



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING**

**ANNUAL
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2015/16**

SEPTEMBER 2014

VISION

Success and prosperity for everyone in a safe and harmonious County

MISSION

Make Kiambu County the best County in which to grow live and work.

Acknowledgement

The development of this Annual Development Plan was achieved through an elaborate and consultative process involving key department's stakeholders. The development process, coordinated by County Executive Committee member in charge of Finance and Economic Planning, Ms. Mary Nguli and a team of technical experts from the department who included; Ms. Sophiah Kamau, Mr. Stephen Mungai, Mr. Joseph Ng'ang'a, Mr. Samuel Muthondu, Ms. Charity Gathoni and Ms. Faith Makena. Their unwavering commitment and teamwork is duly acknowledged. Similarly, we express our appreciation to all the department staff who played a critical role in the development of this plan.

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I also take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their invaluable contribution, either through direct or indirect support. It is my conviction that on the basis of this Annual Development plan, which has clearly mapped out the County's areas of focus for the next one year, the county is on a firm footing to plan for its resource mobilization and utilization in contributing towards success and prosperity for everyone in safe and harmonious county.

John Gicaci

Chief Officer

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND	12
1.1 Introduction	12
1.2 County Background Information	12
1.2.1 Position and Size	12
1.2.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	12
1.2.2.1 Physical & Topographic Features	12
1.2.2.2 Ecological Conditions.....	14
1.2.2.3 Climatic Conditions	15
1.2.3 Administrative and Political Units	15
1.2.3.1 Administrative Units	16
1.2.4 Demographic Features	17
1.2.4.1 Population Size and Composition	17
1.2.5 Population density and distribution	22
1.2.5 Human Development Indicators.....	25
1.2.5.1 Human Development Index	26
1.2.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII).....	27
1.2.6 Political Units	27
1.2.6.1 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency	28
1.2.7 Infrastructure and Access	29
1.2.7.1 Road and Rail Network	29
1.2.7.2 Posts and Telecommunications	29
1.2.7.3 Financial Institutions	30
1.2.7.4 Education Institutions	30
1.2.7.5 Energy Access	31
1.2.7.6 Markets and Urban Centres	31
1.2.7.7 Housing.....	31
1.2.8 Land and Land Use	32
1.2.8.1 Mean holding size	32
1.2.8.2 Percentage of land with title deeds	32
1.2.9 Community Organizations/Non –State Actors.....	32

1.2.9.1 Co-operative Societies	32
1.2.9.2 Non – Governmental Organizations	32
1.2.9.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups	33
1.2.10 Crop and Livestock Production	33
1.2.10.1 Main Crops Produced	33
1.2.10.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops	33
1.2.10.3 Average Farm Sizes	34
1.2.10.4 Main Storage Facilities	34
1.2.10.5 Main Livestock Bred	34
1.2.11 Forestry and Agro-Forestry	34
1.2.11.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests	35
1.2.11.2 Main Forest Products from Gazetted and Ungazetted Forests	35
1.2.11.3 Promotion of Agro-forestry and Green Economy	35
1.2.12 Environment and Climate Change	37
1.2.12.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation	37
1.2.12.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation	37
1.2.12.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County	38
1.2.12.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies	38
1.2.13 Mining	38
1.2.13.1 Ongoing Activities	38
1.2.13.2 Mining Potential	38
1.2.14 Tourism	39
1.2.14.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves	39
1.2.14.2 Main Wildlife	39
1.2.14.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy	39
1.2.15 Industry	39
1.2.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income	40
1.2.16.1 Wage Earners	40
1.2.16.2 Self Employed	40
1.2.16.3 Labour Force	40

1.2.16.4 Unemployment Levels.....	40
1.2.17 Water Resources.....	41
1.2.17.1 Water Provision.....	41
1.2.17.2 Water Sources.....	41
1.2.17.3 Garbage Collection and Disposal.....	41
1.2.18 Health Access and Nutrition.....	42
1.2.18.1 Health Access.....	42
1.2.18.2 Morbidity.....	42
1.2.18.3 Mortality and Nutritional Status.....	42
1.2.18.4 Immunization Coverage.....	43
1.2.18.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence.....	43
1.2.19 Education and Literacy.....	43
1.2.19.1 Pre-School Education.....	43
1.2.19.2 Primary Education.....	43
1.2.19.3 Literacy.....	44
1.2.19.4 Secondary Education.....	44
1.2.19.5 Tertiary Education.....	44
CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS.....	45
2.1 Introduction.....	45
2.2 Major Developmental Challenges.....	45
2.2.1 Poor Rural Access Roads.....	46
2.2.2 High Cost of Farm Inputs.....	46
2.2.3 Poor Marketing Channels.....	46
2.2.4 Small Land Sizes.....	46
2.2.5 Insecurity.....	47
2.2.6 Low School Enrolment.....	47
2.2.7 Inadequate Health Facilities.....	47
2.2.8 Inadequate Water (for consumption and irrigation),.....	48
2.2.9 High Unemployment Levels.....	49
2.2.10 Drug and Substance Abuse.....	49
2.3 Cross-cutting Issues in the county.....	49

2.3.1 Poverty	49
2.3.2 HIV and AIDS	51
2.3.3 Gender Inequality	52
2.3.4 Environment and Climatic Change.....	54
2.3.5 Disaster Management & Resilience.....	55
2.3.6 Youth.....	57
2.3.7 Persons with Disabilities	59
2.3.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT)	60
2.4 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts	60
CHAPTER THREE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS	71
3.1 Introduction.....	71
3.2 Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010	71
3.3 Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans	71
3.4 Linkages with County Plans	72
CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION.....	74
4.1 Introduction.....	74
4.2 Principles Guiding Resource Mobilization Strategies.....	77
4.3 Sources of Resources to the County.....	79
4.3.1 Internally Generated Revenues	79
4.3.2 National Government.....	79
4.3.3 Current and New Development Partners	80
4.3.4 The Corporate Sector	80
4.3.5 Foreign Governments	81
4.4 Management of Public Funds	81
4.5 Management of Assets and Liabilities.....	81
4.6 Implementation Plan.....	82
4.6.1 Strengthening Governance, Management and Organisational Structure and Systems.....	82
4.6.2 Communication	82
4.6.3 Implementation of Cost-saving Measures.....	82
CHAPTER FIVE: DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	
2015-16 FY.....	83
5.1 County Assembly	83
5.2 County Executive	84

5.3 County Public Service Board.....	85
5.4 Finance and Economic Planning	86
5.5 Administration and Public Service.....	88
5.7 Water, Environment and Natural Resources.....	91
5.8 Health Services.....	92
5.9 Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services.....	93
5.10 Youth and Sports.....	95
5.11 Lands, Physical Planning and Housing	95
5.12 Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-Operative.....	96
5.13 Roads, Transport and Public Works.....	97
6.0 Conclusion	99

List of Tables

Table 1: Area by Sub Counties	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort	18
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups.....	19
Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres	22
Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency	23
Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency	24
Table 7: County Electoral Wards by Constituencies	27
Table 8: Number of Registered and Eligible Voters by Constituencies (as at 18th December 2012)	28
Table 9: County Revenue Projections.....	75
Table 10: County Assembly Projects/Programmes	83
Table 11: County Executive Projects/Programmes	84
Table 12: County Public Service Board Projects/Programmes	85
Table 13: Finance and Economic Planning Projects/Programmes	86
Table 14: Administration and Public Service Projects/Programmes	88
Table 15: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.....	90
Table 16: Water, Environment and Natural Resources Projects/Programmes	91
Table 17: Health Services Projects/Programmes	92
Table 18: Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services Projects/Programmes	94
Table 19: Youth and Sports Projects/Programmes	95
Table 20: Lands, Physical Planning and Housing Projects/Programmes.....	96
Table 21: Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-Operative Projects/Programmes	97
Table 22: Roads, Transport and Public Works Projects/Programmes	98

List of Maps

Map 1: Location of Kiambu County in Kenya 14

Map 2: Administrative Subdivisions of Kiambu County 17

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPSB	County Public Service Board
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
FSP	Fiscal Strategy Paper
FY	Financial Year
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KeNHA	Kenya National Highway Authority
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Article 126(3) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012, requires that County Governments prepare Annual Development plans, which become the guiding development blue prints in any given financial year. The ADP is informed by the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and provides an incremental platform for implementation and phasing of development projects and programmes within the CIDP. The ADP also informs the fiscal strategy in the medium term, provides a basis for resource allocation and for project monitoring and evaluation.

The 2015/16 ADP will outline the major areas of focus in as far as development projects and programmes are concerned, while at the same time outlining the strategy for implementation of the said programmes. Kiambu County seeks to become a vibrant regional commercial hub with a high standard of living for its residents.

1.2 County Background Information

1.2.1 Position and Size

Kiambu County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It is located in the central region and covers a total area of 2,543.5 Km² with 476.3 Km² under forest cover according to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Kiambu County borders Nairobi and Kajiado Counties to the South, Machakos to the East, Murang'a to the North and North East, Nyandarua to the North West, and Nakuru to the West as indicated in Map 1. The county lies between latitudes 00 25' and 10 20' South of the Equator and Longitude 360 31' and 370 15' East.

1.2.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.2.1 Physical & Topographic Features

Kiambu County is divided into four broad topographical zones viz, Upper Highland, Lower Highland, Upper Midland and Lower Midland Zone. The Upper Highland Zone is found in Lari Constituency and it is an extension of the Aberdare ranges that lies at an altitude of 1,800-2,550 metres above sea level. It is dominated by highly dissected ranges and it is very wet, steep and important as a water catchment area. The lower highland zone is mostly found in Limuru and some parts of Gatundu North, Gatundu South,

Githunguri and Kabete constituencies. The area is characterized by hills, plateaus, and high-elevation plains. The area lies between 1,500-1,800 metres above sea level and is generally a tea and dairy zone though some activities like maize, horticultural crops and sheep farming are also practiced. There are also large plantations of pineapples owned by Del Monte in parts of Thika sub county.

The upper midland zone lies between 1,300-1,500 metres above sea level and it covers mostly parts of Juja and other constituencies with the exception of Lari. The landscape comprises of volcanic middle level uplands. The lower midland zone partly covers Thika Town (Gatuanyaga), Limuru and Kikuyu constituencies. The area lies between 1,200-1,360 metres above sea level. The soils in the midland zone are dissected and are easily eroded. Other physical features include steep slopes and valleys, which are unsuitable for cultivation. Large parts of Lari, Gatundu north and south sub counties are covered by forests.

The county is covered by three broad categories of soils which are: high level upland soils, plateau soils and volcanic footbridges soils. These soils are of varying fertility levels with soils from high-level uplands, which are from volcanic rocks, being very fertile. Their fertility is conducive for livestock keeping and growth of various cash crops and food crops such as tea, coffee, horticultural products, pyrethrum, vegetables, maize, beans, peas and potatoes. These soils are found in the highlands, mostly in Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Lari, Kikuyu, Kabete and Limuru Constituencies. Low fertility soils are mainly found in the middle zone and the eastern part of the county which form part of the semi-arid areas. The soils are sandy or clay and can support drought resistant crops such as soya beans and sunflower as well as ranching. These soils are mostly found in parts of Juja, Thika Town, Ruiru, Kabete, Limuru, Gatundu North and Gatundu South Constituencies.

Most parts of the county are covered by soils from volcanic footbridges. These are well drained with moderate fertility. They are red to dark brown friable clays, which are suited for cash crops like coffee, tea and pyrethrum. However, parts of Thika Town, Ruiru, Juja and Lari constituencies are covered by shallow soils, which are poorly drained, and these areas are characterized by low rainfall, which severely limits agricultural development, although they are suitable for ranching and growth of drought resistant crops.

Map 1: Location of Kiambu County in Kenya



1.2.2.2 Ecological Conditions

Water in the county is from two principal sources- surface and sub-surface. About 90 percent of the county’s water resource comprises of both surface water resources and ground water potential. The county is divided into several sub-catchments areas. The first one is Nairobi River Sub-catchment which occupies the southern part of the county with the major rivers being Nairobi, Gitaru, Gitahuru, Karura, Ruirwaka, and Gatharaini. The

second one is Kamiti and Ruiru Rivers Sub-catchment which is located to the north of the Nairobi river sub-catchment. It has eight permanent rivers which include Riara, Kiu, Kamiti, Makuyu, Ruiru, Bathi, Gatamaiyu and Komothai. The third one is the Aberdare plateau that contributes to the availability of two sub-catchments areas comprising of Thiririka and Ndarugu Rivers. The main streams found in the two areas include Mugutha, Theta, Thiririka, Ruabora, Ndarugu and Komu. They flow from Nairobi, Kamiti, Ruiru, Thiririka, and Ndarugu sub-catchments to form Athi River sub-catchment. The fourth is the Chania River and its tributaries comprising of Thika and Kariminu Rivers which rise from the slopes of Mt. Kinangop in the Aberdares range. Last one is Ewaso Kedong sub catchment which runs in the North-South direction and occupies the western part of the county. It has several streams that normally form swamps.

1.2.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county experiences bi-modal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between Mid-March to May followed by a cold season usually with drizzles and frost during June to August and the short rains between Mid-October to November. The annual rainfall varies with altitude, with higher areas receiving as high as 2,000 mm and lower areas of Thika Town constituency receiving as low as 600 mm. The average rainfall received by the county is 1,200 mm.

The mean temperature in the county is 26° C with temperatures ranging from 7°C in the upper highlands areas of Limuru and some parts of Gatundu North, Gatundu South, Githunguri and Kabete constituencies, to 34°C in the lower midland zone found partly in Thika Town constituency (Gatuanyaga), Kikuyu, Limuru and Kabete constituencies (Ndeiya and Karai). July and August are the months during which the lowest temperatures are experienced, whereas January to March are the hottest months. The county's average relative humidity ranges from 54 percent in the dry months and 300 percent in the wet months of March up to August.

1.2.3 Administrative and Political Units

This section provides information on the administrative subdivisions including the area by sub counties.

1.2.3.1 Administrative Units

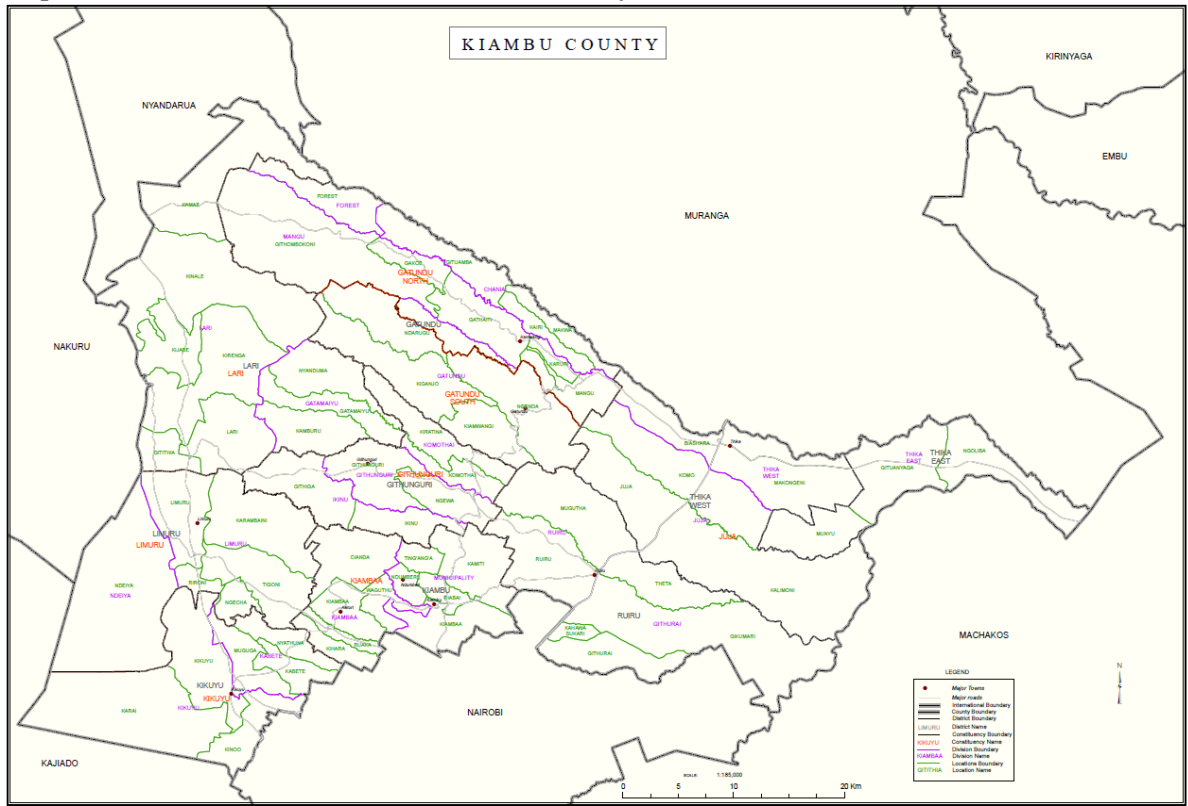
Currently, the County is divided into twelve (12) sub-counties namely Limuru, Kikuyu, Kabete Lari, Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Ruiru, Juja and Thika Town. These are further divided into 60 wards.

Table 1: Area of the County by Sub Counties

Sub County	Area (km²)	No. of Wards
Gatundu South	192.4	4
Gatundu North	286.0	4
Ruiru	201.4	8
Thika Town	217.5	5
Juja	326.6	5
Githunguri	173.5	5
Kiambu	105.9	4
Kiambaa	83.2	5
Limuru	281.7	5
Kikuyu	175.7	5
Kabete	60.3	5
Lari	439.2	5
TOTAL	2543.5	60

Source: Kiambu County Economic Planning Unit, 2013

Map 2: Administrative Subdivisions of Kiambu County



1.2.4 Demographic Features

1.2.4.1 Population Size and Composition

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Kiambu County population for 2012 was projected to be 1,766,058 with 873,200 males and 892,857 females. Further, the population is expected to reach 2,032,464 people by the end of 2017. This is influenced by the county's high population growth rate, which is at 2.81 per cent and the influx of people working in the city who prefer to stay in Kiambu and its environs where there is less congestion and well developed infrastructure.

In terms of gender, the sex ratio of male to female is approximately 1:1.02.

The table below gives population projections for 2012, 2015 and 2017 by gender and different age cohorts using 2009 as the base year.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort

AGE GROUP	2009 CENSUS			2012 PROJECTIONS			2015 PROJECTIONS			2017 PROJECTIONS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	102,566	101,269	203,835	111,587	110,176	221,763	121,402	119,867	241,269	128,420	126,796	255,216
05-09	93,358	92,840	186,198	101,569	101,006	202,575	110,503	109,890	220,393	116,891	116,242	233,133
10-14	84,262	85,230	169,492	91,673	92,726	184,400	99,736	100,882	200,619	105,502	106,714	212,216
15-19	71,345	77,095	148,440	77,620	83,876	161,496	84,447	91,253	175,700	89,329	96,529	185,858
20-24	82,088	97,187	179,275	89,308	105,735	195,043	97,163	115,035	212,198	102,780	121,685	224,465
25-29	84,618	90,428	175,046	92,061	98,382	190,442	100,158	107,035	207,193	105,948	113,222	219,170
30-34	72,159	68,700	140,859	78,506	74,743	153,248	85,411	81,317	166,727	90,348	86,017	176,366
35-39	58,391	53,513	111,904	63,527	58,220	121,747	69,114	63,340	132,455	73,110	67,002	140,112
40-44	42,264	39,008	81,272	45,981	42,439	88,420	50,026	46,172	96,197	52,918	48,841	101,758
45-49	34,363	31,417	65,780	37,385	34,180	71,566	40,674	37,187	77,860	43,025	39,336	82,361
50-54	22,379	20,781	43,160	24,347	22,609	46,956	26,489	24,597	51,086	28,020	26,019	54,039
55-59	16,784	15,891	32,675	18,260	17,289	35,549	19,866	18,809	38,676	21,015	19,897	40,911
60-64	13,125	13,164	26,289	14,279	14,322	28,601	15,535	15,582	31,117	16,433	16,482	32,916
65-69	8,389	10,210	18,599	9,127	11,108	20,235	9,930	12,085	22,015	10,504	12,784	23,287
70-74	6,298	7,742	14,040	6,852	8,423	15,275	7,455	9,164	16,618	7,886	9,694	17,579
75-79	3,891	5,342	9,233	4,233	5,812	10,045	4,606	6,323	10,929	4,872	6,689	11,560
80+	5,792	10,474	16,266	6,301	11,395	17,697	6,856	12,398	19,253	7,252	13,114	20,366
NS	537	382	919	584	416	1,000	636	452	1,088	672	478	1,151
TOTAL	802,609	820,673	1,623,282	873,203	892,855	1,766,058	950,005	971,387	1,921,392	1,004,924	1,027,542	2,032,466

Source: Kiambu County Planning Unit, 2013

From Table 2, it is clear that in ages 0–4, and 5 – 9, the population of males is more than that of females while from age 10 to age 30 years females are more than males. However, from age 30 to 60 years, the population of males is more than that of females. This could be attributed to the fact that the county is a peri-urban area and thus there is an influx of people in this age group who work in Nairobi but reside in Kiambu County. Table 3 gives population projections for special age groups for both males and females using 2009 as the base year.

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

AGE	2009 Census			2012 Census			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	22,091	22,084	44,175	23,812	23,804	47,616	25,666	25,658	51,324	26,982	26,973	53,955
Under 5	102,566	101,269	203,835	110,554	109,156	219,711	119,165	117,658	236,822	125,274	123,690	248,965
Pre-School (3-5)	40,985	40,280	81,265	44,177	43,417	87,594	47,618	46,799	94,416	50,059	49,198	99,257
Primary School (6-13)	124,689	125,369	250,058	134,400	135,133	269,534	144,868	145,658	290,526	152,295	153,126	305,422
Secondary School (14-17)	58,375	60,926	119,301	62,921	65,671	128,593	67,822	70,786	138,608	71,299	74,415	145,715
Youth Population (15-29)	223,074	249,671	472,745	240,448	269,116	509,564	259,175	290,076	549,251	272,463	304,949	577,412
Reproductive age (15-49)	-	437,297	-	-	471,356	-	-	508,067	-	-	534,116	-
Labour Force (15-64)	475,149	486,112	961,261	512,156	523,972	1,036,128	552,044	564,782	1,116,826	580,348	593,739	1,174,087
Aged Population (65+)	24,907	34,150	59,057	26,847	36,810	63,657	28,938	39,677	68,614	30,421	41,711	72,132

Source: Kiambu County Planning Unit, 2013

Under 1 year

In 2009, the population of this age group was 44,175 as indicated in Table 3. This represents 2.72 percent of the total population. The population was projected to be 47,617 in 2012, whereby in 2015, the population is projected at 51,324 and 53,955 in 2017. This implies that child survival strategies should be enhanced to reduce infant mortality such as improved nutrition measures to enhance better health for the infants.

Under 5 years

The population of children less than 5 years was 203,835 in 2009. This forms 12.6 percent of the total population. This population was projected to be 219,711 children by 2012. By 2015, the population is projected to reach 236,822 children and 248,965 children in 2017. The projected growth of children in this segment of the population implies that more Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and programmes should be developed to meet the increasing population.

Pre – Primary School Age (3 – 5 years)

In 2009, the population of this age group was 81,265 which represent 5.01 percent of the total county population as indicated in Table 3. This population was projected to be 87,594 by 2012. By 2015, it is projected to be 94,416 and 99,257 in 2017. There are 1,063 private ECD centres and 532 public ECD centres. There is need for more ECD centres, especially public, and more qualified teachers to handle this increasing population. The existing public ECD centers are dilapidated and they need refurbishments. Most of the existing latrines are sinking and we need to put up modern toilettes to improve hygiene during this tender age.

Primary School Age (6–13 years)

In 2009, the population of this age group was 250,058 as indicated in Table 3. This represents 15.44 percent of the total county population. The population was estimated to be 269,534 in the year 2012, and 290,526 by 2015 and 305,422 at the end of 2017. This increase is likely to create pressure on the available education facilities in the county. The implication is that more primary schools would have to be constructed and more teachers employed to cater for the increasing number of children in this age-group. The existing infrastructure is in bad state and it requires refurbishment.

Secondary School Age (14–17 years)

The population of the secondary school going age as at 2009 was at 119,301. This age group forms 7.4 percent of the total population. It was projected to reach 128,593 in the year 2012, 138,608 in 2015 and 145,715 people in 2017. This will require additional physical facilities for secondary schools and employment of more teachers. In addition, the county would be required to improve on the facilities available in vocational training centres and the youth polytechnics.

Youth Age Group (15–29 years)

In 2009, the population of the youth was 472,745 and was expected to reach 509,564 in 2012, 549,251 in 2015 and 577,412 by the end of year 2017. The youth forms 29.1 percent of the total county population. To cater for this population, more investment in vocational trainings, youth empowerment centres and tertiary institutions is crucial so as to equip the youth with necessary skills and knowledge for gainful employment and job creation. In addition, institutions of higher learning such as technical colleges will need to be equipped and upgraded to offer competitive skills particularly to those who cannot proceed to the university. There is also need to create facilitative mechanisms for the youth to access loans such as those available through the Youth Enterprise Fund to assist them engage in income generating activities rather than joining illegal groupings or engaging in drug and substance abuse.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15–49 years)

The female in the reproductive age (15-49 years) form 26.9 percent of the total population. This population was 437,297 in 2009 and was expected to reach 471,356 in the year 2012, 508,067 in 2015 and 534,116 in 2017. This increase indicates a need for intensive family planning campaigns in the county to address the high population growth rates. There is need to have health facilities which are well equipped and with adequate staff who are knowledgeable about family planning methods and techniques. This will ensure that they are able to handle equipment related to family planning so as to increase and improve maternal and child health care services. Nutrition standards need to be improved in areas of the county considered to be poor through proper utilization of the resources available. There will be need to make deliberate efforts to invest resources in food-deficient areas in order to ensure food security for the residents in these areas.

Labour Force (15–64 years)

In 2009, the labour force in the county was 961,261, which comprised of 475,149 males and 486,112 females which translates to 59.2 percent of the population. It was projected to rise to 1,036,128 in 2012, 1,116,826 in 2015 and 1,174,087 at the end of 2017. With the steady growth of the labour force, there will be a major challenge of creating employment opportunities especially in the formal sector. Employment in the formal

sector has been on the decrease with the only major employer being the informal ‘Jua Kali’ sector.

Aged Population (65 and above)

In 2009 this population was 59,057 in the entire county. This represents 3.64 percent of the total population. In the year 2012, this population was projected at 63,657, and 68,614 in 2015 and 72,132 in 2017. This increase calls upon enhancement of the social security programmes such as Cash Transfer Programme for the elderly to ensure their welfare is well taken care of.

1.2.5 Population density and distribution

The 2009 Population and Housing Census indicate that the county had an urban population of 936,411 in 2009 and in 2012 was projected to be 1,018,773. Urban population is expected to reach 1,108,380 in 2015 and 1,172,453 by the end of 2017. The county urban population distribution per urban centres is as illustrated in table 4 below which shows that Ruiru and Kikuyu towns have the highest number of people living in urban areas, followed by Thika and Karuri towns respectively. This high population in urban centres can be attributed to the proximity of the county to Nairobi as most of the people work in Nairobi and reside in the county. In addition, industrial development in some districts like Thika West and Ruiru attract more labour force. In these areas, urban planning should be effectively undertaken to avoid strain on the physical amenities from growth of informal settlements. In addition, community policing should be enhanced to reduce insecurity. Also, more infrastructural facilities like transport network, housing, schools and health centres should be built. The population distribution by urban centres is shown below.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Town	2009 Census			2012 Census			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gatundu	2,580	2,970	5,550	2,807	3,231	6,038	3,054	3,515	6,569	3,230	3,719	6,949

Githunguri	4,843	5,164	10,007	5,269	5,618	10,887	5,732	6,112	11,845	6,064	6,466	12,529
Juja	20,488	19,958	40,446	22,290	21,713	44,003	24,251	23,623	47,874	25,652	24,989	50,641
Limuru	39,433	40,098	79,531	42,901	43,625	86,526	46,675	47,462	94,137	49,373	50,206	99,579
Kiambu	41,247	42,908	84,155	44,875	46,682	91,557	48,822	50,788	99,610	51,644	53,724	105,368
Karuri	53,735	53,981	107,716	58,461	58,729	117,190	63,603	63,894	127,498	67,280	67,588	134,868
Thika	68,408	68,509	136,917	74,425	74,535	148,960	80,971	81,090	162,061	85,652	85,778	171,430
Ruiru	119,147	119,711	238,858	129,627	130,240	259,867	141,028	141,696	282,723	149,181	149,887	299,067
Kikuyu	114,357	118,874	233,231	124,415	129,330	253,745	135,358	140,705	276,063	143,183	148,839	292,022
Total	464,238	472,173	936,411	505,070	513,703	1,018,773	549,494	558,886	1,108,380	581,260	591,195	1,172,454

Source: Kiambu District Planning Unit, 2011

Kabete Constituency has the highest population density which currently is 2,534 persons/Km² followed by Kiambaa Constituency which has 2,153 persons/Km². This is due to their proximity to the city of Nairobi. The least densely populated constituency is Lari with 307 persons/Km², mainly due to the fact that a considerable part of the constituency is covered by forests. High population density exerts pressure on the available land leading to subdivision of land into uneconomical units.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

2009 Census			2012 Census		2015 Projections		2017 Projections	
	Population	Density ² (Km)	Population	Density ² (Km)	Population	Density ² (Km)	Population	Density ² (Km)
Gatundu South	114,180	593	124,223	645	135,149	702	142,962	742
Gatundu North	100,611	352	109,460	383	119,088	417	125,972	441
Juja	118,793	365	129,241	397	140,609	432	148,737	457
Thika Town	165,342	760	179,885	827	195,706	900	207,020	952
Ruiru	201,986	1,003	219,752	1,091	239,080	1,187	252,901	1,256
Githunguri	147,763	852	160,760	927	174,899	1,008	185,010	1,067

Kiambaa	145,053	1,979	157,811	2,153	171,691	2,342	181,617	2,478
Kiambu	108,698	1,026	118,259	1,116	128,660	1,214	136,098	1,285
Kabete	140,427	2,329	152,778	2,534	166,216	2,757	175,825	2,916
Kikuyu	125,402	713	136,432	776	148,432	844	157,012	893
Limuru	131,132	466	142,666	507	155,214	552	164,187	583
Lari	123,895	282	134,792	307	146,648	334	155,125	353
Total	1,623,282	638	1,766,058	694	1,921,392	755	2,032,466	799

Source: Kiambu District Planning Unit, 2011

Table 6 gives population projections by constituency from the baseline year 2009 to 2017.

Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency

	2009 Census			2012 Census			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gatundu South	54,995	59,185	114,180	59,832	64,391	124,223	65,095	70,054	135,149	68,858	74,104	142,962
Gatundu North	48,727	51,884	100,611	53,013	56,447	109,460	57,676	61,412	119,088	61,010	64,963	125,972
Juja	60,114	58,679	118,793	65,401	63,840	129,241	71,154	69,455	140,609	75,267	73,470	148,737
Thika Town	82,680	82,662	165,342	89,952	89,933	179,885	97,864	97,843	195,706	103,521	103,499	207,020
Ruiru	101,257	100,729	201,986	110,163	109,589	219,752	119,853	119,228	239,080	126,781	126,120	252,901
Githunguri	72,845	74,918	147,763	79,252	81,507	160,760	86,223	88,676	174,899	91,207	93,803	185,010
Kiambaa	72,421	72,632	145,053	78,791	79,020	157,811	85,721	85,971	171,691	90,676	90,941	181,617
Kiambu	53,375	55,323	108,698	58,070	60,189	118,259	63,177	65,483	128,660	66,829	69,268	136,098
Kabete	69,186	71,241	140,427	75,271	77,507	152,778	81,892	84,324	166,216	86,626	89,199	175,825
Kikuyu	61,184	64,218	125,402	66,565	69,866	136,432	72,420	76,011	148,432	76,607	80,406	157,012
Limuru	65,193	65,939	131,132	70,927	71,739	142,666	77,165	78,048	155,214	81,626	82,560	164,187

Lari	60,632	63,263	123,895	65,965	68,827	134,792	71,767	74,881	146,648	75,916	79,210	155,125
Total	802,609	820,673	1,623,282	873,203	892,855	1,766,058	950,005	971,387	1,921,392	1,004,924	1,027,542	2,032,466

Source: Kiambu District Planning Unit, 2011

Ruiru constituency had the highest population with a total of 219,752 people while Gatundu North constituency had the lowest population of 109,460 people. The county's population is projected to be 1,921,392 in 2015, and 2,032,466 in 2017.

1.2.5 Human Development Indicators

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

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient prerequisite to enlarge human choices. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

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

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred 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 Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GII)

1.2.5.1 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.

1.2.5.2 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.

1.2.6 Political Units

Kiambu County has twelve (12) constituencies, which are Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Juja, Thika Town, Ruiru, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Kikuyu, Kabete, Limuru, and Lari. These constituencies are further divided into 60 electoral wards. Ruiru Constituency has the highest number of wards with 8 wards, while the rest of the constituencies have five each with the exemption of Kiambu, Gatundu South and Gatundu North which has four each

Table 7: County Electoral Wards by Constituencies

Constituency	Area (km ²)	No. of Wards	No. of sub- locations
Gatundu South	192.4	4	38
Gatundu North	286.0	4	28

Juja	326.6	5	7
Thika Town	217.5	5	12
Ruiru	201.4	8	9
Githunguri	173.5	5	20
Kiambu	105.9	4	18
Kiambaa	83.2	5	20
Limuru	281.7	5	16
Kikuyu	175.8	5	12
Kabete	60.3	5	13
Lari	439.2	5	40
TOTAL	2543.5	60	233

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

1.2.6.1 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

The county has a total of 860,716 registered voters against an estimated number of 980,049 voters. Ruiru constituency has the highest number of registered voters while Gatundu North constituency has the lowest as at 18th December 2012.

Table 8: Number of Registered and Eligible Voters by Constituencies (as at 18th December 2012)

Constituency	Eligible Voters	Number of Registered Voters
Gatundu South	64,192	58,183
Gatundu North	55,967	53,259
Juja	75,178	72,000
Thika Town	103,138	104,204
Ruiru	125,085	112,266
Githunguri	86,784	77,396

Kiambu	69,598	58,517
Kiambaa	88,741	70,087
Kabete	88,761	62,174
Kikuyu	80,736	65,235
Limuru	75,231	68,411
Lari	66,638	58,984
TOTAL	980,049	860,716

1.2.7 Infrastructure and Access

1.2.7.1 Road and Rail Network

The county has a good road network. It has a total of 2,033.8 km of roads under bitumen standards, 1,480.2 km under gravel surface and 430.1 km under earth surface. There is a great need in improving the condition of the roads since during the rainy season, most of the roads become impassable. However, the terrain poses a great challenge for road maintenance. There has been a lot of improvement in the roads subsector with the example of Thika-Nairobi highway.

It also has 131 km of railway line and four railway stations in Ruiru, Thika, Kikuyu and Limuru towns. The rail is not fully utilized in the county and only passenger trains operate in the morning and evenings between the City of Nairobi and the four stations. However, there is a great potential in the sector and hence efforts need to be put in place to ensure the infrastructure is improved which will encourage introduction of modern efficient trains.

1.2.7.2 Posts and Telecommunications

Kiambu County is well covered by mobile network which is estimated at 98 percent even though landline coverage is very poor with only 214 connections in the entire county. This might be attributed to the fact that landlines are becoming obsolete and have a high maintenance cost. There are 19 post offices and 14 sub-post offices which are fairly distributed within the county. Distances to the nearest post office vary from one part of the county to another. Most of the residents (70.4 percent) are within the range of 5 Km

and above while 22.5 percent of the population are in the range of 1.1-4.9 Km and only 7.2 percent of the residents are within the range of 0-1 Km. Currently there are 149 cyber cafes and eight private courier services operating within the county which are mostly located in the urban centres of Thika, Ruiru, Karuri, Kiambu, Limuru and Kikuyu.

1.2.7.3 Financial Institutions

There are a total of 17 commercial banks with branches well distributed within the county. In addition, there are eight microfinance institutions, one building society, four village banks and 12 insurance companies. The institutions are well distributed within the county and hence they are easily accessible. This is an indication of vibrant economic activities that are able to sustain the financial sector making it one of the fastest growing sectors in the county over the last five years.

1.2.7.4 Education Institutions

The county is well endowed with education institutions which are well distributed within the county. It has about 1,595 ECD centres out of which 1,063 are private and 532 are public. They are well distributed within the county and hence children do not have to travel long distances. The county has 934 primary schools which are equally distributed between the private and the public where each category has 467 schools. There are 303 secondary schools out of which 227 are public and 76 are Private. The County has one public University, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology located in Juja Constituency and two satellite campuses namely University of Nairobi, Kikuyu campus in Kikuyu sub county and Kenyatta University , Ruiru campus in Ruiru Sub County. There are six private universities which include Grets University, Mount Kenya University, St. Paul's University, Kiriri Women's Science and Technology University and Presbyterian University of East Africa, Zitech University in Ruiru and a number of tertiary colleges. The county has some of the best national secondary schools such as Alliance Boys High School, Alliance Girls School, Loreto Girls High School, Limuru Girls High School, Mary Hill Girls and Mangu High School. This does not give the county any advantage as the schools admit pupils from the entire nation. It therefore implies that great efforts need to be put in place to ensure performance at the primary

level is improved hence giving a chance for majority of pupils within the county to exploit the opportunities available in the national schools, locally and around the nation.

1.2.7.5 Energy Access

The main source of cooking energy in the county is firewood which accounts for about 47.3 percent, while paraffin is the major source of lighting fuel. This poses a great challenge to the realization of 10 percent forest cover within the county. Connection to the national grid is good with 98 percent of all trading centres connected and only 4 percent of public institutions currently not connected. However, connection to individual homes is low and there is need for up-scaling of the rural electrification programme. Kiambu County is endowed with a number of big rivers which can be exploited for power generation. As indicated in the photo below the presence of fourteen falls and a number of other small falls like Thika falls presents a big opportunity for hydropower generation, as the country gears towards adoption of green energy.

1.2.7.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The county has a total of 2,517 trading centres with 6,634 registered retail traders and 750 registered wholesale traders. There are also a number of urban centres with the largest being Thika Town which is one of the largest industrial towns in the country. Other urban centres include Kiambu in Kiambu Sub county, Karuri in Kiambaa sub county, Kikuyu in Kikuyu sub county, Limuru in Limuru Sub County Gatundu in Gatundu South sub county and Ruiru in Ruiru Sub County.

1.2.7.7 Housing

According to 2009, Kenya Population and Housing Census, 48.3 percent of all homes in the county are stone –walled, 4.9 percent are brick/block, 4.8 percent are mud/wood. There are 74.6 percent of the houses that have cemented floors and 87.5 percent have corrugated iron sheets. Only 0.1 percent has used other forms of roofing materials. The proximity of the county to the city of Nairobi has seen transformation of large pieces of land into residential houses. The presence of good all weathered roads have given an opportunity to those working in Nairobi to reside within the county. This has led to the establishment of residential estates with the Tatu city being one of the major housing projects currently under implementation.

1.2.8 Land and Land Use

1.2.8.1 Mean holding size

The size of arable land in the county is 1,878.4 Km² and the non-arable land is 649.7 Km² and 15.5 Km² is under water mass. The average holding size of land is approximately 0.36 Ha on small scale and 69.5 Ha on large scale. The small land holdings is mostly found in upper parts of Gatundu North, Gatundu South, Kiambaa, Limuru and Kikuyu constituencies. The fragmentation of the land has made it uneconomical and hence majority of the farmers are converting their farms into residential plots to supplement the meagre income from the farms. The large land holdings are usually found in the lower parts of the county especially in Juja constituency and the upper highlands in Limuru and Lari constituencies.

1.2.8.2 Percentage of land with title deeds

Plans indicated that 85 percent of the population with land in the county have title deeds to their land and there are no recorded cases of incidences of landlessness. The remaining 15 percent have not received their title deeds due to unfinished land adjudication process and non payment of the necessary levies.

1.2.9 Community Organizations/Non –State Actors

1.2.9.1 Co-operative Societies

The co-operative movement in the county is well established with societies covering several sectors. The county has 254 active co-operatives societies and 22 dormant ones. The total membership is 258,198 and the annual turnover is approximately KShs. 5,069,560,000. Types of co-operatives found in the county include dairy co-operatives, coffee co-operatives, transport SACCOs and housing SACCOs among others. The marketing co-operatives are engaged in production, processing and marketing of members' produce. The savings and credit co-operative societies give loans to members at affordable interest rates.

1.2.9.2 Non – Governmental Organizations

The county has about 38 Non Governmental Organisations that operate in the entire county. However there is greater concentration in Kiambu and Thika towns within Kiambaa and Juja constituencies. Majority of them, concentrate in the fight against HIV and AIDS, children welfare and women empowerment.

1.2.9.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups

The county boasts of having one of the biggest numbers of registered Community Based Organizations (CBO's). Though actual data is not available, they are estimated to be more than 10,000. The groups are engaged in a wide variety of activities which include: Micro-finance, HIV and AIDS, Drugs and substance abuse campaign, Environmental conservation, Training and advocacy and other income generating activities. The county has over 3,746 active women groups and 1,664 youth groups.

Through these groups, women and youths are able to access loans through the Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund that assist them to engage in income generating activities. Over 467 youth groups have already benefited from the Fund, while a total of 1,193 women groups have benefited from the Women Enterprise Fund. The youths engage in activities such as Jua kali sector, Micro-Finance (Revolving Loan Fund), HIV and AIDS and drug abuse campaign and Home Based Care, Environmental conservation e.g. tree planting, training and advocacy, entertainment, drama and theatre and income generating activities.

1.2.10 Crop and Livestock Production

1.2.10.1 Main Crops Produced

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the county and contributes 17.4 per cent of the county's population income. It is the leading sub sector in terms of employment, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic well being of the people. Majority of the people in the county depend on the sub sector for their livelihood, with 304,449 directly or indirectly employed in the sector. Coffee and tea are the main cash crops in the county. The main food crops grown in the county are maize, beans, pineapples and irish potatoes. These are mainly grown in small scale in the upper highlands of Limuru, Kikuyu, Gatundu North and South Constituencies

1.2.10.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The county has a total arable land of 1,878.4 Km² of which a total of 21,447 Ha is under food crops and a total of 35,367.41 Ha is under cash crops. The main food crops grown in the county include maize, beans, irish potatoes and cabbages. Coffee and tea form the

major cash crops grown in the county especially in the upper and lower highlands. Pineapples are also being produced in large quantities in the county especially in Gatundu North and South Constituencies.

1.2.10.3 Average Farm Sizes

With the increased population growth, there has been continuous decrease in average farm sizes. Currently the average farm size under small scale farming is 0.36 Ha and 69.5 Ha under large scale farming. The areas with small land holdings are mostly found in the upper parts of Gatundu North, Gatundu South, Kiambaa, Limuru and Kikuyu constituencies.

1.2.10.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities of the food crops are the National Cereals and Produce Board silos, on-farm storage, granaries and also in-house storage. Due to the fact that farms have been subdivided into small units, majority of the food crops produced is consumed within the family and hence no problems associated with storage have been documented.

1.2.10.5 Main Livestock Bred

According to 2009 Population and Housing Census, the numbers of livestock in the county were as follows: 230,294 cattle, 120,056 Sheep, and 89,817 goats. In addition, there were 2,600,837 poultry, 46,493 pigs, 13,662 donkeys and 127 camels. In the year 2010, the county produced 267.5 million Kgs of milk valued at Kshs. 5.0 billion; and 36.2 million Kgs of beef valued at Kshs. 6.5 billion. Production of mutton was at 106,686 Kgs valued at Kshs. 42.7 million. Further, the county recorded production of 266.9 million Kgs of eggs, valued at Kshs. 699.2 million; poultry meat produced was 76.2 million Kgs, valued at Kshs. 142.9 million, honey produced was 134,332 Kgs valued at Kshs. 67.2 million and 1.8 million Kgs of pork valued at Kshs. 631.1 million. Growth in this sub-sector has been encouraged by a ready urban market in Thika, Ruiru, Kiambu and Nairobi and the availability of local food processing factories such as Farmers' Choice Ltd, Kenchic Co. Ltd, Brookside Dairies, Githunguri Dairies, Ndumberi Dairies, Limuru Milk and Palmside Dairies, among others. There are no ranches within the county.

1.2.11 Forestry and Agro-Forestry

1.2.11.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The main forests types in the county are natural/indigenous and plantation forests. Exotics are mainly planted in private farm forests but the data on the specific forest size is not available though plans to carry out a survey are in process. The county has six obiliz forests with the major ones being Kieni and Kinale forests occupying an area of 426.62 Km².

1.2.11.2 Main Forest Products from Gazetted and Ungazetted Forests

The main products from gazetted forests are poles for transmission of electricity and construction, timber and firewood. On the other hand, main products from un-gazetted forests (Farm Forests) include poles, timber (sawn timber), charcoal (mainly from wattle trees) and firewood, honey, and fruits.

1.2.11.3 Promotion of Agro-forestry and Green Economy

The main income generating activity in the county is commercial forestry where farmers plant trees for commercial purposes in the form of timber and poles. Other activities that generate income are tree nurseries where farmers sell tree seedlings. Dairy farmers also plant fodder trees like *Calleindra*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Leucaena leucacephella* which they use to feed their livestock. There is also bee keeping. Farmers also plant fruit trees where they produce mangoes, avocados, macadamia, oranges, guava and loquats for sale.

The obilizati trees are planted around identified water catchment sites in order to protect these areas. There is also the enforcement of Environmental Coordination and Management Act (2002) and Forest Act 2005 to discourage cutting down of trees. This is expected to enhance protection of water catchment areas. Efforts are being made to curb soil erosion in the county through embracing the vision of attaining 10 percent forest cover from the current 6.5 percent in the county. Efforts are being made to encourage farmers to plant 10 percent of total land area with trees which can be fruit trees, fodder trees or any other plantation. This way, soil erosion from water and wind is reduced as trees hold the soil together and act as wind breakers. Degraded sites are also identified and planted with trees to rehabilitate them. Industries are major consumers of wood fuel and this result to felling down of trees in large quantities. To address this, some industries that have large parcels of land have established woodlots plantations with fast

growing tree species for provision of firewood. In this case, there is need to encourage planting of eucalyptus trees in the upper zones to sell to industries. For instance, Kieni forest has several hectares of eucalyptus trees which are sold to tea factories around the area. The county is mainly agricultural and there is need to ensure continuous improvement on soil fertility. In this regards, agro forestry trees like Calliandra Calothyrsus and Leucaena species are grown in alley cropping for their nitrogen fixing properties and cut back for green manure. These trees have deep roots and easily access nutrients that are deep in the soil and pump the nutrients up to the leaves. Decayed leaves/litter that has dropped from the trees also improves the soil fertility.

The public is also sensitized to grow *Grevillea robusta* in their farms which is good at improving soil fertility. Fruits trees are planted in various parts of the county. Grafted fruit trees are supplied to farmers and they are taught about their management. Fruits like mangoes, guavas and avocados, plums, pears among others are grown and the fruits consumed at household level and the surplus sold in the local market and in the neighbouring counties. This contributes to improvement in nutritional levels. Trees are also grown to act as carbon sinks where different types of trees are planted within the county although compensation through carbon trading has not started yet. However, plans are underway to ensure carbon sinks available are exploited and carbon-trading mechanisms are put in place. Trees are also used for beautification purpose. In the county, beautification activities include trees planting in schools, urban tree planting in urban towns and road side tree planting along roads and highways. These activities are done by the forestry department, schools, local authorities, other organizations and volunteers such as NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Self-help groups, women and youth groups.

The county is known for its livestock production especially dairy farming. There is need therefore to ensure adequate animal feeds production. The public through Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Development and Kenya Forest Service through NALEP's focal area approach have encouraged farmers to plant fodder trees which include *Calliandra*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Leucaena leucacephala* especially for the dairy farmers. The county has plenty of *Croton megalocarpus* (mukinduri), *Prunus africana* (muri) and neem tree *Melissa azadirachta* which are of high value although extraction is done in small-scale. However, these trees are endangered and must be protected. Therefore harvesting of the trees needed for medicinal or other purposes have to be done

with care so that the trees are not damaged. Therefore people are first educated on how to harvest them in order to ensure conservation of these trees.

1.2.12 Environment and Climate Change

1.2.12.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation has been rampant in the county whereby there is massive felling of trees in forests like Kinare forest, leading to high risk of soil erosion and desertification. This has been brought about by increased population pressure and fuel demand by most industries. The development of industries coupled with population pressure has significantly increased the pollution levels including air pollution that the existing facilities are unable to handle. Pollution especially from industries for example: tea factories and coffee industries are real danger to the environment because of disposing effluents into air and the rivers in the county. The poor farming methods, pesticides and chemicals used in agricultural activities have also led to pollution of rivers and the environment. Other environment issues of concern in the county include; the mushrooming of slums and destruction of water catchments areas particularly because of farming on hillsides and on marginal areas.

1.2.12.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The degradation of the environment has resulted in soil erosion and decreased food production. Pollution of rivers by factories may increase water borne diseases. Presence of quarries in some parts of the county like Ndarugu and Kilimambogo has changed the landscape leaving many openings which poses dangers to the motorists and residents. Another challenge is related to insecurity where the openings have been used as hiding places by thugs.

Another area of concern is solid waste management within the County where the established dump sites are located near water bodies and pose great pollution threat. Community attitude towards refuse dumping is very wanting as very few people take seriously responsibility of their domestic waste.

Lack of sewerage systems within most of the urban areas despite the rapid increase in population pose a great threat to environmental degradation. In most of the urban areas residents dispose foul water in open drains which lead to bodies of water and generally pollute the environment.

1.2.12.3 Climate Change and its Effects in the County

The main effect of climate change in the county is the unpredictability of the timing and amount of rainfall received. However there is no documented evidence on the impact of the climate change in the county and hence the need for a comprehensive study in order to adopt effective strategies to address the problem.

1.2.12.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

In order to address the effects of climate change in the county, the following measures and strategies should be in place. NEMA should enforce the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) by ensuring that industries and other stakeholders operating within the towns of the county treat their effluents to the required standards so as to reduce pollution to the environment. All stakeholders should be sensitized to put proper and sustainable environmental conservation measures to make the county environmentally clean. This can be possible through the use of Institutions such as the National Soil and Water Conservation Programme that uses individual farmer extension approach to teach farmers on proper farming methods that lead to reduction in soil erosion and pollution from chemicals.

The County should embark on elaborate system to construct sewerage system in urban and peri- urban areas. A county landfill should be constructed to deal with solid waste disposal.

1.2.13 Mining

1.2.13.1 Ongoing Activities

Mining involves extraction of minerals from the ground/earth. The main mining activities include natural gas exploitation in Lari constituency by Carbacid Company Limited and extraction of ballast, hardcore, gravel, murram, sand and building stones in Juja, Gatundu South and Gatundu North Constituencies.

1.2.13.2 Mining Potential

The arid parts of the county mainly Ndeiya and Karai in Limuru and Kabete constituencies contain diatomite deposits that are unexploited. There is therefore great need for investment in the area to determine economical viability of the deposits.

Exploration for other mineral deposits also needs to be enhanced to determine whether other deposits are available especially in the arid areas of Ndeiya and Karai.

1.2.14 Tourism

1.2.14.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The county does not have national parks or game reserves apart from tourist attraction sites which are unexploited. These sites include Kinare Forest in Lari Constituency, Chania Falls and Fourteen Falls in Juja Constituency, Paradise Lost and Mugumo Gardens in Kiambaa Constituency, Mau Mau Caves, Gatamaiyu Fish Camp and historical sites in Gatundu and Githunguri Constituencies.

1.2.14.2 Main Wildlife

Kiambu County has few wildlife resources since many gazetted forests were allocated illegally to individuals. An example is Kinare forest in Lari Constituency, whose ecosystem constitutes of a dense forest with elephants, hyenas, bush baby, baboons, colobus monkeys, dik-dik, bush pigs, tree and ground squirrels, porcupines and many species of birds such as weaver, guinea fowls, sparrow among others.

1.2.14.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

The county has 682 unclassified hotels and 694 bars and restaurants which are well distributed within the county. Availability of such facilities in this county is affected by its close proximity to Nairobi where tourist facilities of all classes exist in abundance.

1.2.15 Industry

The county is well endowed with industries mostly located in Thika and Ruiru Constituencies. Thika Town constituency has several industries namely Bidco Oil Industries, Thika Motor Vehicle dealers, Thika Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Limited, Devki Steel Mills, Broadway Bakeries, Kenblest Industry, Kel Chemicals, Thika Rubber Industries Limited, Macadamia Nuts, Campwell Industry and Kenya Tanning Extracts Limited. In Ruiru constituency, the major industries include Clay Works as well as Spinners and Spinners. The Bata Shoe Factory which is the country's major producer of leather products is located in Limuru constituency. These industries act as a major source of employment and market outlet for agricultural and non-agricultural products both for domestic use and export. The agro processing includes Farmers' Choice Ltd, Kenchic

Co. Ltd, Brookside Dairies, Githunguri Dairies, Ndumberi Dairies, Limuru Milk and Palmside Dairies, among others.

1.2.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.2.16.1 Wage Earners

The county has 902,848 persons who are wage earners representing 51.6 per cent of the total households income in the county. These people are either skilled or unskilled and most of them are employed in coffee plantations, tea farms, industries, quarry sites and other agricultural farms. In order to ensure the county's economy remains vibrant there is need for expansion of the job market to ensure great percentage of the population becomes wage earners.

1.2.16.2 Self Employed

Due to dwindling availability of formal jobs in the county, most of the people have reverted to self employment which contributes to 31 per cent of households' income in the county. In rural areas, 157,473 persons are self employed whereby they engage in agricultural activities for their livelihoods. On the other hand 384,935 of the persons in urban centres are self employed, having set up businesses and small scale industries.

1.2.16.3 Labour Force

The labour force in the county was 961,261 people in 2009, which comprised of 475,149 males and 486,112 females translating to 59.2 percent of the population. It was projected to rise to 1,036,128 in 2012, 1,116,826 in 2015 and 1,174,087 people at the end of 2017. With the steady growth of the labour force, there will be a major challenge of creating employment opportunities in the county.

1.2.16.4 Unemployment Levels

The county's labour force comprises of 59.2 percent of the total population. Due to high rate of population growth estimated at 2.81 per cent, the labour force is growing rapidly, while existing resources remain the same. Unemployment rate is high with 17 percent of the population unemployed. There is need to revive the collapsed industries such as dairy and establish new ones to provide job opportunities to the growing labour force majority of whom are unemployed.

1.2.17 Water Resources

1.2.17.1 Water Provision

After coming into Law of the Water Act 2002, Athi Water Services Board (AWSB), a parastatal in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation which licensed nine (9) Water Service Providers (WSPs) Companies namely: Limuru Water and Sewerage Company, Kikuyu Water and Sewerage Company, Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company, Karuri Water and Sewerage Company, Githunguri Water and Sewerage Company, Ruiru- Juja Water and Sewerage Company Limited, Gatundu South Water and Sanitation Company, Karimenu Water and Sanitation Company and Thika Water and Sewerage Company Limited. The Water Companies mainly cover the areas which had Water Schemes operated by Government or Municipalities and they had mainly concentrated in extending and improving water and sanitation services in their areas of operation.

Therefore areas outside the jurisdiction of these Companies either have no water infrastructure or are served by community water projects. Most of these water projects are either not operational or are poorly managed and thus limiting their water coverage. To mitigate this issue, there is a proposal to extend the service area of each WSP so as to ensure there is no area left out. Once any new project is constructed, it will be handed over to respective WSPs for operation and maintenance. The well managed Community Water Projects will sign third party agreements with respective water companies, to enable the WSPs monitor their service delivery.

1.2.17.2 Water Sources

About 90 percent of the county's water resources comprise of both surface and ground water resource potential. Domestic water supply has recorded a noticeable growth over the last 5 years; 35 percent of the population have access to potable water.

1.2.17.3 Garbage Collection and Disposal

Garbage disposal around the urban centres within the county of Kiambu cover a small percentage of waste/garbage collection as only 2.6 percent of the total population has facilities for waste disposal, about 0.7 percent of the total population uses private firms, 29.1 percent use garbage pits, 29.6 percent use farm gardens, 12.1 use public garbage heap and 25.9 percent opt to burn the waste/ garbage. This has a negative effect on the environment and hence proper mechanisms for waste disposal need to be put in place to ensure the county remains clean.

There is a proposal to construct a county landfill which will handle all solid waste from sub-counties which should be accompanied by modern incinerators to burn hazardous waste as well as waste that cannot be decomposed. With this kind of think the County can use solid waste to generate revenue through generation of electricity, biogas, compost manure etc. The County will formulate policies to increase efficient of collection of solid waste to incorporate stakeholder participation and private players.

1.2.18 Health Access and Nutrition

1.2.18.1 Health Access

There are a total of 364 health facilities spread across the county. Under the public facilities, the county has one level-five hospital namely Thika District Hospital, three level-4 in Gatundu South, Kiambaa and Kikuyu Constituencies, four level-three in Gatundu North, Juja, Kiambaa and Limuru Constituencies. There are 20 level-two (Health Centres) and 54 level-ones also known as dispensaries which are well distributed within the county. The rest of the facilities are private with 17 Mission Hospitals, five nursing homes, 36 dispensaries and 169 private clinics. The doctor/population ratio in the county is 1:17,000 and the nurse/population ratio stands at 1:1,300. The average distance to the health facility is seven Km and the facilities are well accessed since the road network is good.

1.2.18.2 Morbidity

The most prevalent diseases in the county are Flu which accounts for 35.3 per cent of the total hospital visits, Malaria accounts for 18.6 percent of the total hospital visits, Respiratory Tract Infections (RTI) at 9.7 percent, and Ear Nose and Throat Infections account for 3.1 percent of hospital visits.

1.2.18.3 Mortality and Nutritional Status

Generally, the county does not have serious health problems and this is indicated by low infant mortality rate, which stand at 48/1,000 and under five mortality rates, which stands at 58/1,000. Due to high rate of delivery at health institutions which stands at 80.4 per cent, children's health is fair and data available for stunted growth is negligible.

1.2.18.4 Immunization Coverage

The county immunization coverage stands at 90 per cent with the remaining population not being covered due to various reasons such as religious beliefs. All public institutions provide immunization services hence the high rate of immunization coverage.

1.2.18.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

Acceptance of family planning methods currently stands at 85 per cent in the county. This partially explains the lower population growth rate in the county as most of the women in the reproductive age group understand the importance of and practice family planning. However more efforts need to be put in place to ensure that the remaining women of reproductive age accept and start using various methods of family planning.

1.2.19 Education and Literacy

1.2.19.1 Pre-School Education

The county has a total population of 87,594 children falling within the age group of 3 to 5 (pre-school). This consists of 44,177 males and 43,417 females. The total number of ECD teachers is 1,843 and the teacher to pupil ratio is 1:40. However, most of the teachers are paid by parents and this is likely to compromise quality since not all are qualified to handle the young ones during the formative stages. We are optimistic that the court case filed by KNUT will soon be over so that we can bring qualified teachers on board. Total enrolment for ECD in the county is 73,730. Public ECD centres have an enrolment of 29,655 comprising of 15,563 males and 14,092 females. Private ECD centres have a total enrolment of 44,075 children comprising of 22,134 males and 21,941 females. There is therefore need for more investments in public ECD centres to ensure children from poor background get access to early education without much strain.

1.2.19.2 Primary Education

There are 1,225 primary schools in Kiambu County out of which 576 are public and 349 are private. The total number of primary school teachers is 21,090 and the teacher to pupil ratio is 1:38. The total enrolment rate stands at 295,409 pupils comprising of 115,375 males and 113,910 females. The gross enrolment rate stands at 109.6 percent, while the net enrolment rate is 99.7 percent. This could be attributed to the introduction of Free Primary Education programme. Infrastructure in schools has also improved through devolved funds e.g. Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Local Authority

Transfer Fund (LATF). However, the county still needs to invest in the provision of additional education facilities because of the increasing number of school going population.

1.2.19.3 Literacy

The percentage of people within the county who can read stands at 95.6 percent while 3.8 percent of the total population cannot read. Also, 95.2 percent of the total population can write while 4.2 percent cannot write. About 95.4 percent of the total population within the county can read and write while 4.6 percent cannot read and write. Those who can read and write stand at 95.4 per cent. The high literacy rates are as a result of continued investment in the education sector and there is need for more investment to ensure the literacy levels gets to 100 percent.

1.2.19.4 Secondary Education

There are 303 secondary schools consisting of 227 public and 76 private schools. The total enrolment rate is 89,065 out of which 44,777 are males and 44,288 are females. The gross enrolment rate is 69.3 percent and the net enrolment rate is 61.8 percent. The number of teachers in the county stands at 3,479 and the teacher/pupil ratio is 1:25. As indicated in the fact sheet, the completion rate is 92.5 percent and therefore there is need for great investment in the education sector to ensure the rate reaches 100 percent.

1.2.19.5 Tertiary Education

The County has one public University, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology located in Juja Constituency and two satellite campuses namely University of Nairobi, Kikuyu campus in Kikuyu sub county and Kenyatta University , Ruiru campus in Ruiru Sub County. There are six private universities which include Gretsia University, Mount Kenya University, St. Paul's University, Kiriri Women's Science and Technology University and Presbyterian University of East Africa, Zitech University in Ruiru and a number of tertiary colleges. The county also has two Teacher Training Colleges namely Kilimambogo Teachers in Thika Sub County and Thogoto Teachers in Kikuyu sub county. These institutions have gone a long way in ensuring secondary school graduates get access to higher education therefore ensuring the availability of necessary skills required in the job market.

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the developmental strategies the county will adopt during the plan period. In view of locally defined priorities, it proposes specific policies that the county government plans will put in place to address the current challenges and previous development shortfalls. This chapter also includes the strategies to mitigate the effects of cross-cutting issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality among others. These strategies should be based on the developmental needs of the county as identified by the stakeholders and prioritised over the implementation period taking into account the available resources and any other challenges.

Section 137 of PFMA requires every county to establish a County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) which among others, is to provide a means for consultation by the county government on preparation of county plans, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper and the Budget Review and Outlook Paper for the county; and matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the county level. This CBEF should be consulted in formulating strategies in the plans. In addition to the above, the PFMA requires that consultations shall be in accordance with the consultation process provided in the law relating to county governments.

The County Government Act also mandates the County Governments to develop the CIDP in consultation with the public. The preparation of plans should adhere to the requirements of Part VIII of the County Government Act which is devoted to principles of citizen participation in county budgeting, planning and decision making.

2.2 Major Developmental Challenges

The section highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the county faces. The challenges identified include declining enrolment in secondary schools, poor infrastructure, low prices for agricultural produce and poor marketing, inadequate health facilities, inadequate water (for consumption and irrigation), high unemployment levels, rising insecurity/crime. A brief elaboration on the development challenges affecting the county are;

2.2.1 Poor Rural Access Roads

The total length of all classified roads in the county is 3,944.1 Km with bitumen surface covering 2,033.8 Km, gravel surface covering 1,480.2 Km and 430.1 Km being surface. Some of these road networks are not in good condition to enhance effective movement of goods and services in the county and they worsen during the rainy season. In the county, 17.4 percent of households depend on farm produce for both food and income which mainly comes from cash crops like tea, pineapple and coffee. The accessibility of markets by farmers to sell their produce and acquire inputs is hindered by the poor state of roads, especially when farmers cannot deliver their perishable produce (e.g. horticulture, milk and vegetables) to the market. Soils in the county are sandy or clay depending on the area. This tends to hinder development of the road network in some parts of the county. The road network therefore needs regular maintenance to make it passable throughout the year.

2.2.2 High Cost of Farm Inputs

Over 70 percent of the county's population depends on agriculture as their source of livelihoods. However, the cost of farm inputs has been on an upward trend making them unaffordable for the majority of the farmers. In this case, there is need to reduce the prices of the various farm inputs like fertilizer so that majority of the farmers can access them, hence improving agricultural production.

2.2.3 Poor Marketing Channels

The inability of small scale farmers to form strong co-operative societies has led to middlemen exploiting their situation and offering low prices for their produce. Horticultural crops such as avocados, pineapples and bananas are perishable and need to be delivered to the market on time to fetch good prices but farmers channel their produce through middlemen who pay them low prices. There is therefore need for farmers to be encouraged to form cooperative societies or groups to increase their bargaining power.

2.2.4 Small Land Sizes

Population pressure in the county has led to sub-division of land to small un-economical units (average of 0.36 Ha) and this, coupled with poor soil fertility, has led to low production. The small land sizes do not produce sufficient food to feed the population of the county. This therefore calls for intensive agricultural practices as opposed to

extensive practices. Thus, there is need to intensify training of farmers on modern farming techniques to enable them produce sufficient food and cash crops with the limited space. Farmers also need to diversify food production especially in the marginal areas of the county where rainfall is irregular by planting drought resistant and early maturing food crops. The relevant departments will need to intensify their extension activities in an effort to make the county realize MDG Goal No 1 which aims to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The other problem facing the subsector is the competing land use patterns where most of the land is changing to housing estates which are perceived to be more rewarding than farming.

2.2.5 Insecurity

Insecurity is a major challenge in the county and this can be attributed to factors such as unemployment, illegal associations, declining education standards and proximity to Nairobi and above all, poverty. This has discouraged the potential investors in the county, hence leading to increased unemployment and a persistent vicious cycle of poverty. There is therefore need to improve on security by strengthening community policing in the county.

2.2.6 Low School Enrolment

Despite the introduction of free public primary education, enrolment rate in the county is still wanting, more so at the secondary level. The gross enrolment rate in primary schools stands at 109.6 percent while for secondary it is at 69.3 percent. There is therefore need for the education department to ensure all school age-going children (both males and females) are enrolled to ensure that the county attains MDG Goal No. 2 - Achieve universal primary education. This should be done through implementation of the Children's Act, increased sensitisation of citizens especially in informal settlements and establishment of more secondary day schools.

2.2.7 Inadequate Health Facilities

The county has one level five hospital, three level four hospitals, four level three, seventeen mission/ NGO hospitals, five nursing homes, twenty health centres, eighty six dispensaries and 169 private clinics. With the county population of 1,766,058 and coverage area of 2,543.5 Km², these facilities within the county cannot adequately serve

the population. There is need for the government and other stakeholders such as NGO who are implementing programmes on health to invest more on health facilities.

2.2.8 Inadequate Water (for consumption and irrigation),

The county has sixteen permanent rivers originating from Aberdare ranges, which are its main water tower. These include: Gatamaiyu, Bathi, Kiu, Nyamwera, Ndarugu, Ruabora, Thiririka, Kahuga, Chania and River Athi among others. Despite the existence of these rivers only 172,872 out of 469,244 households have access to piped water and 296,371 with access to potable/safe water. This represents a very low percentage of population that has access to safe and adequate water at reasonable distances to their homesteads.

The Eastern part of the County that include Thika, Gatundu, Ruiru and Juja is well endowed with surface water where major rivers like Chania, Thika, Karimenu, Ruabora, Ndarugu, Thiririka, Theta, Mukuyu, Ruiru and many others traversing the area. The Nairobi and its environs Water Master Plan has proposed dams which when constructed will provide gravity systems for both domestic and irrigation purposes. Thus reducing on electricity costs which is a major bottle neck to service delivery and highly impacts on cost of water. The pipe distribution network within the current surface area of the Water Service Providers (WSPs) is fairly well done, however the major bottleneck especially for the rural WSPs is high Unaccounted for Water (UFW) which arises from the perception that water is a social good and hence should not be sold. Some of the customers connect themselves illegally while others irrigate with water that is meant for domestic use which denies people on the downstream side access to water. A comprehensive policy to deal with illegal connections, interference with the meter etc is underway.

The Western part of the County covers Limuru, Kikuyu, Kiambu, Karuri, Lari and Githunguri areas which have limited surface sources except for Lari which has surface sources. Therefore majority of the water systems here rely on boreholes as the main source of water supply. Some of the areas like Kiambu and its environs have ground water with high fluoride content. Due to inadequate ground water exploitation and high cost of operation and maintenance due to high electricity costs, the water coverage in the Eastern part is very low with areas like Ndeiya having no supply although is the driest part of the County. It is important to construct proposed dams like Riara, Ruiru II, Tigoni, Kamiti and others which have been proposed to solve the problem in these areas.

To ensure that the county benefits from the abundance of the water resources there is need for major investment in dam construction and distribution of pipe network.

2.2.9 High Unemployment Levels

The labour force has continued to grow rapidly, while existing job opportunities remain unchanged thus resulting in an increase in unemployment levels. In this case, there is need to revive the collapsed industries such as dairy and establish new ones to provide job opportunities to the ever growing labour force, majority of who are unemployed.

2.2.10 Drug and Substance Abuse

Drug abuse and local brew has emerged as a major threat to development in the county. This has mainly been due to the high unemployment rates of the youths due to dwindling returns of the coffee and tea sector. Secondly, the drug abuse problem has resulted in poor transition rates as well as school drop-outs. This in turn has resulted in deteriorating security and accelerated unemployment as youth abandon meaningful economic activity. Drug abuse affects the health of the person adversely. The youth who abuse drugs are at risk of suffering from many forms of diseases especially HIV and AIDS. Campaigns against drug abuse and substance as well as sensitization need to be intensified in the county.

2.3 Cross-cutting Issues in the county

The cross-cutting issues identified include: Information Communication and Technology (ICT), population growth issues, widespread poverty, HIV and AIDS pandemic, gender inequality, disaster management, literacy levels, crime/insecurity, climate change and environmental degradation.

2.3.1 Poverty

The major factors which contribute to poverty are: rising unemployment, high cost of agricultural inputs, population pressure, poor yields, low agricultural producer prices, landlessness, poor infrastructure, lack of credit, rise in HIV and AIDS, and insecurity.

The poverty level in the county is estimated at 21.75 percent. The most affected areas by poverty are in the eastern part of the county for instance Thika East, which is semi-arid and with low rainfall. Pockets of poverty are also found in informal settlements of Thika , Ruiru and Juja sub counties.

Inadequate access to credit facilities for the community reduces economic empowerment hence increasing economic dependence. This increases the poverty cycles among families. Besides, security must also be improved so that investment can take place in the county in order to absorb the ever rising unemployment levels and boost economic growth and development of the county in general.

SWOT ANALYSIS: POVERTY	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An enterprising community; • Thika market for agricultural produce; productive land for crops; • Large quarries; • Availability of labour; • Diversification of agricultural produce; Poverty alleviation programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large families put pressure on social amenities; • Inadequate utilization of water and other natural resources; • Insecurity; • Un-economical small land size.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened cooperatives to market produce; • proximity to Nairobi presence of agro processing industries; • Micro-Finance Institutions and banks; Training on business development in youth polytechnics; • Availability of small scale trade and business loans; • Market access through internet; • Existence of poverty targeting programmes in the county such as NMK, Poverty Eradication Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, presence of Thika superhighway; • Presence of a number of NGOs addressing unemployment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agricultural inputs; • long dry spell in the eastern part of the county; • Presence of IDPs in the county; • Environmental degradation; • Over use of available water resources; • Climatic change, illegal groups, national macroeconomic instability.

2.3.2 HIV and AIDS

The HIV and AIDS prevalence poses a serious socio-economic challenge to the county as the scarce resources available are directed towards treating or caring for those infected or affected. The most infected age group is between 15-49 years. This has serious implications because this group is the productive labour force of the county. This declining and weakening of labour force will have adverse effects on both agricultural and industrial outputs.

The resultant effect of this situation is that most of the resources that should be allocated to development are directed towards purchase of drugs and campaign against the epidemic. This would require relevant stakeholders to be involved in the fight against HIV and AIDS which was declared a national disaster. The identified stakeholders in the county which include: Private Sector, NGOS, CBOS, Local Authorities, Government departments and Faith Based Organisations will be called upon to intensify the campaign against the spread of HIV and AIDS. However, with HIV and AIDS awareness in the county being over 98 percent, and prevalence is still high at 4.6 percent. The challenge that faces the county is to translate the awareness into practice so that the rate of prevalence is reduced.

Several programmes have been put in place to address and curb the spread of the pandemic in the county based on the National HIV and AIDS Strategic plan 2009/10-2012/13. They address 3 priority areas: prevention of new infections (reducing the number of new HIV infections in both vulnerable groups and the general population); Improvement of the quality of life of people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS (improving treatment and care, protection of rights and access to effective services for infected and affected people); and Mitigation of the socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS (adapting existing programmes and developing innovative responses to reduce the impact of the epidemic on communities' social services and economic productivity).

Youth groups and such related associations will be encouraged to come up with activities including income generating projects that will not only campaign against spread of HIV and AIDS but will also empower economically the most vulnerable groups such as commercial sex workers. To strengthen the coordination of HIV and AIDS activities, various committees such as Constituency AIDS Control Committee's and AIDS Control Units' will continue to create awareness of the pandemic in the county. The other programmes/activities being implemented in the county on HIV and AIDS are;

Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and AIDS, Anti-retro-viral Therapy, Blood Safety, Home Based Care, Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, Condom Promotion and Distribution and Psychological Support.

SWOT ANALYSIS: HIV & AIDS	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Government support and policy guidance through; ·Trained counsellors at community level; Mitigating programmes such as VCT, ARVs, and PMTCT do exists; ·Training and capacity building; ·High awareness rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·High concentration of facilities e.g. VCTs in urban areas at the expense of rural areas; Increase in drugs and alcohol abuse rapid, increase of slum areas; ·Mushrooming of herbalists purporting to treat HIV and AIDS; ·Stigma by members of the community; ·Lack of reliable county specific data on HIV and AIDS; ·High povorty levels.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Launch of TOWA funds; ·Enhanced monitoring of NGOs, CBOs activities on HIV and AIDS; ·Expanded Home Based Care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Associating witches to HIV and AIDS pandemic; ·High concentration/duplication of activities by NGOs/ CBO's in urban areas; ·Fatigue associated with the same message without real change.

2.3.3 Gender Inequality

Like other parts of the country, gender inequality emanates from retrogressive cultural practices which seem to favour men. Gender disparities are manifested through property ownership, access to credit, land ownership, political preference for men and decision making among others.

The composition of the county population has a sex ratio of male to female is 1:1.02. This ratio must therefore be recognized and integrated in planning and decision making.

Lack of ownership and control of productive assets such as land by women, discrimination against inheritance of wealth from parents and property ownership, inability to access credit facilities from banks due to lack of collateral have greatly contributed to poverty amongst women and in the county in general. In the county, men

dominate access and they are the main decision makers. It should however be recognized that no meaningful and sustainable success in the fight against poverty in both urban and rural areas is achievable without appreciating the roles and contribution by both women and girls in the county. The challenge therefore facing the county is how to involve women in planning and decision-making positions.

To attain gender balance, the county should uphold the spirit of the constitution and the bill of rights which requires 30 percent representation of at least one gender in any development activity/programmes. There is need to build women’s capacity to take part in major decision making. Women should also be encouraged to apply for Women Enterprise Funds so that they can boost their capital base and be able to increase the scope of their businesses hence boost their savings. For effective policy formulation in the county, gender disaggregated statistics should be provided in all sectors.

SWOT ANALYSIS: GENDER INEQUALITY	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation of women at various county and constituency forums; • Strong women groups; • Community training on income generating activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrangles in groups lead to break up and loss of funds; • Ignorance on the availability of funds like WEF and YEF; • Insecurity; • No woman MP in the county
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of revolving women funds; • Free primary education; • micro -finance e.g. KWFT and KREP which targets women Sufficient micro finance institutions in the county; • Expansion of county adult education; Constitution that guarantee 30 percent representation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigid cultural practices; • Political interference; • Cultural attitudes and beliefs; • Insecurity and violence directed to women especially during campaign times.

2.3.4 Environment and Climatic Change

Environmental degradation has been rampant in the County with massive felling of trees in forests like Kinale and Aberdare Forests. This has led to destruction of water towers/catchment areas and thus reducing the volume of water following in the rivers that originate from these natural forests. Poor farming methods and deforestation has led to high soil erosion and desertification which has brought about environmental degradation and climate change. Climate change effects in the County are mostly experienced through lack of predictability of the timing and the intensity of rainfall, as well as increased flooding and prolonged dry spells.

The development of industries coupled with population pressure has significantly increased the pollution levels including water and air pollution that the existing facilities are unable to handle. Pollution emanating from industries such as tea and coffee factories is a real danger to the environment because they discharge effluents into the rivers within the county.

Pesticides and chemicals used in agricultural undertakings have also led to pollution of rivers and the environment due to poor farming methods. Other environmental issues of concern in the county include; rapid increase of the slum areas and the destruction of forests and water catchment areas mainly through farming on hillsides and in marginal areas.

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) should invoke the Environment Management Coordination Act of 1999 (EMCA) in ensuring that industries operating within the towns treat their effluents to the required standards so as to reduce pollution to the environment. With the devolution of some functions like air, noise and other public nuisances to the County Government, the County will formulate policies that will help to reverse the activities that increase environmental degradation.

Other players should also comply with the Act. The major challenge faced by the county is to ensure that all stakeholders put proper and sustainable environmental conservation measures in place to make the county environmentally clean. The county will benefit from the National Soil and Water Conservation Programme that use individual farmer extension approach to teach farmers proper farming methods to reduce soil erosion and pollution from chemicals. It is also important to enforce the Forest Act to control illegal logging and unplanned cutting down of trees on the farms. Agro-forestry should be practised at the farm level.

In addition, the sub-counties should have designated garbage holding receptors before transportation to a centralised County Landfill site that should observe proper environmental management.

SWOT ANALYSIS: ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Laws and institutions governing Environment e.g. NEMA, EMCA, Forest Act, KFS, Water Act; • Growing culture in tree planting; • Forest cover in some areas like Gatundu; • Forest station and forest warden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of environmental laws; • Poor drainage systems; • Inappropriate farming methods used; • Destruction of water catchments areas • Random quarrying; • Illegal settlements in the forest land; • Many quarries not rehabilitated; • Flouting of NEMA rules; • Forest depletion through logging and charcoal burning.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities taking up environmental conversation; • Training on early warning systems and signs; Close all unlicensed quarries by NEMA; • Re-afforestation on catchments areas; • Training on proper farming methods to reduce soil erosion; • Proactive industries in matters concerning environmental conservations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arid areas in the county, landslides, droughts; • Pollution; • Conflicting policies on land use; • Rising population; • Global warming; • Deforestation; • Fires.

2.3.5 Disaster Management & Resilience

The county is prone to disasters such as floods in Kilimambogo along Athi River, landslides in Gatundu, road accidents and fire. In this case the respective stakeholders like the Government, Red Cross, Faith Based Organizations, NGOs, the community and other players will be coordinated to address various strategies to manage the disasters.

The county recognizes disasters as a challenge for development and hence there should be strategies to minimize the risks. The county is highly vulnerable to natural hazards particularly floods along Athi River, HIV and AIDS, livestock diseases, drugs abuse among the youth leading to reduced productivity, road accidents and environmental degradation. For instance, HIV and AIDS was declared a national disaster in mid 2000. Though the prevalence is declining in the county, the pandemic has left behind orphans who are being taken care of by elderly grandparents and some by orphanage. This has contributed to increased poverty among some households. Since its inception, NACC through district technical committees and CACCs through TOWA rounds has had some notable achievements which include: the coordinating development and implementation of the Kenya National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plans (KNASP I, KNASP II and KNASP III); the development of policies on key areas including orphans and vulnerable children; mainstreaming gender into the Kenya National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP) and engaging with key sectoral ministries to mainstream HIV and AIDS in the context of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget process.

In addition, road accidents are common especially along Thika superhighway and other road networks in the county. In this case, the government formulated traffic rules and regulation that should be adhered to by all the road users. More recently, there are many fly-overs that enhance pedestrian movement hence reducing accidents.

To militate against more disasters happening in the county, there is need to have in place a county disaster management committee which will strengthen the respective measures that will reduce the risk of disasters. The committee will also enhance the decision making process on priorities, requirements and perceptions of those at risk such as the vulnerable community living in disaster prone areas such as the riparian zone along rivers, the slums and near forests. The County will also develop information management system supported by new techniques which will facilitate a dynamic process of participation and dialogue in order to achieve sustainable development.

The County will set up an independent Disaster Management Unit within the Office of the Governor that will co-ordinate activities between the County and other players including the National Government, key players such as the Kenya Red Cross, the

private sector and the civil society. It has also created a County Emergency Fund and will construct fire stations to address disaster occurrences. A key priority of the County Government will be mapping and evaluating the key disaster issues within the County in order to develop a comprehensive Resilience and Disaster Management Framework that is strengthened through County legislations.

SWOT ANALYSIS: DISASTER MANAGEMENT & RESILIENCE	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of disaster management committees; • Creation of awareness campaign; • Proximity to Nairobi; • Good networks for roads • Presence of good health facilities; • Existence of strong traffic rules and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road maintenance; • Poor enforcement of traffic rules; • Poor disaster management skills; • Lack of disaster warning signs; • Poor enforcement of traffic rules & regulations
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of programmes and funding agencies on disaster management; • Draft disaster management policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased population; • unpredictable weather; • Global warming and climate change • Quarrying

2.3.6 Youth

Youth comprise of 29.1 percent of the total population in the county. Within the county, there are youths who are trained yet are unable to be absorbed by the existing labour market while others lack necessary skills. Inadequate capital for them to start businesses has worsened the situation and has led to widespread insecurity as indicated by increasing number of crimes and illegal youth groups. Unemployment and poverty have contributed to moral decay in the society because an important group of the population is idle. Insecurity is indeed a challenge as it discourages potential investors in the county hence leading to further unemployment.

The Government wishes to address these issues with the same urgency as it would address a disaster. Given the high demand in addressing youth unemployment, the high levels of insecurity and the high demand for other safety-net services, the Government will establish a County Youth and Women Enterprise Fund and provide adequate funding for it in order to create wealth and eradicate poverty. The aim of this Fund will be to provide seed money for establishment of businesses. These will complement the money by the national government under the Youth Enterprise Fund.

On security matters, the county will continue to maintain a participatory approach where all stakeholders are involved in security issues. More youth groups should be formed to facilitate access the Youth Development Funds and other credit facilities. This will reduce unemployment levels and engage the youth in contributing to economic growth.

SWOT ANALYSIS: YOUTH	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Empowerment Centers; • Active youth population; • Availability of good agricultural land; • Ready market for farm outputs; <p>Trained labour force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity; • Inadequate entrepreneurial and vocational skills; • Preference by youth of white collar jobs.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Development Funds like YEF; • Micro – finance institutions; • Tenders at the county (consideration of 10 percent to the youth proposal in tendering); Flexibility of the youth to exploit new ventures in ICT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic recession; • Existence of illegal extortion gangs; • Involvement of youth in illicit drinks and drug abuses.

2.3.7 Persons with Disabilities

The population of Persons with Disabilities comprises of: visual – 0.47 percent, hearing – 0.23 percent, speech 0.42 percent, physical/self-care 0.79 percent, mental 0.32 percent and others 0.15 percent. The total percentage is 2.38 percent of the total population. These groups of people are vulnerable and experience low capital base, inappropriate entrepreneurial and vocational skills and unemployment. This leads to increase in dependency ratio.

The groups should be incorporated in development planning so that their needs are implemented. Currently, these groups live in various parts of the county and implement their activities individually. The cash transfer programme for the Persons with Disabilities should be enhanced to ensure members are empowered economically to make them independent.

SWOT ANALYSIS: PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of schools for Persons with Disabilities; • Policies on physically challenged persons exists; • Existence of Disabilities Act; • Trained teachers on special education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigma; • Inadequate institutions for people with disabilities.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs interested in helping Persons with Disabilities; • Availability of devolved funds; • Cash transfer funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing number of briefcase NGOs purporting to support Persons with Disabilities; <p>Cultural issues make their numbers difficult to establish.</p>

2.3.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology is the way information is accessed through internet, IEC materials, and use of mobile phones, computers and business process outsourcing. It is an important sector in the development of the county. This enables the population to get information on various areas like market trends, both locally and internationally through information accessed on the internet. There is great need for the upcoming urban centres in the county to acquire ICT equipments and materials. At the moment, most cyber cafés are based in towns where demand is high and there is need to spread them out and hence enhance ICT village. There is need to intensify training of the county's population on ICT to make them globally competitive.

SWOT ANALYSIS: ICT	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient supply of power in the urban centres; • Literate youths; • Existence of IT training centres; • High mobile coverage; • High number of cyber cafes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration of IT only in urban areas; • Few residents are computer literate; • Insecurity.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing of IT expertise from nearby Nairobi; • Introduction of IT in all schools; Employment opportunities both locally and abroad through BPO; • Availability of telecom firms, Safaricom, Zain and Telecom. • On-going fibre optic cabling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upcoming of briefcase commercial colleges; • Most of the youths venture exclusively on IT at the expense of other professional courses; • High cost of IT equipment; • Vandalism of Telephone lines; • Cyber crimes.

2.4 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

The matrix below provides a summary of the main development issues affecting the county, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with their respective sectors.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Sub Sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture	Food security, Crop husbandry; Plant disease control; Soil and water conservation,	Low agricultural productivity	Low adoption of new technologies; Use of uncertified seeds; High cost of inputs; Diminishing land sizes; Poor prices for farm products; Poor infrastructure; Poor access to credit facilities; Reduced effectiveness of extension services.	Increase agricultural productivity; Lower fertilizer prices; Improve rural access roads; Enhance farmers accessibility to credit; Improve extension services	Improve efficiency of farmers through education; Use of certified seeds; Encourage use of alternative inputs; Improved management capacity of crops; Use of alternative pest control measures; Intensify land use; Promote contract and strategic farming; Improve infrastructure	Promote value addition in agriculture; Revitalize extension services; Encourage direct importation of inputs; Training on Production management; Collaboration with stakeholders.
		Food insecurity	Erratic rainfall; Poor soil; Low acreage; High cost of inputs; Inadequate extension services; High cost of production; High dependency of cash crops; Post- Harvest loss.	Improve the supply of inputs, marketing and credit facilities	Drill more boreholes for irrigation water; Develop more water pans to store rain water; Use of dams for irrigation; Increase accessibility of agricultural inputs; Increase farmer access to credit facility.	Encourage cultivation of traditional drought tolerant crops; Introduce post- harvest technology training through demonstration and field days; Intensify extension services especially in dry areas.
		Poor marketing	Inadequate storage facilities; Poor management of cooperatives	Improve management of cooperative societies; Regular agricultural exhibitions; Relevant marketing infrastructure; setting; quality of assurance of products.	Encourage marketing group formation; Provide efficient marketing infrastructure for agriculture products; Reinstatement of Karatu and Kirigiti Agricultural Show ground; Improve storage systems.	Improve storage systems; Restructure operations of the farmers' cooperatives; Train farmers on proper management of societies; Conduct market research; Value addition and quality assurance to agricultural products.
		High production cost	High cost of inputs; High cost of credit; Poor irrigation systems.	Reduce cost of agricultural production	Upscale drip irrigation; Improve accessibility to agricultural inputs and credit.	Revamp irrigation; Insurance cover for farmers; Zero rating of Agriculture inputs/subsidies/grants; Government Aid to co-operative societies via friendly credits

		Inadequate training	Inadequate funding of training for officers as well as farmers	Capacity building of officers and farmers.	Intensify farmer training; Upgrading of the Waruhiu Farmers Training Centre; Re-introduce of 4-K clubs in primary schools; Increase staffing and facilities.	Establish capacity building programmes for farmers; Setting up of County Agriculture Information Centre; Increase funding; Procure more equipment and facilities.
		Inadequate Financing	Inadequate allocation from the government	Increase funding to agriculture sector.	Allocate more resources to the sector; Enhance Private and public partnership; Encourage farmers to join SACCOs	Lobby for increase in Government funding to agriculture; Enhance public-private partnership.
Livestock Development	Livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; animal disease control;	Low Livestock productivity	Low adoption of new technologies; Use of uncertified seeds; Diminishing land sizes; Poor infrastructural development; Poor access to credit facilities; Reduced effectiveness of extension services.	Increase livestock production; Improve rural access roads; Enhance farmers accessibility to credit; Improve extension services.	Use of certified seeds; Encourage marketing group formation; Livestock movement control; Use of alternative pest control measures; Improvement of infrastructure; Increase accessibility of cattle and poultry feed to all farmers.	Revitalise extension services; Centralise marketing of animals; Integrated Pest Management System; Carry out regular vaccination; Introduction of superior breeds of livestock; Promotion of suitable fodder
Forestry and Wildlife	Forest conservation; Soil and water conservation	Low forest cover	De-forestation	Increase forest cover	Increase tree coverage by tree planting; Enforcement of the Forest Acts	Encourage tree planting; Establishment of tree nurseries.

Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Sub Sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Roads	County roads; Street lighting; Traffic and parking; Public road transport. Storm water management systems in built up areas; Water and	Poor rural roads Network	Poor maintenance and Rehabilitation; Poor road coverage; Bad terrain; Encroachment on road reserves; Inadequate funding for construction; Poor drainage	Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road network	Improve routine maintenance of 3,000 Km of the various road categories by 2016; Gravel 600 Km of the road per FY; Increase funding for development of road infrastructure by 30 percent; Train	Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Use Road Maintenance Levy Funds and KRB funds for road construction; Incorporate local obilizatio in road maintenance; Cleaning of meters

	sanitation services.		system; Inadequate construction equipment		available staff; Construction of 10 more bridges by 2016.	& drains equipment; Increase and contribute equipment.
Energy	Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation	Insufficient energy.	Generation and distribution.	Exploit the water falls in the county for hydro energy generation.	Enhance rural electrification	Connect all public institutions to the public grid.

Trade & Industry, Tourism Sector

Sub Sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Industrialization		Inadequate agro-processing industries	Inadequate funds to put up agro-processing industries	To improve industrial output	Establish Agro-processing Industry in Lari, Gatundu, Kikuyu, Limuru, Githunguri and Thika by 2017.	Establish agro-processing industries.
Labour	Village polytechnics; Homecraft centres	Inadequate vocational training centers to offer entrepreneurial skills.	Inappropriate entrepreneurial skills.	Increase vocational training centres.	Increase vocational training centres by 20 percent by 2017.	Provision of funds. Revival of vocational training centres.
		Increased unemployment.	Increase in population	Improve employment level.	Decrease unemployment rate by 5 percent by 2017.	Establish jua kali sheds and fully equip them to create employment opportunities.
Trade	Issuing of trade licences; Fair trading licences	Unaffordable access to SME credit.	High interest rate on loans	Improve credit access	Improve credit access by 30 percent by 2017.	Provision of credit facilities at a lower interest rate. Provision of grants.
		Poor market access.	Inadequate proper markets to enhance trading activities	Improve marketing structures	Construction of 1 open air market per constituency in the county by 2017.	Provision of funds for construction; Training.

		Complexity in the licensing procedures	Lower demand and requests for licences than optimal	Improve investment climate	Creation of a one stop shop for licencing by 2017	Provision of funds for implementation and manning
Tourism	Promotion of local tourism; County parks, beaches and recreation facilities; Museums	Untapped tourist sites.	Low tourist attraction centers/sites	Improve tourist attraction	Improve tourism attraction centers like Mugumo, Ondire swamp, Githunguri Gallows and 14 Falls.	Publicize tourist attraction sites. Invest in upgrading existing and new tourist sites

Health Sector

Sub Sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Public Health and sanitation	County health facilities; Ambulance services; Promotion of primary health care; Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.	Inadequate access to quality Health care.	Poorly equipped health facilities; High Human disease incidences; Inadequate hygiene and sanitation; Inadequate health education; Understaffing; Inadequate specialized dental care; Inadequate transport; Lack of county referral centers.	Increase access to quality health care	Increase the number of well-equipped health facilities; Increasing the number of trained health workers; Intensify community health education; Provide ambulances, utility vehicles, motorbikes and bicycles; Provide specialized equipment for dental care; Upgrade and equip 1 county referral hospital by 2017. Implement community health strategy	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
		Prevalence of HIV and AIDS	Stigma; Inadequate guidance and obilizati personnel; High number of OVCs	Reduce HIV prevalence rate.	More awareness creation; Reduction of stigma; Improved care for people infected with the virus.	Intensify obiliza change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build community organization fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to eMTCT service; Economic

						empowerment; Target group specific interventions e.g. youth friendly centres.
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Education

Sub Sector	Link national/county functions to	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Education		Inadequate staffing level.	Inadequate deployment of teachers.	Improve staffing level	Hire more teachers and education staff.	Ministry of Education to liaise to recruit teachers.
		Inadequate school infrastructure.	High number of enrolment rate.	Improve school infrastructural facilities.	Rehabilitate the existing classroom; constructing classrooms.	Enhance devolved funding mechanism.
		High drop- out rates of the boy child.	Drug and substance abuse; Poor nutrition.	Advocate for the boy child education.	Hold sensitization meeting and campaigns on the importance of boy child education.	Education of students on dangers of drug and substance abuse
	Pre-primary education and childcare facilities	Child labour, low enrolment	High pockets of poverty levels.	Enhance implementation of the Children Act. Provide free pre-primary education, provide quality education by employing qualified teachers	Sensitize the parents on the contents of children Act; Assist poor Household to start Income Generating Activities.	Initiate more poverty eradication programmes; Devolve more funds

Social Protection Culture and Recreation

Sub Sector	Link national/county functions to	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Youth Affairs and Sports		Unemployment and talent wastage	Disguised employment of youth; Unexploited talent	Reduce unemployment levels.	Skills development; Nurturing of youth talent; Community	Develop youth capacity on entrepreneurship, leadership and management; Provide

			among the youth; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills.		empowerment programs.	credit to the youth; Construction of youth resource and recreational facilities.
		Drugs and substance abuse	Unemployment; Peer group influence.	Reduce level of drugs and substance abuse.	Create awareness on drugs and substance abuse and the effects.	Establish centers and mobile clinics for drug/substance abuse rehabilitation; Law enforcement; Introduce drugs and substance abuse programs in schools curriculum.
Gender, Children and Social Development		Inadequate care and support for special groups (OVC's, older persons with disability)	Stigma; Inadequate institutions for special groups.	Improve care and support for special groups	Improve education and training to special groups; Cover all needy households by the cash transfer programmes.	Upscale cash transfer programs for OVC's, PWD and OPCT; Establish rescue centers in all urban areas; Establish special schools at district level for PWD; Enhance accessibility of PWD's in public buildings; Proper representation of special groups in leadership and policy making levels.
		Gender based violence	Poverty Cultural beliefs	Create awareness on gender based violence	Reduce incidences of gender based violence.	Establish counseling and guidance centers; Establish 1 rescue center in every constituency; Training of mentors.
Special programmes		Inadequate disaster prevention and management plan.	Inadequate disaster preparedness; Inadequate disaster prevention equipment and facilities	Create awareness on disaster prevention and management; Establish and operationalize disaster prevention and management plan.	Improve disaster prevention and management.	Establishment of a disaster management and prevention committee at constituency level
Culture	Betting, casinos and other forms of gambling control; Racing; Liquor licensing; Cinemas;	Inadequate cultural and library recreational centers.	Inadequate funds allocated for construction of cultural and recreation	Construction of cultural, recreational, libraries and resource centers in the county.	Documentation and preservation of cultural heritage	Provision of funds for promoting positive culture; Construction of recreation and cultural centres

	Video shows and hiring; Libraries; Museums; Sports and cultural activities and facilities.		centers.			
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Governance, Justice Law and Order

Sub Sector	Link national/county to functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Information, Communication and Technology.	The county will develop county law to implement county policy on ICT	Accessibility of modern communication technology in rural areas	Lack of government wide IT/ICT policy especially internet security policies that contributes to an unstable ICT environment that is hostile for sensitive data systems like IFMIS	Adopt e-government policies and improve communication network in all parts of the county.	Modernize and embrace ICT in communication and in systems by working to phase out all manual systems	Fibre optic cabling, increased levels of literacy
Economic planning	County planning, statistics and planning county development	Unco-ordinated planning, poor implementation, weak M&E framework	Lack of public participation, lack of capacity, inadequate funds	Balanced county development	Establishment of structures to co-ordinate planning, monitoring and evaluation	Adoption of CIDP and preparation of a strategic plan
Finance	The finance department is a service department which provides accounting, financial and purchasing services to all county departments and funds	Inconsistent budgeting & planning processes, delays in reporting and analysis, Integrity issues	Shortage of resources, lack of capacity, low ethics	Efficient utilization of all revenues the county gets for effective service delivery	Instituting budget reforms and expenditure rationalization measures	Leveraging on Public Financial management reforms

Environmental Protection, Water and Housing Sector

Sub Sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Environment and Mineral Resources	Soil and water conservation; Forestry conservation; Storm water management systems in built up areas	Environmental Degradation.	Inadequate afforestation; Deforestation; Soil erosion; Quarrying; Uncollected garbage; Poor drainage; Overgrazing; Poor soil conservation methods.	Reduce environmental degradation by 50 percent by 2017.	Afforestation up by 60 percent by 2017; Intensify soil conservation methods; Improve garbage collection; Improve drainage; Sealing of quarrying holes; Reinstate all mines after use e.g. Rungiri quarry; Construction of gabions; Improve drainage systems.	Encourage development of community owned tree nurseries; Intensify extension services; Introduce social cost to quarry owners; Construction of gabions; Carry out EIA.
Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; Firefighting services and disaster management	Pollution	Spillage of sewage in Thika, Ruiru and Kiambu; Water pollution resources; Chemical pollution from Burning of agricultural waste especially in Thika and Ruiru districts. Improper dumping of solid waste in all urban centres.	Minimize pollution	Upgrade existing sewage systems in the towns; Improve solid waste management.	NEMA and WRMA to enforce laws; Provide proper treatment of waste; Recycling.	
	Refuse removal, refuse dumps, and solid water disposal.	Poor waste disposal in urban centres.	Lack of sewerage systems in some urban centres. Lack of dumpsites	Improve disposal of waste in urban centers.	Develop a seweragesystem for Ruiru, Gatundu, Kimende, Githunguri, Kamwangi, Kikuyu, Juja and Kinoo towns; Acquisition of land for dumpsite.	Design and implement of new sewerage systems; Provision of funds
Water and Irrigation	Water and sanitation services	Lack of sufficient Water and sanitation	High demand for potable water; Insufficient water for	Improve access to clean safe water for domestic use by 40 percent by 2017;	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Train residents on roof	Train water users groups on management and conflict resolution; Springs and wells

			irrigation; Contaminated water point sources; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems; Poor farming methods; Environmental degradation; High poverty levels.	Undertake conservation works; Increase incomes to local people; Enhance extension services; Improve efficiency in the use of irrigation water.	catchments technology; Increase irrigation water users to 40 percent by 2017; Conservation of catchments areas; Drill 200 boreholes by 2017; Construct multi-purpose large dams in the main water courses.	development and protection; Water quality analysis; Training on water harvesting technologies and management; Promote agro forestry; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Reduce water wastage; Construction of new irrigation systems.
Housing	Land survey and mapping; Boundaries and fencing; Housing	Poor services in housing estates.	Inadequate services and social amenities in the estates; Existing housing not well maintained	Improve services in the housing estates and therefore housing standards.	Renovate and maintain existing housing; Improve services like lighting, roads and social amenities in the estates.	Provision of funds for renovation.
		Affordability of housing facilities	High cost of housing materials	Improve on the affordability of housing facilities and ease housing problem.	Reduce cost of housing.	Subsidize cost of building materials; Advocate the use of cost effective materials in the construction industry; Establish centers for appropriate building materials technology.
		Unplanned development of commercial/residential houses in the county; Informal settlement.	Poor physical planning of urban centres; Mushrooming of slum areas; Encroachment of water catchment areas, water courses and riparian areas.	Improve the physical planning in urban centres.	Improve physical planning in the 10 sub counties.	Enforce the physical planning acts; Slum upgrading.
Environment and Mineral Resources	Soil and water conservation; Forestry conservation; Storm	Environmental Degradation.	Inadequate afforestation; Deforestation; Soil	Reduce environmental degradation by 50 percent by 2017.	Afforestation up by 60 percent by 2017; Intensify soil	Encourage development of community owned tree nurseries; Intensify extension

	water management systems in built up areas		erosion; Quarrying; Uncollected garbage; Poor drainage; Overgrazing; Poor soil conservation methods.		conservation methods; Improve garbage collection; Improve drainage; Sealing of quarrying holes; Reinstatement of all mines after use e.g. Rungiri quarry; Construction of gabions; Improve drainage systems.	services; Introduce social cost to quarry owners; Construction of gabions; Carry out EIA.
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CHAPTER THREE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

3.1 Introduction

The chapter provides the linkage of the County Annual Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, County Sectoral Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legal frameworks.

3.2 Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. In ensuring a clear separation of powers, the fourth schedule of the Constitution outlines the functions allocated to each level of government. County governments are charged with a total of 14 functions while the rest remain with the national government. This ADP is focused on implementing the functions allocated to County Government. The key areas the plan is expected to achieve in 2015/16 FY include; road and transportation network; welfare protection; enhancement of County health facilities; establishment of ECDE centers throughout the County and promotion of agribusiness. The County Government is committed to ensuring adherence to other key laws enacted to provide a framework for devolved governance. namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFMA for example requires county governments to prepare ADP to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

3.3 Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans

Vision 2030 is the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Vision aims to transform Kenya into a modern globally competitive middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. County Governments have come into place after the elapse of the first MTP (2008-2012) of the Vision 2030. County Governments are therefore linking their visions with priority areas outlined in the second MTP(2013-2017) 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; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure amongst others. The Kenya Vision 2030 is anchored on three key pillars:

a) The Economic Pillar

This pillar aims to achieve an average GDP growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. Kiambu County government seeks to establish a statistical unit in collaboration with KNBS that will collect and analyse data for purposes of economic projections and decision making processes. This is expected to contribute towards achievement of vision 2030 at the devolved level. It will also formulate a framework for carrying out baseline surveys.

b) The Social Pillar

This pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. Kiambu County has a clear vision on welfare support amongst the aged, PWD and vulnerable groups within the County. Earlier in the year the County launched a cash transfer fund for the aged who are 70 years and above, aimed at improving their living conditions given their inability to be economically productive.

c) The Political Pillar

It 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 County Government of Kiambu is dedicated towards pioneering development projects through a participatory form of governance that engages with the community in decision making, prioritization of projects and actual implementation, monitoring and evaluation of identified projects. This is well guided by the Constitution of Kenya and other legal provisions such as the PFMA 2012.

3.4 Linkages with County Plans

Section 107(2) of the County Government Act states that County plans shall be the basis of all budgeting and spending in a county. In addition Section 109(1) of the County Government Act which states that the County Sectoral plans shall be the basis for

budgeting and performance management. Given this Act, Kiambu County Government has ensured that all sectoral plans are based on the actual projects listed in the CIDP to guarantee county budgetary allocations.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

4.1 Introduction

In order for the County to achieve its goals as set out in this ADP, it needs to clearly prioritise resource allocation. This chapter highlights the current financial status of the County, which includes the projected revenue for 2014/15 financial year and a projection for the period of the plan. It also serves to identify the sources of revenue for the county and highlight the resource mobilisation strategy and implementation plan. It seeks to inform and guide the County government's efforts towards sustainable financing of its programmes and operations. It provides guiding principles, and proposes strategies for mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the County Departments Strategic Plans and the ultimate fulfilment of the county's vision and mission.

The implementation plan proposed details actions to be taken and the entities responsible for execution. An effective governance and management of raised resource is also proposed. This Strategy will ensure sufficient resources are available to implement relevant activities in this annual plan.

While the County has already finalised its Finance Bill, 2014, it is expected that significant work will need to be undertaken in this financial year towards the development of a County Tariff Policy which will provide the framework for tariff setting within the County. Such policy will be premised on the following basic pillars:

- *Equity*: all users of County services should be treated equitably in the application of tariffs, fees, levies or charges and the amount individual users pay for services should generally be in proportion to their use of that service;
- *Efficiency*: the implementation and collection of the tariffs, fees, levies or charges should be easy to effect and enforce;
- *Certainty*: the tariffs should be predictable and predetermined and the rules for effecting changes should be clear and reliable to engender the citizens trust in the system;
- *Economy*: cross subsidies should be avoided and tariffs should reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service inducing capital, operating,

maintenance, administration and replacement costs and such costs of rendering the service and collection of the related tariffs should be kept minimal;

- *Simplicity*: the laws and regulations giving effect to the implementation and enforcement of tariff policies should be simple and encourage compliance; and
- *Convenience*: systems should be implemented to promote compliance through multiple and convenient payment channels by citizens.

Table 9: County Revenue Projections

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU			
REVENUE REPORT			
DETAILS	ACTUALS	ESTIMATES	PROJECTION
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Land Rates Current Yr.	62,282,837	194,662,186	214,128,404
Land rates Penalties	29,770,442	93,046,168	102,350,785
Land Rates Other Yrs	41,552,301	129,869,835	142,856,818
rates clearance fee	1,870,290	5,845,506.68	6,430,057.35
Business permit cnt yr	239,344,211	748,059,490.04	822,865,439.05
Business permit late	9,154,083	28,610,671.77	31,471,738.95
provisional rate charges	229,369	716,882.42	788,570.66
Ground Rent current years	6,665,688	20,833,305.91	22,916,636.50
Ground Rent other years	5,793,770	18,108,165.70	19,918,982.27
isolation fees	6,684,065	20,890,742.39	22,979,816.63
Application Fee	11,308,685	35,344,782.72	38,879,261.00
amalgamation fees	673,470	2,104,899.98	2,315,389.98
document search fee	172,480	539,078.43	592,986.27
Plot Sub-divi fee	13,589,586	42,473,635.48	46,720,999.03
Tender Docs sale	6,915,355	21,613,628.81	23,774,991.69
Business subletting & Transfer	3,659,100	11,436,351.31	12,579,986.44
adm of comm charges	5,555,302	17,362,844.77	19,099,129.24
concent charges	1,791,791	5,600,161.61	6,160,177.77
Impound Charges	5,722,231	17,884,573.79	19,673,031.17

Quarry Ext Fee	78,522,150	245,417,423.05	269,959,165.36
sand cess	1,806,477	5,646,062.04	6,210,668.24
MKT GATE FEE	83,527,039	261,059,976.92	287,165,974.61
mkt stall rent	16,548,813	51,722,565.43	56,894,821.97
bus stage cess	4,101,240	12,818,239.85	14,100,063.83
Enclosed Bus Park Fee	110,403,510	345,061,169.62	379,567,286.58
debt crlearence cert	2,442,600	7,634,235.66	8,397,659.22
reg of groups	1,078,280	3,370,115.30	3,707,126.83
street perking fee	85,170,128	266,195,377.16	292,814,914.88
Conservancy	35,720,198	111,641,860.85	122,806,046.94
clamping	2,529,988	7,907,362.89	8,698,099.18
parking reserve fee	1,790,600	5,596,439.19	6,156,083.11
Damages recovery	2,984,845	9,328,997.84	10,261,897.63
Hsing rent	29,998,407	93,758,662.26	103,134,528.48
Social Hall Hire	480,800	1,502,718.62	1,652,990.48
Stadium Hire	2,921,250	9,130,234.55	10,043,258.01
misc fee	2,449,629	7,656,204.48	8,421,824.93
reg of groups	166,640	520,825.77	572,908.35
innoculation fee	3,882,301	12,133,955.92	13,347,351.51
Health Clerance	2,893,032	9,042,040.47	9,946,244.52
Burial Fee	544,180	1,700,809.94	1,870,890.93
Refuse Collection	4,142,895	12,948,430.66	14,243,273.73
Dispensing and drugs fees	632,100	1,975,599.92	2,173,159.91
Conf.Claim Charges	1,606,424	5,020,805.45	5,522,885.99
Slaughtering Fee	11,914,630	37,238,636.37	40,962,500.01
Hides & skins	560,139	1,750,689.07	1,925,757.98
Boma charges	1,526,080	4,769,693.91	5,246,663.31
Meat Cess	2,276,215	7,114,206.88	7,825,627.57
food, drug chemical substance	10,165,978	31,773,303.76	34,950,634.13
Advertismnt & promotion charges	4,948,721	15,467,003.33	17,013,703.66

Road Cutting	1,253,500	3,917,757.47	4,309,533.22
change of ownership	1,664,500	5,202,319.35	5,722,551.29
change of user	1,254,750	3,921,664.29	4,313,830.72
Survey Fee	4,248,502	13,278,500.56	14,606,350.61
PPA1&2	5,039,255	15,749,963.24	17,324,959.57
Building Plan Appr Fee	58,082,570	181,534,441.60	199,687,885.76
Building Insp Fee	25,171,931	78,673,730.14	86,541,103.16
sign boards and advertisement fee	26,571,954	83,049,438.61	91,354,382.47
Cheque Clearance	1,100,718	3,440,244.25	3,784,268.68
Game & Nature Park Fee	2,195,665	6,862,451.50	7,548,696.65
Fire Fighting	3,416,080	10,676,803.30	11,744,483.63
Public Toilets	1,257,625	3,930,649.97	4,323,714.97
Nursery School Fees	4,764,316	14,890,653.85	16,379,719.24
Premise Insp. Fee	3,229,931	10,095,003.04	11,104,503.34
Other Property Charges	29,290,206	91,545,212.11	100,699,733.32
wheat and maize cess	618,203	1,932,165.47	2,125,382.02
liquor license	7,941,466	24,820,692.26	27,302,761.49
public health fees	20,014,755	62,555,210.16	68,810,731.17
medical services	2,527,422	7,899,342.98	8,689,277.28
feeding programme	41,500	129,706.37	142,677.01
OTHER DEVOLVED DPT			
public health fees	9,398,454	29,374,442.26	32,311,886.49
medical services	76,271,983	238,384,628.02	262,223,090.82
BETTING AND CONTROLLER	600,375	1,876,444.87	2,064,089.35
WEGHT AND MEASURES	548,400	1,713,999.36	1,885,399.30
AMS	844,030	2,637,977.53	2,901,775.29
SUB TOTAL	1,247,818,436	3,900,000,000	4,290,000,000
GRANT FROM OTHER LEVEL OF GOK	6,200,000,000	6,200,000,000	6,200,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,447,818,436	10,100,000,000	10,490,000,000

Source: Kiambu County Revenue unit, 2014

4.2 Principles Guiding Resource Mobilization Strategies

The current decentralization process in Kenya, brought on by the Constitution 2010, is leading to deep changes in the political, administrative and fiscal institutions of the country. Under the Constitution, counties are the primary sub-national political and administrative units. The Public Financial Management Act 2012 stipulates that the counties will receive at least 15% of the revenues generated at the national level

Due to the minimal amounts transferred to Counties, Kiambu included, counties have found out that the bulk of their revenue must be generated locally. Generating revenue locally have proved not an easy task for the county governments in Kenya who have always struggled with sustaining sufficient revenue for their recurrent and development budgets. For this reason, Kiambu County Government will have to identify more sustainable means to maintain service delivery for their citizens beyond the mechanisms of central government transfers.

To enhance revenue collection in Kiambu, the county will strive to address revenue collection inefficiencies and broaden its revenue collection base. Currently, the County has not maximized the revenue generation potential of its jurisdiction and revenue collection consistently falls below projections. To enhance the revenue generation of the County and increase its ability to deliver services, the county have undertaken a comprehensive revenue enhancement study to avoid revenue generation shortfalls and meet its budgetary objectives.

The principles below shall guide the county in its efforts to raise resources. The County shall:

- Enhance human and systems capacity;
- Institutionalize and adopt a modernization and revenue administration reform programme;
- Seek to diversify its donor base while retaining and deepening its relationship with the current (very supportive) donors e.g. the World Bank;
- Nurture partnerships and alliances as a strategic approach in raising resources e.g with financial institutions, organized groups, private sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs);

- Ensure governance and management systems and structures are in place to manage and grow acquired resources and assets.

4.3 Sources of Resources to the County

4.3.1 Internally Generated Revenues

The Constitution specifies that a county can charge property rates, entertainment tax; and, any other tax specifically authorized by an Act of Parliament. The county may also raise revenues from user-charges and fees levied on services they render. This category includes business licenses such as single business permits, fees for various approvals and plot rents, among others.

In the very short term, the county will ensure there is adequate capacity, both human and non human, to ensure proper receipt and accounting of all money received, recording and accounting, proper collection, banking and accounting of all revenues collected on behalf of the county government, and effective delivery of target outputs and results are achieved.

Further to these, the government will continue with its modernization reforms to improve revenue collection. The proposed more productive property tax regime would be consistent with a pro-growth tax strategy as it would be less distortionary.

Key among the measures to be adopted will be automation of revenue collections and systems as well as establishment of a revenue authority accompanied by a strategic and comprehensive approach to address integrity issues. The current manual system of revenue collection will therefore be scrapped to pave way for automation of the processes. This will close the loopholes and reduce revenue leakages. Other measures to be done to ensure success is digitizing land records and expanding the tax base. In our proposed regime, higher property tax collections arising from determined base-broadening efforts should yield higher revenues without any significant rate increases in order to realize the projected revenue for efficient delivery of services

4.3.2 National Government

The Constitution provides for mandatory transfer of at least 15 percent of nationally collected revenues of the last audited account and approved by the national assembly. The county will continue to negotiate for increased allocations of the equitable share from the National Government to ensure that the county can deliver on its functions. As functions are devolved, the amount allocated to the county must be commensurate to the actual cost of financing the

functions. This is based on the principle of sustainable devolution which requires that resources should follow functions. The approach here will be to have accurate statistics of the current status of the county. Where there are clear areas of collaboration on a win-win basis, the county government will seek to partner with the government to implement its programmes. Such areas include undertaking joint research.

The constitution provides for other transfers from national revenue, both conditional and unconditional. The county will put in place a credible system of public financial management system. In the mean time, the county will suggest design models for conditional transfers that avoid unnecessary interference with the autonomy of the county government. The managing and the capacity of the county to implement the target programmes and projects will be ensured. The county will also need from the national government to be provided with knowledge and information about timing of financial transfers.

4.3.3 Current and New Development Partners

In the short and medium terms, the county government will continue to engage current donors for funding of ongoing programmes. These donors have demonstrated interest and commitment to support development initiatives that will ensure the success of devolution in Kenya. The World Bank (WB), in particular, has been extremely supportive to the County Government's programmes.

In the medium to long terms, the county government shall increase the number of donors participating in its programmes. Potential donors will include other international organizations, foreign governments, NGOs, etc. Also, among the new development partners to be targeted include “friends” of current donors such as International Monetary Fund (IMF) that could be approached to provide technical assistance in their areas of expertise. These will be identified through researching to identify those whose areas of interest and strategic plans are similar to the county government programmes. This of course requires a dedicated human resource established in the form of a unit, to be called Debt Management & External Resources Unit.

4.3.4 The Corporate Sector

Success in mobilizing resources from the corporate sector will depend on how the county can market the qualitative and quantitative needs of its programmes. Moreover, the fact that corporations have tight decision-making processes for donations should not be overlooked..

4.3.5 Foreign Governments

The county government also intends to Partner with foreign Governments who have so far promised fund development initiatives in the county. Further engagement is expected to yield support for various projects the county will be proposing.

4.4 Management of Public Funds

The government will put in place effective public financial management systems to ensure full compliance with revenue mobilization, resource allocation, utilization, reporting and accounting. In particular the county will use the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS), LAIFOMS and G-Pay to promote governance and minimize cash transactions.

To further ensure effective public financial management, the government will adopt the principles of openness, accountability and citizen participation in financial matters. These principles are critical to ensuring continued links between citizen needs, budgeting or resource allocation and budget execution. The government will manage public funds prudently and responsibly, with a clear framework for fiscal reporting.

With regard to borrowing, the government will promote equitable sharing of the benefits and burden of the use of resources between current and future generations. This means that the government will use borrowing to ensure a reasonable balance between the benefits created by the borrowed resources and the burden of servicing the debt. To run a budget deficit, county governments are expected to ensure three conditions; first, they get guarantees from the national government, secondly, they should get approval of the same from the county assembly; and third, they should ensure borrowed funds are used for purposes that comply with debt equity principle

4.5 Management of Assets and Liabilities

The county is in the process of undertaking an audit on the assets and liabilities. To further safeguard these assets, a proper management of county assets policy will be developed. An asset register shall be developed where all county assets shall be recorded and availed for monitoring. The county shall ensure all assets are used efficiently and only for the benefit of the county. Moreover, assets shall only be used up to the end of their economic useful life to minimise asset maintenance costs. The county shall enact an asset replacement / disposal policy. This will ensure the cost of maintaining an asset does not outweigh the economic/ social benefits accruing as a result of its use.

4.6 Implementation Plan

4.6.1 Strengthening Governance, Management and Organisational Structure and Systems

Donors and residents are often interested in the level of effectiveness of governance and management arrangements in an institution. Specifically, clear roles and responsibilities will be assigned, presence of transparent and accountable systems using internal controls and external audits will be instituted, and cultivation of enabling working climate that fosters innovation and minimizes wrangles and suspicion that drag many an institution backwards. Efforts towards strengthening governance systems and structures have already started. Sufficient resources (human and funds) will be allocated to Resource Mobilization Strategies.

4.6.2 Communication

Finally, the Finance Department will move on to allocate responsibilities on who should do what activity, when, how, where, and develop parameters to measure success. The unit must monitor progress, through a Communication and Research Officer who will be in charge of this task. Developing a Communication Strategy is of immense urgency.

4.6.3 Implementation of Cost-saving Measures

Another way of mobilizing resources is by reducing cost by rationalizing expenditures and improving efficiency. The county plans to develop measures to achieve this.

**CHAPTER FIVE: DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES
2015-16 FY**

5.1 County Assembly

Vision

To be effective, efficient and self-sustaining Legislature as a major participant in the process of good governance

Mission

To provide strategic leadership policy direction, a secure environment and set the agenda for achieving socio-economic and political development of Kiambu county

Strategic Overview

The county Assembly is mainly the legislative authority of the county. The main functions/mandate of the county is to make laws, play oversight role over the county executive committee and any other county organs. In addition to that it may receive and approve plans and policies.

Table 10: County Assembly Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
General Administration and support services	Quality and enforceable legislations and improved oversight for accountability and good governance	Complete perimeter fence	Number of perimeter fences elected	1	408,555,000
		Parking bay	Number of parking bays constructed	2	
		Refurbished office block	Number of office blocks refurbished	2	
		Refurbished Assembly Chambers	Chambers refurbished	1	
		Motor vehicles (Van) procured	Number of motor vehicles procured	2	
Legislation and Oversight services	Quality and enforceable legislations and improved oversight for accountability and good governance	Legislations/ Bills debated in the Assembly	Number of legislations/ bills processed and passed	25	629,475,000
		Executive Oversight Reports Produced	Number of oversight reports produced	10	
		Liaison committee reports produced	Number of committees reports produced	6	

		Budget and Appropriation Act	Budget approved and Appropriation Act enacted	1	
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5.2 County Executive

Vision

Excellence in County leadership for a competitive and prosperous Kiambu County

Mission

To provide overall policy and leadership direction in the management of public affairs for the prosperity of Kiambu County

Table 11: County Executive Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
General Administration and support services	Promote efficient and effective service delivery to the residents of Kiambu County	Assenting to county Assembly bill	No. of Bills assented	10	384,191,072
		Appointment of County Budget and economic forum	No. of committee membership from Non state actors	11	
		Chairing of county executive committee meetings	No. of meetings held	12	
		Delivering an annual state of the county address	No. of annual state of the county speech	1	
		Construction of Governors residential House	No. of Houses constructed	1	
		Policy Guidelines	Number of policy guidelines issued to Departments	10	
		Generating Agendas for Cabinet meeting	No. of memos generated	12	
		Issuance of cabinet circulars	No. of circulars issued	5	
		Appointment of tender committee members	No. of appointment letters	8	
Public Sector Advisory Services	Promote efficient and effective service delivery to the residents of Kiambu County	Attending Intergovernmental forums	Number of meetings attended	4	21,000,000
		Attending Governors council	Number of meetings attended	4	

		meeting			
		Security Interventions	Number of interventions made	3	
		Executive policy formulation	No. of policy statements	12	
			No. of press release made	4	

5.3 County Public Service Board

Vision

To be a leading agency of excellence in county public service, management and development

Mission

To provide policy direction in human resource management and development, advice on appropriate organization structures, initiate and coordinate human resource reforms to improve service delivery in public county service for sustainable socio-economic development.

Strategic Overview

The core mandate of the county public service Board is to provide leadership in public service management, to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery, management and development of human resources in the public service, comprehensive restructure to ensure the county public service function effectively and optimal utilisation of available human resources.

Table 12: County Public Service Board Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
General Administration and support services	To improve service delivery in the public sector through increased productivity of human resources	Provision of safety measures relating to personnel documents and other relevant data	Data safety policy	1	50,424,121
Human Resource development and management services	To improve service delivery in the public sector through increased productivity of human resources	Harmonisation of salary scales/grades	Standard job groups report	1	4,620,000
		Employee satisfaction report	No. of Employee satisfaction report	1	
		Human Resource Reforms	Staff Rationalization Report	1	
		New appointments	No. of staff appointed	30	
		Approval of revised scheme of service	No. of revised schemes of service	1	
		Upgrading and promotions of officers	No. of officers upgraded and promoted	30	

		Acting and temporary appointments reviewed	No. of officers on acting and temporary appointments	100	
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5.4 Finance and Economic Planning

Vision

To be an institution of excellence in the prudent financial management of resources and improve the economy in order to maximize the welfare of all residents of Kiambu County

Mission

To be an effective and efficient department in resource mobilisation, management of finance, coordination, economic planning and development for a safe and harmonious county.

Strategic Overview

The strategic objectives of the department are mobilization of revenue, effective and efficient management of public resources, improved allocation of county allocation of funds and creating conducive environment for the private sector investment.

Table 13: Finance and Economic Planning Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
General Administration and support service	Predictable revenue collection and efficient allocation of the resources to the county expenditure priorities	Finalizing strategic plan	No. of strategic plan finalized	1	654,789,485
		Improved prudence in the management of public resources	Percentage reduction in the incidences of corruption and audit queries	50%	
			No. of staff trained on public finance management	60	
			No. of modules implemented	1	
			No. of staff trained	50	
Financial management services	Predictable revenue collection and efficient allocation of the resources to the county expenditure priorities	Officers in all department trained on MTEF, programme based budgeting, and implementation of budget	No. of officers trained	60	144,900,000
			Stakeholders involved in budget making process	No. of stakeholders	
		Budget Prepared and Approved	No. of budget prepared and approved	1	

Increased budgetary resources allocated towards development projects	Percentage change towards development expenditure to total budget	40%
Legal and regulatory framework governing preparation and implementation of budget adhered to	No. of budget circular released	1
	No. of budget Review and outlook paper prepared	1
	No. County Fiscal strategy paper prepared	1
	No. of formulated Appropriation and Finance bill	2
Local Sources mobilized	Local revenue mobilised as a percentage of total budget	38%
Monitoring and evaluation report on local resources mobilised	No. of reports	12
	Monthly	4
	Quarterly	1
Revenue Enhancement plan	Annually	1
	No. of enhancement plan prepared and implemented	1
	No. of Revenue vehicles purchased	6
Establishment of County Revenue Commission	No. of appointment of the commissioners done	1
Preparation of Annual procurement	No. of Procurement plan prepared	1
General procurement administration	No. of tender committee meeting held	12
	Accounting systems and Financial regulations reviewed and developed	No. of accounting systems regulations reviewed and developed
Financial Information and reports produced	No. of reports produced	12
	Monthly	4
	Quarterly	1
	Annually	
Risk based audit; Institutional risk	No. of audit reports	10

		management framework rolled out			
		Audit committees training manuals and regulations	No. of audit committee trained	1	
			No. of audit manual developed and implemented	1	
Economic Planning services	Predictable revenue collection and efficient allocation of the resources to the county expenditure priorities	Development of economic policies and Sector specific medium term plans;	No. Of economic policies	5	3,875,187
			No. Of sector specific medium term plans developed	10	
		Research papers under various policy topics Prepared and published	No. Of Research papers developed	4	
		Prepare and produce Quarterly and annual M&E report	No. Of reports prepared	5	
		Annual Development plan prepared	No. of annual development plan prepared	1	

5.5 Administration and Public Service

Vision

Excellence in Public Service Management, Leadership and Governance

Mission

To create harmonious conducive functioning structures that ensures quality service delivery.

Strategic Overview

The core mandate of the department is to ensure there is improved performance, consistent and harmonized Human Resource Management rules and procedures, optimum use of human resource and implementation of computerized registry.

Table 14: Administration and Public Service Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
General administration and support services	To provide quality administrative services and availing	Harmonized public service functions	Percentage of duplicated functions eliminated in the public service	70%	438,211,004

	competent, skilled and accountable human resource for effective and efficient service delivery	Approved Service Structures & Job Descriptions Manuals	No. of Structures approved	10	
			No of approved Job Descriptions Manuals	1	
			No. of schemes of service revised	30	
		Development and implementation of affirmative policy document	No. Of affirmative policy developed and implemented	1	
		Employee satisfaction survey	No. Of survey reports done	1	
		Coordination of public and special community programmes	No. of public participation and community programmes forums Held	4	
		Implementation of public participation Act	No. of public participation Act implemented	1	
Coordination of county policy formulation	To provide quality administrative services and availing competent, skilled and accountable human resource for effective and efficient service delivery	Reduced number of litigations	Percentage Reduction in litigations	45%	131,775,000
		Formulation of county bills and revision of existing county laws	No. of county bills formulated	10	
			No. of revised county laws	2	
		Drafting of conveyance and contractual documents	No. of conveyance and contractual document drafted	5	
		Assessment of compliance of county laws	% reduction of cases of non compliance	45%	
		Investigation of complains	No. of complains investigated	700	
		Decentralization of county services	No. of functions/services decentralised at sub county level	10	
			No. of relevant officers trained	100	
		Staff Skills and competence	Skills and competences inventory	1	
Human resource development and management	To provide quality administrative services and availing	New appointments and promotions	No. of staff appointed and or promoted	100	978,080
		Capacity Building	No. of training needs identified	150	

competent, skilled and accountable human resource for effective and efficient service delivery	Staff redeployment	No. of staff redeployed	50
	Group Personal Insurance	No. of staff Insured	4200

5.6 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Vision

To be a food-secure and prosperous County

Mission

To promote innovative and sustainable agriculture for job creation, equitable wealth and food security in Kiambu county

Strategic Overview

Our county greatly relies on agriculture as the main contributor of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and creation of employment. Agriculture in Kiambu County contributes a lot in the enhancement of food security in the county and to other parts of Kenya. The strategy of the department of Agriculture is to create an enabling environment for farming and provide support services to the medium and small scale farmers.

Table 15: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Project/Program me	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Livestock resource management and development	To increase livestock productivity	Livestock Extension Reference Material Developed & disseminated Farmers and staff Capacity building	Number of Livestock Extension Reference Material Developed & disseminated No. of farmers and staff trained No. of milk coolers installed	1 6000 1	75,600,000
Fisheries Development	To increase fisheries productivity	Fish ponds in established	Number of Fish ponds	10 per ward	17,850,000
Crop production and management	To increase agricultural, productivity	Agricultural Policies, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks Farmers and staff Capacity building Food security initiatives	Number of Agricultural Policies, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks developed No. of farmers and staff trained No. of Food	10 6000 3	174,400,905

		implemented	security initiatives implemented	40	
		Promotion of agribusiness Activities	No of green houses constructed	1	
		Water project undertaken	No. agribusiness centers constructed	1	
			No. of water projects undertaken		

5.7 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Vision

To have assured water resources availability and accessibility, clean, secure and sustainable managed environment and natural resources for the county prosperity.

Mission

To contribute to county development by promoting and supporting integrated water, to enhance water availability and accessibility, to promote, monitor, conserve, protect and sustain the environment and natural resources for county development.

Table 16: Water, Environment and Natural Resources Projects/Programmes

Project/Program me	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Environmental management	To improve environmental protection and management of natural resources.	Water sources conserved and protected County Environment Policy Management of garbage collection Well conserved environment Rehabilitated water Catchments	Number of water sources conserved and protected No. County Environment Policy developed No. of garbage trucks purchased % increase in Tonnage of garbage collected No. of ecosystems conserved and maintained No of Sewer lines constructed Number of seedlings planted in the water Catchments	2 1 4 50% 6 3 1.5Million	109,200,000
Water provision and management	To increase availability of reliable and accessible water to all	Increased water storage capacity Increased	Percentage increase in water storage capacity Number of	60%	142,800,000

		access to clean and safe water	households connected to clean water	1500	
		County Water Master Plan 2030	No. of County Water Master Plan 2030 developed	1	
		Increased Access to portable water	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped	15	

5.8 Health Services

Vision

An efficient, effective and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every person in Kiambu County

Mission

To provide health service that is equitable, accessible and accountable to the people of Kiambu County through participatory leadership

Table 17: Health Services Projects/Programmes

Project/Program me	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Health curative services	Improve the health status of the individual, family and community by ensuring affordable health care services	Improved access to medical services Improved supply of medicines and vaccines	Number of functional medical centers established and equipped Reduction in the number of days taken to replenish medicines and vaccines	10 From 14days to 10days	951,461,519
Preventive and promotive health services	Improve the health status of the individual, family and community by ensuring affordable health care services	Improved maternal health Improved reproductive health care services Management of Reduced HIV and Aids Improved access to emergency services Improved public health and	Number of functional ambulances procured No. of motor vehicles purchased Percentage of pregnant women attending at least four ANC visits Percentage increase of deliveries attended by skilled health workers Percentage of women attending post natal care visits	10 2 80% 80% 80%	76,650,000

		sanitation	Percentage of women accessing and utilizing quality reproductive health services	80%	
			No. of condoms issued	400,000	
			No. of IEC materials issued	300,000	
			No of patients on ARVs treatment	30,000	
			No. of HIV+ pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARVs	18,000	
			No of children on ARVs treatment	2,500	
			Number of facility with emergency units	104	
			No. facilities with standby generators	10	
			No. of facilities with fire fighting equipments	4	
			No. of public toilets constructed	6	
			No. of times fumigation is done	6	
			Hectares of cemetery land purchased	20Ha	
			No. of incinerators constructed	10	

5.9 Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services

Vision

- ▶ A highly educated society that upholds gender equality, dignity, respect and fairness for all; protects and promotes the county's National heritage

Mission

- ▶ Provide, promote, coordinate life-long education, training and research for Kenya's sustainable development and respond citizenry

- ▶ Ensure the protection and promotion of the County's National heritage
- ▶ To effectively and efficiently promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination of all persons

Table 18: Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Pre primary education and youth polytechnics services	To promote quality pre-education to all	Improve enrolment in Early childhood school	Percentage increase in the number of enrolment rate in early childhood school	90%	286,650,000
		Enrollment and Retention of post primary students	Percentage increase of ECD facilities under school feeding programme	55%	
			No. of ECD centers constructed/refurbished and equipped	30	
			No. of modern toilets constructed	45	
			No. of students benefiting from bursaries	6,000	
No. of youth polytechnics constructed/refurbished and equipped	16	50,000,000			
ICT services	Promote use of technology in the county	ICT Infrastructure Development e-government	No. of Libraries constructed and equipped	10	108,675,000
			Number of functions automated	10	
			Number of County Government records digitized	120	
			Number of County Departments connected through Fiber cable	8	
Culture and social service	Improve social services to Kiambu residents Improved Heritage Knowledge, Appreciation and Conservation	Community social services Heritage knowledge, information and innovations generated Promotion of culture	No. of social halls constructed and equipped	10	48,300,000
			No. of Cultural centers constructed and equipped	15	
			No. of rehabilitation center constructed and equipped	15	
			No. of children's home/rescue center constructed and equipped	10	
			Number of heritage publications and articles produced	120	

			Number of Heritage exhibitions mounted	4	
			Number of cultural events held	4	

5.10 Youth and Sports

Vision

To create an enabling environment for the promotion and development of youth and sports

Mission

To transform and inspire through youth empowerment and sporting excellence

Table 19: Youth and Sports Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Sporting activities	To equip youth with relevant skills, knowledge and right attitudes for the labour market and be productive citizens	Sports Infrastructure Sports promotion	Number of Stadia constructed/rehabilitated Number of Sports field constructed/rehabilitated Number of Skate park constructed/rehabilitated Number of sports events held	2 12 1 4	202,125,000
Youth affairs	To equip youth with relevant skills, knowledge and right attitudes for the labour market and be productive citizens	Youth Empowerment	Number of youth group trained on entrepreneurial skills Number of groups youths/women/people living with disabilities supported in the SMEs sector No. of sports academy and talent centers constructed and equipped No. of trade fairs held No. of music recording studio established	500 2,500 3 1 1	255,675,000

5.11 Lands, Physical Planning and Housing

Vision

To have secure, well governed, competitive and sustainable urban and rural areas by facilitating sustainable urbanization through good governance and service delivery

Mission

To facilitate sustainable urbanization through good governance and service delivery

Table 20: Lands, Physical Planning and Housing Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Land Management and Physical Planning ;& Housing Development	To ensure efficient and effective administration and management of land resource and facilitate the production of decent and affordable housing	Land legislations enacted	No. of land legislations enacted	4	193,200,000
		County Land Information System developed	No of County Land Information System developed	1	
		Digitized land records	% of Land records safeguarded and digitized	70%	
		County spatial plan and strategic urban development plan	No of plans prepared and approved	4	
		Surveying and mapping	No. of surveying equipment purchased	15HA	
			Hectares of land purchased		

5.12 Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-Operative

Vision

To enhance the overall quality of life for Kiambu County residents by advancing and supporting the County's economic strength as well as cultural and historical programs and civic engagement.

Mission

The department shall achieve its mandate through managing a robust logistics, travel and tourism marketing program that highlights Kiambu County's distinct and varied cultural, historic and natural attractions

Strategic overview

The department has a strategic role in promoting trade, tourism and adoption of technology and innovation as an enabler to other sectors and has a high potential of employment creation; strong forward and backward linkages and spill-over effects; provides demand

stimulus for growth of the agricultural sector and offers significant opportunities for export expansion.

Table 21: Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-Operative Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Trade, Industrial Development and Investments	To develop and promote Kiambu county as the destination for trade, tourism, and industrial growth and co-operative	Refurbishment and equipping of industrial centres Incubated and financed Businesses New products Developed for export Retail markets	No. of Industrial centres refurbished and equipped Percentage increase in operational businesses incubated and financed No of products developed Number of retail markets rehabilitated or constructed	8 50% 150 12	137,865,000
Tourism Development and Promotion	To develop and promote Kiambu county as the destination for trade, tourism, and industrial growth and co-operative	Increase in tourism earnings	Percentage increase in the earnings from tourism in the county	30%	47,407,500
Cooperative Development and promotion	To develop and promote Kiambu county as the destination for trade, tourism, and industrial growth and co-operative	Savings and deposits mobilized Registered new co-operatives society	Percentage increase savings mobilized through SACCOs Percentage increase in the number of registered cooperative societies	50% 40%	10,605,000

5.13 Roads, Transport and Public Works

Vision

To be a world class provider of integrated transport system by enabling the development, operation and maintenance of an efficient, cost effective, safe and integrated transport system in Kiambu County.

Mission

To develop, operate and maintain an efficient, cost effective, safe and integrated transport system in Kiambu County, in order to achieve County, National and international development objectives in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner.

Table 22: Roads, Transport and Public Works Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Construction of road and civil works	Improved infrastructure in the county to promote mobility of both people and goods.	New roads and bridges constructed	Number of KMs of roads graded and gravelled	1,800	875,700,000
		Roads rehabilitated	No. of bridges rehabilitated/constructed	30	
		Roads maintained	Number of KMs of roads rehabilitated/constructed	200	
		Rehabilitation of bus park and parking bays	Number of KMs of new tarmac roads constructed	150	
		Construction of fire station	No. of bus parks constructed	30	
			No. of parking bays rehabilitated	1500	
			No. of fire stations constructed and equipped	10	

6.0 Conclusion

The projects/programmes outlined in this ADP reflect the county departmental priorities and are broadly in line with the fiscal responsibility principles outlined in the PFM law. They are also consistent with the national strategic objectives pursued by the County Government as a basis of allocation of public resources. These strategic objectives are provided in the CIDP, second Medium Term Plan as well as the new Administration's priorities.

As per the Kiambu County budget estimates 2014-15 Financial Year the allocation for development expenditure is 34.17% which is line with the constitutional requirement of 30% allocation.

Finally for the implementation of the Annual Development Plan it is expected that there will be expeditious release of funds so that the plan can be realized.