



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MAKUENI COUNTY

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-14

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

Vision

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

Mission

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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPO	Business Process Off-shoring/Outsourcing
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GOK	Government of Kenya
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Production Project
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometers
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MET	Meteorology Department
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNMR	Neo- Natal Mortality Rate
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PNNMR	Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate

FOREWARD

The Kenya Constitution, 2010, provides for two distinct and interdependent levels of government – the national and the county governments. The County Government Act, 2012 states that each county shall prepare a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) which shall be the basis for all budgeting and spending of public funds. It also states that a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

The annual development plan elaborates the implementation of the CIDP in 5 phased annual implementation plans. This is the first annual development plan for the county.

The Plan is divided into three chapters as follows;

Chapter one provides the background description of the County in terms of its area, administrative locations, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as summary of data essential for making informed decisions while planning for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the County as well as insights into the major development challenges facing the County and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the year.

Chapter Three forms the core of the plan and is prepared along the lines of the County departments. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in chapter two.

ALIDAN MBINDA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER - FINANCE & PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makueni County which covers an area of 8,034.7 Km² is one of the forty seven counties in Kenya. The County borders several counties which include Kajiado to the West, Taita Taveta to the South, and Kitui to the East and Machakos to the North. It lies between Latitude 1° 35' and 3° 00' South and Longitude 37°10' and 38° 30' East.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides description of the County in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic Plans as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on key statistics for the county.

1.1 Location and size

The County covers an area of 8,034.7 Km². The County borders several counties Kajiado to the West, Taita Taveta to the South, Kitui to the East and Machakos to the North. It lies between Latitude 1° 35' and 3° 00' South and Longitude 37°10' and 38° 30' East.

Map 1: Location of the County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

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

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

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

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

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

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

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

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

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

Over time, the County has experienced climate change and variability which includes insufficient rain and prolonged dry spells among others. Human activities such as farming on hill tops, encroachment and cultivation on riparian areas, charcoal burning and sand harvesting have contributed to this scenario. As a result there has been crop failure affecting the food security and thus economic activities. Water scarcity has also become worse due to this condition. Increase in population puts a lot of pressure on land and other resources. To mitigate the effects of water scarcity, the community has recourse to the construction of sand dams which are capable of retaining water. Soil erosion control measures are also being undertaken.

1.3 Administrative Units

1.3.1 Administrative Sub Divisions

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

Table 1: Area of the County by Districts

District	Division	Area (Km ² .)	No of Location	No. of Sub location
Kilungu	Kilungu	97.2	3	7
	Ilima	62	4	9
Makueni	Kaiti	184	4	10
	Kee	81.9	2	6
	Wote	400.6	5	10
Kathonzweni	Kathonzweni	183.4	2	4
	Kithuki	148.7	2	3
	Kitise	291.5	2	4
	Mavindini	257.1	3	7
Mbooni West	Mbooni	141.6	4	11
	Tulimani	126	4	6
Mbooni East	Kisau	310.2	3	12
	Kalawa	330	4	14
Kibwezi	MtitoAndei	931.2	6	6
	Kibwezi	817.7	2	11
	Machinery	127.1	2	3
Makindu	Makindu	880.2	4	15
	Tsavo West National Park	474.1	0	0
	Chyullu Game Reserve	724.3	0	0
Mukaa	Kilome	101.6	2	4
	Malili	257.5	3	6
	Kasikeu	108.6	2	4

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

Source: County Commissioner's office, Makueni, 2013

1.3.2 Political Units

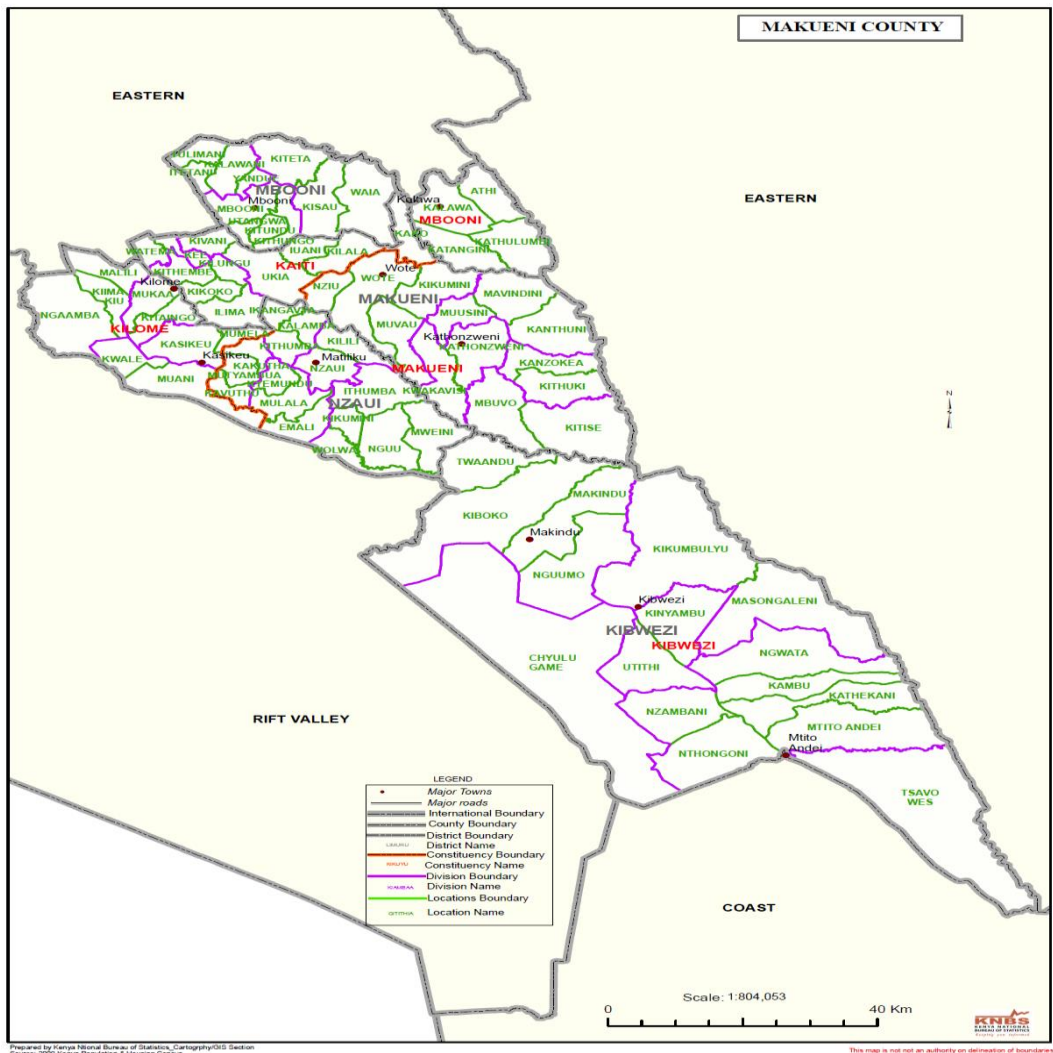
The County has six constituencies namely: Mbooni, Makueni, Kaiti, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West and Kilome. There are thirty County Assembly Wards with Makueni Constituency having the largest number of wards at seven while Kilome has the least at three.

Table 2: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Constituency Area	Wards	No. Of County Assembly Wards
Mbooni	949.20		6
Kilome	641.30		3
Kaiti	422.90		4
Makueni	1,546.10		7
Kibwezi West	2,100.70		6
Kibwezi East	2,216.50		4
Total	8034		30

Source: Independent Boundaries and Electoral Commission 2013

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



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1. Population size and composition

The 2012 projected population in the County stands at 922,183 consisting of 449,036 males and 473,147 females. This is an increase from 884,253 persons as per the 2009 by Kenya National Population and Housing Census. The annual population growth rate stands at 1.4 per cent while the male-female sex ratio stands at 100:105. Table 2 shows population by age cohorts in 2009 and projections for the years 2012, 2015 and 2017.

Table 3: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 Census	2012 Projections	2015 Projections	2017 Projections

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
5-9	67,846	65,423	133,269	70756	68229	138986	73791	71156	144947	75887	73176	149063
10-14	64,703	62,497	127,200	67478	65178	132656	70373	67974	138346	72371	69904	142275
15-19	56,163	50,119	106,282	58572	52269	110841	61085	54511	115595	62819	56059	118878
20-24	33,256	34,240	67,496	34682	35709	70391	36170	37240	73411	37197	38298	75495
25-29	24912	31560	56472	25981	32914	58894	27095	34326	61421	27864	35300	63165
30-34	22,259	27,210	49,469	23214	28377	51591	24210	29594	53804	24897	30435	55332
35-39	20,165	24,216	44,381	21030	25255	46285	21932	26338	48270	22555	27086	49641
40-44	14,592	17,319	31,911	15218	18062	33280	15871	18837	34707	16321	19372	35693
45-49	13,349	16,993	30,342	13922	17722	31644	14519	18482	33001	14931	19007	33938
50-54	11,756	13,939	25,695	12260	14537	26797	12786	15160	27947	13149	15591	28740
55-59	10,119	12,112	22,231	10553	12632	23185	11006	13173	24179	11318	13547	24866
60-64	8,340	9,436	17,776	8698	9841	18538	9071	10263	19334	9328	10554	19883
65-69	5,081	6,629	11,710	5299	6913	12212	5526	7210	12736	5683	7415	13098
70-74	4,848	5,702	10,550	5056	5947	11003	5273	6202	11474	5423	6378	11800
75-79	2,911	3,894	6,805	3036	4061	7097	3166	4235	7401	3256	4355	7611
80+	6,391	9,952	16,343	6665	10379	17044	6951	10824	17775	7148	11131	18280
Total	430,567	453,686	884,253	449,036	473,149	922,183	468,298	493,442	961,738	481,593	507,454	989,050

Source: Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

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

Table 3 outlines the age groups population in 2009 and the projection for 2012, 2015 and 2017.

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Groups	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	12,356	12,053	24,409	12886	12570	25456	13439	13109	26548	13820	13481	27302
Under 5	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
Primary school 6-13	105,920	102,984	208,904	110463	107401	217865	115202	112008	227210	118473	115189	233662
Secondary school	47,773	44,491	92,264	49822	46399	96222	51959	48390	10034	53435	49764	10319

14 - 17									9			8
Youth 15 - 29	114,331	115,919	230,250	119235	120891	240126	124350	126077	250427	127881	129657	257538
Female Reproductive Age 15 - 49	-	201,657	201,657	-	210307	210307	-	219328	219328		225556	225556
Labour force 15 - 64	214,911	237,149	452,060	224129	247321	471451	233743	257930	491674	240381	265254	505635
Aged 65+	19,331	24,998	44,329	20160	26070	46230	21025	27189	48214	21622	27961	49583

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Under One year

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

Under Five years

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

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary)

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

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary)

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

Age Group 15- 49 Females (Reproductive Age)

The 2012 projected total population of this age group was 210,307 females, representing 21.3 per cent of the total population which has increased from the 201,657 females in 2009. The population of the County is likely to increase due the declining infant mortality which is due to

improved healthcare and access to healthcare services. There is therefore need to increase and expand the existing health facilities to provide maternal and child health care facilities.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force)

This is the productive group that provides the labour force of the County. In 2012 the projected population was 471,451 accounting for 51.1 per cent of the total population. Out of the total labour force 52.46 per cent of them are females and 47.54 per cent males. This number represents a 7.4 per cent rise from 452,060 in 2009. The bulk of labour force is either unskilled or semiskilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in the County that will create employment to absorb the increasing working force. Since most of the labour force is based in the rural areas, agriculture will be a major source of employment opportunities. Value addition in agricultural produce will ensure better returns for the farmers and further create opportunities for workers in the supply chain.

Urban Population

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

Table 5: Population Projections by Urban Centres

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

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

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

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

1.4.2. Population Density and Distribution

The County is generally sparsely populated except in Kaiti and Mbooni constituencies which have Kilungu and Mbooni hills respectively. These areas have a fairly high projected population

density of 296 and 203 persons per square kilometre, respectively compared to the County's density of 115 in 2012. Kaiti and Mbooni constituencies also lie in the fertile upper parts of the County which experiences a higher average rainfall of 800mm-1200mm.

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

Constituency	2009 Projections		2012 Projections		2015 Projections		2017 Projections	
	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²
Kaiti	120,116	284	125268	296	130642	309	134351	318
Makueni	193,798	125	202010	130	210675	136	216657	140
Kibwezi West	165,929	79	172944	82	180363	86	185484	88
Kibwezi East	132,196	60	137866	63	143780	65	147863	67
Mbooni	184,624	195	192461	203	200717	212	206417	218
Kilome	87,864	137	91633	143	95563	149	98276	153
Total	884,527	110	922182	115	961740	120	989048	123

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Kibwezi East Constituency is the most sparsely populated with 63 persons per Km² mainly because it lies on the infertile lowlands characterized by annual insufficient rainfall of 351.9mm - 687.4mm.

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

Table 7: Population Projections by Constituency

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

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

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

1.5 Human Development Approach

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

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

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

1.5.1 Human Development Index

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

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

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care

services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

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

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

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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

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

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

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

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

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips

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

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

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile telephony, landlines

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

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

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

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

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

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

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

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

The County has 982 primary schools 339 secondary schools, 7 tertiary institutions and two university satellite campuses. There are no public universities or privately owned universities to accommodate the high numbers of students leaving secondary schools. In addition, the County lacks a teachers college and a medical college to train professionals in these sectors.

With a total enrolment of 75,985 and 269,752 in secondary and primary schools respectively there is a great need to invest in institutions of higher learning. There are Twenty Eight (28) Public Registered Youth Polytechnics in Makueni County

1.6.5 Energy Access

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

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

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The County has one major town namely; Wote. Other major urban centres includes; MtitoAndei, Sultan Hamud, Emali, Machinery and Kibwezi. The total combined urban area in the County is 594Km². All the towns and urban centres except Wote are located along the Mombasa-Nairobi highway which influenced their emergence, and their economic activities. Development of other market centres is limited by low economic activities due to overreliance on agriculture, which has been performing dismally in recent times as a result of recurring droughts. There are 1332 retail traders and 243 wholesale businesses spread all over the County centres dealing in a range of products. Most tradable goods include livestock, cereal, building materials and household products.

1.6.7 Housing

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

1.7 Land and land use

The County has a total arable land of 5042.69Km² which is 74 percent of the total area. A total of 1,762.71Km² is non-arable accounting for 21.9 percent of the total area. Part of the 2,023 Ha of land that Konza Technology City lies in the County. There are no water masses or industrial area in the County while the urban area accounts for only 7.4 percent of the total area.

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

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

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

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

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deed

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

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

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

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

There are 92 registered Cooperative Societies in the County with a registered membership of 60,000 and a share capital of Kshs. 52,000,000. There are 42 active societies and 20 dormant. This low number of cooperatives is attributed to the low level of agricultural productivity in milk and other products.

1.9.1. Non-Governmental Organizations

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

1.9.2. Self Help, women & youth groups

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

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.11.1. Main crops produced

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

1.11.2. Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

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

1.11.3. Average Farm Size

The average farm size is 3.44 Ha for small farmers and 30.4Ha for large scale farmers. Small farms are the common one. However there are no ranches in the County.

1.11.4. Main Storage Facilities

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

1.11.5. Main Livestock Bred and Ranches

Livestock production is a major economic activity in the County. The main breeds reared include livestock (dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys, Poultry farming, pig farming, bee keeping and fish).

1.11.6. Ranches

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

1.11.7. Main Fishing Activities and Types of Fish Produced

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

1.10 Forestry and Agro forestry

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The reduced agricultural production due to drought and dry being experienced in the County has immensely contributed to environmental degradation as residents seek an alternative source of livelihood. These include sand harvesting and charcoal burning which have reduced

the vegetation and forest cover. Industrial effluent into Athi River at the upstream and plastic materials and poor farming methods has also contributed to environmental degradation.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

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

1.11.3 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

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

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

1.12 Mining

Sand is the major natural resource available in almost all the rivers and streams. Sand harvesting however, remains illegal in the County and this makes it hard to get the data on amount harvested and personnel employed this informal sector. Other resources include limestone, granite, gypsum, and Quartz in Kibwezi West Constituency though their commercial viability has not been established.

1.12.1 Ongoing activities

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

1.12.2 Mining potentials

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

1.13 Tourism

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

There is a need to invest in more tourism class hotels as establishment of Konza ICT Park is in addition expected to enhance the potential of tourism in the County.

1.13.1 Main tourist attractions, National Parks/Reserves

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

1.13.2 Main Wildlife

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

1.13.3 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

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

1.14 Industry

The County has limited industries mainly due to limited natural resources, location from major urban centres and low level of investment. The two main industries include cotton ginnery and a bakery. However, there are light industries especially in the *jua kali* sector which produce for the local market. This includes dye making from tree barks & roots, ciondo, mats, baskets and wooden carvings. The County has seven *jua kali* associations employing 1,000 artisans. The light industries are mainly operated by self-help groups. In total there are five industries which includes; Makueni Ginnery, Makindu- cycle Assembly, Makueni dairy Farmers co-operative society, Kibwezi Honey Refineries and Mash bakers' inn.

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income

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

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

1.15.1 Wage earners

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

1.15.2 Self-employed

Rural and urban self-employment contribute eight and four percent of the household income. The Mombasa-Nairobi highway has positively enhanced the income from trade.

However, trade among other sources of income are limited which have led to overreliance on the poor performing agriculture. As a result the poverty rates in the County have risen.

1.15.3 Labour force

The County has a labour force of 471,451 persons which include 247,321 females and 224,129 males. This is about 51.1 percent of the total population. Most of the people in labour force are either unskilled or semiskilled. Unemployment levels

Due to the arid nature of the County, agriculture which is the main economic activity has been performing poorly. This situation has limited the sector's capacity to create much needed job opportunities.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water resources

Makueni is a water scarce County. Catchment degradation is undermining the limited sustainable water resources base in the country. Degradation of both surface and ground water resources through over-abstraction and illegal abstraction, among other factors has led to serious degradation of the water resources in terms of quantity and quality. Assessment and monitoring of the water resources base in the County is inadequate. The inadequacy of actionable data and information makes it increasingly difficult to make informed and transparent decisions on development and sustainable management of water resources in the country. Through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and promotion of WRUAS there a chance to reverse catchment degradation to ensure coordinated development and management of water, land and other related resources to maximize economic efficiency, social equity and welfare while ensuring ecological sustainability of the vital environmental systems. IWRM will ensure coordinated development and management of water, land and other related resources to maximize economic efficiency, social equity and welfare while ensuring ecological sustainability of the vital environmental systems.

The County has one permanent river; Athi. There are other semi permanent rivers such as Kibwezi and Kiboko rivers. There are four protected springs and 117 boreholes. Households with piped water are 12,671 while 27,752 households have access to potable water. There are 289 water pans and 159 surface dams.

The water demand in the County is 22,113m³/day and the developed sources have an average production of 13,607m³/day. There are two major rivers; Athi which is permanent and Thwake which is semi-permanent. Other big rivers include Kaiti, Muooni and Kikuu all of which are seasonal. There are 278 earth dams with a storage capacity of 3,265,543M³ while the sand dams are 118. There are four protected springs and 117 boreholes.

1.16.2 Water Supply schemes

There are 159 water supply schemes with a production capacity of 1360.7m³/hour. Households with piped water are 12,671 while 27,752 households have access to potable water while here are 289 water pans.

1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points)

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

1.16.4 Sanitation

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

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

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

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

1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

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

1.17.3 Immunization Coverage

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

1.17.4 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

The contraceptive acceptance rate in the County is 30.75 percent.

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1. Pre-School Education

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

1.18.2. Primary Education

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

1.18.3. Literacy

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

1.18.4. Secondary Education

By the year 2012 there were 339 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 75,985 and a retention rate of 86 per cent. With a total of 2300 teachers, the County has a teacher pupil ratio of 1:33. The transition rate from primary to secondary school is 60 per cent while Gross Enrolment rate stands at 76.6 per cent

1.18.5. Tertiary Education

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

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses at length the major development challenges facing the County, cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment, HIV and AIDS, gender, youth and unemployment.

Achievement of our policy agenda is subject to a complex of set of intertwined external and internal challenges. The key development priorities to address the county challenges are outlined.

2.1 Major Development Challenges

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

2.1.1 Population Growth

- Increased population growth will exert pressure on the existing social facilities.
- Much pressure on land is being exerted on the high potential agricultural land due to increase in the population

2.1.2 High levels of Poverty

- Poverty level stands at 60.6 per cent according to Kenya Integrated and Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2006.
- Women hard hit by poverty due to inequality, limited access to and ownership of land, lack of income generating opportunities, isolation in essential economic services and decision making
- Poverty in the County is most severe in the dry areas of Kathonzweni, Kithuki, Kitise Nguu and Kalawa.

2.1.3 Inadequate Water supply

- Only 27,752 households from over 150,000 households have access to potable water in the county.
- The average distance to the nearest water point is 8 Kms.
- Athi River and Kibwezi River are the only permanent rivers serving the entire county. These are supplemented by 68 shallow wells, 4 protected springs, 289 water pans 278 earth dams and 118 sand dams. The majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water

2.1.4 Poor Roads conditions

- These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons and have affected agricultural production and marketing of produce.

- The poor roads also affect provision of services such as health, education and security. The vast area of the County and the population is therefore inadequately supplied with water

2.2 Cross-cutting Issues

- i. The major cross cutting issues addressed in the plan include;
- ii. HIV/AIDs
- iii. Gender mainstreaming in county development agenda
- iv. Environmental conservation and climate change mitigation
- v. Mainstreaming of disability in development planning
- vi. Disaster risk reduction mainstreaming
- vii. Youth and development
- viii. Information, Communication Technology (ICT)

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

This chapter presents the County projects and programs to be implemented in this plan. These are prioritized based on consultations with stakeholders. The projects and programs are grouped into 9 sections based on the county departments. These are; Agriculture, Livestock & Food security; Lands and Urban Planning; Water, Environment and Natural Resources; Education and Civic Education; ICT and Special Programmes; Finance and Socio-Economic Planning; Health services; Trade, Industry, Tourism and Cooperatives

3.1 Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries

This is one of the key sectors in the County. Agriculture production supports livelihood of over 80% of Makueni county population .It is the basis for food security, economic growth, employment creation.

3.1.1 Vision and Mission

Vision: A food Secure County

Mission: To develop and implement structures for food Production Processing and Marketing on a sustainable basis in the County.

3.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

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

3.1.3 Projects and Programs Priorities

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	2013/14 target	Cost
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Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	2013/14 target	Cost
Subsidized Artificial Insemination	Artificial insemination targeting dairy and beef farmers	To increase productivity in beef and milk	County wide	No. of inseminations done	2,500	4M
Rehabilitation of livestock vaccination crushes	Construction works for new and rehabilitation for the existing facilities	To increase productivity through reduced disease incidence	Nguu/Masumba ward	No. of crushes constructed and in use	6 crushes	1.2M
Poultry development (Kuku Kienyeji)	Purchase of chicken and distribution to groups of farmers	To enhance livelihood through diversification	Emali/Mulala and Kithungo/Kitundu	No. of chicken supplied	6,500; 2 fridge and 20 cool boxes	3.5M
Soil conservation through training of community level terrace makers	Training community level workers trained and equipped with leveling kits	To enhance soil conservation	County wide	No. of ToTs and community workers trained	18 TOTs and 150 community workers	1M
Animal Vaccination Campaign for the whole county	Vaccination of animals countywide	To increase productivity through reduced disease incidence	County wide	No. of animals vaccinated	All wards	4M
Mechanized agriculture	Mechanized hay baling and pasture production and conservation (Tractor based and small scale)	To enhance production through mechanization	County wide	No. of farmers benefiting	All wards	1,350,000
Innovation and technology transfer	Fish Farming development/ Fish and dairy farmers tour	To enhance production through technology transfer	County wide	No. of farmers and officers exposed to	30 farmers; 15 officers	1M

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	2013/14 target	Cost
				technology		
Subsidized inputs for farmers	Relief seed purchases and seed bulking	To enhance productivity	County wide	Tons of seed distributed and seed bulking centres	All wards	15M
Sorghum value chain development	Gadam sorghum Utilization and value addition.	Enhance sorghum production for food security and poverty reduction.	County wide	Tons of sorghum produced	All wards	5.5M
Mango value chain development	Promotion of Mango Farming in Makueni county.	Enhance production	County wide	No. of farmers trained	All wards	2M
Dairy Development.	Purchase of cooling tanks, installation of milk mini processing plant and purchase of motorcycle and motorbike; training of cluster committees formed and trained	To enhance dairy production	<i>Kikima, Kisau, Mukuyu ni, Makiou, Kalawa, Makiou, Ilima</i>	No. of mini-processors installed ; No. of cooling tanks installed ; No. of motor vehicle and bikes purchased	1 mini processor; 6 milk cooling tanks; 1 motor vehicle; 2 motor cycles; 10 cluster committee trained	15M
Green farming promotion	Green house installation	To enhance production through innovation	Ivingoni /Nzambani ward	No. of greenhouses installed	4	2M

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	2013/14 target	Cost
Coffee value chain development	Rehabilitation of Kwa Longo coffee factory	To enhance production of coffee	Mukaa	No. of factories rehabilitated	2 coffee factories	3M
Development of Human Capacity for Dam Management (CIG Training)	Training of dam management committees	To enhance conservation of water and soil	County wide	No. of CIGs trained	6	0.5M
Fruit value chain development	Construction works for fruit processing plant	To enhance fruit value chain development	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	No. of plants constructed	1	70M

3.2 Education

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.2.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.3 Projects and Programs Priorities

Project name/Programme	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target 2013/14	Cost
Construction of model ECDE centres in all wards	Construct ECDE centre with 2 classrooms and 1 office	To enhance access to basic education	County wide (in all wards)	No. of ecde classes constructed	44	40M
Infrastructural improvement in CTTIs	Construction and supply of materials CTTIs	To enhance access to quality vocational training	County wide	No. of CTTIs constructed and supplied with materials	Construct 16 CTTI; Supply materials to 5 CTTIs	30M
Library services development	Renovation of library and fencing of compound	To enhance access to information	Kithaasyu	No. of libraries renovated	1	2M
ECDE human capacity development	Recruitment of ECDE teachers	To improve access to quality education	County wide	No. of Teachers recruited	900	68M
Support to education	Bursary, scholarship and provision of materials to schools in the county	To improve access and quality of education	County wide	No. of students awarded bursary and scholarships No. of schools supported No. of education conferences held	10,000 10 1	80M
Civic education and public participation programme	Civic education both targeted and general	To enhance citizen participation in local development	County wide	No. of ToTs trained; No. of community members	1,200 10,000	40M

Project name/Programme	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target 2013/14	Cost
				trained on governance; No. of public participation forums established;	30	

3.3 Gender, Youth and Social Services

3.3.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Mission

To have an empowered society which enjoys equal rights and wealth creation

Vision

To promote coordinate monitor and evaluate youth women men's empowerment social development, participation care and protection of children and vulnerable groups for self-sustainability

3.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The County will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to enhance community empowerment. This will be pursued through enhancement of communities' capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale enterprises. Community will be sensitized on the need to set up more enterprises as opposed to looking for white collar jobs. Self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support and development activities and capacity building for other organizations like NGOs. Sports development will aim at making sport activities within the County more attractive and use the sports gatherings as venue to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS. Sports activities will therefore be popularized as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

3.3.3 Projects and Programs Priorities

Expenditure item	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target	Cost (Kshs M)
Support for persons with Disabilities	Material support to people living with disability	To enhance the livelihood of the vulnerable in the society	County wide	No. of PWDs supported	All PWDs	10M

Expenditure item	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target	Cost (Kshs M)
Sports activities development	County marathon; league games	To enhance talent development in the county	County wide	No. of marathons; No. of games leagues	1 marathon; 4 leagues	15M
Youth Financial support Programme	Revolving fund for youth grants	To enhance the livelihoods of the youth	County wide	% of youths accessing revolving fund	100	40M
Support for boda boda transport service providers	Training bodaboda riders; purchase of motorbikes and establishment of Sacco's	To enhance the livelihoods of the youth	County wide	No. of bodaboda trained; No. of motorcycles purchased; No. of Sacco established	Train 2100 youths and Purchase 80 bodaboda Set up 30boda Sacco's	20M
Women & Men financial support	Training of men, women and youth on entrepreneurship across the county	To enhance business and entrepreneurship skills	County wide	No. of people trained on entrepreneurship	2000	20M
Support for OVCs	Support to various groups working with OVCs;	To enhance the livelihood of the vulnerable in the society	County wide	No. of groups supported	40	10M
Talent search & support	Construction of one county talent academy for sports and other youth oriented talents nurturing facilities	To nurture youth talent	County wide	No. of talent centre constructed	1	7M
Children rights, Gender & disability	Construction and	To enhance child	Wote	No. of child	1	4M

Expenditure item	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target	Cost (Kshs M)
mainstreaming	operationalization of child rescue center	protection		rescue centre constructed		
Community centers development	Construction of social halls	To enhance community cohesiveness	<i>Thange; Ivingoni/Nzambani; Masongaleni; Ilima; Kako/Waia; Wote; Kee; Ukia; Makindu;</i>	No. of social halls constructed; No. of resource centres constructed	9; 1	25M
Sport infrastructure development programme	Institutional and infrastructural support to the county sporting talent	To enhance talent development	<i>Nguumo; Mavindini; Kithungo/Kitundu; Mbooni; Tulimani; Kisau/Kiteta; Mukaa; Kilungu; Kathonzweni; Kiima Kiu; Emali; Kasikeu; Mbitini</i>	No. of playing fields constructed and fenced	Construct 12 and fence 1 field	45M

3.4 Health

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

3.4.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.4.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

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

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

3.4.3 Projects and programmes

Project name/Programme	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target 2013/14	Cost
To build patient wards to enhance the county inpatient capacity	Construction of wards	To enhance access to quality health care	<i>Kibwezi and Sultan Hamud hospitals</i>	No. of ward blocks constructed	Construct 2 ward blocks	15M
County medical training	To initiate construction of a county medical training institute	To enhance access to health training	Wote	Medical training centre operational	Operational KMTC	10M
County Mother & Child Health care	To develop County MCH infrastructure	To reduce maternal mortality rate	All sub counties	No. of MCH facilities constructed	12 maternity wards;	10M
County referral services	Purchase of ambulances	To enhance county referral system	County wide	No. of ambulances constructed	12	50M
Health infrastructure rehabilitation and improvement	To improve the existing health facilities by rehabilitating the existing health infrastructures	To enhance access to quality health care	County wide	No. of health facilities rehabilitated	72	40M
County medical outreach	Medical camps	To enhance access to	County wide	% coverage of medical	100%	10M

Project name/Programme	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target 2013/14	Cost
		quality health care		outreach		
County specialized health Equipments & infrastructure	To purchase and construct infrastructure for specialized treatment	To enhance access to quality health care	Kilungu, Tawa, Sultan Hamud, Mbooni	No. of referral maternity No. of theatres constructed; No. of X-ray blocks constructed No. of X-ray equipments purchased	1 County referral maternity and theatre 4 theatres; 2 X-ray blocks; 2	120M

3.5 Lands & Urban Planning

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A land subdued by its owner

Mission: To enable the people of Makueni to tame their land and make it work for them through security of title, well-planned, efficient use and a clean, safe environment.

3.5.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The environmental assessment and audits will be intensified to ensure conservancy and protection. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has played a key role in the safeguarding of the natural resources in the County such as forests. NEMA is also setting guidelines on environment and sanitation standards for all major projects being implemented in the County by requiring implementers to perform Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) before the projects commence.

Environmental conservation in Makueni County is considered to be very important because of the negative effects of environmental degradation experienced in various parts of the County. This has caused the destruction of water catchments areas and soil erosion. The County will enhance its emphasis on conservation of environment, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people

3.5.3 Projects and Programmes

Project Name	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target	Cost
Survey for issuance of title deeds	Survey, beaconing, plan preparation & presentation for titling	To enhance land secure land tenure	Mtito Andei, Makindu, Emali, Sultan Hamud, Kikumulyu south, Mbooni, Kaiti, Kithungo/Kitundu	% coverage of land	Whole ward	4M
Purchase of land for dumping site	Purchase of land	To enhance controlled development and land use	Makindu; Emali, Kibwezi, Wote, Tawa, Mtito Andei	No. of land pieces purchased	4	12M
Purchase of land for Lorry park	Purchase of land	To enhance controlled development and land use	Mtito Andei	No. of land purchased	1	18M
Preparation of development plans for various townships	Data picking, plotting, stakeholder participation, base map preparation, planning brief preparation, circulation, publication, submission to Ministry of Housing	To enhance controlled development and land use	County wide	No. of town development plans developed	10	4M
Construction of public toilets	Construction of toilets	Enhance sanitation	Muvau, West Ngosini, Kango	No. of toilets constructed	8	2M

Project Name	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target	Cost
			ndi, Kwa Kathok a, Mutula ni Mboon i, Waia/ Kako, Ukia, Kilili			
Emali bus park levelling	Demolition of structures & Levelling of bus park	To enhance controlled development	Emali/ Mulala	% completion	100	2M
Levelling drainage of markets	Construction works	To enhance controlled development	Mbum buni	% completion	100	1M
Beautification of Wote	Bush clearing, planting flowers	To enhance facelift of town	Wote	% completion	100	1M
Feasibility study on existing Minerals	Consultancy services on existing mineral	To assess the mineral viability	County Wide	% completion	100	1.5 M
Wote Cabro Works	Foundation prepared for 8,500sq M,	To enhance facelift of town	Wote	% completion	Cabro laid on 500 sq. m	9M
Land survey	Plans of affected by railway parcels prepared; Verification of Kiboko A, B & C Settlement Schemes; Land survey	To enhance secured land tenure	Mtito Andei; Makin du; Kathek ani Makin du; Nguu/ Masum ba	% completion	100	4M
Land digitization	Engagement of G.I.S Expert; Procurement of software &	To automate land records and transactions		% completion	100	10M

Project Name	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicator	Target	Cost
	satellite imagery; Data Collection on land ownership documents. Situational analysis; purchase of survey equipments					

3.6 Trade

3.6.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.6.2 County Response to Vision and Mission

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

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

3.6.3 Projects and Programmes

Project/programme	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
Cooperative development & marketing	Training cooperative management committees;	To enhance cooperative	County wide	No. of cooperatives trained; No. of	72; 15	20M

Project/program me	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
	Revitalization of Sacco; sensitization of cooperative societies; establishing bookkeeping and audit services	development		cooperatives revived		
Business empowerment programmes	Revolving loans programme for county traders	To enhance business development	County wide	% of traders accessing funds	100	25M
Tourism sites development & promotion	Development of tourism sites	Enhance tourism development	Kalamba; Itumbule; Nguu/Masumba; Makongo	No. of centres developed	4	10M
Homecraft centres	Purchase of land, construct one main structure, and fencing with a gate	Enhance competitiveness of handicraft artisans	Emali	% of completion	100	5M
Metrology equipment(weighs & measures)	Set up consumer protection unit and purchase of operations vehicle	Enhance consumer protection	Wote	% of completion	100	30M
Trade market infrastructure development	Construction of market sheds	To enhance trade development	<i>Itangini; Kathyaka; Kikumbulu South; Kinyambu; Kasikeu; Mbitini; Nthongoni; Kambu; Kyambeke; Nguu/Masumba; Kathonzweni; Mwaani; Kilungu; Kako/Waia; Kisau/Kiteta; Kitise,</i>	No. of market sheds developed	23	50M

Project/programme	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
			<i>Mbooni, Kithungo/Kitundu; Mukuyuni; Kalawa; Makindu; Nguumo</i>			
Development of livestock yards	Construction works for livestock yards	Enhance trade in markets	<i>Kathulumbi ; Kalawa; Kilala; Mavindini</i>	No. of livestock yards constructed	4	7M
Construction of market toilets	Construction works for VIP toilet	Enhance market hygiene	<i>Ulilinsi</i>	No. of VIP toilets constructed	1	1M

3.7 Transport & Infrastructure

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To provide an efficient, cost effective, sustainable infrastructure facilities and services.

Mission

To effectively develop, maintain and manage infrastructure that is efficient, affordable, reliable geared to improved livelihood and economic growth.

3.7.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Provision of well-maintained physical infrastructure is paramount to achieve economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Road network will be maintained to reduce transportation costs, particularly in the agricultural sector through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets. The County will ensure reliable Extension services are accessible at low cost. Extension officers will be provided with adequate logistical support. Electricity supply will be increased to encourage the setting up of processing & light industries. This will stimulate economic activities in *jua kali* sector and value addition hence creating employment opportunities.

3.7.3 Projects and Programmes

Project/Programme	Description of project	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost (Kshs)
Acquisition of road	Purchase of	To enhance	Wote	No. of	2. No	100M

Project/Programme	Description of project	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost (Kshs)
works equipment	Road works Equipments	efficiency in road construction works		equipment purchased	graders 2. No rollers 2.no backhoe loaders 1. No tipper	
Housing development and maintenance	Construction of executive office block, Governors & deputy governor's residence and parking space	To provide residential /nonresidential accommodation	Wote	No. of housing blocks constructed	1 executive office block; 1 Governor's house; 1 Deputy Governor's house	127M
County roads maintenance and improvement	Wote pot holes resealing Gravelling of Lukenya University road	Continuous maintain ace and improvement of urban, town and county roads	Wote; Kambu	% completion rate	100%	7.5M
Electrification programme	Street and market lighting and rural electrification programme	To enhance access to electricity	<i>Wote; Nzau; Kathonzweni; Ukia; Mtito Andei; Kikumbulyu South; Emali; Mbooni; Kisau/Kiteta; Kasikeu; Matiliku.</i> <i>Electrification in all 30 wards</i>	No. of floodlights installed; No. of street lighting installed; No. of institutions connected with power supply	Install 10. No flood lights Street lighting in 5. No urban areas	25M
Ward access road improvement	Grading of 30 ward access roads	To enhance accessibility	<i>All wards</i>	No. of Kms graded	2,000	65M

3.8 Water, Environment & Natural Resources

3.8.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

A leader in providing safe, reliable and affordable water in a clean environment

Mission

To govern, develop, and sustain all public water resources and supplies progressively ensuring that all County residents have access to safe, reliable, and affordable water.

3.8.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve meaningful social economic development, water has been identified as the single sector with many linkages to other sectors; the sector adopted is expected to trigger development of other sectors once it is fully developed.

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

3.8.3 Projects and Programmes

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
Environmental conservation programme	Exhauster Services; Environmental Impact Assessments	To enhance environmental sustainability	County Wide	No. of urban centres provided with exhauster services; No. of environmental impact assessments	30; 30	3M
Rehabilitation of stalled projects	Construction of water projects	To enhance	County wide	No. of water projects	30 - all wards	5M

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
		water access		rehabilitated		
Kwinyithya Kiwu Water Project	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Kikumbulyu North	% of completion	100	6M
Kwinyithya kiwi water	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Kikumbulyu South	% of completion	100	5M
Kinyambu kilungu Water Project; Machinery Borehole; Kyaani Pipeline	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Thange	% of completion	100	4M
Drilling & Equipping Mutyanyumu Borehole & Matiku Borehole	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Emali/Mulala	% of completion	100	5M
Chief Kiamba dam-disilting	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Kasikeu	% of completion	100	4M
Kwa Kuni dam Rehab	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Mbitini	% of completion	100	4M
Kwa Mutia dam & Komboyoo borehole	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access		% of completion	100	4.5M
Disilting Ivuso/Mukulu earth dam	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Masongaleni	% of completion	100	3M
Completion of Miamba borehole piping	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Mtito Andei	% of completion	100	4M

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
Rehabilitation of D4 Dam	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Kiima kiu/Kalanzoni	% of completion	100	4.5M
Rehabilitation of Wautu borehole	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Ilima	% of completion	100	2M
Kyambeke water Pipeline and Kyakataka Weir	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Ilima	% of completion	100	1.5M
Sand dam at Usi Unene	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Mukaa	% of completion	100	4.5M
New Kwa Mbila dam, Desilt Kwa Luma earth dam	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Kathonzweni	% of completion	100	7.3M
Rehabilitation of Mii earth dam	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Nguu/Masumba	% of completion	100	4M
Kilungu water project	Rehabilitation of Nunguni Water supply(Thomeandu borehole) and Construction of tank at Nunguni Rehabilitation of Kyeu Water Project Rehabilitation of Kyumani Water Project	To enhance water access	Kilungu	% of completion	100	2.5M
Kako-Kyaluma water project	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Waia/Kako	% of completion	100	4M
Rehabilitation of Mukundi water	Construction works for water	To enhance water	Kiteta/Kisau	% of completion	100	3.4M

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
	projects	access				
Kithuki Water project rehabilitation	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Kitise/Kithuki	% of completion	100	5.3M
Kikumini/Muvau water project	Kikumini Borehole Nzueni Borehole Kambi Mawe Borehole Muvau/Kikumini-Water Project	To enhance water access	Muvau /Kikumini	% of completion	100	7M
Tulimani water project	Tulimani borehole & Kyangwasi borehole Kwa Matolo Earth dam	To enhance water access	Tulimani	% of completion	100	5M
Kwa Mutulu Water project	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Mbooni	% of completion	100	4.5M
Kithungo/Kitundu water project	Rehabilitation of Iimbani Yamutundu	To enhance water access	Kithungo/Kitundu	% of completion	100	5M
Nzaui/Kilili water projects	Isololo Water project; Kilinga Water project Mathanguni Borehole; Muindi Borehole and Isololo water tanks	To enhance water access	Nzau/Kilili/Kalamba	% of completion	100	4M
Kee water project	Ngiitini Borehole; Kasunguni Borehole; Kyandumbi Borehole; Water Project (Nthonzweni)	To enhance water access	Kee	% of completion	100	4M
Ukia water projects	Muvani Borehole Mumbuni Sand Dam	To enhance water	Ukia	% of completion	100	4.5M

Project	Description of activities	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Target	Cost
		access				
Kyaani earth dam	Construction works	To enhance water access	Kalawa	% of completion	100	6M
Mavindini water project	Construction of Kwa Manyolo Earth dam Construction of Mavindini sand dam	To enhance water access	Mavindini	% of completion	100	5M
Kiboko-Twaandu water project completion Makindu-Water Project	Construction works for water projects	To enhance water access	Makindu	% of completion	100	5.5M
Nguumo water projects	Construction of Ngai Ndeithya (Tunguni) Earth Dam Construction of Yimwea Earth Dam; Sand dams at Ndovoini	To enhance water access	Nguumo	% of completion	100	5M
Acquisition of Earth moving equipments: tippers	Purchase of equipments	To enhance water access	Wote	No. of equipment	1 dozer; 3 tipper; 3 excavators	120M
Water Project Wote town	Construction of Kaiti sand dam and Wote water supply	To enhance water access	Wote	% of completion	100	30M
Hydrological surveys	Survey works for water supply	To enhance water access	Wote	% of completion	100	10M

3.10 Public Administration

3.10.1 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

This sector will improve on the services offered through coordination and provision of support services to the other department to enhance service delivery. The departments in this sector

include; office of the governor, office of county secretary, county public service board and department of finance & planning.

The office of Governor will play a key role in overall government coordination and linkage with other counties, national government and international development actors. The office of the county secretary being the head of county public service will be pivotal in overall service delivery. The County public service board will play a role in establishment and management of the public service through formulation of policies regulations and guidelines on public service administration. The department of finance plays a critical role in the management of public finances through their lead role in the administration of Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

3.10.2 Projects and Programs Priorities

Project name/Programme	Description of project	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Targets	Cost
County Emergency Fund	Mitigation of emergency occurrences in the county	To mitigate disasters and emergencies in the county	<i>County Wide</i>	No. of emergency occurrences intervened		40M

3.11 ICT

Vision: To make Makueni a world class of excellence in ICT and Disaster mitigation.

Mission: To develop Makueni as a globally competitive and prosperous County by creating an enabling environment that encourages and enhances the development, expansion and use of Information Communications Technologies (ICTs).

3.11.1 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.11.2 Projects and Programs Priorities

Project name/Programme	Description of project	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Targets	Cost
Drought mitigation & response	Purchase of relief food supply	To enhance county resilience to drought	<i>County wide</i>	No. of schools supplied with food rations	30 wards	40M
GIS unit	Purchase of GIS equipment	Enhance project	Wote	% of completion	100	4M

Project name/Programme	Description of project	Objectives	Location	Indicators	Targets	Cost
		monitoring				
County radio station	Construction works for county radio station	Enhance access to information by citizens	Wote	% of completion	100	7M
Employment Bureau	Establishment of county employment bureau to cater for youth		Wote	% of completion	100	0.5M
Community Information Centres (CIC)	Construction and equipping of CIC centres	Increase internet accessibility	<i>Wote; Kilungu; Ukia; Ivingoni/Nzambani; Mtito Andei; Kikumbulyu South; Makindu; Kasikeu; Kiima Kiu/Kalanzoni</i>	% of completion	100	28M
Branding of Community Information Centres	Branding of CIC and signage for county projects	Enhance county visibility	Wote	% of completion	100	1M
ICT infrastructure development	Bandwidth upgrade Communication Suite Connectivity for LAN & Internet Web & Email System	Increase internet accessibility	Wote	% of completion	100	15M

