, Funju and Mbololo forest	Promote eco-tourism in the County	3 eco-tourism sites.	Development of the eco-tourism sites
Capacity building on standards of homestays.	Promote eco-tourism in the County.	Hold 3 sensitization workshops in the County	Capacity building the locals to embrace homestays concept through workshops
Training of local youths in tour guiding	Diversify tourism products in the County	Train at least twenty (20) youths in the County	Organize training sessions for youths in the County
Organize a cultural festival in the County	To showcase the diverse culture of the County To market culture as a tourism product	Three (3) cultural festivals	Display of the Taita Taveta culture in terms of rituals rites, governance, foods, beliefs
Signage Programme	Erect sign boards and bill boards	Ten sign boards and three bill	Erecting of sign boards to show directions leading to major tourist attractions in the



		boards	County. Erecting three (3) bill boards for the County as a whole
--	--	--------	---

Table 56: Proposed Projects in Tourism

Industry

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Industrial Potential Survey And Preparation of County Industrial Profile and Plan	To Establish a data base of existing micro and small enterprises in the Counties and potential Identify and document the quantities and quality of available resources	1 County industrial profile and Plan	Identify and document the quantities and quality of available resources Preparation of profile and plan Marketing of the plan
County Investment Forums	Increased spread of industrial development and Wealth creation	Hold 100 forums	Hold investment forums in Taita Taveta County
Capacity Building Of Women And Youth	To create enterprises based on local resources value addition	Reach 5000 Women and Youth	Identify Women and Youth Groups with Business and industrial Ideas Hold one training workshops for women and youth on value addition and upgrading of production processes (Taveta)
Voi Industrial Development Centre	Enhance the growth of MSMEs by encouraging cooperation ,competition and networking	1 centre completed and in use	Completion and operationalization of
County Industrial Development Centres	Enhance the growth of MSMEs by encouraging cooperation ,competition and networking	2 Centres completed and in use	construction of C IDCs , installation of utilities and fencing 3 in Mwatate and Wundanyi
Review and appraisal of Environmental Impact Assessment reports related to industries	Improve cleaner industrial production environment	Carry out 200 Environment Impact Assessments and Audits	Appraise Environmental Impact Assessment reports from Industries in County
“One Village One Product(OVOP)” industry concept County wide	To create enterprises based on local resources value addition	Train 500 groups	Identify Groups involved in the implementation of OVOP Projects in the County. Sensitization workshops on OVOP & OVOP Monitoring in Voi and Wundanyi
Malikoriti Ballast Crushing project Mahoo Ward	Create employment and avail building materials at affordable prices	2 Machines purchased	Purchase of a ballast crushing machines for use by the Youth groups at Malkoriti A and Malkoriti C
Jua Kali Shed County wide	Provide centres of business	20 Jua Kali shed in place	Contruction of jua kali sheds in each ward

Table 57: Proposed Projects in Industry



2.6 Infrastructure Energy, ICT and Housing

The Infrastructure Energy, , ICT and Housing sector comprises of Energy, Roads, Public Works, and Housing, Transport, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sub-sectors.

2.6.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Energy	Increasing access to Energy in the rural areas and public institutions	Provision of electricity to areas which have no power through the Rural Electrification programme Installation of solar power equipment in public institutions Installation of street lighting in urban centres Promotion of solar energy for household use
Roads	Make all roads mortarrable throughout the year	upgrading of all County roads to bitumen standard Routine maintenance and spot improvement
Information Communication Technology	Increasing ICT connectivity	Lobby for the private service providers to Increase mobile phone Radio, and Television coverage
Transport	Improve the County transport system	Revival of the Voi-Taveta railway line Expansion and upgrading of local airstrips in Voi and Taveta
Urban Development	Provision of urban infrastructure	Allocation of funds for Erection of street lights , Provision of water Hydrants Provision of Storm water management and sewage system Provision of solid and liquid waste management facilities Vehicles parking facilities.
Housing	Promotion of decent housing	Promotion of affordable home construction technologies Renovation of public houses Promoting Private –Public partnership for financing housing development
Public Works	Provide accommodation in an improved built environment	Improve access to provision of building design documentation and project management services Improve maintenance of public buildings Construction of foot bridges

Table 58: Infrastructure Energy ICT and Housing

2.6.2 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects and Programmes

(i) Roads

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
-----------------------	------------	---------	---------------------------



Taveta – Mwatate Road	To improve the condition of the road.	104KM	Improvement to Bitumen standard.
Mwatate-Wundanyi Road	To improve the condition of the road	18KM	Re-construction, carpeting and resealing
Mwatate-Voi Road	To improve the condition of the road	25KM	Re-construction, carpeting and resealing
Mtito-Andei – Voi Road	To improve the condition of the road	100KM	Re-construction, carpeting and resealing
Kajire Bridge Sagalla Ward	To enhance road transport	1No. bridge	Construction of the bridge

Table 59: Ongoing Projects Roads

(ii) Housing

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Voi Pool Housing projects	Provide secure housing and environment for public servants	Complete 11 maisonettes and 3 Blocks of flats	Construction of maisonettes type D1M I-7 and DCM 8-11 and Flats type E2.Blocks A-C flat types F2 A-E community centre ,Fencing and internal roads and parking
Refurbishment of Government houses (Wundanyi sub-County)	Refurbish the already existing Government houses which are in a bad state of repair and raise revenue for the County	8 Houses	. Refurbish houses number: - WUN/HOU/HG 15,WUN/HOU/MG 5, WUN/HOU/MG11A-B, WUN/HOU/MG 12A-B -WUN/HOU/MG 13A-B -WESU/HOU/MG 1 -WESU/HOU/MG 2A-F -WESU/HOU/LG 1A-E
Refurbishment of Government houses (Taveta sub-County)	Refurbish degraded existing Government quarters and raise revenue for the County	8 Houses	. Refurbish houses number: -TAV/HOU/MG 4, -TAV/HOU/LG 19A-B, TAV/HOU/LG 20 ,TAV/HOU/LG 21,-TAV/HOU/LG 22 ,TAV/HOU/LG 23,-TAV/HOU/LG 39 TAV/HOU/LG 40
Refurbishment of Government houses (Voi sub-County)	Refurbish degraded existing Government quarters and raise revenue for the County	8 Houses	Refurbish houses number VOI/HOU/MG 1 , -VOI/HOU/MG 2 -VOI/HOU/MG 8,-VOI/HOU/MG 9 -VOI/HOU/MG 10 ,-VOI/HOU/ LG 25 -VOI/HOU/LG 26,-VOI/HOU/LG 27 -VOI/HOU/LG 52A-B
Security fencing of Government quarters (Wundanyi & Taveta Sub-Counties)	Enhance the security in the houses and raise their value and revenue	3 Houses	.Construct security fencing to already existing Government quarters. WU/HOU/LG 48 A-B -WU/HOU/LG 49 A-B - TAV/HOU/HG 2
Emptying and dislodging of septic tanks.	Improve the environment of the houses and raise their value and revenue	5 Houses	Emptying and dislodging of septic tanks and drainage works around houses number WUN/HOU/LG 14A-B -WUN/HOU/LG 15 ,-WUN/HOU/LG 16,- WUN/HOU/LG 17,WUN/HOU/LG 29

Table 60: ongoing Projects Housing



(iii) Public Works

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mwatate Public Works office	Provide conducive working environment	1 office block completed and in use	Construction of offices ,furnishing and provision of equipment
Works officer Capacity Programme	Enhance the capacity of the Public works office to offer services	Procure 5 Vehicles and 10 motorbikes	Procure vehicles and motor bikes
		1 NO AO Plotter, 1No AO Printer, 1No. scanner 7No computers and 7 No. laptops	Procurement of ICT equipment

Table 61: ongoing Projects Public works

(iv) Transport

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Maungu Lorry Park and Guest Houses	To raise and enhance County revenue; To provide secure parking for transit lorries and trucks	Lorry park completed	Construction of lorry park, sanitation facilities and guest houses

Table 61: ongoing Projects Transport

b) Proposed Projects And Programmes

(i) Roads

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Chala Ward Roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 52 Kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of D536 –A23 Taveta –Njukini Road,(25 KM)URP3-04 Njukini-River Lumi(4km) and URP5-06- D536 Challa – Kalambani Majengo Sch(23KM) Challa -Njukini class (D)



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		Annual Maintenance of ward roads	<p>. Rehabilitation of Feadder roads within the schemes . Murrum of Challa-Kidongo Road,Challa-Mjengo-Chamaembe Road,Chala Kwa Tom-Ziwani -Block C-Chumvini –Uthiani -Road</p> <p>Murruming of Challa High School Road,Storage to Njukini (Lumi Secondary),Njukini -Ziwani Town Road,Saramson Road,Chamuembe –Ulawani</p>
Mata wards	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 28.78kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E695-A23 Rekeke – Lake Jipe(26.18km), URP2-04-A23 Timbila – Mkuyuni(2.6km)
		Annual maintenance of ward unclassified roads	Rehabilitation of Jipe Road from Cess to Mkwajuni,opening of Mata-Njoro Road,Salaita-Mtaakuja-Mata road, Kimala irrigation roads, Ngwakwale and Kitivo farm roads, Ndilindau Dispensary road,Timbila-Mwangaza and Cashia –Musyoka Road
Bomani ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 4.97kms of roads And repairs of 10 unclassified ward roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of D537-A23 Taveta – Ngutini (16km), E698- A23 Timbila – D537 Mbogoni(6.76km), E699D537 Nr – Taveta Eldoro (9.37km), E701-D537 – Nr Taveta – Kitobo Tanzania Border(12.92km), E700-E701Kitobo-Mrambani-E699Eldoro(11.92km), URA2-04-A23 Nr. Taveta – Njoro E698 Mbogoni(4km), URA3-04-A23 Rassia – Mahoo Sec. School(4km)
		Annual Maintenance of Ward unclassified roads	<p>Construction of chachewa roads . Bura ndogo a Roads</p> <p>Murraming of Town –Eldoro road, Msheghesheni –Njoro Primary road.</p> <p>Makaburi-Bahati Roads and putting up of a drifting</p> <p>Repair of Kitobo road from basis,. Njoro – Mboghoni road,,. Njoro-Maguniani road ,. Msheghesheni –kiwala Dispensary road and putting up of culverts, Mokoyoni road (bura ndogo –njoro) and putting up of culverts,</p>



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			<p>Repair of Njoro –Kiwala –Vikwatani road.</p> <p>Repair of Njoro line road, Town-Timboni road, Kasolo –Njoro primary road, Juakali – Ndoloi road(culvert), Kisumu Ndogo-Kisembia road..Rehabilitaion of All access roads in msheghesheni.</p> <p>construction of Maweni-Kisumu Ndogo Culverts</p> <p>2 Murraming of Kibwana –slaughter house</p> <p>3 Repair of All access roads in town</p> <p>4. Erection of bumps in all ward access roads</p>
Mbogoni ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 6.6kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of URP1-04-D537 Ngutini – Marodo (4km) URP4-04-D537 Kiwalwa – Kiwalwa Pri. Sch.(2.6km)
		Annual maintenance of 10 ward roads, revival of 2roads and rehabilitation of feeder roads	<p>Murruming and Installation of calvat of Taveta –kitobo road , Kimundia and mwarusa road, Murraming and Drainage works on Kiwala-Mboghoni –Darajani Road,Kimudia Road,Njoro-Mboghoni Road,Mrabani-Eldoro Road ,Ngutini Road, Mrabani –Eldoro Road , Marigasa-Ngutini Road , Kiwala-Kitumweni –Njoro – Msheghesheni Road, Kituli-Regorego, Ibura Road and Mrabini-Kubugu –Makine Road</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation and construction of fedder roads.</p> <p>3. Construction of Box calvat on:-Kiwala-Mboghoni-Darajani Road,Kimundia Road,Mwarusa Road</p> <p>4. Rivival of Abori Primary-Marigasa-Lambo-Ngutini Road and Abori Ngutini – Khogoto road.</p>
Mahoo Ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Contruction of 3 Bridges and Annual Maintence and marruming of 80 Km of Roads	Contruction of Culverts at Malkoriti B,Malkoriti C and Bridges along Mahoo-Miereni-Malokoriti Road and Rashia-Miereni Road and Tomboni Kubwa Road Routine maintenance ,Spot improvement and Murruming of Mboha-Rashia-Miereni



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			Road,Darajani-Luworo Road,Majengo-Rashia Road,Rashia ``A``-Rashia `B`-Majengo Road ,Timbila-Harambee – Chakaler Road, Danida-Mahoo Secondary School Drift,Lessesia A-Mjini-Tank –school Road .Lessesia B-Chachewa-Langata-Timboni Kubwa Road ,All California Roads
		Murruming of 4 ward roads	Murruming of :- .Chachewa-Lang`ata-Timboni-Nakuruto - Catholic Rayas road , Msengoni –Mkuyuni roads, Kasokoni irrigation scheme road and Timbila – Chakoreli road
Wundanyi /Mbale ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 65.58 Kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of G4=Wundanyi-Governor`s office (1KM), E689- Wundanyi-E690 Junc.-Ngerenyi – Dembwa (8.2KM), E691- E689 Kungu – Wesu- D538 Ngonda (4.51KM), G4-Taita Taveta (1,37),URA5-02- E688B Nyache – Maghonyi – D538 Mbale(28KM) URP1-02-Chief Mwangeka – Ngonda(2.5KM), URP2-02-Wundanyi – Shigaro – Mbengonyi 20 KM Mwanda-Mlechi Road
		Rehabilitaion and Maintence of 7 ward Access Roads	Fighinyi-Mghoghonyi Road, Wanganga-Mghoghonyi Road ,Mwambenyi-Manoni-Msaghachi Road , Mwanguwi-Mogho-Mghambonyi Road , Nyache-Mghoghonyi Road, Mbale-Fighinyi, Mwanganga-Mwanonyi-Mdundonyi Road
Mwanda/mghange ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 89.4kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E690B- E689 Ngerenyi – Mgange Nyika-Mwanda(19.4Km), URA7-02-D538 Mgange nyika – Mwaroko – E688 Sangenyi(8km) URP3-02-Mlambenyi – Ivunyi – Ngulu(20km) ,URP5-02URA7-02 Mgange Nyika – m Mwabatu-Mwaroko(28km), Mgange Nyika-School of Excellence Mwanda(7km)
		Repairs and maintenance of 14 ward roads	Ngerenyi – Mgange Nyika road, Msorongo ya Mbenge, Mwaroko-Ngoloki, Sombe ya Mwandigha – Kishushe,Mgange Nyika-Mbanga ya Mboi-Mwaroko,Ngoloki-St. Peters, Shongolonyi (Igho ji dedaa)- Kizuba-Lushangonyi, St. Johns Sec School-Mbaramghondi- Mwaroko Mwanda, Lushangonyi priary- Choke-Wesu, Lushangonyi – Tindiri –Wesu, Lushangonyi –



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			Mwalashi – Nyumbinyi- Ndembonyi- Shashame, Kilemba cha Opasi- Choke – Wesu, Choke – Msidunyi – Kighala, Lashu – Ngoloki (School of excellence)
Werugha ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 19kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of URA4-02-Mdudonyi – Saghasa – Kase(5Km) URA8-02-E691 Wesu – NyalePri. Sch.- E690(8km), URA12-02-Kese-Mwavunja- Mdudonyi(4Km) URP6-02-Misorongo – Ghwa – Mbenge(2km),
		Rehabilitation and Maintenance of 24ward roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the following roads :-Kesse, Embakasi, Saghasa, Mnyengelonyi road , Express Shimba Mwandiria B road to Wanyumba (Bridge) , Ngulu -Mwafunja through Mwakuro , Ngulu, Wanyumba, Mtalo-Mwakishimba Kituri- Wesu road , Kighala-Wesu road, Marumange Lwodonyi-Kishenyi, Mwafinja irrigation Ngulu Vidulonyi-Mwamsha, Kizoki-Fumu saya Road, Mghondinyi-Nduru road, Kesse- Kidunda-Ngulu , Bolobolo-Kighala road, Mombonyi-Msangasinyi-Nduru Road Kinyasi-Mbokole-Mwafunja ,Kichi, Marumange-Kishenyi road, Mchambugu- Msidunyi –Mbukukole-Mghange road, Mbokole, Shaenyi, Mwakishimba, Ngata- Mwakati road, Kighala-Wesu road, Kituri- saya-kwa mbela road. Vipallo-Sangenyi roadand Shimbo-Mwandiria road
Wumingu/Kishushe ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 148.23kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E688A -D538 Werugha – Kishushe(13.43km), E688B -Werugha – Mgambonyi – Mwakanju(22.4 Km), E686B - Kishushe – Kayanda Sec. Sch(27), URA1-02-E688 Kisenyi Dam – Nyache(12.5km), URA6-02-E688 Kisenyi Dam – Mashighi- E688 Mgambonyi(5km), URA9-02- Maghimbinyi – Kitumbi – Mashighi(32Km), URA2-02-E688 Sangenyi – E688 Kishushe(8km), URA11-02-Shagha – Mghambonyi(19.9 Km), URP4-02Paranga – Kendai – Kishushe (8km)



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		Repair and Maintenance of 16 Roads	Repairs and annual maintenance of the following roads Maghimbiny-kitumbi,ndiwenyi, Mghambonyi,kifumba, kipusi, Kishenyi, shagha-nyache Road, Vighambonyi/Wumingu pri school, Mashighisumbo,vighombonyi, Mlondo, mraru-mchoronyi, Mghambonyi, mwanguwi, Maghumbinyi-mraru, Sesonyi-kimangachughu, ndiwenyi. Msungaghenyi,sewerage,okongonyi,nyache, Marumange.ngolia,mashighi, Vighombonyi,musau,ndiwenyi, Vighombonyi, mghogholinyi,mashighi,Shagha to centre-shagha pri school eco tourism centre.Mghambonyi kiriko,Mghambonyi,kinyeshamvua forest road
Ngolia ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 45.4 kms of roads and one unclassified road	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of D540=D535 Kighombo – Mwambira Mole-(voi) 25km, E686-A109 Ndii-Mbulia (15km) E1902- A109 Irima – Tausa (4.7km) , URP7-03D540 Ndome – Mwachogho Sec Sch Macha-Mbengeronyi, Ghazi – Mwakuli Road
		Routine Maintenance	Routine mentence of Wongonyi- Ndii- Mole – Macha – Mbengeronyi Rd
Mbololo ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 66.1kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of D535-A109 Ikanga-Kigombo- D538 Msau(18km), E1903-D540 Konenyi- D540 Wongonyi (10.1km), E682-NPB Tsavo – CD105 Voi(13.76km), G1-Taita Taveta - C105Voi – Moi Hospital(0.57km), G3-Taita Taveta -C105 MORPW – CIT E682 (1.37km) URP1 – 03-A109 Ikanga – Kirutai(8km) URP2-03-Shelemba – Kirutai (6km), URP3-03-D535 Mkwachunyi – C.P.K Church (4km), URP4-03-D540 Tausa – Mwakitawa (0.7km), URP5-03-D535 Mkwachunyi – Boniface MgangaPri. Sch(0.6km) URP6-03-D540 Tausa – D.O Office (0.5km), URP8-03-D535



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			Mkwachunyi – URP1 – 03 Kirutai(2.5km)
		Annual maintenance of 24 unclassified ward roads	Tausa- Primary School ,Mwandau-Ibudunyi road ;Mkwachunyi –Irima road; mwandau – Ndile Primary road;Kwanya-Kambito primary road; Canaan-Lukasinyi road;mwakiki Pri-Mwalwembe road; Tausa-Mwangele;Kururu-Koenyi road; Caltex-Kirutai road;Ilangenyi-Irindinyi road; Koenyi-Mole road ; Mwakiki-Mwakitawa road ,Mkwachunyi-Kirutai road; canaan-Uangenyi road; mwambui road ,Edward Maghanga Rd; Sofia Shopping Centre-Sikujua ; road, Sikujua Estate- Sikujua Juu road; Hospital road ; Desert Rose Hotel-mwakingali- PCEA Hosp road ; Mwakingali Pri-Salauin Nursery road;Ikanga/Lebanon-Town road;Moi Hospital- mwakingali B road; Law Courts – mlekenyi road; Mkwachunyi – Kirutai, , Mwakilemba Rd – Mkwachunyi-Fly Over Lebanon-Ikanga.School, Magogo, Kulele, Sofia Kati/Mwabilebole/Canaan/Ndeleman/Kirindini
Sagala Ward Roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads motorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 70.47kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of D539-A109 Voi – Kitibu(23km) E681A - A109 Ndara – Kajire(6.73km) E681B -Kajire – D539 Gimba(8.7km) E681C- A23-D539 Gimba(6.5km), URA4 – 03-Ndara – Kirumbi (10km), E680-D539 Kanyanga – Marie(9.54km), Kanyanga-Kizumazi (6km) Slabs at Voi saghala Road(5No.)
		Maintenance of ward roads	Repairs of Kisimenyi road, Kajire – Marie – Mwalangi road, .Opening of new Saghala-Ngelenge-Kirumbi road ,Mwalangi-Talio-Talio Nyika road,Ngomeni-Kizumanzi-Kanyanga and.Installation of culvert near Sagala Heath Centre .
Kasigau ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads motorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 77.83kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E678- D538 Rukanga-E679 Bungule Maknon Road(55.65km), E679- D541 Kitenge – E678 Bungule(14.18km), URA1 – 03 D541 Kulukila – Kitege(8Km)



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		Annual Maintenance of 8 ward roads	<p>1. Rehabilitation of Rukanga - Ngambenyi - Jora Road, Kulukila - Gaye Road, Bugule – Ngambenyi Road and Marungu - Sasenyi – Buguta Road. Kwamkapevu road, Mkamenyi road, Mwakoma road, Longomoa road</p> <p>2. Installation of Culverts at kwa Mkulima stage.</p>
Marungu ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of of ward ms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of URA2 – 03-D541 Marungu – Sasenyi(8km) ;Maungu-Bughuta Road;Kibaoni-Sasenyi Road;Maungu-Kasighau Road;Rock Side-Kasighau- Old Kasighau Road ,Maungu-Tanzania Road
Kaloleni Ward Roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortarrable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of ward roads	Gimba-Kalambe pri road; Juma Maliso Road(ACK-Kasarani; Tanzania area roads; Sofia ,CIT-Public Works Road; Maweni-Mkwajuni;Bondeni-Jua Kali Rd;Voi town-Catholic- Railway station Rd;Mkameni-Voi Girls’ Rd;Kwanyakoa-Gimba-Mariwenyi;Club Ecstasy-Kasarani Rd,
Wusi /Kishamba ward roads.	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 23.7 Kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E689-Wundanyi-E690 Junc.-Ngerenyi – Dembwa (10.4), URA3-02-C104 Mbengonyi – E688 Kungu (5km), URA4-01- C104 Josa Kungu(2.2) URA6-01- E689 Ngerenyi – Maghaghamu (4km) URP1 -01- C104 Mlangonyi – Kishamba (4km) , URP2- 01Mlambenyi – Mcholo Mwawache (2.5km,) URP4-01- D538 TunguluKilulunyiPri. Sch. (2km), URP7 -01- Mwachawaza – Msau (4km)
		Annual maintenance of 30 Unclassified ward Roads	Wundanyi-Kungu Dembwa road, .Josa-Wundanyi-Kungu road, Kokotonyi –Kwa Stephano Road,,Kwa Stephano-Mungangu-Mwakio Teri Road,Mreshinyi kwa mwangoji-Kwa Mwambingu-Kibaunyi road ,Kwa Baba-Kambu Road,Kungu-Kwa Mwatabu road ,Mreshinyi –Madoka Road,Mlambenyi-Mcholo –Mwawache road, Mwachawaza-Msau road, Mwachawaza-Sirienyi-Mnyuchi road, .Ngerenyi-Wughanangu road, .Kilulunyi-shongolonyi-Vichwala road, Musisia-Wughanangu-Lushangonyi road,Wughanangu-Kungu Road,Mwaduka-Kibuanyi road, Kungu-Kwa Mwasafu-Kwa John road,Kwa Balozi-Kwa Mwango-Kwa Mwalekwa road and St-



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			Joseph –Kwa Mwashuke –Mchundi road, soko Mjinga-kidaya Primary school-kwa Sammy-Mlamba road,Mwafuga Youth Polytechnic –Kitalenyi-Ngurungenyi road,Mwafufa-Salome-chaе-shongolonyi road,Kwa Donald-Mtigo and Youth Polytechnic –Kidaya Primary road , Josa chongonyi-Kizingo-sirienyi road,Josa-chaleka-Kishamba road-mbengonyi-Kizingo-Kishamba road.Mtangonyi-masungunyi road,Josa shopping centre road,,Dembwa-Mpizini-Mwakarai road,Dembwa-Kidimo/Mbale/Bungale road,Dembwa-Kikor/Mwakarai road,Ndembonyi-Mtango road. Kibarani-Jangara road,Kibarani-Mwashangari road,Kibarani-Kirani road,Msangaghenyi-Masaka Corner Road.
Ronge ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 18.5Kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of D540-D535 Kighombo – Mwambira Mole-(mwatate) 14,5KM, URA7-01-Wanganga – Msangachi Ronge Juu(4)
		Annual maintenance of 12 unclassified ward roads	Ronge’ Juu –Fighinyi-Ikanga road,Njia-Panda-Msau Mtwamwagodi road,Maghro-Mlamba road,Mvita Baghau-Rahai road,Mwasafu-Mwachawaza road,Mganjinyi-Msangachi road,.Mvita-sisera road,.Mwakaleri-Paranga road .Mwanga secondary road,.Jkuat-Mrabenyi road and Rahai road and Msangachi-Bridge.
Bura ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 75.63kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E686-A109 Ndiі-Mbulia (15km) E690A - Maktau – Mwanda (20km), E1901-D538 Bura Mission – Murughua Mgange Dawida (11.63km) URA1-01A23 Bura stn-D538 Bura Mission(7km), URA2-01-A23 Mwashuma-Maktau (20km) URP10-01-Bura Mission – Lukundukundunyi – Mwandolo (2km)
		Routine maintence of 8 unclassified ward roads	Routine maintence of Bura station-Mrughua-Mghange road. Mwashuma-Kwamngewa-Mwakitau Road, Mwakizama-Ikarinyi-Saghaighu-ATC road, Bura Station-Nyolo-Bura mission Road , Mwashuma-Kizingo-Mnengwa Road , Bura Station-Kituma-Lwalenyi Road, Chakaleri-Msorongo-Marungu Road , Zare-Mwamkolo Road, Godoma-Mwashoti-Mnengwa Road , Masai-Kilimbikonyi Road



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Chawia ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 47.72kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E687-A23 mwatate – Jnc E689 Wusi (8.72km), URP6 -01-mwachabo – Chunga – Unga (4km), URP8-01-Bura station – Manoa (10km), URP11-01-Kamtonga – Mkuki – Mwanachi (25km)
		Rehabilitaion and Maitenance of 17 unclassified Ward Roads	<p>Rehabilitaion and maintence of Iribongonyi – Mkuyuni Kwa Tole Mwangoje Secondary School Road .Kikongorinyi – Chawia Kiwafu – Wusi Road, .Mwachabo – Chunga unga Road, Kamtonga – Mkuki – Mwananchi Road, .Manoa – Kamtonga Road, Taveta Road Junction – Mngama – Chunga Unga Road,.Dispensary – Kitivo – Mwatate junction Road, Mose Jangara Kironge Wafu road,.Jangara Mwarigongo Mcholo road,Mwatate Manganga Ivarenyi Mwakitutu Materi road,.Soko ya zamani Msengenyi Mwakitutu road,.Mdeminyi Maribongonyi Mwachabo Manoa road and Iwalenyi Godoma Alia road</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of Mwatate – Manganga – Mruru Road, Chakareli – Maribongonyi – Manoa Road, Jangara – Kisangenyi – Manoa Road, Mwakitata – Kituma – Alla Road and Mwachabo – Rorenyi – Manganga Road</p>
Mwatate ward roads	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 38.14kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of E1904-Mwatunge – C104 Mwatate (15,14km) URA3-01-E1904 Mwatunge – Mzwanenyi(7km) URA5-01-A23Sisera-D535Musau (5.5km), URP3-01- A23 Power Stn. – Mwatate – Jnc D541(2.5km), URP5-01-kighononyi – Kirutai (5.5km), URP9 - 01Shaghjanda – Fighinyi(2.5km),
		Annual Maintenance of 2 roads Rehabilitaion of	Maintenance and spot improvement of Mwatunge – Msisinenyi – Kipusi Road,.Mwatunge – Mazola – Mzwanenyi Road and .Mwatunge – Msisinenyi – Mlambenyi road



		Rehabilitation and maintenance of 19 unclassified ward roads	Rehabilitation of roads .Singila – Madungunyi – Shaghanda Road,..Mzwanenyi – Madungunyi- Majengo Road,..Mwatunge – Mairuke – Fighinyi Road,.. Mwatunge-Kiwetonyi-Kizima-fighinyi Road,..Mwatate Town –Peleleza-Kironge Road,..Soko ya Zamani-Catholic – Msengenyi-Kwa Masisitua-Kipusi,..Ziwa La Ngombe-Mzwanenyi Road,..Mwatunge-Mzwanenyi Road,..Mwatunge-Mwachawaza-Mpizinyi,Kipusi Road ,.Msisinenyi-Mzwanenyi Road, Mazola Dispensary –Ziwa La Ngombe , Laminyi – Jombo – Soko ya Zamani Road.Kwapunda – Singila – Mwatate Road,..Mwatunge – Madungunyi – Soko ya Zamani road, Landi-Mdeminyi-Mgeno Road , Chaka Leri-Mgeno road ,Mzwanenyi-Mdindinyi-Silalonyi Road,Mzanenyi-Mdindinyi-Manganga road .
		Construction of 4 unclassified roads	Construction of Roads Msisinenyi – Kalendo – Mambura Road, Msengenyi – Bondara – Kipusi Road,Scheme – Mdindinyi – Manganga Road and Landi – Mdeminyi – Mengo Road
D538-A23Bura-Shelemba-Msau-Magange Dawida Road	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 52 kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of Wundanyi/ mbale,werugha, Mwandamgange,bura(mtt),wusi/kishamba Road
D541- Mwatate-Kasighau-maungu	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 70kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of Marungu,Kasigau ,Mwatate
Wundanyi-Dr.Aggrey High Sch-werugha	Enhance transportation at local level by making the roads mortorable throughout the years	Annual maintenance of 5kms of roads	Routine maintenance and Spot improvement of Wundanyi-Dr.Aggrey High Sch-werugha(5km)

Table 62: Proposed Projects in Roads



(v) Road Bridges and Foot Bridges

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Bridge construction programme	Enhance transportation of goods and services	8bridges	Construction of bridge at block C, (Njukini Road) Mkamenyi, Kwa Mkapevu, Kwa Mwasi, Mwakoma, Longomoa(Kasighau), Okomba Road(Bomani) Kasokoni-Kidongo road
Foot Bridges construction Programme	Enhance pedestrian movements in the County	35Foot bridges	Construction of footbridgesKidunda , Mwakitati, Kipolowonyi, Mwakuro, Kiriwenyi, Mwamsha, Samambere Msidunyi, Lwala Iwa Ngeghete, Msangarinyi-Ndonga, Fighinyi-Mlilonyi, Kwa Mujifu, Kisughusa, Madima ,Malela , Mwatunge Village, Kwa Wamoja(Kichuchenyi)Kwa Mwashighadi Nginga,Kwa Msaze ,Ngurungenyi,Kwa Mwatabu,Kwa Mwandoo,Kwa Mwasafu Mwalolo,Chae Mwaduka,Kwa Mwatee,Ndiwenyi ,along Msau River,Mwashangari river (Wusi/Kishamba) Mkwachunyi-Mangarana- Kalombo river.,Mwachungi – Kilemba road Tausa – Jehova witness, Mwakiki (Mbololo ward) Kwa Monyolo, Marungu Primary, Kwamboka, Kale Primary, Mzee katana, Kibaoni Centre, Itinyi, Bondeni (Marungu Ward)

Table 63: Proposed Bridges

(ii) Housing

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-----------------------	------------	---------	---------------------------



Appropriate Building Technology centres (ABT) (Mwatate and Wundanyi sub-County)	To set up a research centre for training the local community on development of adequate, affordable and decent housing through transfer of technology.	To have 2 fully furnished Appropriate Building Technology centres In Place .	Construction works;. Furnishing. Recruit and train ten (10) staff members ur ABT centres
Models of low cost housing units- two in each sub County.	Market construction of affordable houses to improve access to decent housing	Construct eight (8) models of low cost housing units (two bedroom residential)- two in each sub-County.	Construct models of low cost housing units
Purchase of 'HYDRAFORM' block making machines (Countywide)	.Provide low and affordable housing technology	Purchase five (5) 'Hydraform' block making machines with integrated pan mixer-model M7MI.	To purchase mobile hydraulically operated block making machines for production of low cost interlocking building blocks
Erection of floodlights (Countywide)	Put up floodlights in both urban and rural residential areas prone to insecurity.	Erect twelve (12) floodlights Countywide	Suitable site identification Construction process.
County Rental houses Wundanyi	To raise County revenue; To provide decent accommodation to officers	2 houses	Construction works

Table 64: Proposed Projects in Housing

(iii) Transport

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ikanga airstrip Mbololo Ward	To provide light aircraft transport means.	Airstrip works completed and operation	Feasibility studies, design and construction works.
Taveta airstrip	To provide light aircraft transport means.	Airstrip works completed and operational.	Feasibility studies, design and construction works.
Dry Port Projects in Voi and Taveta.	To create an alternative storage facility for containers.	Dry port works completed and operational	Feasibility studies, design and construction works.
Bus Park Stage Shelter Programme	Enhance movement of vehicles and safety and comfort of pasaangers	100 bus stages established	Establishment and construction of bus stages and shelters in urban areas and major roads ,

Table 65: Proposed Projects in Transport

(iv) Energy

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-----------------------	------------	---------	---------------------------



Rural Electrification County wide	To supply the locals with electricity.	Increase electricity coverage to 70% of County	Construction of power lines in all wards rural centres and Public institutions . Msengoni, Timbila, Makiloriti , Lessesia, Luworo A&B and Nakuruto (Mahoo ward) Kishamba, Kaya /Iole Kighala, Msharinyi, Mlambenyi (Wusi/Kishamba), Ngolia, Kwen Mwakisiro Mwangoni Dambi, Talio (Saghala Ward)
Wind Energy Countywide	To have an alternative source of energy.	10 wind power facilities contracted	Feasibility studies, design and construction of wind energy infrastructure.
Solar Energy County wide	To have an alternative source of energy.	2000 household and 50 institutions using solar	Promotion of the use of solar energy and installation of solar energy facilities in households and institutions.
Promotion of alternative energy sources (bio-fuels), County wide	To have an alternative source of energy.		Sensitization of the residents, technical support and construction works.
Street Lighting Programme	Enhance security in the urban areas	Intall streat lights in 4 Urban centres	Rehabilitation of existing streat lights in Voi and Wundanyi. Intallation of streat lights in Voi, Mwatate , Wundanyi and Taveta Towns Streat lights along Majengo-Rashia-Miembeni Road and California in Taveta
Hdyro Power Generation Projects	Increase access to power at the county through local generation	2 Power genarting stations constructed	Carry out feasibility study and contract dam and hydro power station at Mwandongo along Wundanyi-Mbale-Voi River and Njoro in Taveta

Table 66: Proposed Projects in Energy

(v) ICT

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Digital villages	To enable residents be ICT compliant.	County residents.	Feasibility studies, design and construction works.
Mobile network coverage	To increase network coverage.	County residents.	Feasibility studies, design and construction works.

Table 67: Proposed ICT projects and Programmes

2.7 Education

The education sector comprises of the pre-school, youth training and children services sub-sectors. The Fourth Schedule, on the Distribution of Functions in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), allocates the responsibility of planning and development of ECDE, village polytechnics, home craft centres , child care facilities community libraries to County governments. The



national government retains responsibilities for policy, standards and curriculum development, even where implementation is undertaken by County governments.

However, the County government is expected to support projects and programmes falling under primary and secondary education, adult education, and higher education sub-sectors.

7.7.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Early Childhood development and Education	Strengthening early childhood education	Recruitment of teachers and Provision of teaching and learning facilities Construction of ECDC facilities such as classrooms ,toilets
Primary School	Increasing enrolment rates and performance Increase transition from Primary to secondary	Construction of school facilities and provision of teaching and learning facilities Strengthening inspection and quality control
Secondary school	Increasing enrolment rate and performance	Construction of school facilities and provision of teaching and learning facilities Strengthening inspection and quality control
Youth Training	Increasing enrolment in Youth Polytechnics	Construction of Youth Development facilities Strengthening inspection and quality control Recruitment of Instructors
Adult Education	Increasing enrolment of adult learners	Construction of centre facilities and provision of teaching and learning facilities Strengthening inspection and quality control
Children Services	Reducing the number of Children in need of special Protection	Strengthening institutions catering for the needs of the children such as children courts ,children offices and child advisory committees
Libraries services	Promote reading culture	Provide mobile library services Construct community libraries in all the wards

Table 68: Proposed Projects in Industry

7.7.2 Projects and Programmes

(i) Early Childhood Development and Education

Project Name/ Location	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Infrastructure Improvement of existing Public ECDE Centers	To make existing ECDE Centers Child-friendly and conducive to teaching/learning	204 ECDE Centers	Renovating existing Classrooms provided for to ECDE centers in Public Primary schools Provision of play equipment Build Child-Friendly Toilets
Construct New ECDE Centers in areas at/near Wildlife Corridors	To increase access to education Ensure child safety	20 New ECDE Centers	Construct 20 New ECDE Centers at least 5 in every sub-County(a classroom, teacher preparation room, food store, kitchen , roof harvesting system and water storage tank)



Provision of official Transport	To increase mobility of Quality Assurance Officers	4 sub Counties	Procurement of four(20) Yamaha motorcycles; 1 per ward
Recruitment of teaching personnel and support staff	To facilitate teaching and learning	204 ECDE Centers	Advertise, short list, interview recruit and remunerate at least one ECDE teacher and support staff in every public primary school
Teaching/Learning Materials	To facilitate Teaching and Learning	204 ECDE Centers	Provide adequate T/L Materials to a pupil to text book ratio of 1:1
Capacity Building for ECDE teachers	Improve teaching methodologies for effective lesson delivery	204 ECDE Teachers	Conduct INSETs/Workshops/Review Meetings for ECD Teachers
Joint Examination	To Assure quality in education of pupils	8,160 Pupils	Set, Moderate, administer, mark, Analyze Joint Exams and provide feedback
ECDE Feeding Programs	To improve Access, Retention and completion. Improve pupils' health	8,160 Pupils	Provide lunch to pupils attending school

Table 69: Proposed Projects ECDE

(ii) Primary Education

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Text book fund County wide	To reduce the burden on parents. To enhance performance. To improve the quality of education in the County:	To attain Text book: pupil ratio of 1:2.	Purchase of books
School Feeding Programme County wide	To reduce the drop-out rate. To improve health status of pupils. To improve daily attendance.	Increase the number of schools under school feeding programme from 72 to 150 schools	Provide food for pupils in Primary schools.
Free Primary Education County wide	To ensure Universal Primary Education.	Increase enrolment 100 %	Provide funds.
Schools Infrastructure Improvement Programme County wide	To enhance accessibility and improve quality of Education.	500 classrooms 210 libraries , 150 kitchens 600 Additional Toilets for Girls and 470 for boys 3000 Desks	Construction of classes, sanitary facilities, kitchen and library; Equipping school facilities.
Mwakajo Primary School	To provide efficient and effective primary education.	2No. classrooms	Completion of remaining works

Table 70: Proposed Projects Primary Education

(iii) Secondary Education

Project Name/	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
---------------	------------	---------	---------------------------



Location			
Secondary schools ICT Programme County wide	To impart ICT skills to students.	50 computer ;labs	Construction, purchase and installation of computers in schools
Secondary School Bursary Programme County wide	To enhance affordability to all.	10,000 students	Verification of the needy bright students and provision of bursaries

Table 71: Proposed Projects Secondary Education

(iv) Adult Education

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Capacity Building of Adult Education providers. County wide.	To enable adult education providers be effective and efficient.	Train 40 part time and 30 full time teachers. Training.	Training of the Adult teachers on the curricular Provision of teaching/ learning aids Enhance linkage between the formal and non-formal sectors of education as outlined in the sessional paper no. 14 of 2012
Adult and Continuing Education Programmes.	To ensure improved curriculum implementation	Formation of 1 No.County Adult Education committees and 4 subCounty	Operationalize the County and Sub County Adult Education Committees as outlined in the Education Act.

Table 72: Projects Adult Education

(v) Youth Polytechnics

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Subsidized youth polytechnic tuition (SYPT)	To provide universal technical education to the youths.	6,000 trainees	6000 trainees, trained benefitting from SYPT
Mwachawaza Youth Polytechnic	To provide boarding services to the female trainees.	1 complete hostel block	Construction of a Hostel block
Entrepreneurship and employment Training programme (EETP) County wide	To equip students with relevant skills.	2000 youths	To train the youth in job readiness, computers, cross-cultural skills and entrepreneurship.

Table 73: Ongoing Projects Youth Training

(vi) Children Services



Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
CT-OVC Implemented in selected locations in all the four Sub-Counties	To strengthen the economic capacity of the household taking care of orphans to promote community fostering	2000 children	Giving cash to the households taking care of orphans .4000/- after every two months
Volunteer Children's Officers (CVOC)	To increase coverage at Community level.	20 volunteer children officers	Advertise screen and recruit

Table 74: Ongoing Projects children services

(vii) Teaching staff

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Teacher Recruitment	To increase the number of teachers	Attain Teacher pupil ratio of 1.25 Pre-school, 1:50, in Primary schools and 1:45 in secondary schools	Recruitment of teachers in Pre-school in primarys andsecondary school

Table 75: Ongoing Projects in staffing in schools

A) Proposed Projects And Programmes

(i) Primary Education

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Infrastructure Improvement of existing Public Primary schools	To make existing public primary schools Child-friendly and conducive to teaching/learning	204 primary schools	Renovation of the teaching and learning facilities.
New Low Cost Primary Boarding schools	To increase access to education To create centers of excellence Provide rescue to OVCs	8 Boarding schools	Construction works and equipping the primary schools.
Special Needs Education Schools	To increase access to education for Special Needs pupils	4 SNE schools	Special Needs mainstreaming in primary schools.
Education Assessment Resource Centers(EARC)	Ensure early assessment of Special Needs	4 EARCs	Construction works and equipping the EARCs.
Capacity Building for teachers	Ensure effective & Efficient Curriculum implementation and delivery	204 HTs 204 DHTs 1,020 Tchrs	Training the teachers on issues of effective and efficient curriculum implementation and delivery.



Joint Examination	To assure quality of education offered to pupils To improve performance in national Exams	63,000 pupils	Setting and administration of the exams.
School Feeding Programmes	To improve Access, Retention and completion. Improve pupils' health	63,000 Pupils	Establishment of the school feeding programme.
School greening Projects and other IGPs	Improve environment and create a sense of environmental conservation among the youth	6 million trees 204(35 by 70ft) Green houses	Establishment of tree nurseries and planting. Identification of IGAs and implementing them.
Pupil Governance, Mentorship /Motivational Programs	To motivate and boost pupils' esteem and confidence to spur to success	204 schools	Establishment of pupil councils and mentorship/motivational Programmes.

Table 76: Proposed Primary Education programmes

(ii) Secondary Education

Project Name/ Location	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Infrastructure Improvement of existing Public secondary schools	To make existing public secondary schools conducive to teaching/learning	74 secondary schools	Renovation of the teaching and learning facilities.
Expansion of established and performing secondary schools	To harness good practices in performing schools to improve overall performance in KCSE	10 Boarding schools at least 2 from each sub-County	Expansion of the existing teaching and learning facilities and equipping.
Special Needs Education compliance	To increase access to education for students with Special Needs	74 schools	Special Needs mainstreaming in secondary schools.
Joint Examination	To assure quality of education offered to students To improve performance in national Exams	18,000 students	Setting and administration of the exams.
Capacity Building for teachers	Ensure effective & Efficient Curriculum implementation and delivery	74 HTs 74 DHTs 444HODs	Training the teachers on issues of effective and efficient curriculum implementation and delivery.
Standards Assessments	To assure quality of education offered	74 secondary schools	Regular assessment of schools.
Scholarships/Bursary Fund	To improve access, retention, and completion	6,000 Students	Establishment of the fund and disbursement of the fund to the needy.
Students Councils, Mentorship /Motivational Programmes.	To motivate and boost students' esteem and confidence to spur them to succeed	74 schools	Establishment of student councils and mentorship/motivational Programmes.

Table 77: Proposed Secondary Education programmes



(iii) Adult Education

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Adult Education Office	To cater for officer and administrative function	One Office Block	Procurement of land and Construction of office
Continuing Learning Resource Centres	To improve on the literate environment	10 centres	Construction of centres Equipping the centres with furniture & ICT
Equipping the Centres with teaching/learning materials	To improve quality and enhance access to ACE	Provide 20 centres with teaching and learning material	Procurement of teaching learning materials
Recruitment of teaching personnel and support staff	To enhance service delivery and quality of education	Have 70 adult education teachers and 15 assorted support staff	Recruitment of adult education teachers and assorted support staff
Integration of ICT	Improve quality and relevance of the ACE programme.	E-learning introduced within the 20 centres	Procurement and instalation of ICT equipments
Enhance monitoring and evaluation.	Ensure quality and professionalism in the implementation of ACE programme	Procure one Vehicle 20 motorcycles	Procurement of vehicles and motorcycles
Non-formal Education Centres .	Improve access to non-formal education	27 centres	Establish centres in Mbale, Wundanyi Paranga, Mwanjila, Challa,Jipe, Werugha, Wumingu, Machu, Kishushe, Kighombo Mahoo.Lessesia,Malikoriti ,Kasokoni and Timbila Godoma, Mwashuma , Mwanjila ,Kwa Mnengwa Mwakitau(Bura Ward) Kalela(Kaloleni Ward) Mwanangao, Bondeni, Macknon(Marungu Ward) Tausa,Kambito,Mkwachunyi (Mbololo ward)

Table 77: Proposed Adult Education Programmes

(iv) Youth Training

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Vocational Rehabilitaion programme	To offer technical training to persons with disabilities	Rehabilitated 1 Vocational centre and Establish 3	Rehabilitation of Bura Rehabilitation Centre,and construction of rahabilitation centres at Voi,Taveta and Wundanyi k
Youth Polytechnic workshop Programme	To improve Quality of training	contruction of 13 workshops and equipping	Constructing.workshops in Ronge Juu ,Tausa . Mwangafwa . Chumvini, Challa,.Mwambiti, Ndome,Kighombo, Sagalla, Msau, Mwanda,



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		of 2 polytechnics	Mnamu, Mselia and Kilongwa Youth Polytechnics Provision of tools and equipmet to Mwangea,Mraru Bughuta and Bughule Youth Polytechnics
Youth Training support programme	To strenthen youth training services.	3 motor vehicles for field officers Contract 4 sub-county offices and recruit 150 instructors	Procurement of 3 motor vehicles Contuction of offices and Recruitment of intructors
Tuition fund (SYPT) County wide	To provide Quality training	6,000 trainees	Enrol and admit trainees
Voi Youth Polytecnic	To provide Quality training, to be a model	I model Youth Polytechnic	Construction of model Youth Polytechnics as a centre of excellence in the County
Computer labaratory	To provide quality ICT skills	3 computer labaratoreis in place	Construction , furnishing and equiping Mwachawaza, Mwangafwa Tausa Youth Polytechnics.
Youth polytechnics, Hostel Block	To improve Quality of training by providing boarding facilities	10 hostel completed	Constructing Hostel block Mwachawaza ,Kidaya Ngerenyi Mselia .Mwambiti ,Bughuta ,Bughule , Chala ,Chumvini ,Sagala and Marungu Youth Polytechics
Youth Polytechnic Libraries	To improve Quality of training	3libraries	Constructing Library block at Mwanjala,sagalla and Marungu Youth Polytechnics
Fencing of Youth Polytechnics Compounds	To enhance security.	4 youth Polytechnics fenced ,	,Constructing Mwachawaza ,Kighombo, Tausa , and Mwagafwa Youth Polytechnics
Tree planting and beautification programme	To conserve and green the environment	100,000 trees planted.	Putting nurseries,Planting trees & flowers. Maintenance.
Youth Polytechnic feeding programme	To increase trainee retention	6,000 trainees	Sourcing for granst to provide food .
Publicity of Youth Polytechnics Education.	To increase enrollment	100,000 people in the community.	Advertise , produce brochures and Attend barazas to market youth polytechnics
Income generating activities – IGA	Make Youth Polytechnics self relieant	20 Youth Polytehcnics have income Generating activities	Identify IGA, and sourcing for funds to construct Green houses &Incubators
Show room & exhibitions	To market Youth Polytechnics products. Increase enrollment	20 show rooms established	RenovateEquip & display tables in youth polytechnics .
Establishment of Institutes of Technology		4 institutes established.	Up-grading of Mwarungu Msau,Kighombo,and Bungule Youth polytechnics to be higher learning



			institutions
Revive Dormant youth polytechnic	To offer technical skills	5 youth polytechnics more revived	Revival of Challa, kilongwa, Mwatate, Bungule and Maungu.
New Youth Polytechnics	To offer Quality training	38 Youth Polytechnics	Establishment of Youth polytechnics in Nyache, saghasa, Kishushe, Paranga, Ngongodinyi, Wanjala, Buguta, RongeKati, Mengo, Mlambenyi (Kirughunyi), Josa (Mwangoringo), Dembwa, Kaya/Iole, Modambogho, Mlambenyi (Mzwanenyi), Mwandisha-semba, Mraru Manganga, Godoma, Nyolo, Mlughu/Mwashshuma, Maandakini, Saramson, Rekeke, Mata and Kimala Mwanila and Mamu, Lessessia, Malikoriti, Nakuruto and Langata, Talio Nyika, Chovunyi in Mwanda, Gimba (Kaloleni Ward) Maungu, Miasenyi (Marungu ward)

Table 78: Proposed Projects Youth Training projects and Programmes

(v) Children Services

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Children office blocks in Mwatate and Wundanyi	To provide office space to ensure confidentiality of cases Administrative purposes	2 No. office blocks	Identification of land Development of plans Sourcing for funds, Tendering Construction of offices
Advocacy on the rights of the child County Wide	To promote and safeguard the rights of the child	4 meetings in a year	Hold quarterly forums on child rights
Build the capacity of managers of Child care facilities	To promote good child care practices	Train 50 staff	Train the staff in child care facilities
Remand home in all Sub-Counties County Wide	Enhance safety of children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with the law	4 Remand Homes	Identify land Develop structural plans Source for funds and construction of remand homes
Children's courts in all Sub-Counties	Enhance delivery of justice to Children	4 courts	Identify land, Develop Structure Plan, Construct and equip the courts Source of funding Tender and construction
Purchase motor vehicles	To enhance coverage and mobility	Purchase 3 vehicles	Procurement Officers DCOs and County coordinators
Grants to charitable children institution County Wide	Enhance capacity to take good care of children	Assist 4 institutions with grants	Disbursement of funds
Volunteer children	To enhance their	38 VCOs recruited	Advertise VCO vacancies



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Officers Programme County Wide	capacity to respond to child issues and report the same.	,trained and motivated	Recruit and train the 38 VCOs(at least two per location) Purchase 38 Bicycles
comprehensive Child protection and care centers County Wide	This center will provide integrated services and information on children issues in the County.	4 child protection care centres established.	Construction of child protection care centres in all Sub-Counties.
Develop Legislation, policies, programs and plans relevant and to children rights and protection.	To effectively provide appropriate effective and timely support services to children in the County.	2 Legislation developed.	Development of legislation.
Monitoring systems for delivery of children services. County Wide	Establish monitoring systems for tracking children rights programs by the duty bearers including CSO programs, CCIs and day care centers.	4 monitoring units	Strengthening sub-County children area advisory councils and Establishing Ward Children Area Advisory Councils.
Children's desks /Help in police station in Mwatate sub-County and child protection/help desks units in all Police stations. County Wide	Establish a comprehensive and effective juvenile justice system in the County.	One child help desk per police station in all the sub Counties.	Lobby the police to allocate specific officers to handle gender based violence against children Training the officers at the child help desk Establish children court in Mwatate sub-County and child protection units aa Police stations and child help desks.
Education for Children with extreme disability Voi, Wundanyi ,Mwatate and Taveta	To ensure that children with disability access quality Education and appropriate Education.	4 Centers established.	Establish mobile registration centres for children and Establishment of centres
Registration of Child Births	Ensuring that every child including a child with disability and/or special needs has a right to an identity and registration at birth including mobile.	Register 100% of births occurring in the County	Establish mobile registration centres for children.
County Children's Assemblies and Establish sub-County as well as Ward Children Assemblies.	Promote child participation in matters of development and general issues which affect their well being.	1 No. County Children Assemblies established 20 Ward children Assemblies	Strengthening sub-County children area Advisory Councils and Establishing Ward Children Area Advisory Councils.
National guidelines on Child participation. County Wide	Ensuring that every child has right to freedom of expression,	Hold 30 events related to children	National guidelines on child participation implemented.



	association, participation by Children and to support events and activities including Day of the African Child, World Orphans Day, Bread Feeding Week, World Day against children labour, World Play Day and Universal Children's Day.		
Adolescent reproductive health and and Development Policy 2003. County Wide	To address high rates of HIV infections among adolescents and provision of life skills Education for out of School Young children.	Assist 50 children	The adolescent Reproduction and Development Policy 2003 implemented.
Children Friendly Facilities Programme	To provide child friendly services.	6 centres established	Rehabilitate Children's Centre Chunga unga and at Voi Establish a Center for Children with Special Needs Construction of children Home at Mwatunge and Chamataka in Kishamba Taveta -Child protection Centre/Rescue Centre – Challa, California and Kasokoni

Table 80 Proposed Projects and Programmes children services

(vii) Community Libraries

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of Mobile library services	To improve access to library services.	4 mobile library Services in each sub-county	.Purchase of vans , acquisition of books and publications and hiring of personnel
Community Libray programme County wide	. To improve access to library services.	20community Libraries at ward level	Establishment of community libraries through construction/renovation and equipping.

Table 81: Proposed community Libraries projects and Programmes

(viii) Technical Training

Project Name/ Location	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Technical Training institutes	Increase access to technical education	9 Institutes	Establish Technical Institutes at Mwatate (site Singila), Taveta Medical Training centre (Bomani) , Sinai, Kasigau, Mwamongu, Kitivo/Mwachabo Mwakarai and Mwakitau and Mwanda Establish Teachers Training college in Chawia



			Medical Training collage at Taveta
Ngerenyi Agriculture Training College	Increase the number of Agriculture extention officers	1 Agriculture College	Upgrade the Ngerenyi Farmers Training centre so that it can offer Diploma certificates
University Education	Increase access to university education in the County	2 No. university	Upgrading constituency College to a fully-fledged University Construction of Additional facilities accreditation Establish univeisty college at Taveta
Jomo Kenyatta Univesity college of Agriculture and Technology -Voi Compus	Provide sporting facilities and improve security and accessibility to various functions	1 swimming pool and playground constructed Road and walkway conctructed and compound fenced	Construction of swimming pool, fencing of college compound ,construction of internal roads and car parks,walkways and playgrounds

Table 82: Proposed Technical Training Programmes

7.8 Health Services

The Health Sector comprises of curative and preventive health services and in particular development of health facilities and pharmacies: promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; veterinary services, cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.

7.7.2 Sector Priorities

Sub-Sector	Prioriteis	Strategies
Public Health	Reduce the burden of communicable diseases and non-communicable conditions.	Intensifying public Health and Disease Prevention education Increasing immunization coverage Increasing Tiolet coverage Promoting community health and nutrition Advocate for Minimization of exposure to health risk factors such as tobacco, khat, and alcohol consumption by strengthening health promotion interventions, which address risk factors to health while facilitating use of products and services that lead to healthy behaviors in the population. Promote health education Intensify school health programme Intensify malaria control activities(eg Supply of LLITN) Conduct medical camps for screening of non-communicable diseases Set up youth friendly centres in all health facilities



		<p>Strengthen CHS</p> <p>Promote community-led sanitation</p> <p>Promote food quality control and safety</p>
<p>Medical Services</p>	<p>Provide essential health care through provision of high quality medical services that are affordable, equitable, accessible and responsive to client needs.</p> <p>Reduce the distance to the nearest health facility</p> <p>Increase access and affordability of health care services</p> <p>Provide quality Universal maternal and child healthcare accessible to all clients</p> <p>Enhance proper health records and management systems</p> <p>Provide quality, effective, efficient health planning and administrative services</p>	<p>Construction and Equipping health facilities with medical equipment</p> <p>Upscale VCT services by establishing CCCs in every health facility</p> <p>Staffing and training health personnel at all levels</p> <p>Provision of adequate, motivated and highly skilled human resource for health</p> <p>Strengthening collaboration with health related sectors by adopting a 'Health in all Policies' approach, which ensures the Health Sector interacts with and influences design, implementation and monitoring processes in all health related sector actions</p> <p>Establishment of well equipped maternity units/delivery rooms in all health facilities</p> <p>Training of mid-wives</p> <p>Improve record keeping, timely and proper communication/feedback to community and staff</p> <p>Establish a robust M&E system</p> <p>Conduct data quality audits/analysis</p> <p>Provision of Computers and other IT equipment</p> <p>Establishment of leadership/governance structures(eg gazettement of HMCs,HFCs)</p> <p>Registration/gazettement of health facilities</p> <p>Capacity building of facilities managers and Board members</p> <p>Regular staff appraisals, rewards and sanctions</p> <p>Establishment of Citizen Services delivery charters, signnage and customer care desks in all facilities</p> <p>Conduct operational reseach(eg Client and staff satisfaction surveys)</p> <p>Conduct quarterly support supervisions in all facilities</p> <p>Conduct regurlar financial audits</p>

Table 83: Health Sector Prioritesi



7.8.2 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going projects/Programmes

Pproject Name	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Mgange Dawida Model Health Centre Mwanda/Mgange Ward	To Provide Comprehensive health care services and conducive working environment	1 No. Twin staff house block, Maternity and In-patient Blocks completed and in use	Construction of maternity and inpatient blocks', Construction of Sewage system, windows/doors/painting in Twin Staff house
MgangeNyika HC Maternity Block Mwanda/Mgange Ward	To provide accessible, affordable and quality Maternity services	Maternity Block completed and in use	construction of maternity block-
Wundanyi SDH Twin Staff House Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Provide shelter to health workers within the compound	Twin staff house block	Completion of twin staff house. Roofing/painting/sewage system/wiring/fittings
Nyache Health Centre Wumingu/Kishushe Ward	To Provide Comprehensive health care services	In-patient Block Rehabilitated and in use	Rehabilitation of in-patient building
Kishushe Maternity Block Wumingu/Kishushe Ward	To provide accessible, affordable and quality Maternity services	Maternity Block completed and in use	Completion of maternity block-
Werugha Health Centre Staff House Werugha Ward	Provide shelter to health workers within the compound	Twin staff house block	Completion of twin staff house. Sewage system/fittings
Wesu District Hospital Fencing Werugha Ward	To improve on hospital security	Fenced compound	Completion of perimeter fence with a gate house
Mbale Health Centre - Water project Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	To provide reliable water supply to the facility	Health Centre water system Renovated	Replacement of clogged pipes and repair the tanks
Kwamnengwa Dispensary Staff House Bura Ward	Provide shelter to health workers within the compound	Twin staff house block	Completion of twin staff house. (sewage system-Roofing & finishes)
Kighangachinyi Dispensary Wusi/Kishamba Ward	To provide accessible, affordable and quality Maternity services	Maternity Block completed and in use	construction of maternity block-
Bura Model Health Centre Bura Ward	To Provide Comprehensive health care services	Maternity and inpatient Blocks completed and in use	completion of maternity and inpatient blocks'



Msau Dispensary Ronge Ward	To enable community access safe Maternity services	Maternity Block completed and in use	Completion of maternity block-roofing done. Partly finishes done
Moi (Voi) Hospital Mbololo Ward	To provide comprehensive orthopedic and Maternity services	Orthopedic and Maternity Blocks completed and in use	Construction of orthopedic block Construction of Maternity block
Ndovu HC maternity Block Kaloleni Ward	To provide accessible, affordable and quality Maternity services	Maternity Block completed and in use	Completion of Maternity block
Buguta Health Centre Maternity Block Kasigau Ward	To provide accessible, affordable and quality Maternity services	Maternity Block completed and in use	Completion of Maternity block.
Ndilidau Dispensary Mata Ward	To provide accessible, affordable and quality Maternity and diagnostic services	1 Laboratory completed and in use Maternity Block completed and in use	construction of maternity and Lab block
Kitobo Dispensary Mboghoni ward	To improve on health services	Observation room completed and in use	Construction of an observation ward
Jipe dispensary Mata Ward	To improve on accessibility to health services	1 No Dispensary completed and in use	Construction of a dispensary
Shigaro Dispensary Wundanyi/Mbale ward	To provide comprehensive health services that are close to the community	1 No Dispensary completed and in use	Construction and Completion of a dispensary maternity block
Malikiloriti Dispensary Mahoo ward	To provide comprehensive health services that are close to the community	1 No Dispensary completed and in use	Construction and Completion of a dispensary maternity block

Table 84: Ongoing Proposed Projects in Health

b) Proposed Projects And Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objective	Target	Description of activities
New Dispensaries Programme County wide	Improve access to affordable health services	37 No. dispensary in place	Construction ,staffing and equipping of new dispensaries together with staff houses in Paranga (Wumingu/ Kishushe Ward) Shigharo (Wundanyi/Mbale Ward) Ndi, Wongonyi & Salaita (Ngolia Ward), Kajire, Zongwani & Kishamba, Kirumbi, Marapu and Kizumanzi (Sagala Ward) Mrabani and Ruboro B- Dispensaries Langata, Lessesia, Malikoriti B, Malikoriti C, California, Nakuruto and Luworo B (Mahoo Ward) Mwaroko and Marungu-Mkamwasi (Mwanda/Mghange ward) Gimba, Bomani, and Tanzania (Kaloleni Ward) Mokine (Mboghoni ward) Korona & Bura Ndogo (Bomani ward) Lumi, Kidongo and Chumvini (Chala Ward) Vighombonyi (Wumingu/Kishushe ward) Bungule/Jora , Zungulukani Kisimenyi and Kimani (Kasighau ward) Jipe, (Mata ward) Wongonyi , Kirutai



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Wundanyi Sub-District hospital- Wundanyi	To improve Health services	2 Male wards , Hospital store , X-ray Block and incinerator in Place and in use	Construct 2 wards to (male & female), and Emergency door at the ward , To partition of rooms to create a store Construction & equipping of X-Ray block and Incinerator
Nyache Health Centre Wumingu/Kishushe ward	To improve on maternity and emergency services	1 Maternity block in place and in use 1 Ambulance purchased and running	Expansion of Nyache health centre to include fencing, construction of maternity block, Road repair from the bridge to the health centre, separate male and female wards ,purchase and installation of standby generator, Purchase of scanning machine and ambulance and construction of mortuary block
Sangeroko Dispensary	Provide affordable ,accessible and quality maternity services Provide better method of disposing medical waste	1 No Maternity block and incinerator in place and in use	Construction of Maternity block and an incinerator .Provision of Water supply to the dispensary. Electricity connection construction of Staff houses and purchase Ambulance
Wundanyi GK Prison Dispensary	To improve on accessibility to health services	1 No Dispensary completed and in use	Renovation and equipping of the dispensary
Mwanda health centre	Provide affordable ,accessible and quality maternity services Provide better method of disposing medical waste Improve disease diagnostic	1 No Maternity and Laboratory blocks and incinerator in place and in use	Construction of Maternity block , an incinerator Construction and equipping of a laboratory General expansion of the health centre, including Inpatient wards - male and female and an observation room and purchase of Ambulance.
Wesu Hospital	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services in the County	1 No. Incinerator 1no. Casualty Block, No. Occupational Therapy Block , 1No.Dental unit 1No.Mortuary Block 1No.Kichen/Laundry Block 1No. Medical Engineering workshop 1.Record office	Construction of incinerator Construction &equipping of casualty block Renovation of male & female wards Extension of maternity block to have a new born unit Construction of occupational Therapy block Construction and Equipping of dental unit Renovation of mortuary (Cold room painting/wiring/roofing/painting.) Renovation and equipment laundry/kitchen block. Renovation and painting and / medical engineering workshop



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

		completed and in use Installed 1No Generator, 1No. Anesthetic and 1No. SCAN machine and in use	Purchase and installation of Anesthetic machine Procurement & Installation of stand by generator Purchase and installation of SCAN machine Renovation of Records office
Kishushe Dispensary	To improve on diagnostic services and appropriate housing of health staff	Installed 11No. SCAN Staff houses and Laboratory in place and in use	Purchase and installation of SCAN machine Construction of Laboratory block & equipping and Construction of 1 staff house
Werugha Health Centre Werugha Ward	To provide shelter for health workers in compound and provide proper disposal of medical waste	1 Twin house and incinerator completed 1 No generator installed	Construction of twin staff house Rehabilitation of incinerators Procurement & Installation of stand by generator
Mbale Health Centre Mbale /Wundanyi Ward	- To improve on curative and diagnostic services and disposal of medical waste	1 No ward , Laboratory and incinerator completed	Construction of male ward and construction and equipping of a laboratory Rehabilitation of incinerators
Mgange Nyika Health Centre Mgange /Mwanda Ward	To improve on diagnostic services and disposal of medical waste. Provide appropriate housing of health staff	1 No. Twin house ,Laboratory and incinerator completed and in use	Construction & equipping of laboratory and Incinerator Construction of staff houses
Wundanyi SDH Mbale /Wundanyi Ward	To provide alternative Electrical power for hospital and proper disposal of medical waste	1 Generator installed and 1 No incinerator in place and in use	Procurement & Installation of stand by generator and Rehabilitation of incinerators and
Kwamnengwa Dispensary Bura Ward	To provide accessible and affordable quality maternity services	1 maternity Block in Place and in use	Construction of a maternity block
Mwatate SDH-	Improve accessibility and affordability of	1 Maternity Block 1 Generator ,1 Ambulance 1 No. incubator in	Construction of a maternity block Purchase and installation of generator Construct and equip laboratory, General Hospital Renovations



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

	medical services in the County	place 1No incinerator ,Administration and casualty blocks ,mortuary toilets and waiting Bay completed and in use	Purchase and maintenance of Ambulance Purchase and installation of the incubator Construction of administrative block Construction & equipping of mortuary equipment Construction and fitting of a casualty block and modern Pit toilets (2males toilets/2 females toilets/1 urinal) with sewage lines Construction of an incinerator and 50 seater waiting bay
Msau Dispensary Ronge Ward	Provide affordable and accessible diagnostic and appropriate housing for health workers	1 No Laboratory and staff block in place and in use	Construction of a laboratory and equipping and Renovation of the twin staff quarters and fencing of compound
Mwashuma Dispensary Bura ward	Provide affordable and accessible diagnostic Improved disposal of medical waste	1 No ,Maternity blocks and incinerator in place and in use	Construction of Maternity block and Mark 8A incinerator
Mbagha Dispensary Bura Ward	Provide affordable and accessible diagnostic and maternity services Improved disposal of medical waste	1 No Laboratory ,Maternity blocks and staff house in place and in use	Construction of Maternity block Purchase and installation of modern laboratory equipment and Construction of 1 twin staff house
Mrughua Dispensary Bura Ward	Provide affordable and accessible diagnostic and maternity services	1 No Laboratory ,Maternity blocks and incinerator in place and in use	Construction of Maternity block and Construction of Mark 8A incinerator Purchase and installation of modern laboratory equipment
Shelemba Dispensary Ronge ward	Improved disposal of medical waste	1 Maternity and 1 No incinerator in place and in use	Construction of Mark 8A incinerator ,Maternity ward and fencing
Manoa Dispensary Chawia Ward	Provide affordable and accessible diagnostic and proper housing for health staff	1 No. Laboratory and staff house in place and in use	Construction of Laboratory block, 1 twin staff house, Pharmacy Room and Maternity
Kighombo Dispensary Ronge Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of	1 No. Laboratory Maternity ,incinerator ,placenta pit and staff house	Construction of 1 twin staff house Laboratory block. Construction and equipping of the maternity block and Installation of the electricity



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

	medical services in the County	in place and in use x-ray centre in place and in use	
Mwambirwa SDH Ronge ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1 No. Maternity ,incinerator and staff house in place and in use 1 Vehicle purchase	Construction and equipping of the maternity block , twin houses, Purchase and maintenance of the vehicles, Renovation and refurbishment of the block and Construction of the incinerator and Placenta pit and Construction, equipping and installation of the X ray block Expansion of Lab and MCH block
Mondabogho Dispensary. Mwatate Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1N o incinerator , 1No. Maternity Block 1 No. Laboratory Block In Place and Power connected	Construction of the incinerator, fence and gate. Maternity block Renovation works, equipping and extension of the existing block Construction and equipping of the laboratory and Installation of the electricity
Danson Mwanyumba Dispensary Wusi/Kishamaba Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1N o incinerator , 1No. Maternity Block 1 No. Laboratory Block In Place and Power connected 1N o incinerator ,	Construction of the incinerator and placenta Pit, Maternity block Renovation works, equipping and extension of the existing block Construction and equipping of the laboratory and Installation of the electricity and water tank
Dembwa Dispensary Wusi/Kishamaba Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1N o incinerator , 1No. Maternity Block 1 No. Laboratory Block In Place and Power connected 1No. Maternity Block	Construction of the incinerator and placenta Pit, Maternity block Renovation works, equipping and extension of the existing block Construction and equipping of the laboratory and Installation of the electricity
Saghaighu Dispensary Bura Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1 1N o incinerator , 1No. Maternity Block 1 No. Laboratory Block In Place and Power connected No. Laboratory Block	Construction of the incinerator and placenta Pit, Maternity block Renovation works, equipping and extension of the existing block Construction and equipping of the laboratory and Installation of the electricity
Maktau Health Centre Bura Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1N o incinerator , 1No. Maternity Block 1 No. Laboratory Block In Place and Power connected in Place and Power connected	Construction of the incinerator and placenta Pit, Maternity block Renovation works, equipping and extension of the existing block Construction and equipping of the laboratory and Installation of the electricity.
Mpizinyi Health Centre Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Improve accessibility and	1N o incinerator , 1No. Maternity Block	Construction of the incinerator and placenta Pit, Maternity block Renovation works, equipping and extension of the existing block



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

	affordability of medical services	1 No. Laboratory Block In Place and Power connected in Place and Power connected	Construction and equipping of the laboratory and Installation of the electricity
Moi Hospital Voi	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1 CT SCAN machine installed 1 Mortuary rehabilitated Trauma Centre in Place Laboratory in place 1 Ambulance purchase Amenity ward in place ICU in place Eye centre in place Placenta pit and incinerator in place Orthopaedic Unit in place	Construction of a new theatres and rehabilitation of existing one Rehabilitation Of Mortuary Purchase and installation of the CT scan Construction and equipping of the trauma centre Construction and equipping of the laboratory(Sample Referral Network) Purchase and maintenance of the ambulance Construction and equipping Amenity ward. Toilets renovation and Fencing of hospital compound ICU construction Construction and equipping of Eye Unit Contraction of Placenta Pit and incinerator Establishment and equipping of Orthopaedic Unit
Ndovu Health Centre Kaloleni Ward	To provide in patient services.	2 Wards in place and 4 staff houses	Construction and equipping of 2 wards and maternity and - 4 staff houses
David Kayanda Dispensary Mbololo Ward	To improve access of health care	1 Maternity Block 1 No. incinerator 1 staff block 1 Laboratory	Construction and purchase of equipment for Maternity block , incinerator, Twin staff house and Laboratory block
Rumangao Dispensary Sagala Ward	To provide accessible and affordable diagnostic services	1 Laboratory and staff houses	Construction and equipping of Laboratory and twin staff house block
Bughuta Dispensary Marungu Ward	To improve access of health care	1 No. incinerator 1 staff block 1 Laboratory 1 Maternity Block	Construction& equipping of Laboratory and Maternity blocks, 1 twin staff house Construction of two wards and incinerator
Makasenyi Dispensary Marungu Ward	To secure dispensary facilities and provide appropriate housing for health staff	1 Staff Block 1 water Tank Fenced compound	Fencing of dispensary and construction of staff houses and provision of water Tank
Miasenyi Dispensary Marungu Ward	To provide accessible and affordable diagnostic services	1 No. Laboratory in place and in use	Construction& equipping of Laboratory block Staff housing and Maternity wing
Maungu Model Health Centre Marungu Ward	Improve accessibility and	1No.Laboratory Block 1No office Block	Construction of a laboratory block and Purchase of laboratory equipment, Construction of office block and water storage facilities



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

	affordability of medical services	6 No. staff Houses 1No. waiting Bay 1 No. water tank in place 1No.MCH Block	Construction of Six(6) staff house Construction of a sheltered waiting bay and concrete bench Purchase and maintenance water tank, Construction of twin staff house, refuse chambers Construction of a MCH block with space for health education and a sheltered waiting bay Purchase and installation of stand by generator Purchase of an ambulance To purchase and install water harvesting / storage facilities Repairing the compound fence with concrete posts Construction of drug store/pharmacy and kitchen Purchase of two delivery beds
Kasigau Health Centre Kasigau Ward	Improve the health facilities	Renovated staff houses Compound fenced	Staff house renovation, compound fencing, Replacement of asbestos roof and purchase of Ambulance
Makwasinyi Dispensary Kasigau Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of maternity services and appropriate housing	1 Maternity Block 2 staff houses 2 water tanks installed Compound fenced	Construction of Maternity block incinerator, staff house and purchase of 2 storage tank Fencing of compound
Tausa Health Centre Mbololo Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	2 Wards 1 Laboratory 1 Maternity Block Compound Fenced	Construction and equipping and Laboratory ,2 wards and staff houses Construction of Maternity block and fencing of compound Provision of Ambulance
Ndome Dispensary Ngolia Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of medical services	1 Placenta Pit 1 water tank Laboratory Renovated	Construction of Maternity ,Placenta Pit, Purchase and installation of water tank and renovation of laboratory
Ghazi Dispensary Ngolia Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of health services	1 Laboratory Block 1 Placenta Pit 1 Maternity Block 1 staff Block 1 Water Tank Compound Fenced	Construction and equipping laboratory block and placenta pit ,fencing and purchase of Water tank and purchase furniture Construction of Maternity block extension and Staff house and purchase of ambulance
Mbulia Dispensary Ngolia Ward	Improve accessibility and affordability of health services	1 staff Block 1 No Placenta Pit Electricity Installed and compound fenced	Construction of Staff house and Placenta pit Electrification and Fencing of compound
Manyani Dispensary	Improve	Maternity Block	Renovation , Extension and equipping of



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

	accessibility, affordability and quality of Maternity services	Renovated	Maternity Block
Voi Sewerage Treatment Plant	To treat liquid waste	1 Treatment plant	Construction of sewerage system and plant for Voi town.
Sub-County Health Offices	To provide adequate space for service delivery	4 health Blocks (One in each sub-County	Site identification, Development of drawings and bills of quantities; Construction; supervision& furnishing, Occupation
Taveta District Hospital	To provide comprehensive safe maternity & neonatal services	1 New Born Unit 1 Renovated Maternity Block 1 Casualty Block Refurbished Laboratory Installed Laundry Machine and Generator Orthopaedic unit in place	Construct newborn unit, Renovation of maternity block maternity theatre and renovation of maternity ward Construction & equipping of casualty block and Incinerator Removal of asbestos sheets in the hospital Fencing and Refurbishment-Laboratory services and Additional hospital generator Procurement and installation of laundry machine Establishment and equipping of Orthopaedic Unit
Kiwalwa Dispensary Mbogoni ward	Improve accessibility ,affordability and quality of Maternity services To provide for safe disposal of waste	1 Maternity Block in place 1 Incinerator in place	Construct a maternity unit and Incinerator and fencing of the compound
Chala Dispensary- Chala Ward	Improve accessibility ,affordability and quality of health services To provide for safe disposal of waste and housing for medical staff	1 Placenta Pit 1 In-patient Block 1 Out Patient Block 1 staff Block	Construction of a placenta pit , incinerator, in-patient block and out-patient block and Construction of a twin staff house
Njukiini Health Centre Chala Ward	Improve accessibility ,affordability and quality of health services To improve on patients referral and	1 Ambulance 2 Wards Equipped Mortuary Block 1 Generator 1 Staff Block	Purchase and maintenance of ambulance construct general wards , and equip a mortuary block To purchase a modern generator construct five twin staff houses



	provide housing to health staff		
Ndilidau Dispensary Mata ward	Provide accessible and affordable comprehensive health services Provide good and secure housing for health staff	1 Staff Block Fencing of compound Power ungraded Comprehensive Care Centre Block 1 Placenta Pit	Construction of a twin staff house ,erection of perimeter fence and Upgrade power supply from single face to Three phase Construction of a CCC block and Placenta pit
Rekeke Health Centre	To provide shelter to facility health workers	1 Staff Block	Construct ion Twin Staff house blocks
Mata Dispensary Projects- Mata Ward	To provide safe water for facility security use and provide proper disposal of medical and maternity waste	1 No. Water Tank 1 No. Placenta Pit 1 No incinerator	Construction of a twin staff house ,Water harvesting project; Fencing ,Borehole drilling, placenta pit and incinerator.and purchase of Ambulance
Kimorigo Dispensary-	Provide accessible and affordable health services and secure the dispensary compound	1 Out-Patient Block Fencing of the compound	Construction works and equipping of Out-Patient block. Procurement of equipment and installation and fencing of compound
Mahandakini Dispensary Chala Ward	Provide affordable ,accessible and quality maternity services and secure the dispensary compound	1. Maternity Block 1.Staff Block Fenced Compound	Construction of- Twin Staff house and fencing of dispensary compound Construction and equipping maternity block .
Kitobo Dispensary Mboghoni ward	To provide safe waste disposal methods	1No. Laboratory Block Water Tank	Construction of incinerator and laboratory Purchase of water tank and fencing of compound .
Taveta Town Sewerage syatem and treatment plant	To treat liquid waste	1 Sewerage system in place	Construction of sewage system .
County Sanitation and Public Health support programme	Develop new methods of improving Sanitation Services	To Develop 10,000 Modern Toilets for domestic use and 20 Public toiles	construct 20 public toiles in Urban areas and shopping centres Develop a Toilet design that will improve sanitation Develop means of improving sanitation standards



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

			Construct Sample toilets and sanitary systems across the County Create awareness on improved sanitation Subsidize development of sanitation systems
Community Based Rehabilitation Programme County wide	Raise living standards of people living with disabilities (PWDs)	2 wards in the 4 sub Counties	Carry Rehabilitation works for people with disability
HIV&AIDS –IGAD-IRRAP Taveta Sub-County	To mitigate the prevalence of HIV&AIDS.	Reduce prevalence of HIV&AIDS to below 5%.	Joint cross border HIV testing and counseling
HIV Programme County wide	To mitigate the prevalence of HIV&AIDS in the County.	Reduce prevalence of HIV&AIDS to below 5.	Promotion of condoms; Capacity building; HIV counseling and testing; Provide quality comprehensive PMTCT services to HIV infected mothers.
Pharmaceutical services County wide	To improve the provision of pharmaceutical services in the County.	Ensure there is Zero stock outs	Supply of drugs; Training of 150 nurses' pharmaceutical staff and clinical officers; Supervision of pharmacists; Quantification of all pharmaceutical staff in the County.
Laboratory services support programs County wide	To provide efficient and effective laboratory services.	Testing in health facilities increase to 70%	Train lab staff on HIV/TB/Malaria/Commodity management Campaigns/collection/screening of blood, Labs layouts/SOPs/Infection Prevention/ Lab Accreditation LAB EQA, LAB Networking
Blood transfusion services County wide	To increase the blood storage for emergency use.	Blood available at satellite centre, Moi Voi hosp	Materials and equipment for transfusion services.
Malaria Control Programme County wide	To reduce the cases of Malaria in the County.	Reduce prevalence of malaria to below 2%.	Procurement and distribution of effective medicines for IPTp Update to service providers in IPTp (public, private, Faith based, NGOs) Train health workers on malaria diagnostics QA and QC and Mobilization and advocacy for MIP Sensitization of health workers and community on availability and use of bednets ,conduct a mass LLIN distribution campaigns to households for universal access , Training of health workers, Distribution of LLINs through social marketing, proper environmental management, Larva source reduction
Community health Strategy County wide	To improve on the community based approach in dealing with health issues.	Certify all villages ODF.	Implement community led Total sanitation CLTS, carry out disease surveillance- Increase non-polio acute flaccid paralysis case detection rate in children <15years To carry out support supervision to Community Health Committees(CHCS) and community health workers WASH program
Nursing programmes	To improve the access to	Provide nursing services in all Health	Family Planning, Reproductive Health, Outreach Services Immunization, Youth friendly health



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

County wide	nursing services in County.	facilities	services, Maternal child Health Ambulance Services. Non Pharmaceuticals training of health staff Assessment of infrastructure and knowledge gap, encourage mothers to start early antenatal care, male involvement Conduct maternal/ neonatal death audit at all tiers Conduct integrated exchange programs
Nutrition Programme County wide	To reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in the County.	Reduce micronutrient deficiency to below 10%	Routine weight monitoring, Nutrition advocacy Capacity building of staff on MIYCN, growth standards, IMAM and OJT Procurement and provision of Vitamin A supplements and Iron Folic supplements
TB, leprosy and lung diseases County wide	To reduce the prevalence TB, leprosy and lung diseases in the County.	Provide screening and treatment services 88 health facilities in the County and increase cure rate from 85.5% to 95.5%	Training updates and sensitization, Contact Tracing, Active case finding MDR Surveillance, procurement of TB drugs MDR management Commemoration of world TB day[4 sub Counties
School health programme County wide	To improve the access of health services to the schooling systems in the County.	.Hold health programmes in all the schools	Orientation and dissemination of school health program and policy to all school health committees Carry out Biannual deworming/vitamin A supplies and health checkups to ECD school targeting under five Health talks & Counseling and testing to secondary & primary schools Carry out school health outreaches, health talks on reproductive health, GBV to primary schools, Train teachers and PTA members on HIV stigma reduction, drug adherence to school going children and counseling
Environmental health County wide	To improve the provision of environmental health services in the County.	Inspection of 5000 public and private facilities take corrective actions	Maintenance of health facilities Solid & Liquid waste management, Identification of Public cemeteries new sites and Purchase of land, Registration and fencing of the cemeteries Occupation health and safety inspection, Disaster management Community Led Total Sanitation. Disease surveillance Border health services vaccination Food quality control and safety Water quality control Vector and vermin control
Administrative & management support. County wide	To improve the provision of both administrative and management services.	Hold 500 facilities Health management committee meeting	Staffing, training and equipping the secretariats and strengthening of health facilities management committees
Health Records and Data Management County wide	To improve the health records systems and Data	Procure Laptops-8 Desktop computers-8 and produce 5 annual Health reports	Staffing, training a, procurement of equipment and systems.



	management systems in the County.		
Friendly Health services	Enable your access health care services	50 centres	Establishment of youth counselling centers in health facilities
Rescue Centres Programme	Provide specialised services to victims of rape, sexual abuse and gender violence	1 Rescue centre in place 10 units established	Construction of a rescue centre and establish units in health facilities for sexually abused children and units for victims of rape and gender violence
Drug Rehabilitation programme	Reduce the impact of drug and substance abuse in the community	1 No, Drug rehabilitation centre in place	Construction of drug rehabilitation centre and embark on community programme to sensitize people of the dangers of drug and substance abuse

Table 84: Proposed Projects in Health

7.9 Lands

The land sector consists of Physical Planning and surveys which have been devolved to the County. Land Registry, Valuation and Adjudication and settlement services have been designated as a function for the National Land Commission.

7.7.2 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Physical planning	Enhance the use of spatial and urban plans to guide development at the County	Produce County spatial plan and Town and other areas plans such as land capability plans, zonal plans County Headquarters planning
Land Adjudication and settlement	Settle the landless and provide land security on customary land	Complete all on-going adjudication and settlement sections and declare new adjudication sections
Land Registration	Issue title deeds to all registered section	Computerization of land registry Community education on the need for collection of land title deeds
Surveys and Mapping	Modernization of survey services	Procurement of modern equipment Digitizing land Maps

Table 85: Land Sector Priorities



7.7.3 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects/Programmes

(i) Land Adjudication

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kishushe Adjudication Section Wundanyi Sub county	To Adjudicate 484ha customary land tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 1531 beneficiaries Demarcate/survey parcels of land to individuals who claim interests. -hear/determine all raised L.C.CA/B cases, objections and implement the same.	Demarcation/survey; Hear/Determine Land Committee cases; Hear/determine Arbitration board cases; Hear/determine Objections to Adjudication register.
Sangenyi,Mwataru	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 1445 beneficiaries ns	Hear/determine Objections to Adjudication register; Process Appeals to the Minister case files.
.Ndara 'A' (Voi sub county)	To Adjudicate 3010ha of land customary land tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 3300 beneficiaries Demarcate/survey parcels of land to individuals who claims interests. -Hear/determine all raised L.C...CA/B cases, objections and implement the same.	Demarcation/survey; Hear/Determine Land Committee cases; Hear/determine Arbitration board cases; Hear/determine Objections to Adjudication register.
Kishamba 'A' (Voi sub county)	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Finalize Appeal case files	Finalize Maps at Survey of Kenya, Nairobi; Hear and determine Appeals to the Minister.
Ghazi/Wongonyi (Voi sub county)	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Finalize Appeal case files	Hear and determine Appeals to the Minister.
Modambogho (Mwatate sub county)	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 5195 beneficiaries -Finalize/Implement the heard Objections to A/R. -Process files for Appeals to the Minister	Hear/determine objections to Adjudication register; Hear and determine Appeals to the Minister.
Ronge Juu (Mwatate Sub-county). Consolidation Section	Adjudicate customary land tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 1318 beneficiaries Demarcate and survey parcels of land to all individuals who claim interest following the laid down procedure.	Demarcation and Survey; Hear and determine objections.
Chawia/Wumari/Sechu (Mwatate) Consolidation Section	Adjudicate 777Ha ha of customary land tenure to	Settle 2305 beneficiaries Demarcate and Survey parcels of Land to all	Demarcation and Survey; Hear and determine Objections.



	statutory freehold	individuals who claim interest following the laid down procedure.	
Maungu Phase 1 Voi Sub-county	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 3000 squatters	Picking and survey.
Buguta/ Kasigau settlement Programme Voi Sub-county	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 5000 settlers	To demarcate approximately 47000 acres of land squatters and document beneficiaries for title deeds; -Perimeter Survey; Picking of squatters parcels; Building of registered index Map and a matching register of names.
Wananchi Settlement	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 1300 squatters	Perimeter Survey; Picking of squatters parcels; Building of registered index Map and a matching register of names.
Mwachabo Squatter Phase I	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 1654 squatters	Perimeter Survey; Picking of squatters parcels; Building of registered index Map and a matching register of names.
Lumi –Timbwani Settlement scheme Bomeni Taveta Sub-county	Improve access to land	10Kms of access road to be opened	Opening up of Roads.
Taveta Squatter Settlement Scheme	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	160 beacons replaced	Replacement of beacons.
Taveta Settlement scheme Phase 1&11	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Show 3000 plots and replace their beacons	Showing of plots and replacement of beacons.
Kimala Adjudication Scheme Jipe	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Hear and determine 250 objections Implement 600 LADs decisions on the ground and on the P.I.D	Implementation of Laos Decision; Registration of section and issuance of titles.

Table 85: Ongoing Proposed Projects in Land Adjudication

(ii) Physical planning

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-----------------------	------------	---------	---------------------------



Miasenyi Trading Centre Local Physical Development Plan	To provide security of tenure and create orderly and sustainable urban settlement	Updated local physical development plan that corresponds to the ground (100%). Surveyed parcels to correspond with the plan (100%)	Plan verification; Incorporation of amendments to the plan; Survey of the Plots/parcels.
Mwaktau Trading Centre Local Physical Development Plan	To provide security of tenure. Create orderly and sustainable urban settlement. To uphold community participation in the planning process.	Updated local physical development plan that corresponds to the ground (100%). Surveyed parcels to correspond with the plan (100%) Consensus with the residents	Plan verification; Incorporation of amendments to the plan; Survey of the plots/parcels.
Kaloleni Squatter Settlement Scheme	To provide security of tenure create orderly and sustainable urban settlement	Updated local physical development plan that corresponds to the ground (100%). Framework for provision of ownership documents	Plan verification; Incorporation of amendments to the plan; Survey of the Plots/parcels.

Table 86: Ongoing Proposed Projects in Physical Planning

b) Stalled Projects to be completed

(i) Land adjudication

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Reasons for Stalling
Teri 'A' Adjudication Section (Sagalla)	Transform customary land tenure to statutory freehold	-Finalize all field queries affecting this section and forward the Maps to the Director of Surveys in Nairobi.	-Hear/determine –Gaps on Photo Index Diagrams (P.I.D);-Incomplete Maps; -Missing Numbers.
Challa Njukini Adjudication section.	Adjudicate the scheme	N/A	Case in court.

Table 87: Land Adjudication stalled projects and Programmes earmarked for completion

c) Proposals For Projects And Programmes

(i) Lands

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
-----------------------	------------	---------	---------------------------



Public Land Inventory	Identify and secure all public land in the County	Inventory of all public land produced	Identify, survey and register all public land in the County
-----------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---

Table 88: Proposed Project in Lands

(ii) Land Adjudication

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ngoloki Adjudication Section (Taita)	Transform customary land tenure to statutory freehold	-Declare Adjudication Section. -Demarcate/Survey. -Hear/Determine L.C.C. and A/B cases	Publish register after three years when all A/B cases raised are finalized.
Godoma Adjudication Section Mwatate	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	-Declare Adjudication Section. -Demarcate/Survey. -Hear/Determine L.C.C. and A/B cases	Publish register after three years when all A/B cases raised are finalized.
Kasigau Adjudication Section Voi	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	-Declare Adjudication Section. -Demarcate/Survey. -Hear/Determine L.C.C. and A/B cases	Publish register after three years when all A/B cases raised are finalized;
Singila/Majengo Mwatate	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	-Surveying of plots	Purchase of Land from Teita Estate.
Kasigau adjudication section	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 3100 squatters	To declare and carry out adjudication work 19000 acres; Mark external boundary; Pick the people as they are; Build Map and register.
Mwachabo Squatter Phase II	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 1400 squatters	Demarcate and document squatters; Mark external boundary; Pick the people as they are; Build Map and register.
Michungwani Squatter settlement scheme	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 2000 squatters	Planning, demarcation, surveys and allocation of land.
Eldoro Squatter settlement scheme	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 4000 squatters	Planning, demarcation, surveys and allocation of land.
Ziwani squatter settlement scheme	Transform customary Land Tenure to statutory freehold	Settle 4000 squatters	Planning, demarcation, surveys and allocation of land.

Table 89: Ongoing projects and programmes in Land Adjudication and settlement



(iii) Proposed Settlement Schemes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mlugh Settlement Scheme (497) Mwatate (Registered)	Settle Landless Kenyans	Settle 95 Allottees.	Finalize issue of discharge of charge; Revenue collection.
Ikanga Settlement Scheme (789) Voi (Registered).	Settle Landless Kenyans	Settle 333 Allottees.	Replace uprooted beacons; Finalize discharge of charge.
Bamani Phase I (790) Voi (Registered).	Settle Landless Kenyans	Settle 844 Allottees.	Replace Missing beacons; Finalize discharge of charge; Revenue collection.
Bomani Phase II(843) Voi (Not Registered)	Settle Landless Kenyans	Settle 2250 Allottees.	Re-beaconing; Plot showing; Plots re-planning where necessary; Prepare scheme plan for registration.

Table 90: Proposed Settlement schemes

(iv) Physical Planning

Project name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Spatial Development Plan for Taita Taveta County	To promote and guide development in the County, that is sustainable and that responds to the various needs and challenges facing the County as a whole.	100% completed County Spatial Development Plan	Assemble spatial data gathered from the field and stakeholders; Prepare base Map generated by use of GIS system; Prepare proposed land use Map indicating areas and direction of settlement, land for arable use, degraded land, sensitive ecosystem and transport systems linking the various land uses; Delineate planning units; Incorporate all the thematic/sectoral data and information generated into the designs of County land use plan; Design the County spatial structure.
County Headquarters Planning	To create a world class, mixed use, intelligent urban centre, located with the sub County of Mwatate	County Headquarters Plan completed	Delineation and planning of the new Urban centre; Formulation of planning regulations to guide development; Translation of the plan to the ground.
Towns Local Physical Development Plan	Create orderly and sustainable urban settlement. To uphold community participation in the planning process.	5 Town Plans Reviewed	Plan verification; Incorporation of amendments to the plan Mwatate ,Maungu,Bura,Voi and Taveta



	To provide security of tenure.		
Sub-Counties Local Physical Development Plan for Sub-County	To translate the policies contained within the County Spatial Development Plan into more detailed and geographically specific land use directives.	4 sub-County Plans	Base Map preparation and updating; Situational analysis; Prioritization of issues; Evaluation of alternative solutions.
Local Physical Development Plan for Towns and Trading Centres	To translate the policies contained within Sub-County Local Physical Development Plan into more detailed and geographically specific land use directives.	8 Local Physical Development plans prepared	Base Map preparation and updating; Situational analysis; Prioritization of issues; Evaluation of alternative solutions. Mtito Andei, Landi Trading Centre,, Mwatunge Canaan/WapiWapi Trading Centre,, Salaita and Murka Trading Centre, Rukanga and Kasigau Trading Centre

Table 91: Proposed Projects in Physical Planning

(v) Survey

Project name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Bomani Phase 2	Facilitate the settlement of squatters	Prepare 4 Register Index Maps	Preparation of Register Index Maps
Mwachabo Settlement Scheme	Facilitate the settlement of squatters	Prepare 4 Register Index Maps and 1 Base Map produced	Preparation of base Map and Register Index Maps
Maungu Town Survey	Facilitate the preparation of Town Development Plan	Complete survey	Carry out demarcation survey
Makitau Township Surveys	Facilitate the preparation of Town Development Plan	Complete survey	Demarcation survey
Survey office support Project	Strengthen the capacity of the office to carry out its mandate	1 Vehicle purchased Assorted furniture and equipment purchased and in used Maps Back-up system established	Setting up a back-up system for the registration Maps and purchase of vehicle and equipment for survey office
Mata surveys	To upgrade the informal settlement	1 Master Plan produced	Surveying of land , digitizing of land Maps and preparation and establishment of master plan

Table 92: Proposed Projects and Programmes in Survey



7.8 Finance and Economic Planning

The Finance sub-sector comprises of the following sections: Accounts, Finance, Budgeting, and Procurement while the Economic Planning sub-sector is made of three units namely, Economic Planning and Development Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Statistics and Documentation.

7.10.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Finance ,Budgeting and Accounting	Prudent Financial management	Strengthening controls, Enhancing Revenue collection Development of sound financial policies and laws Full computerization of accounting and procurement procedure
Economic Planning	Establishment of County Economic growth Path	Establishment of County Economic Development and Research unit
Development Coordination	Enhance Integrated Development planning and strategic Development process	Strengthen Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting systems Promoting Public participation in Planning
Statistics and Documentation	Strengthen data collection ,analysis ,storage and documentation and dissemination	Establishment County statistics frameworks in collaboration with Kenya Bureau of Statistics Establishment of County ,sub-County and ward information and Documentation centres

Table 93: Finance and Planning Priorities

7.10.2 Projects and Programmes

a) On-going Projects/Programmes

(i) County Planning Unit

Project Name/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Taveta sub- County Information and documentation centre	Provide a central place for documentation and access to information; Increase uptake and use of information communication technology.	Construct 1No. Information and Documentation Centre for use at sub-County level.	Construction works; Equipping library; Provision of internet services.



Table 92: Ongoing Projects and Programmes in Planning

b) Proposals For Projects And Programmes

(i) County Planning Unit

Project/ProgrammeName	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County planning framework	To develop a framework that will guide planning process and ensure community participation	Planning policy in place	Development of Develop comprehensive planning policy framework
Development and coordination of Special Programmes	Have targeted interventions for greater impact	4 special proposals developed	Development of concept papers and conducting feasibility studies and come up with proposal for donor support
Planning Capacity Development Programme	To build capacity of the county to undertake integrated development planning	Development of 130plans	Mobilise stakeholders to come up with village, ward, sub-county and County Development plans at the county level ,Sub-county and ward level and town) 1 CIDP, 4Sub-County Plans, 20 ward plans and 100 village Action plan Prepare County Annual Development Plans

Table 93: Proposed Projects and Programmes in Planning

11) Finance and Budgetting

Project/ProgrammeName	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Finaance and Budgeting support programme	To support prudent management of county finances	Produce 5 county budgets Increase fiscal effort to 80 % Increase fund absortion capacity to 100%	Enhance revenue colletion measure ,strengthen budgeting ,,Training of staff ,purchase of ICT equipment Strenthynening of procurement and disposal system ,decentralization of financial management

Table 94: Proposed Finance Programmes

(111) Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

Project/Programme Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation systems	To track the outcome and impact of implementation of County projects , programmes and policies	1 No M&E system in place and in use	Development of Project and programme monitoring system for use at all levels Production of 4 quarterly Reports , Annual Reports and end of CIDP reports
		Production of five APRs	
		1 No. County Monitoring	Formation of Monitoring and Evaluation units



		and Evaluation committee 4 No. Sub-County M&E Committees 20 No. Ward M&E committees	and committees at County, sub-County, ward and villages Training of the M& E committees Facilitating the committees with Transport
		Training 50 county officials on E-promise	Training of county officers on E-ProMIS
Social Intelligent Reporting Programme	To improve on social budgeting and social accountability	Produce 100 Social Intelligent Reports	Training of all key stakeholders; Conducting Social Intelligence Reporting (SIR) exercises and disseminate the results

Table 95: Proposed M& E Projects and Programmes

(ii) Statistics and Documentation

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Actives
County Statistical Abstract County Wide	To produce official County statistics Monthly, Quarterly Annually	1 Abstract	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
County Master File Of Business Establishment County Wide	To develop a County master frame	1 master file	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
County Integrated Household Budget Survey County Wide	Produce County poverty indicators index for statistical development indicators	1 survey done	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
Consumer Price Index County Wide	To determine County inflation rate	Updated Consumer Price Index Report	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
Micro Enterprise Survey County Wide	To determine income & employment level	1 survey done	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
Investment Survey County Wide	To determine County level of investment	1 survey done	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
Vulnerable Children Survey County Wide	To determine County level of orphan hood and vulnerability	1 survey done	survey design; development of survey tools, data collection, analysis, report writing, printing, dissemination and annual updating
Mwatate Sub-County County Information and Documentation Centres (CIDC) Mwatate	Create a centre for empowering the community with information for development	1 CIDC	Construction of information and documentation centres and offices of planning

Table 96: Proposed Statistics Programmes



7.11 Administration and Devolution

This sector comprises of the following units: County Administration; Town Administration; Human Resource Management and Development; Legal Affairs; Social Services; and Disaster Management. Additionally, the sector is charged with the responsibility of establishing a liaison with the national government in relation to its functions as well as other matters that are of national importance. This function is to be coordinated through the National Government Affairs Liaison Office.

7.11.1 Sector Priorities

Sub-sector	Priorities	Strategies
Administration and Devolution	Coordination of service provision at the sub-County, Towns, ward and village level	Establishment of Sub-County ,Ward offices Establishment of Town committee and Administration structures
Drought and Disaster preparedness and Management	Reducing the effects of drought and disasters	Development of Drought mitigation measures Development of Drought and Disaster contingency funds and plans Development of Early warning systems
County Press	Provision of information and education to the citizens	Development of press units at the County ,sub-County and ward levels
Social development	Community empowerment	Intensification of civic education Community mobilizations and strengthening of social development committees
Security	Provision of security law and order	Provision of security infrastructure such as police posts, transport and equipment Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi strategy Promotion of peace building and conflict resolution institutions`
Corrective services	Improvement of prison and Probation services	Expansion of corrective facilities and rehabilitation of prisoners Strengthening of probation and after care services

Table 97: Administration and Devolution sector priorities

7.12.1 Projects and Programmes

a) Ongoing Projects/Programmes

(i) Town Administration



Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Taveta Town office Extension	Provide conducive working and service provision environment	1 Block completed	Construction and furnishing of banking hall and offices

Table 98: Ongoing Town Administration Project

(ii) Social Services

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Mobilization Countywide	To Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	Assist 500 groups	Hold Public meetings, Promote Formation and registration of groups, Train Group leaders on Project Development and Management and Leadership skills
Social Development Grants and table banking programme County wide	Promote Socio Economic development to Community Initiatives	Provide grants to at least 50 groups	Disbursement of the grants to the groups and promotion of table banking activities .
Cash Transfer Programme County wide	Provide social protection to the elderly and people with disability	Reach out to 4000 people	Support Older Persons and 280 Persons with Severe Disabilities with cash of Ksh 2000
Social Welfare Countywide	To support and counsel needy cases	Counsel 1000 client	Counselling of the clients and referrals to other agencies. Ensure elderly person access free medical services in public institutions
Mainstreaming Gender and Disability in all sectors of development County wide	Ensure equity and equality in development	15 county plans have mainstreamed Gender and disability issues	Organize workshops and seminars on Gender issues (GBV, Dissemination of Disability Act 2003)
Women Enterprise Fund County wide	Promote Socio Economic development among women, Support women groups and individual women with loans	120 groups have benefited	Training on entrepreneurship, proposal development, short listing and recommendation for funding
Citizen service Centres County wide	Enhance access to information	20 citizen centres are in place	Establishment of citizen centre by providing furniture , ICT services ,personel and Reports

Table 98: ongoing project and programmes in social Mobilization

(iii) Drought Management

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Early Warning System	To provide drought and	12 bulletins per	- Training of 15 field monitors



	climate information to facilitate concerted actions by relevant stakeholders	year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of household data - Preparation of bulletin - Dissemination of bulletin
Food Security Assessment	To provide drought and climate information to facilitate concerted actions by relevant stakeholders	2 food security assessments per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of sector checklists - Compilation of County food security report
Cash For Assets	To contribute to improved food security and improved resilience of communities in the County	43 micro projects completed by the end of the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of community assets - Capacity building of community - Payment of incentives to drought affected households
Coordination Of Drought Management Projects	To ensure coordinated response by government and other stakeholders	Well-coordinated drought response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of County and Sub County Steering Groups - Coordination of drought response activities in the County

Table 99: ongoing project and programmes in Drough Management

(iv) Security

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mgange Police Post Wundanyi	To bring police service closer to the people; Increase the level of security in the densely populated areas of Mgange, Bura and Mwanda.	1 police post in place	Construction of a new police post.
Taveta Public Offices Block Bomeni	To improve the work environment and minimize office space problem.	One complete facility	Construction of facility.

Table 100: ongoing security projects and programmes

b) Proposals For Projects And Programmes

(i) Administration



Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Taita Taveta County Headquarters Mwatate	To enhance County administration and service delivery through provision of centralised office accommodation	1 County Headquarters Block in place	Acquisition of land; Construction of office complex; Equipping and Furnishing
Sub-County Headquarters Voi, Wundanyi and Taveta	To enhance administration and service delivery at the Sub-Counties	4 sub-County offices established	Acquisition of land; Construction of office complex; Equipping and Furnishing
Governor's Residence Mwatate	To provide decent housing secure to the Governor	1 Governor's Residence	Acquisition of land; Construction of residence complex; Equipping and Furnishing
Deputy Governor's Residence Mwatate	To provide decent secure housing to the Deputy Governor	1 Deputy Governor's Residence	Acquisition of land; Construction of residence complex; Equipping and Furnishing
Ward Administration Offices All Wards	To enhance administration and service delivery at the ward level	20 ward offices established	Acquisition of land; Construction of office; Equipping and Furnishing
Village Administration Offices All Villages, Countywide	To ensure effective service delivery to citizens		Acquisition of land; Construction of office; Equipping and Furnishing
Town Management Committee Offices Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi, Maungu and Taveta	To enhance administration and service delivery in the towns	4 Town Committees	Publicity and formation of the committees. Furnishing and provision of equipment
County Courts Wundanyi , Voi, Taveta and Mwatate	To facilitate administration of justice in the County	4 County courts	Acquisition of land; Construction of County; Equipping and Furnishing

Table 101 : Proposed Administration projects and Programmes

(ii) Social Services

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Social Development programnee County wide	To ensure community participation in decision making process.	Formation of 20 Ward social Development committees, 1 Sub-County committee, 1 County committee. Conduct 100	Formation of Social Development Committees at County level up to Ward level Publicity and selection of the committee members. Training community leaders



		community leaders. Trainings	
Civic Education County wide	To sensitize the community on various issues.	2000 Civic Education sessions.	Organizing and conducting the civic education campaigns.
International Days Celebration	To ensure the County community is part of International community.	15 International Days	Stakeholders meetings and marking the respective days.
Social Halls and Offices for Social Development Assistants	To ensure the local communities have meeting places and improve on service delivery	20 Halls and offices	construction works and equipping of social halls in each ward

Table 102 : Proposed Social Mobilization Projects and Programmes

(iii) Disaster Management

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	To mitigate the effects of disasters in the County.	1 Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Developed.	Plan development.
Disaster Fund	To pool resources for managing disasters in the County.	Disaster Fund in Place	Fund establishment.

Table 103 : Proposed Disaster Management Projects and Programmes

(iv) Human Resource Management and Development System (HRMD)

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Human Resource Management and Development System (HRMD)	Obtain skills and competencies of human resource in the County	HRMD in use	Collection of data from staff and development of the system

Table 104 : Proposed Human Resource and Development projects and Programmes

(v) Drought Management

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)	To Enhance drought resilience through communities capacity to reduce their risk to disasters	Prepare and implement 10 CMDRR Plans developed	- Sensitization of the communities. Establishment of model Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation villages
Protect ion of livelihood of vulnerable households	To reduce the number of households requiring	Assist 400 household	- Reinforcement of strategies of protecting the livelihood of vulnerable households.



during drought	famine relief during drought	affected by drought	
Drought Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation - Cash For Assets	To contribute to the food security of the County	Benefit 200 households food security achievement	- Development of Cash for assets model. to
Integrated knowledge management System for drought	To develop an integrated drought climate and food security information system and a harmonized data gathering & processing mechanism	Information system developed	- Development of Integrated Knowledge Management System.
Integrated Drought Early Warning System	To ensure that early warning information is objective and relevant to provide early response	Have an early warning systems in place	- Development of Integrated Drought Early Warning System.
Strengthen peace and security infrastructure in the drought affected areas of the County	To enhance the capacity of local peace structures to respond to resource based conflicts	Operationalize 4 sub-County committees	- Development of peace and security infrastructure.

Table 105 : Proposed Drought Management projects and Programmes

(vi) County Press unit

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County Government Press Unit	Document , disseminate and publicize County information	1No press unit	Establishment of press office ,purchase of furniture and press and publication equipment

Table 106 : Proposed county press projects and Programmes

(vii) Security

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County and sub-County Administration police offices	Enhance security at the rural areas	5 offices	Acquire land for office and residential accommodation
Ward Administration Police offices	Enhance security at the rural areas	15 offices	Construction of offices
Improvement of security County wide	To curb rising cases of insecurity; To foster conducive environment for business and investment	4 Police stations 20 Police posts	Deploy more police officers; Construct and properly equip police stations and posts; Enhance efficiency of community policing such as Nyumbakumi initiative; Provide more vehicles and requisite funding for servicing of the same



Immigration and Registration of Persons	Speed up the process of registration; Secure porous border points to ensure national security is not compromised	Establishment of 4 One –stop- shop registration centres (Huduma Centres)	Decentralization of Passport and registration of Persons; Mobile registration; Increase border patrol; Realtime databases to detect and deter criminals from entering the country
--	---	---	--

Table 107 : Proposed Security projects and Programmes

Peace Building and Conflict Management

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Peace building and conflict management programme	Enhance peace at the County	1 Peace Secretariat at County 4 Peace Committees at Sub-Counties 20 Peace Committees at Ward Level	Establishment of County peace and conflict management secretariat Formation of peace committees at ward level Civic education on need for peace's Mapping of Conflict Hotpoint and areas

Table 108 : Proposed Peace Building projects and Programmes

(viii) Kenya Wildlife Service

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Electric fences Programme	Reduce Human Wildlife conflict	Erection of 100 Km of electric fence	Erection of electric fence
Game Park/Reserve Water Facilities	Provide water to wild animals	Provide 20 water Pans and 20 Dams in the parks	Excavation and construction of water pans and dams in the parks

Table 109 : Proposed KWS projects and Programmes

(ix) Prisons

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Wundanyi GK Prison	To modernize, expand and develop the physical infrastructure	8 ward 1 kitchen	Renovation of whole prison To modernize , expand and develop the physical infrastructure
	To enhance security within the station	1No.	Construction of modern watch towers
	Creating conducive living environment	25 No.	Construction of modern houses
	Enhance security and power supply		Upgrade electricity power station to 3 phase
	To increase health care within the prison	3 No.	Installation of water storage tanks both in prison and staff quarters
Voi GK Prison	To modernize , expand and develop	1 No.	construct ward and establish women wing
		1NO	construct a bigger workshop, showroom, industry



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

the physical infrastructure		office and training facilities
	1NO	build nursery school
	1NO.	construct counseling room, welfare and catechist office
		install piped water
		install solar and purchase automatic generator
		construct modern watch tower
		construct one stair administration block
		construct a modern and bigger armory
		urgent construction of perimeter wall
		fence perimeter boundary
		construct church and mosque
		construct medical facility
		construct modern kitchen/dining hall
		establish playing fields for volleyball/darts board
	construct four storey staff houses	
	buy tractor, lorry and purchase of farming equipment	

Taveta GK Prison			
Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Staff Building Block	Create conducive living environment	12 of 48 UNITS	Building of staff blocks house-
Women Prison wing		1 No.	CONSTRUCTION OF convicts and female remands wards
Men Ward	Reduce cost of transporting female inmates to Wundanyi	1NO.	construction of two male convicts ward
Inmate workshop		INO	Constructions of inmate workshop for vocational training in metal, carpentry, and tailoring.
Prison Farm		Acquire 200acres	purchase of a prison farm of 200 acres of land and fencing same
Staff water project			Sinking of borehole to boost available water supply

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Wundanyi GK Prison	Impart skills		Construction of modern industry and show room
	To enhance security within the prison	One	Fencing of modern perimeter fence along prison
	To improve medical care within the prison	Two lines	Renovation of whole sewerage system
		20	Construction modern houses
	To modernize, expand and develop the physical infrastructure	One	Construction of administration block office
	To modernize, expand and develop the physical infrastructure	One	Construction of modern spacious staff canteen and hall
	To modernize, expand and develop the good health care	Two	Sink bore holes in both in farm and prison quarters
	To modernize and develop the physical infrastructure	One	Upgrade access roads to staff line
	To improve health care within the prison	One	Enhance existing medical facility
To improve prison outlook and structure	8 offices	Purchase modern office cabinets and furniture	



	To improve the physical prison structure	Five	Renovation of old and worn out staff house
	To improve health care within the prison	5 Latrines	Construction of new pit latrine within prison
	To improve education standard in prison	One	Construction of primary school-baby class staff quarters
Bura Prison	Reduce congestion in local prisons	One	Construction of modern new prison in Bura station

(x) Manyani Maximum Security Prison

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture Rehabilitation and Afforestation programme	Modernize prisons and prison farms for increase crop production	Rehabilitated 100 Ha of prison farm	Rehabilitation of prison farm and planting of trees through direct participation
Drip Irrigation	Increase food production and Revenue	50 Ha under irrigation	Construction of tanks and laying of pipes.
Prison Documentation	Modernize documentation	1 Data Base and Registry	

Table 109 : Proposed Prisons projects and Programmes

7.12 Independent Institutions

7.12.1 County Public Service Board

Priorities	Strategies
Undertake County staff rationalization	Conduct a survey of the Human Capital status and needs analysis Conduct a comprehensive Human Resource Audit and needs analysis
Improve service delivery standards by County public officers	Advise the County government on performance management system and monitor its implementation Undertake recruitment and promotion of staff Undertake establishment and abolition of offices Exercise disciplinary control
Enhancing the County Public Service Board Working environment	Provision of offices ,Transport ,furniture and equipping for the Board Recruitment of secretariat staff Establishment of Record management units
Improve work ethics in County Public Service	Undertake civic education to promote public services values and Principles Hold trainings and seminars for public servants

Table 110 : County Public Service Board Priorities

(a) Proposed Projects and Programme

Project and Programme	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Human Resource	To determine	Human Resource Audit	Undertake Human Resource Audit of all



Rationalization programme	optimum staffing levels at the County	Report	County public servants Undertake staff needs assessment Development and maintenance of Human Resource data Base
County Public Service Board Strategic Plan 2013-2017	Provide a road Map for the operation of the board	1 No strategic Plan in Place and in use	Development of Board strategic Plan and subjecting it public participation
County Service Board Management programme	To implement the CPSB strategic Plan for enhanced service deliver and performance of the Board	Purchase 5 vehicles Establish 10 departments Office space for 20 Board members and secretariat Establish an on line application system	Purchase of Vehicles ,furniture ,equipment Establishment of Board secretariat Departments (ICT, Record Management, Procurement and Accounts Publish reports to County government, County assembly and public service commission Establishment of an online application system
Performance Management Systems	Enhance service Delivery at the County level	10 service delivery charter developed for chief officers 4 service delivery charter for Towns 4 service delivery charter for sub-County administrators and 20 ward administrators	Enhance the development and use of service delivery charters , Performance contracting and Performance Appraisal systems Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the service charter and performance management systems
Civic Education programme	Promote work ethics ,value and principles and create demand for better services from the public	Hold 100 education sessions with public servants and members of the public and induction programmes	Educate public servants on values and principles , conduct workshops and seminars , host radio programme Disseminate code of conduct for public servants Participate in induction programmes for newly recruited officers

Table 111: Proposed County Public Service Board Projects and Programmes

7.12.1 The County Assembly

Priorities	Strategies
Strengthening operations of the assembly	Construction, furnishing and equipping of County Assembly chambers and offices Develop Assembly strategic plan
Strengthening Assembly oversight role and information for County Bills	Establishment of research unit Training of Members of the County Assembly and staff Develop Assembly website, provide live broadcast of County Assembly proceedings
Establishment of County Ward Fund	Enact law and regulation for the equalization ward fund

Table 112 : County Assembly Prioriteis

(a) Proposals For Projects And Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
-----------------------	------------	--------	---------------------------



County Assembly Building Mwatate	Provide conducive legislative environment	County assembly building in place by 2014	Purchase of land and construction of County assembly
County Assembly Equipment and furniture	Provide conducive legislative environment	Hansard production system in place by 2014	Installation of Hansard Production systems, Digitization of the systems and actualization of live broadcast, Purchase of computers, printers, photocopiers furniture, chairs & tents Development of website, Purchase of Automatic generator set
County Assembly secretariat and chamber	Provide conducive legislative environment	Functional secretariat by 2014	Establishment of secretariat, systems and structures (staffing, offices, purchase of furniture) training of personnel & MCAs
County Assembly Transport	Provide conducive legislative environment	10 vehicles	Purchase of 10 vehicles for various officials
County Assembly Library and ICT centre	Provide conducive legislative environment	1 No. library	Purchase of Furniture, resource materials, computers
County Assembly Strategic Plan	Provide a focused development of County assembly activities	1 No. strategic plan	Conduct public consultation for the development of strategic plan
County Assembly Water Project	Provide conducive legislative environment	1 No. borehole In place	Drilling of borehole at the County assembly compound
County Assembly legislative Programme	To enable the Assembly discharge its legislative programme and oversight role	Programme implemented by 2017	Facilitation of committees activities, funding of research

Table 113: Proposed County Assembly Projects and Programmes

CHAPTER EIGHT

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK





CHAPTER 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

8.0: Introduction

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the development of Taita Taveta County has been designed so that the implementation of the projects towards the achievement of the County's strategic goals is primarily sectoral in nature but recognizes the links to other sectors. This M&E Framework also recognizes the need to identify the impact and/or contribution of the specific projects in addressing the thematic and cross-cutting issues. In light of this, we have identified each sectors projects and linked them to their respective sector priorities.

The Core Priority projects (CP) are the projects slated to be undertaken in the first 12 months and already have funds allocated in the current budget. The High Priority projects (HP) are those that will be undertaken in the first 24 to 36 months and they have been included in the current budget. The Medium Priority Projects (MP) are those that will be undertaken when funds become available. They have been indicated as being undertaken within the 48 months of the CIDP implementation. They may be funded by partners (NGO, Donors or PPP) support. Chapter 6 sub section 6.2 on resource mobilization underlines some of the strategies proposed for ensuring funding for the listed projects.

The parameters that will help in prioritizing the projects consider how each project contributes to or meets the needs identified include;

- 1) Bill of Rights (Article 43, 56 and 57)
- 2) TTCG cross cutting themes
- 3) MDGs, Vision 2030, MTP II
- 4) Thematic issues
- 5) Cross sector impacts

8.1. County Monitoring and Evaluation structures

The County will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M&E system (See Annex 1). The County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee answerable to the executive committee will play a key role in tracking the implementation of the CIDP and annual budget allocations. At the sector level, each CEC will have an M& E committee which will be reporting regularly to the County M& E Committee.



All county Departments will also form a Departmental M&E committee. M& E committees will also be constituted at the Sub-County, Ward and Village levels.

Key M& E reports to be produced by the different committees will include Quarterly and Annual Progress Monitoring and Evaluation Reports. Departments, wards and villages will also be expected to produce Monthly Reports.



8.:2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

8.2:1 Agriculture

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Fertilizer Cost Reduction Project	200m	2013-2017	Quantity of Fertilizer distributed & No. of Beneficiaries	M & E reports, Supply documents, List of beneficiaries	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Development of the Arid Semi-Arid Lands(ASAL)	500m	2013-2017	No. of water structures constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG & CDFCs
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Agro-business Programme (KAPAP)	50m	2013-2017	No. of operational value chain and no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture Dept	TTCG & World Bank
Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Land Management	100m	2013-2017	No. of groups assisted with grants and amount disbursed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture Dept	TTCG
Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme	50m	2013-2017	No. of banana farmers benefitting	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture Dept	TTCG
Njaa Marufuku Kenya – component I	30m	2013-2017	No. of groups and schools	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Traditional High Value Crops Promotion	10m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs		TTCG
SHEP UP (Bomeni & Challa Wards)	20m	2013-2017	No. of horticulture farmers trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture Dept	TTCG
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme (NAAIAP)	50m	2013-2017	No. of farmers able to access and afford inputs	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture Dept	TTCG
3G Irish Potato Project	20m	2013-2017	No. of household trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Irish potato seed bulking	20m	2013-2017	Amount bulked and distributed to farmers	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Soil and water conservation	100m	2013-2017	No. and acreage conserved	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Promotion of peri-urban agriculture	10m	2013-2017	No. of household trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Agricultural Extension	200m	2013-	No. of vehicles and	Progress reports,	CEC-	TTCG



Support Services		2017	Equipment purchased No. of offices constructed and no. of officers sponsored for training	Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture	
Coconut promotion	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under coconut	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG & Coconut Dev Authority
Cotton promotion	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under cotton	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Taita Taveta Agricultural Training Centre	500m	2013-2017	No. of facilities improved and no. of courses held and no. of participants	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Grain storage Facilities	100m	2013-2017	No. of grain storage facilities constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG & CDFCs
Agricultural Mechanization Services Station at Mwatunge seed Farm	400m	2013-2017	No. of tractors purchased	Progress reports, procurement documents , M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Technology Transfer programme;	5m	2013-2017	No. of trainings held	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Food and nutritional security Programme	20m	2013-2017	No. of food situation surveys conducted and no. of trainings held	Survey reports	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Crop, Pests and Disease Control and management	100m	2013-2017	No. of officers and farmers trained Amount of chemicals purchased and distributed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Agricultural inputs fund	300m	2013-2017	No. of farmers able to access the fund	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Agricultural credit and financial services	200m	2013-2017	No. of farmers loaned and amounts	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Agro forestry in farming systems Programme	60m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with tree seedlings . acreage under agro-forestry	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Agriculture Staff Skills Upgrading Programme	50m	2013-2017	No. of officers trained	Progress reports, Training reports, Photographs	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Agricultural Boards	20m	2013-	No. of boards and	Progress reports,	CEC-	TTCG



and Committees		2017	committees established	Field reports, M & E reports.	Agriculture	
Agricultural Shows And exhibitions	10m	2013-2017	No. of shows and exhibitions held	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Public Private Partnership Programme	5m	2013-2017	No. of meeting/Seminars/Workshops and trainings held	Reports and Minutes	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Project monitoring and evaluation	10m	2013-2017	No. of sector Monitoring visits made	M & E reports,	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Agriculture Market survey	2m	2013-2017	Amount of information collected	Survey reports	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Banana improvement	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under Banana	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Mango promotion	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under Mango	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Citrus promotion Voi Sub-County	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under citrus	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Tomato Production and Value addition Taveta Sub-County	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under tomato	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Rice Production and milling	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under rice	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
National Cereal Produce Board depot facility Taveta, Mwatate	100m	2013-2017	Amount of Seeds and produce stored and distributed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	NCPB	National Government
Revival of the existing demonstration farms	10m	2013-2017	No. of demonstration farms operating	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Ground nut & sun flower promotion	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under ground nuts	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Value addition	30m	2013-2017	No. of Agriculture value addition venture	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Establishment of market sheds	5m	2013-2017	No. of sheds constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Irrigation schemes programme	500m	2013-2017	No. irrigation projects ,Area under agriculture and no. of farmers practicing irrigation	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Farm mechanization	200m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained ,No. of machinery supplied	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Agriculture	TTCG
Revitalization of	50m	2013-	No. of HPC centres revived	Progress reports,	CEC-	TTCG



Horticulture Production Centres		2017		Field reports, Photographs	Agriculture	
Passion Fruits Promotion/ Export market	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under passion	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Promotion Of Macadamia Nuts	20m	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under Macadamia	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG
Mushroo Support Pogramme	20	2013-2017	No. of farmers trained and assisted with seedlings . acreage under Macadamia	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Agriculture	TTCG

8.2:2 Livestock and Fisheries Development

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Disease Free Zone	500m	2013-2017	No.. of DFZ offices and Laboratories constructed Areas which are disease free	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG & National Governm ent
Buchuma Holding ground Marungu Ward	50m	2013-2017	No, of animals fattened	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Milk Testing Laboratory At Voi	10m	2013-2017	Amount of milk tested	Progress reports, Training reports, Photographs	Livestock Dept	TTCG
Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme	20m	2013-2017	No, of active value chains and no, of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG & National Governm ent
East Africa Agricultural Productivity Project Wundanyi Sub-county	20m	2013-2017	No, of farmers benefiting	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fishereis	TTCG & National Governm ent
Goat sheds	1m	2013-2017	No, of shed constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Auction rings and sale yard	10m	2013-2017	No, of auction rings constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports and Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Rabbit husbandry project	10m	2013-2017	No. of high breed rabbits distributed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Livestock Water Pans	500m	2013-2017	No. of pan constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG & CDFCs
Vaccination	200m	2013-	No, of animals vaccinated	M & E reports,	CEC-Livestock	TTCG &



Programmes		2017		Supply documents.	& Fisheries	National Governm ent
Disease surveillance	50m	2013-2017	No. of surveillances conducted	Monitoring reports,	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG and National Governm ent
Meat Inspection/	5m	2013-2017	No. of animals inspected	Inspection reports	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Hides and Skin Inspection	5m	2013-2017	Amount of inspected	. Inspection reports	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Value Addition in Livestock Sector	50m	2013-2017	No, of active value chains and no, of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Fish Pellets production units Taveta and Wundanyi	20m	2013-2017	No. of units constructed and capacity	M & E reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Livestock Sector Support Programme	100m	2013-2017	No. vehicles and equipment purchase No. of officers trained No. of offices constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Beekeeping management and Api- forestry programme	50m		No. of Honey refineries and no, of bee hives Honey Production	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG and CDFCs
Livestock Market Improvement.	2m	2013-2017	Amount of information collected and frequency	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Breeding of livestock improvement Programme	20m	2013-2017	No. of animals improved and number of ranches benefiting	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Dairy improvement Programme	20m	2013-2017	No, of dairy animals improved	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Ranches Rehabilitation Programme	100m	2013-2017	No. of ranches rehabilitated	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG and Ranches
Artificial Insemination (AI)Services	50m	2013-2017	No. of active AI schemes and number of animals serviced	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Dips rehabilitation	100m	2013-2017	No. of dips rehabilitated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG ,CDFCs
Tsetse Control Programme	20m	2013-2017	No. of traps installed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Mobile vaccination crush pens Programme	50m	2013-2017	No, of crushes constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG



Livestock Branding Programme	10m	2013-2017	No. of animals branded	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Dog Hound	5m	2013-2017	No. of hounds constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Veterinary Sub-Sector Support programme	100m	2013-2017	No. vehicles and equipment purchase No. of officers trained No. of offices constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Species diversification and herd stratification	20m	2013-2017	No, of farmers who have diversified	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Public Private Partnership Programme	5m	2013-2017	No. of meetings/Seminars, Trainings and workshops	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG & Private Sector
Livestock Sub-Sector financial services Programme	500m	2013-2017	No. of farmers benefitting and amount of loans	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Livestock Census	20m	2013-2017	No, of areas covered	Census Report	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Livestock Training Centre	100m	2013-2017	No. of participants trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Tilapia & catfish Hatchery Projects	20m	2013-2017	No. of hatcheries and production	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Aquaculture Development Projects	5m	2013-2017	No. of demonstrations held	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Fish Ponds Development Programme	50m	2013-2017	No. of Ponds constructed and fish produced	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Fisheries Extension services	100m	2013-2017	No. of fish farmers trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG & CDFCs
Cold room facilities in aquaculture zones	50m	2013-2017	No. of cold room constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Fish Restocking Programme at Lake Jipe and Challa and major dams	30m	2013-2017	Fingerlings restocked	M & E reports, Supply documents.	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG
Fish Bandas and a cold room facility in Lake Jipe	100m	2013-2017	No. of bandas constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Livestock & Fisheries	TTCG

8.2:3 Water and Irrigation

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs,	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
--------------	----------------------	------------	-----------------------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------



	Million)					
County Water Master Plan	3m	2014-2015	Areas covered	Field reports and Plan	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG
Lake Challa water Project	1B	204-2017	Length of water & no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, National Governm ent and Donors
Mzima–Kishushe – Voi water Project	1B	204-2017	Length of water & no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, National Governm ent and Donors
Rural Water supply programme	3B	2013-2017	No. of water systems and No. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Dam construction Programme Countywide	4B	2013-2017	No. of dams constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Dam Desilting Programme	500m	2013-2017	No. desilted	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Spring Protection Programme	100m	2013-2017	No. protected	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Mwatate water and Sewerage system	150m	2013-2017	Length of water and sewerage system and no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, National Governm ent and Donors
Taveta water and Sewerage system	150m	2013-2017	Length of water and sewerage system and no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, National Governm ent and Donors
Voi water and Sewerage system	150m	2013-2017	Length of water and sewerage system and no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, National Governm ent and Donors
Borehole Drilling programmes	1B	2013-	No. of borehole drilled	Progress reports, Field reports, M &	CEC Water &	TTCG, CDFC



		2017		E reports.	Irrigation	NGOs and Donors
Borehole Desalination	100m	2013-2017	No. Desalinated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Pans construction programme	1B	2013-2017	No. constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Water Browsers Project	35m	2013-2017	No. purchased	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Water Sector Transport Programmes	40m	2013-2017	No. purchased	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Challa Water and Sanitation Project	2B	2013-2017	Length of water and sewerage system and no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, National Government and Donors
Domestic Rain Water Harvesting	200M	2013-2017	No. of Tanks installed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Public Institution Rain water Harvesting Project	100M	2013-2017	No. of Tanks Installed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Check Dams projects	600M	2013-2017	No. of check dams	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Rock Catchment Programme	200M	2013-2017	No. of rock catchment	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors
Irrigation Potential Survey	1M	2013-2017	Report	Progress reports, Field reports,	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG



.				Photographs		
Challa Irrigation scheme	2m	2013-2017	Area under irrigation	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG & National Government
Small holder irrigation infrastructure Development Programme	1B	2013-2017	No. of irrigation projects and acreage under irrigation	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC Water & Irrigation	TTCG, CDFC NGOs and Donors

8.2:4 Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
NEMA office Block	3m	2013-2014	Office block	Progress reports, FM & E reports.	NEMA	NEMA
Awareness creation on EMCA 1999 and associated regulations to stakeholders	1m	2013-2017	No. of awareness sessions held	Meetings, workshops and seminar reports.	NEMA	TTCG & NEMA
River degraded sites	3m	2013-2017	No. and size of degraded sites rehabilitated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Protection and conservation of water Catchment areas, ..	10m	2013-2017	No. and size of Catchment areas protected	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Solid waste disposal programme	50m	2013-2017	Length of sewage constructed and no. of people served No. of dumpsites constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Environmental audit, .	2m	2013-2017	No. of Audits done	Audit reports .	NEMA	TTCG & NEMA
Farm and Dry land Forest Management	100m	2013-2017	No. of seedlings produced, planted and acreage	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC-Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Kenya Forest Service
Natural Forest Conservation, Management and protection	200m	2013-2017	No. of seedlings produced, planted and acreage	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Kenya Forest Service



Industrial Forest Plantations Establishment and Management in higher zones	100m	2013-2017	No. of seedlings produced, planted and acreage	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Kenya Forest Service
Forest Administration and infrastructure	200m	2013-2017	No. of forest laws enacted , no. of forests gazette	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Kenya Forest Service
Forest Enterprise development and revenue maximization	50m	2013-2017	Forest production and value	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Kenya Forest Service
Flood mitigation programme	100m	2013-2017	No. of areas protected	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Micro-catchment structures	100m	2013-2017	No of catchments protected	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
weighing bridges Kishushe, Mariwenyi, Kasighau	200m	2013-2014	No. of weigh bridges in place	Field reports, Photographs	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Marble and Limestone works, Mariwenyi	50m	2013-2014	Production and value of minerals	Production Reports	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Private Investors
Garnets and ruby mining at Kasighau, Mangare, Mwatate,	50m	2013-2014	Production and value of minerals	Production report .	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG & Private Investors
River sand harvesting, murrum, hardcore sales	20m	2013-2014	Production and value of non minerals -	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Zoning of minerals potential areas	3m	2013-2014	No. of plans produced	Zoning Plan and maps	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
Geological/geophysical Surveys of heavy metal ore minerals, .	20m	2013-2014	Areas covered	Survey Report	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG



Gemstone surveys and marketing	20m	2013-2014	Areas covered	Survey report	CEC- Environment and Natural Resources	TTCG
--------------------------------	-----	-----------	---------------	---------------	--	------

8.2:5 Community Affairs Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) industrial Park	20m	2013-2015	No. of SMEs established	Progress reports, Field reports, Photographs	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Youth Sports Centres	50m	2013-2017	No. of sports centres established and no. of beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
County Loans Board	500m	2013-2017	No. and amount of loans disbursed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Poverty Eradication Revolving funds	200m	2013-2017	No. and amount of loans disbursed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Trade Courses	20m	2013-2017	No. of traders trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
County Lodges	20m	2013-2017	No. of lodges constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Market Development	300m	2013-2017	No. of market constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Co-operative governance	30m	2013-2017	No. of co-op societies audited and members trained , No. of societies holding regular election	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	200m	2013-2017	No. and amount of loans disbursed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade	TTCG



					and Industry	
Youth and Empowerment and Development Programme	30m	2013-2017	No. of youth trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs).	50m	2013-2017	No. of youth centres constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	
Entrepreneurship employment training program	20m	2013-2017	No. of youth trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Producer Business Groups Support Programme	20m	2013-2017	No. of Producer Groups formed and supported	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Business Information Centre (BIC)	10m	2013-2017	No. of information centres established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Revitalization of strategic co-operatives	10m	2013-2017	No. of co-op societies revived	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Youth Commercial Infrastructures	50m	2013-2017	No. of facilities established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	
Youth Volunteerism/ Internship Programme.	30m	2013-2017	No. of youth who benefited from internship	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Youth exchange programme.	20m	2013-2017	No. of youth who participated in exchange programme	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Career fairs and exhibitions	30m	2014-2017	No. of fairs held	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Talents Promotion Fund	10m	2014-2017	No. of talented youth identified and promoted	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
County Youth Festivals.	5m	2014-	No. of youth forums held	Festival report and photographs	CEC-community	TTCG



		2017			Affairs Trade and Industry	
County Baseline Survey on Youth Issues.	1m	2014	No. of youth who participated	Survey report .	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Youth Mentorship Programme. ..	2m	2013-2017	No. of youth who participated in the mentorship programme	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Award Scheme for Youths and Youth Led Organizations.	3m	2013-2017	No. awarded	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Talent Academy	100m	2013-2017	No. of talent academies and enrolment	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
County Youth Plan of Action	1m	2013-2017	No. of Youth Plans	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Sports stadiums	1B	2013-2017	No. stadiums constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG and National Government
Playgrounds improvement programme ..	500m	2013-2017	No. of playgrounds Renovated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
County Sports Lottery/County Sports Trust Fund. .	200m	2013-2017	Amount of funds raised	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG, Donor and Private sector
Sports support programme .	500m	2013-2017	No. of equipment purchase	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Cultural Centres Support	200m	2013-2017	No. of cultural sites gazetted and developed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Conduct an inventory exercise on the accommodation facilities and attractions in the County	1m	2015	No. of hotels classified	Inventory report .	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

Documentary of the County	5m	2015	No. of Areas covered	Film produced .	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Tourism information centres	10m	2013-2017	No. of information centres established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Eco-tourism Programme	20m	2013-2017	No. of eco-tourism sites promoted	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Training of local youths in tour guiding	2m	2013-2017	No. of youth trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Organize a cultural festival in the County	3m	2013-2017	No. of cultural events held	Event reports and photos	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Signage Programme	1m	2013-2017	No. of signboard in place	Monitoring reports and photos	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Industrial Potential Survey And Preparation of County Industrial Profile and Plan	1m	2015	No. of areas covered	Survey reports .	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
County Investment Forums	5m	2014-2017	No. of forums held and no. of participants	Event reports .	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Capacity Building Of Women And Youth	10m	2014-2017	No. of women and youth trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Industrial Development Centres	50m	2014-2017	No. of centres	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Review and appraisal of Environmental Impact Assessment reports related to industries	5m	2014-2017	No. of reports reviewed	.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
“One Village One Product(OVOP)” industry concept	5m	2013-2017	No. established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG



Malikoriti Ballast Crushing project Mahoo Ward	1m	2015	No. of equipment procured .amount of Produce and value	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG
Jua Kali Shed	20m	2013- 2017	No. of shed constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- community Affairs Trade and Industry	TTCG

8.2:6 Infrastructure Housing Energy and ICT

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Classified Road	15B	2014- 2017	Km of Roads under Tarmacked and Marrum	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Kenya High way Road Authority ,Kenya Rural Road Authority	National Governm ent ,TTCG
Bridges	500M	2014- 2017	No. of road bridges constructed No. of foot bridges constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Voi Pool Housing projects	800m	2014- 2017	No. of Houses constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	National Governm ent
Refurbishment of Government houses	50m	2014- 2017	No. of houses Refurbished	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Mwatate Public Works office	50m	2014- 2017		Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Works officer Capacity Programme	500m	2014- 2017	No. of Vehicles and Equipment purchase	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Maungu Lorry Park and Guest Houses	210m	2014		Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	National Governm ent
Unclassified Ward Roads	2B	2014- 2017	No. and length of ward road repaired	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC- Infrastructure .Housing and	TTCG



					ICT	
Appropriate Building Technology centres (ABT)	20m	2015-16	No. of ABT centres Established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Models of low cost housing units- two in each sub County.	4m	2014-2017	No. of Low cost houses constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Purchase of 'HYDRAFORM' block making machines	1m	2015	No. of HYDRAFORM machines purchase	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Erection of floodlights (Countywide)	20m	2014-2017	No. of place with floodlights	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
County Rental houses Wundanyi	10m	2014-2017	No, of lodges constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Airstrips Development	500m	2014-2017	No. of Airstrips Constructed/ Rehabilitated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG and National Governm ent
Dry Port Projects in Voi and Taveta.	200m	2014-2017	No. of dry ports established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG and National Governm ent ,Kenya Port Authorit y and Private Investor
Bus Park Stage Shelter Programme	400m	2014-2017	No. of bus parks and Stage shelter constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Rural Electrification .	500M	2014-2017	No. of areas with Electricity power and No. of connections	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG and National Governm ent
Wind Energy Countywide	100m	2014-2017	No. of wind power facilities constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and	TTCG ,Donors



					ICT	
Solar Energy	50m	2014-2017	No. public institutions and households using solar energy	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG and CDFC Individuals
Promotion of alternative energy sources (bio-fuels),	20m	2014-2017	No. of public institutions and households using Bio-fuel energy	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Street Lighting Programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of Town streets with lights	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG & Donors
Hdyro Power Generation Projects	1B	2014-2017	No. of power generation plants	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG & Donors
Digital villages	100m	2014-2017	No. of villages established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	TTCG
Mobile network coverage	500m	2014-2015	No. of areas without network coverage	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	CEC-Infrastructure .Housing and ICT	Mobile Phone service Providers

8.2:7 Health

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Health Infrastructure	3B	2014-2017	No. of staff houses ,Laboratories ,Incinerators, Placenta Pits, Observation rooms, Wards, Maternity Blocks ,Mortuaries constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,CDF Cs,NGO & Donors
Specialize Health Units	400m	2014-2017	No. of Specialized units established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,CDF Cs,NGO & Donors
Health transport and Equipment	500m	2014-2017	No. of health equipment purchased, No. ambulances	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,CDF Cs,NGO & Donors



			purchased and number of vehicles purchased	E reports.		
New Dispensaries Programme	500m	2014-2017	No. of dispensaries constructed equipped and staffed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,CDF Cs,NGO & Donors
Liquid and solid waste management	1B	2014-2017	No. of sewage system constructed No. of dumping sites constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,CDF Cs,NGO & Donors
County Sanitation and Public Health support programme	200m	2014-2017	No. Public toilets constructed Household with toilet facilities	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,CDF Cs,NGO & Donors
Community Based Rehabilitation Programme	100m	2014-2017	No. of people rehabilitated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG,,NGO & Donors
HIV Programme	500m	2014-2017	No. of People on ARV No. of condoms distributed No. of VCT centres and no. of people undergoing test	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG, National Government ,NGO & Donors
Pharmaceutical services	600m	2014-2017	Amount of drugs distributed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG, National Government & Donors
Laboratory services support programs	100m	2014-2017	No. of functional laboratories	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG & National Government
Blood transfusion services	60m	2014-2017	Amount of Blood donated vs demand	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG & National Government
Malaria Control Programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of nets distrusted No. of cases reported	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG & National Government



Friendly Health services	60m	2014-2017	No. of nets distrusted No. of cases reported	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG & National Government
Rescue Centres Programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of nets distrusted No. of cases reported	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG & National Government
Drug Rehabilitation programme	100m	2014-2017	No. of nets distrusted No. of cases reported	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Health	TTCG & National Government

8.2:8 Lands

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Public Land Inventory	1m	2014	No. of land parcels identified	Inventory report	CCO-Lands	TTCG
Land Adjudication and settlement	500m	2014-2017	No. of people with title deed in adjudicated and settlement areas	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	Land Adjudication and Settlement Dept	TTCG and National Government
Development of spatial and Physical Development Plans	800m	2014-2017	No. of plan produced	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports.	.CEC-Lands	TTCG

8.2:9 Finance and Economic Planning

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
County Trasury Support programme	500m	2014-2017	No. of staff trained ,No. of equipment purchase ,No. decentralized units established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	TTCG-Finance and Planning	TTCG
Information and documentation centre	20M	2014-2017	No. of Information and Documentation centres	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC-Finance and Planning	TTCG



			constructed			
Development Planning	30M	2014-2017	No. of plans produced	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC-Finance and Planning	TTCG
County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation systems	30M	2014-2017	No. of M & E reports	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC-Finance and Planning	TTCG
Social Intelligent Reporting Programme	20M	2014-2017	No. of SIR reports	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC-Finance and Planning	TTCG & UNICEF
County statistics	100m	2014-2017	No. of survey reports	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC-Finance and Planning	TTCG & KNBS

8.2:10 Education

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Infrastructure Improvement of existing Public ECDE Centers	700m	2014-2017	No. of ECDC renovated and New ones constructed No. of desks purchased	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG
Education sector support programme	100m	2014-2017	NO. of education sector offices constructed ,vehicles and motor cycles purchase	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG
Recruitment of teaching personnel and support staff	1m	2014-2017	No. of Teachers recruited	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CPSB	TTCG
Teaching/Learning Materials	500m	2014-2017	No. and Types of Teaching material purchased and	Progress reports, Field reports, M &	.CEC -Education	TTCG & CD FCs



			distributed	E reports		
Capacity Building for ECDE teachers	200m	2014-2017	No. of ECDC teachers training	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG
School Feeding Programs	400m	2014-2017	No. of Primary and ECDC pupils of school feeding programme	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG
Primary schools Laptop programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of computers received ,Teachers trained and no. of pupils using laptops		.CEC -Education	National Government
Free Primary Education	500m	2014-2017	Amount disbursed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	National Government
Primary Schools Infrastructure Improvement Programme	2B	2014-2017	No. of classrooms, Toilets ,Staff rooms ,Water facilities ,Playgrounds constructed No. of desks ,Tables and chairs purchased	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
Primary school Teaching and Learning Material	500M	2014-2017	No. and Types of material purchase and no. of schools which benefited	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
Primary and secondary Teachers Recruitment	1m	2014-2017	No. of teachers recruited	Recruitment list	TSC	National Government
Primary schools Text book fund	500m	2014-2017	Amount raised	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
New Low Cost Primary Boarding schools	100m	2014-2017	No. of boarding primary schools established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and



						Donors
Education Assessment Resource Centers(EARC)	50m	2014-2017	No. of EAC established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG,
Capacity Building for teachers	100m	2014-2017	No. of teachers (Primary and secondary trained on various courses	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG & National Government
Secondary schools ICT Programme	100m	2014-2017	NO. secondary schools with Computer laboratories	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
Infrastructure Improvement of existing Public secondary schools	500m	2014-2017	No. of classrooms, Laboratories ,Toilets ,Administration blocks, Dormitories ,Playgrounds constructed ,No. of chairs and Tables purchased	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
Special Needs Education compliance Programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of special school and units assisted, Renovated and constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
Secondary schools Teaching and Learning Material	200m	2014-2017	No. and Types of teaching and Learning material		.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
Standards Assessments	10m	2014-2017	No. of schools(EDCE, Primary and Secondary and Teachers assessed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, National Government
Scholarships/Bursary Fund	300m	2014-2017	Total amount of bursaries and No. of students benefiting from bursaries and	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and



						Donors
Students Councils, Mentorship /Motivational Programmes.	10m	2014-2017	No. of councils established and number of people in mentorship programmes. No. of schools visited	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	County Director of Education	TTCG, School Committees
Adult education	100m	2014-2017	No. of teachers recruited ,No. of adult and Continuing education centres established ,No. of informal centres established No. of teaching and learning material purchase	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Adult Education Dept	TTCG and National Government
Subsidized youth polytechnic tuition (SYPT)	100m	2014-2017	No. of Youth Polytechnics students offered bursaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Youth Training	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
CT-OVC Implemented in selected locations in all the four Sub-Counties	100m	2014-2017	No. of OVC benefiting from cash transfer	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG ,National Government and UNICEF
Volunteer Children's Officers (CVOC)	5m	2014-2017	No. of volunteer children officers	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG ,National Government and UNICEF
Secondary schools Text book fund	100m	2014-2017	Amount raised for the textbook fund	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School Committees ,NGO and Donors
School greening Projects and other IGPs	20m	2014-2017	No. of trees planted in schools and schools with IGA	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, School BOG & Committees ,NGO and Donors
Vocational Rehabilitation	300m	2014-2017	No. of Vocational	Progress reports, Field	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, ,NGO and



programme			centres	reports, M & E reports		Donors
Youth Polytechnic Infrastructure	500m	2014-2017	No. of classrooms, Workshops ,Hostels facilities ,Show rooms, Libraries, Toilets ,Laboratories ,ICT room, Fences Constructed		.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, Youth Polytechnics School Board ,NGO and Donors
Youth Polytechnics Instructing and Learning material	100m	2014-2017	Types and no. of material purchase	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, Youth Polytechnics School Board ,NGO and Donors
Recruitment of instructors	1m	2014-2017	No. of instructors Recruited	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CPSB	TTCG
Tree planting and beautification programme and IGA	2m	2014-2017	No. of trees planted No. of Youth Polytechnics with IGAs	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, Youth Polytechnics School Board ,NGO and Donors
Youth Polytechnic feeding programme	10m	2014-2017	No. trainees on school feeding programme	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, Youth Polytechnics School Board ,NGO and Donors
Post Secondary Education	1B	2014-2017	No. of post-secondary institutes established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, Youth Polytechnics School Board ,NGO and Donors
Revive Dormant youth polytechnic	200M	2014-2017	No. of dormant youth polytechnics revived	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, Youth Polytechnics School Board



TAITA TAVETA COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CIDP 2013 - 2017

						,NGO and Donors
New Youth Polytechnics	800m	2014-2017	No. of New youth polytechnics established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC -Education	TTCG, CDFC, ,NGO and Donors
Children office blocks	40m	2014-2017	No. of offices constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG and National Government
Advocacy on the rights of the child	5m	2014-2017	No. of Meetings, seminars and workshops held	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG and National Government
Build the capacity of managers of Child care facilities	2m	2014-2017	No. of managers trained	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG and National Government
Child Facilitais	30m	2014-2017	No. of children facilities(Remand Homes, Courts, Rescue centres ,Children Homes, Children Desks in Police stations) established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG and National Government
Develop Legislation, policies, programs and plans relevant and to children rights and protection.	3m	2014-2017	No. of child friendly laws enacted	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG
Education for Children with extreme disability	20m	2014-2017		Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG and National Government
Registration of Child Births	1m	2014-2017	No. of children registered	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Civil Registrar	National Government
County Children's Assemblies	3m	2014-2017	No. of assemblies established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Children Dept	TTCG
Establishment of	100m	2014-2017	No. of mobile	Progress	.CEC-Education	TTCG



Mobile library services			library services and areas served	reports, Field reports, M & E reports		
Community Library programme	100m	2014-2017	No. of community libraries established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC-Education	TTCG

8.2:11 Administration and Devolution

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
County Government Physical Infrastructure programme	1B	2014-2017	No. of Offices Expanded/Renovated No. of offices constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CEC-Infrastructure, Energy Housing and ICT	TTCG
Community Mobilization Countywide	300m	2014-2017	NO. of social development committee formed No. of registered groups	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CEC-Administration and Devolution	TTCG
Social Development Grants and table banking programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of groups benefiting from grant and loans from empowerment programmed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CEC-Administration and Devolution	TTCG
Cash Transfer Programme	60m	2014-2017	No. of elderly persons and people with disabilities on benefiting from cash transfer programmes	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CEC-Administration and Devolution	TTCG
Citizen service Centres	30m	2014-2017	NO. of citizen centres established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CEC-Administration and Devolution	TTCG
Early Warning System	5m	2014-2017	No. of Alerts issues	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	NDMA	NDMA and TTCG
Food Security Assessment	3m	2014-2017	No. of assessments conducted	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	NDMA	TTCG & NDMA



Coordination Of Drought Management Projects	50m	2014-2017	No. of meetings held and plans developed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	NDMA	TTCG & NDMA
Security Improvement programme	500m	2014-2017	No. of Police post Established ,No. of vehicles purchase and number of cases reported Number of criminals arrested	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	National Police Service	TTCG & National Government
County Courts	50m	2014-2017	No. courts established	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Judiciary	Judiciary
Civic Education	200m	2014-2017	No. of civic educations /Programmes sessions held	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm & Dev	TTCG, National Government ,NGOs
International Days Celebration	20m	2014-2017	No. of international days commemorated	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG, National Government
Social Halls and Offices for Social Development Assistants	300m	2014-2017	No. of social halls constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG, National Government
Disaster Fund	500m	2014-2017	No. of project and Beneficiaries	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG, National Government
County Human Resource Management and Development System (HRMD)	50m	2014-2017	No. of officer subjected to performance management	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG, National Government
Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR)	50m	2014-2017	No. of disaster plans	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG
Protection of livelihood of vulnerable households during drought	100m	2014-2017	No. of household assisted during drought Type of assistance	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG, National Government
Immigration and Registration of Persons	50m	2014-2017	No. of ID issued	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Civil Registrar	National Government
Electric fences Programme	300m	2014-2017	Length of Electrical fence	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Kenya Wildlife Service	TTCG, National



			and areas covered	reports		Government
Wildlife water source	1B	2014-2017	No. and types of water facilities rehabilitated and constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Kenya Wildlife Service	National Government
Prison facilities	500	2014-2017	No. and Types of prison facilities renovated and constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	Kenya Prison Service	National Government
Peace building and conflict management programme	200m	2014-2017	No. of peace and conflict management committee formed and community peace meetings held	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	.CEC Adm and Dev	TTCG, National Government

7.2.12 County Public Service Board

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
Human Resource Rationalization programme	1M	2013-2014	No. of staff covered	Rationalization report	CPSB	TTCG
County Public Service Board Strategic Plan 2013-2017	3M	2014	No. of consultations held	Strategic plan and implementation progress report	CPSB	TTCG
County Service Board Management programme	100m	2014-2017	No. of staff recruited and disciplined	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CPSB	TTCG
Performance Management Systems	20M	2014-2017	No. of staff under performance management system	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CPSB	TTCG
Civic Education programme	20M	2014-2017	No. of sessions held	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CPSB	TTCG

7.2.13 County Assembly

Project Name	Cost Estimate (Kshs, Million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds
--------------	-------------------------------	------------	-----------------------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------



County Assembly Buildings	120 m	2013-2017	No. of offices renovated and constructed	Progress reports, Field reports, M & E reports	CA	TTCG
County Assembly Equipment and furniture	16 m	2013-2017	No. and Type of equipment procured	Progress reports,	CA	TTCG
County Assembly secretariat and chamber	800 m	2013-2017	No, of staff recruited	Progress reports,	CA	TTCG
County Assembly Transport	47m	2013-2017	No. of vehicles purchased	Progress reports,	CA	TTCG
County Assembly Strategic Plan	10 m	2014	Strategic Plan	Strategic Plan	CA	TTCG
County Assembly legislative Programme	600m	2013-2017	No. of Bills passed No. of Motions passed	Hansard Report	CA	TTCG

Annex 1: Total Costs of Projects and Programmes by Sector

Sector	Amount (Billions Ksh.)
Agriculture	4.237
Livestock and Fisheries	3.078
Water and Irrigation	28.78
Environment and Natural Resources	1.102
Community Affairs Trade and Industry	4.271
Health services	13.7160
Finance and Planning	0.7
Education	10.814
Infrastructure Energy Housing and ICT	28.746
Administration and Devolution	5.468
County Public Service Board	0.144
County Assembly	1.593
Total	98.649



8.1.1: Monitoring and Evaluation: Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

Note:

* - Indicates that the baseline figure or percentage for this indicator needs to be established. Once established, the Mid-Term and End-Term values can then be projected.

Sub-sector	Indicator/Milestone	Situation in 2013	Mid-plan, projection (2015)	End of Plan projection (2017)
Health	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	71/1000	63/1000	50/1000
	Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	87/1000	79/1000	66/1000
	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	18/1000	16/1000	12/1000
	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	35.3/1000	33.3/1000	29/1000
	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	12/1000	10/1000	8/1000
	Immunization rate (12-13 months)	68.1	75	90
	Doctor/population ratio	1:16,667	1:16,450	12,807
	Life expectancy	57.5	58.5	60
	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	4	3.5	3
	Average distance to a nearest health facility (Km)	5.0	4.5	3.5
	Contraceptive acceptance Rate (%)	77.0	80	85
	Health facility deliveries (%)	46.6	49.6	55.6
	Health personnel assisted delivery (%)	47.5	51.5	60
	HIV prevalence Rate (%)	6.4	6.1	5.0
Education	ECDE Net Enrolment Rate (%)	50.6	60.6	70.6
	Boys			
	Girls	51.9	61.9	71.9
	Total No. ECDE centres	425	470	520
	Public	385	425	470
	Private	40	45	50
	No. of Primary Schools	261	276	290
	Public	221	233	240
	Private	40	43	50
	Primary school Net Enrolment Rate	85.5	90.5	95
	Boys			
	Girls	83.1	88.1	93.1
	Primary school drop-out rate (%):	1.4	0.8	0.5
Primary school teacher/pupil ratio	1:39	1:39	1:39	



	No. secondary schools (Total)	85	96	110
	Public	85	94	104
	Private		2	6
	Secondary school Net Enrolment Rate : %	23.1	35.4	53.1
	Boys	20.7	31.1	46.7
	Girls	25.6	39.6	59.4
	Transition rate from primary to secondary school (%).	67.5	70.9	74.4
	Secondary school drop-out rate (%):			
	Boys	1.7%	1.5	1.1
Girls	5.2	4.68	3.5	
Secondary school teacher-student ratio	1:23	1:23	1:23	
Total Adult Literacy Rate (%):	79.1	85.6	88	
No. of Youth Polytechnics	23	27	31	
Agriculture	Total hectareage under food crops (ha.)	18,125	19937.5	21931.25
	Total hectareage under cash crops (ha.)	3,296	3625.6	3988.16
	Total hectareage under irrigation	0*		
Livestock and Fish Production	Milk production (Average per cow per day in Litres)	9.75		
	Annual goat milk production (Lit./Mill.)	0*		
	Annual Beef Production	0*		
	Annual honey production (Tons)	0*		
	Annual fish production (Tons)	89.04	97.9	117.5
	No. of Fish ponds	795	875	1049
Veterinary	No. of Dips	0*		
	Ratio of Vet: Farmers	0*		
	Percentage of animals Vaccinated	0*		
	Percentage of County which is disease free	0*		
Forestry	County Forest cover(%)	6	6.2	6.5
	No. Gazetted Forests	25	30	60
	Non-Gazetted Forest (No.)	53	48	28



	No. of farm families engaged in farm forestry	0*		
	Total hectarage under farm forestry	0*		
Co-operatives	No. of cooperatives societies	114	120	125
	No. of Active cooperative societies	57	86	100
	No. of Dormant Cooperative societies	57	34	25
Land	Percentage of households with Title deeds	35	42	59
Physical Planning	No. of Planned Areas	0*		
	No. of Planned Towns	4		
	No. of Planned Urban Areas	0*		
Roads	Total Length of County Roads(Km)	1713	1713	1713
	Length of road with bitumen surface(Km)	199	315	370
	Length of road with murrum surface(Km)	138.2	238	300
	Length of earth surface roads (Km)	1375.8	1400	1500
Energy	No. of consumers with electricity connection	3,963	4,359	5,231
	No. of trading centres with electricity	0*		
	No. of trading centres without electricity	0*		
	No. of secondary schools without electricity connection	0*		
	No. of health facilities without electricity connection	0*		
	Percentage of households using solar energy for lighting	3.8	5.7	8.6
	Percentage of households using wood fuel for cooking	75	60	30
	Percentage of households using kerosene /LPG for cooking	86	95	133
	Percentage of households using Electricity	7.80	9.5	20
	No. of Town with street lights	0*		



	No. Roads with street lights	0*		
Water, Environment and sanitation	Percentage of households with access to piped water	35	53	60
	Average distance to the nearest water point (KM)	1.25	1	0.5
	Percentage of households with roof catchment systems	19	21	24
	Percentage of households with access to toilet facility	86	88	90
	Percentage of community disposing waste/garbage by burning	22.1	20	15
	No. EIA done	10	120	250
	No. of Environmental Audits	10	130	300
	Size of degraded areas	0*		
ICT	Percentage of population with access to internet	1.20	3	10
	Percentage of mobile phone penetration	41	50	65
	No. of secondary schools with ICT facilities	0*		
	No. of primary schools with Laptop programme	0*		
	No. of Public offices offering services using ICT	0*		
	No. of Households with access to Radio	0*		
Housing	Percentage of Household in informal settlements	0*		
	No. of Building plans approved	0*		
Trade	Number of Businesses	0*		
	Percentage of Traders using standard weights and measures instruments	0*		
	Number of traders in Enclosed Markets	0*		
	No. of traders in Open Air markets	0*		
Industry	No. Of Large scale Industries	0*		
	No. of Small and Medium Enterprises	5	8	12
	No. of Industrial Parks	0*		



Gender	Proportion of County Leaders (Political, Policy and Managerial positions) who are women	0*		
	Ratio of Boys to girls in Secondary schools	,51:49		
	Ratio of Boys to girls in Primary schools	,48:52		
	Ratio of Boys to girls in Youth Polytechnics school	0*		
Community Affairs and sports	No. of Youth Centres	0*		
	No. of Youth Groups	1,534	2,301	3,452
	No. of women groups	1,328	1,992	2,988
	No. of Self Help groups	4,597	5976	7769
	No. of Youth groups accessing public loan Programmes	0*		
	No. of Women groups accessing public loan Programmes	0*		
	No. of People with disabilities accessing groups Loans	0*		
	No. of women accessing Public Tenders	0*		
	No. of Youth Accessing Public Tenders	0*		
	No. of People with Disability Accessing Public Tender	0*		
	Children in Need of special Protection	0*		
	No. of Child headed Families	0*		
	No. of child related abuse case reported	0*		
	No. of Sports clubs	0*		
	No. of active sports leagues	0*		
Devolution	No. of sub-County offices	4		
	No. of Town Committee's	0*		
	No. of ward offices	20		
	No. of Village offices	0*		
	No. of Citizens Service centres	0*		
	Percentage of the population of about Devolution	0*		



	Percentage of Men aware of devolution	0*		
	Percentage of women of about devolution	0*		
	Percentage of Youth of devolution	0*		
Security	No. of Reported Crimes	0*		
Wildlife	No. of Human -Wildlife conflict reported	0*		
	No. of Reported cases of Poaching	0*		
Judiciary	No. of criminal cases Disposed	0*		
	No. of Criminal Cases Pending	0*		
	No. of Civil cases disposed	0*		
	No. of Civil cases pending	0*		

Annex 1: Total Costs of Projects and Programmes by Sector

Sector	Amount (Billions Ksh.)
Agriculture	4.237
Livestock and Fisheries	3.078
Water and Irrigation	28.78
Environment and Natural Resources	1.102
Community Affairs Trade and Industry	4.271
Health services	13.7160
Finance and Planning	0.7
Education	10.814
Infrastructure Energy Housing and ICT	28.746
Administration and Devolution	5.468
County Public Service Board	0.144
County Assembly	1.593
Total	98.649



ANNEXES

Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Structure

