

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2017/18

AUGUST 2016

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 preparation of this Annual Development Plan (ADP) was achieved through a consultative process involving key department's stakeholders. The process was 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 namely; Ms. Sophiah Kamau, Mr. Stephen Mungai, Mr. Joseph Ng'ang'a, Mr. Samuel Muthondu, Ms. Faith Kiragu, Ms. Charity Mwangi, Mr. Arnold Nderitu, Mr. Jackson Kasomo and Ms. Nduta Kahi. Their relentless commitment and teamwork is duly acknowledged. We further express our appreciation to all section directors and the department staff whose invaluable contribution enriched this document.

Special thanks go to His Excellency, the Governor William Kabogo & Deputy Governor Hon. Gerald Githinji for their leadership and support in the preparation of this plan.

Lastly, I take this opportunity to thank all our partners who supported preparation of this plan either directly or indirectly.

Mr. John Gicaci

Chief Officer

Finance and Economic Planning

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
1.1 Introduction.....	9
1.2 County Background Information	9
1.2.1 Position and Size.....	9
1.2.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	9
1.2.3 Administrative and Political Units.....	13
1.2.4 Demographic Features	14
1.2.5 Population density and distribution	19
1.2.5 Human Development Indicators	22
1.2.6 Political Units.....	25
1.2.7 Infrastructure and Access.....	27
1.2.8 Land and Land Use	30
1.2.9 Community Organizations/Non –State Actors	30
1.2.10 Crop and Livestock Production	31
1.2.11 Forestry and Agro-Forestry.....	33
1.2.12 Environment and Climate Change	35
1.2.13 Mining.....	37
1.2.14 Tourism	37
1.2.15 Industry	38
1.2.16 Employment and Other Sources of Income	38
1.2.17 Water Resources	40
1.2.18 Health Access and Nutrition	41
1.2.19 Education and Literacy	42
CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	45
2.1 Introduction.....	45
2.2 Major Developmental Challenges.....	45
2.2.1 Poor Rural Access Roads.....	45
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.....	53
2.3.4 Environment and Climatic Change.....	54
2.3.5 Disaster Management & Resilience.....	56
2.3.6 Youth.....	58
2.3.7 Persons with Disabilities.....	59
2.3.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT).....	60
2.4 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts.....	61
CHAPTER THREE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS.....	72
3.1 Introduction.....	72
3.2 Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.....	72
3.3 Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans.....	72
3.4 Linkages with County Plans.....	74
CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION.....	75
4.1 Introduction.....	75
4.2 Principles Guiding Resource Mobilization Strategies.....	81
4.3 Sources of Resources to the County.....	83
4.3.1 Internally Generated Revenues.....	83
4.3.2 National Government.....	83
4.3.3 Current and New Development Partners.....	84
4.3.4 The Corporate Sector.....	84
4.3.5 Foreign Governments.....	85
4.4 Management of Public Funds.....	85
4.5 Management of Assets and Liabilities.....	85
4.6 Implementation Plan.....	86
4.6.1 Strengthening Governance, Management and Organisational Structure and Systems.....	86
4.6.2 Communication.....	86
4.6.3 Implementation of Cost-saving Measures.....	86

CHAPTER FIVE: DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	
2017-18 FY	87
5.1 County Executive	87
5.2 County Public Service Board	89
5.3 Finance and Economic Planning	90
5.4 Administration and Public Service.....	94
5.6 Water, Environment and Natural Resources	104
5.7 Health services	112
5.8 Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services.....	116
5.9 Youth and Sports.....	123
5.10 Lands, Physical Planning and Housing	126
5.11 Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-Operative	131
5.12 Roads Transport Public Works & Utilities Department.....	134
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION	137

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area of the County by Sub Counties	13
Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort	15
Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	16
Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres.....	20
Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency	21
Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency.....	21
Table 7: County Electoral Wards by Constituencies	25
Table 8: Number of Registered and Eligible Voters by Constituencies (as at 18th December 2012)	26
Table 9: County Revenue Estimate Projections.....	76
Table 10: County Executive Projects/Programmes	88
Table 11: County Public Service Board Projects/Programmes	89
Table 12 : Finance and Economic Planning projects/programmes.....	91
Table 13: Administration and public services projects / programmes.....	94
Table 14: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries projects/programmes	97
Table 15: Water, Environment and Natural resources projects/programmes	104
Table 16: Health Services Projects/Programmes	112
Table 17: Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services projects/programmes.....	117
Table 18: Youth and Sports Projects/Programmes	123
Table 19: Lands, Physical Planning and Housing projects/ programmes.....	127
Table 20: Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-operative Projects/Programmes	132
Table 21: Roads, Transport and Public Works projects/programmes	135

ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPSB	County Public Service Board
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
CFSP	County 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
CBO	Community based organization
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
TOWA	Total War against AIDS

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND COUNTY BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Article 126(1) of the Public Finance Management Act 2012, requires that County Governments prepare Annual Development plans, which become the guiding development blueprints in any given financial year. The ADP should include priorities for the medium term that reflects the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment and the programmes to be delivered in each financial year. the programmes to be delivered should include details like the strategic priority to which the programme will contribute, services or good to be provided, measurable indicators of performance where feasible and the budget allocated to each programme.

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 (Gatwanyaga), 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

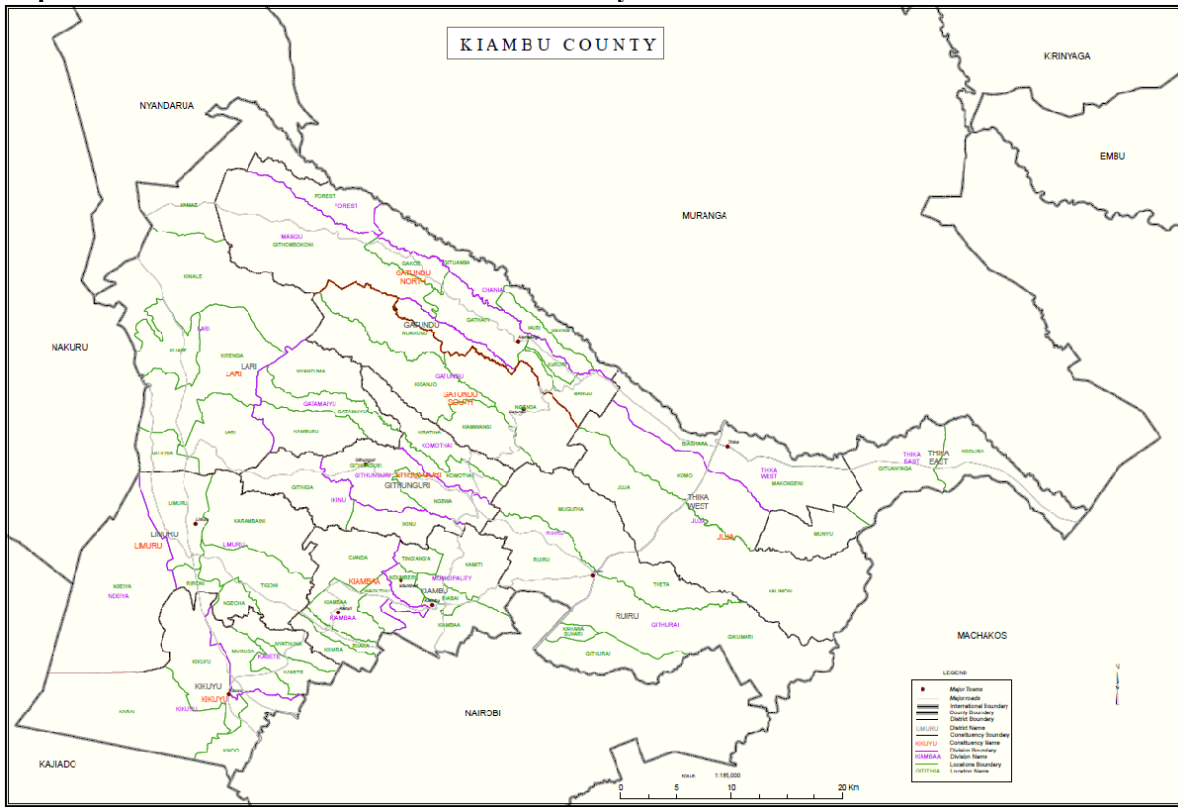
Currently, the County is divided into twelve (12) sub-counties namely Limuru, Kikuyu, Kabete Lari, Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Ruiru, Juja and Thika Town. These are further divided into 60 wards.

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

2009 Census			2012 Census			2015 Projections			2017 Projections			
AGE	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

2009 Census			2012 Census			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
-------------	--	--	-------------	--	--	------------------	--	--	------------------	--	--

Town	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 (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
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
Kabetete	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 Greta 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 forest 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 neighboring 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 *Calleindra*, *Sesbania sesban*, *Leucaena leucacephella* especially for the dairy farmers. The county has plenty of *Croton megatocepus* (mukinduri), *Prunus africanum* (muiri) and neem tree *Melliaa azandiachr* 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, murrum, sand and building stones in darugo 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 2017/2018 plan period. This plan proposes specific policies that the county government will put in place to address the current challenges and previous development shortfalls in consideration of locally defined priorities. The chapter also details 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 126 of PFMA requires every county government to prepare annual development plan in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution. 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

This section highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the county faces. The challenges 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.

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, however, 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 some parts of the county are black cotton or clay which tends to hinder development of the road network in those areas. The road network therefore requires regular maintenance to make it passable throughout the year.

2.2.2 High Cost of Farm Inputs

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

2.2.3 Poor Marketing Channels

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. Further, investment in value addition industry may impact positively to the marketing of farm produce.

2.2.4 Small Land Sizes

Population pressure and increased land market value in the county has led to sub-division of land to small uneconomical units (average of 0.36 Ha) and this, coupled with poor soil fertility, has led to low agricultural 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 SDG Goal No 2 which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The other problem facing the subsector is the competing land use patterns where most of the land is changing to residential and commercial 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. Thus the need for the education department to put measures to increase the enrolment of all school age-going children (both males and females) for the county to attain SDG Goal No. 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education and learning opportunities for all.

2.2.7 Inadequate Health Facilities

The county has one level five hospital, 3 level four hospitals, 4 level three, 17 mission/ NGO hospitals, 5 nursing homes, 20 health centres, 86 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 county government to consider upgrading some of these health facilities to efficiently serve the growing

population. Other stakeholders such as NGOs who are implementing programmes on health to invest more on health facilities.

2.2.8 Inadequate Water (for consumption and irrigation),

The county has 16 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 traverse 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 bottleneck to service delivery and highly impacts on the 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 challenge 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 groundwater with high fluoride content. Due to inadequate groundwater 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 the proposed dams like Riara, Ruiru II, Tigoni, Kamiti and others 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

There has been a rapid growth in the labour force while the existing job opportunities remain unchanged thus resulting in an increase in unemployment levels. In this case, revival of collapsed industries such as dairy and establishing new ones would provide job opportunities to the ever growing labour force, majority of whom 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 activities. 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, 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 products 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; ● Markets 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High cost of agricultural inputs; ● Long dry spells 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.

<p>programmes in the county such as Biashara Fund, Poverty Eradication Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presence of Thika superhighway; ● Presence of a number of NGOs addressing unemployment. 	
---	--

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, 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 Committees 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, Antiretroviral 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 poverty 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/ CBOs in urban areas; ·Fatigue associated with the same message without real change.

2.3.3 Gender Inequality

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

The sex ratio of male to female is estimated to be 1:1.02 in the county according to the 2009 Census. This ratio must therefore be recognized and integrated in planning and decision making to ensure equitable distribution of social, economic and political resources.

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 funds set aside for women such as Biashara fund, WEF, Uwezo fund 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 breakup and loss of funds; ● Ignorance on the availability of funds like Kiambu Biashara fund, WEF, YEF and Uwezo; ● Insecurity;
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of revolving women funds; ● Free primary education; ● Micro -finance e.g. KWFT, Faulu 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 flowing in the rivers that originate from these natural forests. Uncontrolled quarry activities in places like Juja has also led to land degradation. 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 environment, water and natural resource functions to the County Government, the County should formulate policies that will help to reverse the activities that increase environmental degradation.

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 conservation; ● Training on early warning systems and signs; Close all unlicensed quarries by NEMA; ● Re-forestation 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.

In addition, road accidents are common especially along Thika superhighway and other roads 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 footbridges that enhance pedestrian movement hence reducing accidents.

To mitigate against more disasters happening in the county, the county disaster management committee within the office of the Governor 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 Emergency Fund 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 and emergency funds; ● Creation of awareness campaign; ● Proximity to Nairobi; ● Good networks for roads ● Presence of good health facilities; ● Existence of strong traffic rules and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor road maintenance; ● Poor enforcement of traffic rules and regulations; ● Poor disaster management skills; ● Lack of disaster warning signs;

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

The youth is estimated to comprise 29.1 percent of the total population in the county. However, 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 increase the County Youth and Women Enterprise Fund in order to create more access to cheap credit by the youth. This fund will provide seed money for establishment of businesses which will complement the money by the national government under the Youth Enterprise Fund. 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; ● Trained labour force. 	<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 30 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 is estimated to comprise 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 approximately 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 Kiambu Biashara fund 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. ● Biashara fund and cash transfer funds 	<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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Growing number of briefcase NGOs purporting to support Persons with Disabilities; ● Cultural issues make their numbers difficult to establish.

2.3.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information Communication Technology is an important sector in the development of the county. It is the way information is accessed through internet, IEC materials, and use of mobile phones, computers and business process outsourcing. 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, Airtel and Orange. ● 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. Sub division of agricultural land.	Improve the supply of inputs, marketing and credit facilities	Drill more boreholes for irrigation water; Develop more water pans to store rainwater; Use of dams for irrigation; Increase accessibility of agricultural inputs; Increase farmer access to credit facility. Control land division.	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 for agricultural products; 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	Deforestation	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. Stormwater management systems in built up areas; Water and sanitation services.	Poor rural roads Network	Poor maintenance and Rehabilitation; Poor road coverage; Bad terrain; Encroachment on road reserves; Inadequate funding for construction; Poor drainage system; Inadequate construction equipment	Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road network	Improve routine maintenance of 3,000 Km of the various road categories by 2018; Gravel 600 Km of the road per FY; Increase funding for development of road infrastructure by 30 percent; Train available staff; Construction of 10 more bridges by 2018.	Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Use Road Maintenance Levy Funds and KRB funds for road construction; Incorporate local mobilization in road maintenance; Cleaning of meters & drains equipment; Increase and contribute equipment.
Energy	Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation	Insufficient energy.	Generation and distribution.	Exploit the waterfalls 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 2018.	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 2018.	Provision of funds. Revival of vocational training centres.

		Increased unemployment.	Increase in population	Improve employment level.	Decrease unemployment rate by 5 percent by 2018.	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 2018.	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 sub county in the county by 2018.	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 licensing by 2018	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, Ondiri 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	Inadequate access to quality Health care.	Poorly equipped health facilities; High Human disease incidences; Inadequate hygiene and sanitation; Inadequate health education; Understaffing; Inadequate	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 adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.

	crematoria; Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.		specialized dental care; Inadequate transport; Lack of county referral centers.		Provide specialized equipment for dental care; Upgrade and equip 1 county referral hospital by 2018. Implement community health strategy	
		Prevalence of HIV and AIDS	Stigma; Inadequate guidance and mobilization of personnel; High number of OVCs	Reduce HIV prevalence rate.	More awareness creation; Reduction of stigma; Improved care for people infected with the virus.	Intensify and 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.

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 dropout 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 among the youth; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills.	Reduce unemployment levels.	Skills development; Nurturing of youth talent; Community empowerment programs.	Develop youth capacity on entrepreneurship, leadership and management; Provide 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 sub county; 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 sub county level
Culture	Betting, casinos and other forms of gambling control; Racing; Liquor licensing; Cinemas; Video shows and hiring; Libraries; Museums; Sports and cultural activities and facilities.	Inadequate cultural and library recreational centers.	Inadequate funds allocated for construction of cultural and recreation centers.	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

Governance, Justice Law and Order

Sub Sector	Link national/county functions to	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 communicatio	Lack of government wide IT/ICT policy	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

		n technology in rural areas	especially internet security policies that contributes to an unstable ICT environment that is hostile for sensitive data systems like IFMIS			
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 2018.	Afforestation up by 60 percent by 2018; Intensify soil conservation methods; Improve garbage collection; Improve drainage; Sealing of quarrying holes;	Encourage development of community owned tree nurseries; Intensify extension services; Introduce social cost to quarry owners; Construction of gabions; Carry out EIA.

					Reinstate all mines after use e.g. Rungiri quarry; Construction of gabions; Improve drainage systems.	
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 sewerage system 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 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.	Improve access to clean safe water for domestic use by 40 percent by 2018; Undertake conservation works; Increase incomes to local people; Enhance extension services; Improve efficiency in the use of irrigation water.	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Train residents on roof catchments technology; Increase irrigation water users to 40 percent by 2018; Conservation of catchments areas; Drill 200 boreholes by 2018; Construct multi-purpose large dams in the main water courses.	Train water users groups on management and conflict resolution; Springs and wells 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 facilitate 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 12 sub counties.	Enforce the physical planning acts; Slum upgrading.

CHAPTER THREE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the linkage of the County Annual Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the second Medium Term Plan, County Sectoral Plans, Sustainable Development Goals, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legal frameworks.

3.2 Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

A two-tier government namely national government and 47 county governments was created under the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The fourth schedule of the Constitution outlined the functions allocated to each level of government as a way of ensuring a clear separation of powers. County governments were charged with a total of 14 functions while the rest remain with the national government. The 2017/18 ADP is focused on implementing the functions allocated to County Government which include; road and transportation network; welfare protection; enhancement of County health facilities; establishment and refurbishment/renovations of ECDE centers among others. 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

3.3 Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans

Kenya Vision 2030 is the Country's blueprint and focuses on the long term development strategy. 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 came into place after the elapse of the first MTP (2008-2012) of the Vision 2030. County Governments visions are therefore linked with priority areas as 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 namely:

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. This pillar key sectors include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. Kiambu County government established a statistical unit under Finance and Economic Planning department which has been in collaboration with KNBS to collect and analyse data for purposes of economic projections and decision making processes. The same has been contributing towards achievement of vision 2030 at the devolved level and formulating 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. 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**

This pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society. The County Government of Kiambu has been involving the public/residents in all development matters. This is done 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 as 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 acts as the basis of all budgeting and spending in the county. Further, Section 109(1) of the County Government Act 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, the county will need to prioritise its resource allocation. This chapter highlights the current financial status of the County, which includes the projected revenue for 2016/17 financial year and a projection for the period of the plan 2017/18 FY. It also identifies 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 policy for resource mobilisation is also proposed. This Strategy will ensure sufficient resources are available to implement relevant activities in this annual plan.

In order to enhance service delivery and development within the County, the following priorities will continue to be the leading focus for the County Government:

- Efficient and effectiveness in public resources utilization and budget execution.
- Capitalizing in County infrastructure and social welfare services in order to unlock the county's potential and improve competitiveness.
- Enhancing local revenues collection capacity.
- Strengthening capacity-building in public financial management to ensure good governance and effective service delivery
- Entrenching program budget and promoting execution of the development budget as planned.

While the County has already finalised its Finance Bill, 2016, 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 principles:

- *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;
- *Economy*: the cost of rendering the service and collection of 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 Estimate Projections

Item Code	Details	Estimates 2016/2017	Projected Estimates 2017/2018	Projected Estimates 2018/2019
	(Receiver of Revenue - Chief Officer for Finance)			
		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
	Land Rates(Management Unit)	676,400,000	716,984,000	760,003,040
1130104	Land Rates charges	676,400,000	716,984,000	760,003,040
	Total Taxes on Property	676,400,000	716,984,000	760,003,040
1110104	Cess Receipts(Cess Management Unit)	162,000,000	171,720,000	182,023,200

Item Code	Details	Estimates 2016/2017	Projected Estimates 2017/2018	Projected Estimates 2018/2019
	Of Which:			-
	Quarry Cess	125,000,000	132,500,000	140,450,000
	Other Cesses(transportation of other goods)	2,000,000	2,120,000	2,247,200
1420345	Agriculture Cess	35,000,000	37,100,000	39,326,000
	Crop	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,618,000
	Dairy	15,000,000	15,900,000	16,854,000
	market/produce cess	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,618,000
	Meat	10,000,000	10,600,000	11,236,000
	Total Cess Receipts	162,000,000	171,720,000	182,023,200
	1140500 Receipts from Permission to Use Goods or to Perform Services and Activities			
1140501	Liquor Licence (management unit)	110,000,000	116,600,000	123,596,000
	Total Receipts from Permission to Use Goods or to Perform Services and Activities	110,000,000	116,600,000	123,596,000
	1140800 Other Taxes on Goods and Services			
	1300000 Grants			
1330203	Grants from other levels of Governments	8,902,293,572	9,367,170,260	9,929,200,475
	Of Which:			
	Unconditional Grants	8,053,256,819	8,536,452,228	9,048,639,362
	Conditional Grant-	849,036,753	830,718,031	880,561,113
	Thika Level 5	393,063,584	416,647,399	441,646,243
	Free maternal health care Allocation	221,521,352	234,812,633	248,901,391
	Road maintenance fuel levy fund	123,738,238	131,162,532	139,032,284
	Compensation of User Fees Forgone	35,773,082	37,919,467	40,194,635

Item Code	Details	Estimates 2016/2017	Projected Estimates 2017/2018	Projected Estimates 2018/2019
	DANIDA	9,600,000	10,176,000	10,786,560
	Donor Funds-World Bank for Kenya Devolution Support Programme	35,253,497	-	-
	Donor Funds- Un habitat (Environment)	30,087,000	-	-
		8,902,293,572	9,367,170,260	9,929,200,475
	1410000 Property Income			
1410402	Lease / Rental of Councils Infrastructure Assets	20,000,000	21,200,000	22,472,000
1410404	Housing management Unit)	77,000,000	81,620,000	86,517,200
	of which:			
	County rental Housing property management	70,000,000	74,200,000	78,652,000
	stalls/shops/hotels	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,618,000
	Transfer fee	2,000,000	2,120,000	2,247,200
	Total Property Income	97,000,000	102,820,000	108,989,200
	1420000 Sales of Goods and Services			-
1420102	Other Revenues(Various Fees)	60,000,000	63,600,000	67,416,000
1420203	Registration of Private Schools/Self Help Groups/Education inspection	10,000,000	10,600,000	11,236,000
1420328	Single Business Licences management Unit	300,000,000	318,000,000	337,080,000
	of Which:			-
	Business Permits	300,000,000	318,000,000	337,080,000
1420404	Parking Fees(Vehicle parking management unit)	336,000,000	356,160,000	377,529,600
	Of which:			-
	Public Service Vehicle Seasonal Tickets	200,000,000	212,000,000	224,720,000
	Registration fee	6,000,000	6,360,000	6,741,600
	Reserved Parking	10,000,000	10,600,000	11,236,000

Item Code	Details	Estimates 2016/2017	Projected Estimates 2017/2018	Projected Estimates 2018/2019
	Street parking	120,000,000	127,200,000	134,832,000
	Market Management unit	150,000,000	159,000,000	168,540,000
1420405	Market Entrance fee/hawkers fee	60,000,000	63,600,000	67,416,000
	Other market fees	90,000,000	95,400,000	101,124,000
	Total Sales of Goods and Services	856,000,000	907,360,000	961,801,600
	1430000 Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures			
1430101	Impounding Charges			
	of which;			
	vehicle parking Impounding Fee	2,000,000	2,120,000	2,247,200
	Vehicle parking Penalties	4,500,000	4,770,000	5,056,200
	Market impounding fee	2,000,000	2,120,000	2,247,200
	Total Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures	8,500,000	9,010,000	9,550,600
	1450000 Other Receipts Not Elsewhere Classified			
1450105	Other County Government Revenue	1,858,072,188	1,969,556,519	2,087,729,910
	Car Loan & Mortgage Loan interest	120,000,000	127,200,000	134,832,000
	Slaughtering House Management Unit	55,760,000	59,105,600	62,651,936
	of which:			
	Hides & Skins	260,000	275,600	292,136
	Meat inspection	30,000,000	31,800,000	33,708,000
	Overnight Livestock Holding Fee per Head	500,000	530,000	561,800
	Slaughter fee per head in County Slaughter House / Abattoir	25,000,000	26,500,000	28,090,000
	Roads Transport Public Works unit	30,000,000	31,800,000	33,708,000
	Of which:			

Item Code	Details	Estimates 2016/2017	Projected Estimates 2017/2018	Projected Estimates 2018/2019
	Firefighting & other services	30,000,000	31,800,000	33,708,000
	Health management unit	550,000,000	583,000,000	617,980,000
	of which:			
	medical services	350,000,000	371,000,000	393,260,000
	Public health services	200,000,000	212,000,000	224,720,000
	Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Management Unit	72,312,188	76,650,919	81,249,974
	of which:			
	County Agricultural Machinery for Hire	300,000	318,000	337,080
	Cultivation of Land per year on County Government Land	100,000	106,000	112,360
	Livestock Landing Fee / Cess (per Animal)	40,000,000	42,400,000	44,944,000
	General Services	30,000,000	31,800,000	33,708,000
	Certification of animal disease tests	12,188	12,919	13,694
	Movement permits	400,000	424,000	449,440
	Veterinary Services	1,500,000	1,590,000	1,685,400
	Trade Tourism, industry & Cooperatives Unit	10,000,000	10,600,000	11,236,000
	of which:			
	Fourteen Falls Sanctuary Entry Fees	7,500,000	7,950,000	8,427,000
	Fees for Cooperative Services	2,500,000	2,650,000	2,809,000
	Water, Environment & Natural Resources Management Unit	111,500,000	118,190,000	125,281,400
	of which:			
	Burial Charges (Temporary graves)	500,000	530,000	561,800
	Environmental impact Assessment/Audit Approval fees	3,000,000	3,180,000	3,370,800
	Tipping Charges	8,000,000	8,480,000	8,988,800
	Solid Waste manangement	100,000,000	106,000,000	112,360,000

Item Code	Details	Estimates 2016/2017	Projected Estimates 2017/2018	Projected Estimates 2018/2019
	Physical Planning Unit	908,500,000	963,010,000	1,020,790,600
	of which:			
	Fees for Evaluation of Building Plans and Permits	350,000,000	371,000,000	393,260,000
	Fees for Physical Planning Services	250,000,000	265,000,000	280,900,000
	Fees for Construction inspection, Enforcement and occupation	150,000,000	159,000,000	168,540,000
	Public works and utility charges	10,000,000	10,600,000	11,236,000
	Fees for Land surveying	8,000,000	8,480,000	8,988,800
	Estate & Property Development services	500,000	530,000	561,800
	Outdoor Advertisement	120,000,000	127,200,000	134,832,000
	Registration Fees	15,000,000	15,900,000	16,854,000
	Fees for Land Valuation services	5,000,000	5,300,000	5,618,000
	Total Other Receipts Not Elsewhere Classified	1,858,072,188	1,969,556,519	2,087,729,910
	Total Revenue	3,767,972,188	3,985,040,519	4,224,142,950
	Total Grants	8,902,293,572	9,367,170,260	9,929,200,475
	Unspent Revenue from Previous FY	0	0	0
	Net Domestic Borrowing	0	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	12,670,265,760	13,352,210,779	14,153,343,426

Source: Kiambu County Revenue Unit, 2016

4.2 Principles Guiding Resource Mobilization Strategies

Under the Constitution 2010, 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. Challenges in revenue performance requires the county government to put up structures in place to seal loopholes and widen the tax base. Generating revenue locally has 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. In the past County revenue collection did not meet the County expectations though it was impressive. However, the County was able to meet 92.2 percent of the revised budget estimates in the 2015/16 financial year. With the automation of revenue collection in place, revenue enhancement plans revenue performance has been on an upward trajectory enabling the county to collect a significant percentage of the projected annual local revenue target. This remarkable improvement has made the County emerge as the Second Best County in revenue mobilization as per third quarter report on 2015/16 financial year on Counties budget implementations review.

To enhance revenue collection in Kiambu, the county will continue with the implementation of the finance reforms that have been put in place. Pursuance of this reforms which addresses revenue collection inefficiencies and broaden revenue collection base have seen the local revenue collection increase tremendously over the last three years. Despite this reforms the County has not maximized the revenue generation potential of its jurisdiction and revenue collection have been below projections. To enhance the revenue generation of the County and increase its ability to deliver services, the county has undertaken a comprehensive revenue enhancement study so as to 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 County will continue to focus on revenue mobilization while ensuring resource allocation shifts from recurrent to capital expenditures while ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of public resources. The government will continue to emphasis on fiscal policy strategy that recognizes the need to strike a balance between service delivery and fiscal sustainability, with emphasis on higher investments in human health, infrastructure development, agriculture and good governance for a stronger and more robust growth for the future.

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 meantime, 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) and the internet banking to promote prudent public finance management.

To further ensure effective public financial management, the county 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.

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

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 will be by reducing cost through rationalizing expenditures and improving efficiency. The county plans to develop measures to achieve this.

CHAPTER FIVE: DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES 2017-18 FY

5.1 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

Strategic Overview

The County Executive is responsible for implementation of county legislation; implementing national legislation within the county; managing and coordinating the functions of the county administration and its departments. The Committee also proposes legislation for consideration by the County Assembly; provides information to the County Assembly on matters relating to the County; maintaining good governance in the performance of the county functions and offering strategic direction of the county.

The core mandate of the county executive is to implement the county legislation, manage and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its department. The main challenge facing the county executive is the appropriate human resource to be able to carry its mandate effectively and efficiently. The major services/output for the FY 2015/16 is to ensure all the county legislation is well implemented as required and coordinate the functions of the county administration and its department. It also involves issuance of policy guidelines and statements, cabinet circulars and security interventions.

Table 10: 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 bills	No. of bills assented	10	375,793,804
		Charing of county executive committee meeting	No. of meetings held	12	
		Delivering an annual state of the county address	No. of annual state of the county speech	1	
		Policy guidelines	No. 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	
		Assistance offered to institutions and individuals in need	No. of donations beneficiaries	50	
Public sector advisory services	Promote efficient and effective service delivery to the residents of Kiambu county	Attending intergovernmental forums	No. of meetings attended	4	21,000,000
		Attending Council of Governors meeting	No. of meetings attended	4	
		Security intervention	No. of interventions made	3	
		Executive policy formulation	No. of policy statements	12	
			No. of press release made	4	

5.2 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 resources management and development, advice on the appropriate organization structures initiative and coordinate human resource reforms to improve service delivery in County Public Service for sustainable social-economic development.

Strategic overview

- 1) To provide policy strategic leadership and direction to the County Government structures and institutional frameworks for optimal public service delivery and response to the Kiambu County needs,
- 2) To ensure continuous development, retention and productive human resources and application of best practices in the management of public service for improved performance.
- 3) To promote good governance, transparency and accountability in the public service.

Table 11: 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	55,424,121
Human Resource development and management services	To improve service delivery in the public sector through increased productivity of human resources	Harmonization of salary scales/grades	Standard job groups report	1	45,500,000
		Employee satisfaction report	No. of Employee satisfaction report	1	
		Human Resource Management policies and guidelines	Policies and guidelines implemented	2	
		Performance management guidelines/tools and	Performance management	1	

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		Appraisals	guidelines/tools developed ,approved and implemented		
		Staff exit to service guidelines and policies	Guidelines formulated	2	
		CoK(2010) awareness and compliance report	No. of reports prepared	2	
		Disciplinary guidelines in place	guidelines formulated	1	
		Induction guidelines in place	Induction guidelines formulated	1	
		Staff training and development policy	Policy in place	1	
		Upgrading and promotions of officers	No. of officers upgraded and promoted	100	
		New appointments	No. of staff appointed	50	
		Approval of revised scheme of service	No. of revised schemes of service	1	
		Decentralization of services to Sub Counties	Number of functions/Services decentralized at sub county level	10	
		Acting and temporary appointments reviewed	No. of officers on acting and temporary appointments	150	
		Payroll audit reports	No. of audit reports	1	
		Staff motivation	% Reduction of complains from staff	100	

5.3 Finance and Economic Planning

A. Vision

To be a strategic leader in resource mobilization, economic planning, quality and prudent financial management

B. Mission

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

C. Strategic Overview and Context for Budget Intervention;

The Department is mandated with the preparation of annual estimates of revenues and expenditures including the preparation of supplementary estimates as the need arises. It is the County's think tank responsible for policy analysis on a wide range of issues including: fiscal issues, trade issues and private sector development issues. It also ensures that external resources (grants, loans, donations) are effectively mobilized, disbursed and effectively utilized and that there is prudent public debt management. It is responsible for the administration and enforcement of revenue laws and for that purpose collecting and accounting for all rates, taxes, fees and charges payable by or under any laws in the County; collection of statistical data needed for planning purposes; County budget implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Department's objectives includes revenue mobilization, effective and efficient management of public resources, improved allocation of county allocation of funds and creating conducive environment for the private sector investment. The sector is also the link of all other sectors with the National government in matters of finance and resource mobilization.

Table 12 : Finance and Economic Planning projects/programmes

Project/Programme	Objectives	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	Improved prudence in the management of public resources	Percentage reduction in the incidences of corruption and audit queries	80%	1,053,356,833
			No. of officers trained on Public Finance Management	70	
		County Emergency Fund	No. of staff trained on ISO implementation	35	
			%Allocation of county emergency fund	0.5%	

Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		Mortgage/ Housing for civil servant	Amount Allocated No. of staff accessing mortgage	100M 50	
		Staff Health Insurance Fund	Amount allocated No. of staff with medical cover	10M 50	
		Implementation of Revenue administration systems	% implementation of revenue administration systems	100	
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	80	372,115,000
		Stakeholders involved in budget making process	No. of stakeholders involved per Sub County	150	
		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 mobilized	No. of reports	12	
			Monthly	4	
			Quarterly	1	
		Revenue	No. of enhancement plan prepared and	1	

Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		Enhancement plan	implemented		
		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	1	
		Financial Information and reports produced	No. of reports produced Monthly Quarterly Annually	12 4 1	
		Risk based audit; Institutional risk management framework rolled out	No. of audit reports	10	
		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	50,000,000
			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	
County Integrated Development plan	No. of County Integrated	1			

Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		prepared	Development plan prepared		

5.4 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 and Context for Budget Intervention;

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.

The major services / output for the Financial Year 2017/18 are to ensure that sub county offices are constructed, ward administrators offices are well furnished and equipped, Implementation of Medical insurance scheme, procure enough vehicles are for ward offices use, ensure Governor's Residence is constructed and ensure that sub county offices are funded for efficient operations.

Table 13: Administration and public services projects / programmes

Project/Programmes	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
General administration and support services.	To provide quality administrative services and availing competent	Harmonized public service functions.	Percentage of duplicated functions eliminated in the public service.	70%	536,403,619

Project/Programmes	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
	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 Description 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	
		Construction of sub ward offices and county headquarters	No. onward offices constructed	15 ward offices and 1 headquarter (Kiambu offices)	
		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 acts implemented	1	
Coordination of county policy formulation	To provide quality	Reduces number of litigations	Percentage reduction in	45%	15,900,000

Project/Programmes	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
	administrative services and availing competent skilled and accountable human resources for effective and efficient service delivery		litigations		
		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 complaints investigated	700	
		Decentralization of county services	No. of functions/services decentralized 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 competent, skilled and accountable human resources for effective and efficient service delivery	New appointments and promotions	No. of staffs appointed and/or promoted	100	72,960,000
		Capacity building	No. of training needs identified	150	
		Staff redeployment	No. of staffs redeployed	50	
		Group personal insurance	No. of staffs insured	4200	

5.5 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Vision:

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

The strategy of the Department of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries is to transform the sector for social and economic development of Kiambu residents. It is aligned to the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), the vision 2030 and Agricultural sector development strategy (ASDS 2010-2020). The strategy is to jointly with other stakeholders through private public partnership (PPP) to transform the agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially oriented, competitive and modern industry. The strategy takes into account the current and future capacity of the department to deal with routine and emerging issues.

Table 14: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries projects/programmes

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Construction of Sub County Offices	Improvement of public service delivery	Construction of Offices at Kabete, Juja and Kiambaa Sub Counties	No of offices constructed	3 Offices	36M
Slaughter house electrification	Improvement of public service delivery	Electrification of slaughter house at Gatundu South	Slaughter house connected to electricity	1 slaughter house	0.5M
Purchase of motor vehicles	Provide transport to staff to improve service delivery	5 Vehicles purchased	No of vehicles purchased	5 vehicles	30M
Purchase of motor cycles	Provide transport to staff to improve service delivery	5 Motor cycles purchased	No of motor cycle purchased	5 M/cycles	2M
Enhance ICT technology	To improve efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery and implementation	90 computer system purchased for the 12 Sub Counties Printers Website development LAN and WIFI	No of Computers and laptops	40 Desktops 50 Laptops	10M
Establishment and equipping of information desks in the wards	To enhance Extension	Information desks in all wards equipped with -tables -chairs -tablets	No of information desks established and equipped	60 desks	5M

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		-branded banners -tents			
Develop an agricultural information resources centre	To enhance extension outreach to Farmers	One agricultural information resources centre developed at Waruhiu	No of agricultural information resources centre developed	1 centre	2M
Soil testing Equipments	To increase soil productivity	13 equipments, 1 per sub County	No of soil equipment	12 Sub counties & Hqs	2.6M
Milk Coolers, Pasteurizers and Dispensers	To increase the household income of dairy farmers	Milk coolers & Pasteurizers purchased and installed at - Limuru -Kikuyu -kabete -Gikambura	4 of milk Coolers, 3 Pasteurizers and 5 Dispensers	Four Milk coolers & Pasteurizers and Dispensers	70M
Rehabilitation of cattle dips	To improve animal husbandry and vector control	2 cattle dips rehabilitated per Sub County	No of cattle dips rehabilitated	24 cattle dips	6M
Animal feeds factory	To promote livestock	01 animal feeds factory developed at Lari Sub county	No of factories developed	1 animal feed factory	100M
Disease Control Prevention and Control programme	To reduce incidences of notifiable diseases e.g.FMD Anthrax Rabies	Vaccinate livestock 50,000 H/C 10000 Sheep&goats against FMD, anthrax , Lsd	Number of livestock vaccinated	Increase vaccination coverage from 50% to 75 %.	30 M
Disease control and surveillance in animals	To prevent animal diseases	To rehabilitate laboratory for disease diagnosis in Limuru	No of laboratories	01 mini laboratories established	10M
Veterinary Public Health	Ensure the public consume wholesome meat	Licencing of slaughter houses and meat containers;	Number of Slaughter houses and meat carriers licensed	Licence all 60 slaughter houses and 900 meat carriers	1.2 M
Hides and skins development	To improve the quality of the hides and skins for value addition	500 youths capacity built County wide	No of youths capacity built	500 youths	20 M
A.I and clinical services	To increase animal productivity for more milk production	upgrade and improve the dairy animals by increasing AI inseminations	AI inseminations done	AI inseminations from 10,000 to 15,000	2 M
Poultry Rabbit Slaughter House	To improve poultry & rabbit slaughter hygiene		Completion of the phase II of the slaughter House	Slaughter 1000 Birds and 500 Rabbits	10 M

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Veterinary inspectorate services	To supervise and inspect agro-vets and clinics	Improved services to the farmers	Improved livestock industry	Inspect all the agro-vets in Kiambu	2 M
Livestock development and improvement	To increase animal production for increased yields and farm income	Develop an embryo transfer laboratory at Waruhiu	No of laboratories established	01 laboratory established	25 M
	To improve poultry rearing	Purchase of local poultry chicks	No of farmers benefiting	10000 farmers	10 M
	Pig farming development	Increased pork production	No of farmers trained	2400 farmers	6 M
	To promote bee keeping and rabbit rearing	Increased emerging livestock productivity	No of bee houses and rabbit farmers	10 bee houses 1200 rabbit farmers	24 M
Construction of fish ponds, stocking, fencing and installation of fish ponds liners	To promote fish production	Fish ponds in all Sub Counties (6 per S/County) lined and stocked	No of fish ponds lined and stocked	72 fish ponds	9.2M
Procurement of fishing nets	To promote fish farming	Fishing nets for 72 fish ponds procured	No of fishing nets	72 fishing nets procured	0.7M
Construction of green house fish farming	To promote fish farming	fish farming greenhouses in all wards constructed in 5 Sub Counties	No of fish farming greenhouses	5 fish farming greenhouses	4M
Recirculatory fish farming (solar energy)	To promote fish farming	Recirculatory fish farming system constructed in Juja and Gatundu South Sub Counties	No of Recirculatory fish farming system constructed	2 recirculatory fish farming system constructed	7M
Cage fish farming	To promote fish farming	Cage fish farming developed at Ruiru, Juja, Kiambu (Kiamumbi dam)	No of cages installed	6 cages installed	4M
Fish stocking in selected rivers	To promote fish farming	Fish stocking at Gatamayu river, Thiririka river, karimenu and Rwambora	No of rivers stocked	04 rivers stocked	1.5M
Establishment of fish collection centre	To promote fish marketing	Thika and Kiambu subcounties	No. of collection centre	two centres established	2M
Establishment of fish feed making centre	To promote fish production	Two centres established	No. of feed making centres	Two groups issued with pelletisers	2M
Establishment of agro processing cottage industries for value addition	To promote market access and product development	01 avocado value addition equipment established at Githunguri, Gatundu north and Kiambu	No of groups	6 groups	5M

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Establishment of agro processing cottage industries for value addition Agricultural markets and marketing development	To promote market access and product development	A pineapple marketing and agroprocessing outlet at Githobokoni	A marketing and agroprocessing outlet at Githobokoni	1 pineapple agroprocessing	4M
		Value addition for fruits and vegetables developed at Lari and Limuru	No of processing equipment	01 vegetables processing plant	5M
		01 hides and skins cottage industry established at Kikuyu	No of hides and skins cottage industry established	01 hides and skins cottage industry	20M
		01 coffee mill established at Gatundu North	No. of coffee mills established	01 coffee mills established	5M
		01 honey processing cottage industry established at Kikuyu Karai ward	No. of honey processing cottage industry established	01 honey processing cottage industry	5M
		04 fish cooling facilities established at Lari and Githunguri	No. of fish cooling facilities established	04 fish cooling facilities	4M
		Marketing and grading sheds/centres developed -Bibirioni -Ikinu -Kijabe	No of marketing/grading sheds developed	03 collection & grading centres/sheds	15M
		Farmers facilitated to access subsidized Fertilizer	No of farmers reached	10,000 farmers access subsidized fertilizer	5M
		A farm inputs warehouse established	No of warehouses established	01 warehouse established	20M
		Establishment of a manure shed and fencing at Dagoretti market	No. of manure shed	01 manure shed established and fenced	10M
Crops development improvement Root Crops	Promotion of Irish potato, Cassava and sweet potato production	Irish potato certified seeds bulking site established	No of bulking sites established	10 potato seed bulking sites	0.5M
		Cassava and sweet potato cuttings purchased, bulked and distributed to	No of bulking sites established	12 bulking sites established	2M

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		farmers			
		Stevia production improved	No of farmers doing stevia production	500 farmers growing stevia	2M
Coffee and Tea Production	Promotion & coffee & tea production	Grafting and top-working with superior varieties (Ruiru11, Batian) in Githunguri, Gatundu South&North) Coffee nursery established at Gatundu North	No.of farms topworked with superior varieties No of nurseries	500farms Nursery	5M
		Tea nursery established at Limuru	No of Nurseries	Nursery	1M
Horticulture	Promotion of Traditional High Value crops	Bulking sites for cow peas, beans and pigeon peas established at Ruiru, Thika, Juja, Limuru, Kikuyu	No of bulking sites established	bulking sites	5M
	Promotion of Fruit trees crops(Avocadoes, Mangoes, Tree Tomatoes)	Avocado Mango nurseries established at Gatundu, Kiambu,Thika, Juja, Lari, Limuru)	No of nurseries established	12 nurseries established	6M
Oil Crops Development	Promotion of oil crops	Sunflower and soya beans and Macadamia bulking sites established at Thika, Juja	No of bulking sites	11 soya beans bulking sites established	2M
Design and Construction of irrigation projects	To provide water to farmers for irrigation purpose	Njuno irrigation project design completed, main pipeline and storage tank constructed and hydram pump installed	Survey data, profiles, plans and other drawings, list of benefiting farmers, construction completed and installations done	Water reaching storage tank and 10 farmers (5%) connected to the irrigation system	10 M
		Karia irrigation project canal converted to main pipeline	Survey data, profiles, plans and other drawings, list of benefiting	Rehabilitation of Karia irrigation project main line	5 M

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
			farmers, meters of water pipeline constructed		
		Gatina irrigation project main pipeline construction	Survey data, profiles, plans and other drawings, list of benefiting farmers, meters of pipeline constructed pipeline constructed	•Low pressure pipes along the mainline replaced with higher pressure pipes. •75 farmers connected to the irrigation system	4.5 M
Drip irrigation and Green house farming technology promotion	To promote Drip irrigation and appropriate Green house farming technology	Six (6) groups women groups provided with drip irrigation systems and greenhouses	Plans and other drawings, list of benefiting farmers/groups, number of drip irrigation systems and number of green houses constructed	Six groups provided with drip irrigation systems and/or greenhouses	5M
Design and construction of farm water storage structures	To harvest rain water for irrigation and other farm activities	Mathuri water pan designed and Constructed	Survey data, profiles, plans and other drawings, list of benefiting farmers and pan constructed	Water pan constructed	9.5 M
Design and construction of irrigation projects	To provide water to farmers for irrigation purpose	Kamwamba irrigation project main pipeline section surveyed and pipes installed	Survey data, profiles, plans and other drawings, meters of water pipeline constructed	Section of main pipeline constructed	4 M
Soil and water conservation	To prevent soil erosion and conserve water in the soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Riparian areas marked in sections of the county •Soil and water conservation structures constructed •Conservation farm practices adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reports on riparian area marked •Reports on constructed terraces, check dams, CODs and others •Reports on Conservation farm practices adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1000km pegged •6000 km of terraces and CODs constructed •Types of Conservation farm practices adopted 	1M
Farmers and front line staff training on	To educate and train farmers on irrigation,	Trainings conducted	Reports on trainings	Trainings held Number of	2 M

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
irrigation, drainage and soil and water conservation technology	drainage and soil and water conservation technology		conducted	farmers trained Number of staff trained	
Promoting Smart Agriculture	To establish demonstrations on smart Agriculture	10 demonstration sites Established	Demonstration sites, Reports	No. of demo sites	5M
Coffee pulper installation at Waruhiu ATC	Pulping cherry to parchment to improve value through direct sales	-improved productivity -Increased revenue/income	-pulper house -pulper installed -drying beds -coffee volume -payment rates - revenue remittance	One pulping unit completed	1.5M
Water Valley Reservoir dam and pumping works at Waruhiu ATC	Water harvesting for domestic and irrigation	-improved water availability -improved enterprise productivity	-water availability -valley dam completed	One valley reservoir dam capacity 20,000m ³	9 M
Hostel expansion at Waruhiu ATC	Improved capacity for residential training	-increased self contained rooms	- number of self contained rooms	10 self contained rooms hostel	3.8M
Dining hall and kitchen expansion/ renovation at Waruhiu ATC	Enhance catering services at the centre	spacious dining hall to host 80 persons modernized kitchen	-Modernized kitchen - Improved kitchen services	- 80 person capacity dining hall completed	3.5M
On farm service road murrum	To facilitate efficient on farm operation	Improve on farm accessibility -Improved farm operations and diversification	-service road murrum and maintained -improved on farm service	400m of service road completion	1,500,000
Promote development of agricultural infrastructure	Developed water storage structures agricultural resource base maintained	Design and survey dams	No of dams surveyed and designed	2 waterpans/ dams constructed	3,300,000
Conserved environment and sustainable land use	To facilitate efficient on farm operation	Plant and machinery repaired	No of plant and machinery repaired	3 Heavy machinery repaired	
Increased adoption of farm mechanization technologies	Increased production per unit area efficient production system achieved	New equipment and implement acquired	1 mould board plough		450,000
			1 disc plough/disc		700,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
		Automation of survey and design	harrow		
			1 planter		450,000
			Ridger		350,000
			1 total station		1,500,000

5.6 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Vision:

To be the leading County in the environmental management and provision of water and sanitation services in Kenya.

Mission:

To provide a healthy and conducive environment for Kiambu County residents through provision of safe and adequate water, clean towns and improved forest cover.

Strategic Overview

Provision of world class environment management water and sanitation services within Kiambu County and beyond.

Table 15: Water, Environment and Natural resources projects/programmes

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
A	OUTCOME 1: Improved water and sanitation services					
A1	A1:Water supply systems constructed					
1	Procurement of proposed pipe networks and fittings for all Sub-counties	Increase water coverage area, Improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation	reticulation systems completed	Kilometers of pipes layed No of people connected to water supply and sanitation	Increased water coverage from the current 45% to 60%	80,000,000.00
2	Procurement of assorted extension pipes,75mm&150mm for Salama,Kiganjo,Gatunyanga, Gatundu, Deacon/Kisii and Ngoliba areas, all under Thika.	Increase water coverage area, Improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Improved water supply systems	Kilometers of pipes layed No of people connected to water supply and sanitation	Increased water coverage 65% to &70%	20,000,000.00

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
3	Complete construction of water intake, Karinde in Kikuyu	Improve reliability of water services in the area.	A reliable source of water.	Weir, reservoir	To supply water to about 200 households.	5,000,000.00
4	Drilling of large diameter well at Ondiri.	Improve water quality from the swamp and provide a pumping source	Wide diameter well developed	well and associated structures.	To supply water to about 150 households.	3,000,000.00
5	Distribution Network for Roromo BH project	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	A reliable and accessible pipe line network.	Kilometers of pipes layed No of people connected to water supply and sanitation	To supply water to about 150 households.	3,000,000.00
6	Reticulation system for Mbioni BH project	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	pipes laid and in use	Kilometers of pipes layed No of people connected to water supply and sanitation	To supply water to about 150 households.	3,000,000.00
A 2	A2:Springs Developed					
7	Development of Kambara Karia and Gathiri springs in Karuri	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Protection structures Pipeline laid	2 No. operational spring water system	To supply water to about 250 households.	15,000,000.00
8	protection of Mbauini and Karaini spring	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Protection structures and Pipeline laid	2 No. operational spring water system	To supply water to about 250 households.	15,000,000.00
A 3	A3:Boreholes drilled and Developed					
9	Drilling and equipping of Boreholes in Karuri at Karura and Kiriaini	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	BH drilled and equipped	operational BH	To supply water to about 150 households.	10,000,000.00
10	Drilling, equipping of Borehole at Mbioni for Limuru water Company	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	BH drilled and equipped	operational BH project	To supply water to about 150 households.	5,000,000.00

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
11	Drilling, equipping of Borehole at Lari (Ass Commissioner's office) Limuru water	Increase water coverage area, Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	BH drilled and equipped	operational BH project	To supply water to about 150 households.	5,000,000.00
A 4	A4:Storage tanks Constructed or installed					
1 2	Construction of 225 m3 masonry tank for Mbiuni and Nderu water projects in Limuru	Increase water storage capacity for the water projects for reliable supply	constructed storage tanks	No. of complete storage tanks.	About 750 h/h to benefit.	10,000,000.00
1 3	Construction of storage tank in Karai	Increase water storage capacity for the water projects for reliable supply	constructed storage tanks	A complete storage tank`.	About 750 h/h to benefit.	1,800,000.00
1 4	Procurement and distribution of 10No plastic water storage tanks for community water projects (24,000 Ltrs capacity)	Improved water storage capacity to balance water supply services.	tanks procured and delivered to beneficiary projects	No. of tanks procured	to improve the water storage capacity by about 240,000litres.	2,500,000.00
A 5	A5: Rain water harvesting tanks					
15	Procurement and distribution of 30No.plastic rain water harvesting tanks for institutions (10,000 Ltrs capacity)	Enhanced storage capacity of rain water for used during dry periods	tanks procured and delivered to beneficiaries	installed tanks	To benefit about 30 number of institutions.	2,000,000.00
16	Procurement and distribution of 60No.plastic rain water harvesting seed tanks for individuals (10,000 Ltrs capacity)	Enhanced storage capacity of rain water for used during dry periods	tanks procured and delivered to beneficiaries	installed tanks	To benefit about 60 number of people .	4,000,000.00
A 6	A6:Dams constructed					
1 7	Construction of Thika 111 A Dam	To have a large water reservoir.	Volume of water produced.	A functional dam.		
17	Construction of proposed Kinari dam	To have a large water reservoir.	Volume of water produced.	A functional dam.	To benefit people around Kinari and Kijambe escarpment	500,000,000

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
A 7:	A7:water treatment enhanced					
	Construction of Ultra Filtration Unit in four areas, with raw and clean water reservoirs.	To meet the water quality standard is met.	Quality of water produced.	Function 4- water treatment units.	All the supply beneficiaries are served with clean water.	48,000,000.00
A 8	A8:Sewer systems constructed					
	Extension of distribution of sewer lines for, Kiambu, Githunguri, Kikuyu, Thika, Limuru	To improve sewer services to the community.	A complete sewer line done.	No. of KM of sewerlines installed. No. of people connected to sewer lines.	To increase the sewer line cover by 35%.	100,000,000.00
A 9	A9:Acquisition of Land					
	Acquisition of Land for proposed dams, leeways for water and sewer lines.	To ensure intended works is done without interference.	land or area acquired	Number of people compensated & Amount spend in compensation .	To take care of the people whose land had been acquire.	10,000,000.00
B	Compensation of existing water facilities on private land	To improve the water infrastructures.	Addition of water infrastructure facilities.	No. of infrastructure s acquired and amount of funds spend.	To take care of the people whose land had been acquire.	10,000,000.00
A 10	A10: Design and supervision of projects.					
	Design and supervision of all intended projects.	To have a report to plan and implementation of projects are as required.	A report	No. of projects designed, and supervised.	Complete projects.	3,000,000.00
B	Outcome 2 :Improved Environmental services					
	B1:Improved solid waste Management					
	Landfills Constructed					

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A segregation unit at Kang’oki landfill to be in place • a full operation semi-aerobic landfill at Kang’oki • upscale composting facility at Kang’oki. • -Rehabilitate and decommissioned Kangoki open dumpsite 	To establish Integrated solid waste management within Kiambu county	fully functional segregation unit composting facility No open dumping in Kangoki	Separation unit established	1No unit	30,000,000.00
	Installation of weighbridges at the dumpsites	To monitor the quantity of waste collected over time	Functional weighbridges	weighbridge installed Data gathered,	2No.	4,000,000.00
	Dump Sites improved					
	Limuru& Kiambu dumpsite perimeter wall and gate	limit access to the public and unauthorized dumping	Secured dumpsites within wall and controlled dumping	walls completed	2 No dumpsites	
	Garbage collection Trucks and equipment Acquired					
	Procurement of garbage collection trucks	To increase solid waste collection to 80%	Improved efficiency and coverage	trucks procured	3No. Garbage Trucks (2Side Loaders& 1 skip loader) purchased	30,000,000.00
	Procurement of waste compactor	Enhanced compaction capacity in the landfill to accommodate more material		compactor procured	1 No	18,000,000.00
	Purchase of a standard utility vehicle with cabin cover for enforcement purposed	To enhance supervision for efficient service delivery	Enhanced supervision	1No.standard utility vehicle(cover board) purchased	1 No	3,000,000.00
	Procurement of skips	Improve garbage collection and management at collection centres	Skips	20No. Skips purchased	20No.	4,000,000.00
B 2	B2:Public Sanitation facilities constructed or improved					

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
	Construction of public sanitation facilities with bio digesters in market centers within Kiambu county	To increase public access to sanitation services	Improved public sanitation	public sanitation blocks in place bio digesters installed	6 No	24,000,000.00
	Rehabilitation of public sanitation facilities within Kiambu county	To increase public access to sanitation services	Improved public sanitation	rehabilitated and Improved sanitation facilities	5 No	400,000.00
B 3	B3:Incenrators constructed					
	Establishment of a commercial incinerator center	Incinerator will to handle toxic waste like medical waste	Toxic and medical waste taken care of by a functional incinerator	Incinerator established	1No	40,000,000.00
B 4	Transfer stations established					
	Establishment of transfer station at Kiambu, Ruiru and Limuru sub county	To establish Integrated solid waste management within Kiambu county	Clean towns free from litter	Transfer station established	All major towns & trading centers within the12 Sub counties	100,000,000.00
B 5	Public Parks Established					
	Rehabilitation of public gardens in the towns Christina, Mama Ngina, mugumo garden	To beautify our County & increase recreation facilities	Improved aesthetics of the towns	rehabilitated gardens	4No. gardens rehabilitated	6,000,000
	Procurement of a Lawn mower	Ease work in trimming grass within the public gardens	Well maintained lawns within the public gardens	Mower acquired	1 No	450,000.00
B 6	Pollution control Enhanced					

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
	Air pollution control	To reduce air pollution to recommended standards	Reduced air pollution	Air pollution control county policy & regulation in place Air quality control equipment purchased Trained personnel	All industries & commercial establishments with emissions within Kiambu county Purchase of 2 No. kit Train 6 no. Environment officers	7,000,000.00
	Noise pollution & excessive vibration control	To control noise pollution & excessive vibrations within the Kiambu county - To create awareness	Reduced noise pollution & enhanced requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution control county policy & regulation in place No. of noise levels measurements recorded Notices served and cases prosecuted 	community institutions	800,000.00
B7	Awareness created					
	Environmental Awareness	To increase public participation in sustainable environment management	Well informed members of public Reduced environment degradation & increased restoration of environment	No. of road shows held Informed community & attitude change signage/billboards	50 No. signage/billboards in Kiambu county	2,500,000.00
C	OUTCOME 3: Improved Natural resources Conservation services					
C1	C1: Trees Planted in catchment and river lines conservation					

	Project/Programme	Objectives	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
	Increase of tree cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the tree cover towards attainment of 10% country wide To provide affordable energy in terms of biomass at the farm level To secure county open areas in the rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public schools in the county Open county lands Farmers with farms over 1 acre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public schools in the county Open county lands Farmers with farms over 1 acre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The no. of schools that have grown trees No. of trees grown in the county open spaces No. of farmers with woodlots 	10,000,000.00
	Urban forestry and beautification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase aesthetics of the county parks and the major roads leading to the major urban centres of the county Provide secure resting areas To deter land grabbing of the county open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All county parks and urban open spaces are fenced, lit, mown and watered All major roads sides leading to the county are planted with grass, flowers and trees and shrubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All county parks and urban open spaces are fenced, lit, mown and watered All major roads sides leading to the county are planted with grass, flowers and trees and shrubs 	All parks and urban open spaces within the county and all major roads leading to the urban centres within the county	10 ,000,000
	Establishment and improvement of county tree nursery	To enable the department to have its own tree seedlings, fruit tree seedlings , flowers and cuttings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One nursery to be established and one nursery to be rehabilitated Tree seeds to be sown and propagated in the nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of nurseries established and rehabilitated No. of tree seedlings in the nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thika sub-county nursery rehabilitation Limuru sub-county nursery establishment 	4,500,000.00

5.7 Health services

Vision

To achieve an efficient and cost effective public and medical care system for a healthy county

Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality curative and preventive services to all

Strategic Overview

The main goal of the department is to provide curative and preventive health services by strengthening the available health services to all. In this financial year the department aims at improving access to quality health care to all the residents of Kiambu by funding basic health care, promotion of healthy behaviors and health life styles in order to reduce disease burden and premature death; prevention of illness and disability, enhancement of quality life

Table 16: Health Services Projects/Programmes

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
Equip (medical, surgical equipment and furniture) 275 bed capacity reproductive unit in thika level 5 hospital.	To improve the reproductive health care in the facility.	Operationalize the reproductive health unit.	Fully functional reproductive unit	275 bed capacity	150,000,000
Equip (medical, surgical equipment and furniture) 200 bed capacity ward in lari level 4 hospital	To operationalize lari hospital as a level 4 health facility.	Increase the bed capacity.	Fully functional level 4 hospital	200 bed capacity	100,000,000
Equip (medical ,surgical equipment and furniture) 200 bed capacity ward in tigoni level 4 hospital	To improve the health care by increasing the bed capacity.	Increase the bed capacity.	Bed occupancy rate	200 bed capacity	100,000,000
Equip (medical , surgical	To operationalize	Increase the	Fully	150 bed	100,000,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
equipment and furniture) 150 bed capacity ward in kikuyu level 4 hospital	the new level 4 hospital in kikuyu sub county.	bed capacity in the sub county.	functional level 4 hospital.	capacity	
Equip (medical , surgical equipment and furniture) 200 bed capacity ward in wangige level 4 hospital	To operationalize wangige hospital as a level 4 health facility.	Increase the bed capacity	Fully functional level 4 hospital.	200 bed capacity	100,000,000
Construction and equip 100 bed capacity ward in githunguri health centre	To upgrade the facility to a level 4 hospital.	Inpatient department.	Fully functional level 4 hospital	100 bed capacity	180,000,000
Construction of 150 bed capacity ward in ruiru level 4 hospital	To reduce the patient congestion in the facility.	Increase the bed capacity.	Bed occupancy rate.	150 bed capacity	200,000,000
Construction of limuru east dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of limuru east ward.	Reduce distance to a health facility.	Distance to the nearest health facility.	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of kahawa wandani dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of kahawa wendani ward.	Reduce distance to a health facility	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of kahawa sukari dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of kahawa sukari ward.	Reduce distance to a health facility	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of mwihoko dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of mwihoko ward.	Reduce distance to a health facility	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of mwiki	To improve the	Reduce	Distance to the	Less than	10,000,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
dispensary	physical access of the health care to resident of mwiki ward.	distance to a health facility	nearest health facility	5 km.	
Construction of gitaru dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of gitaru ward.	Reduce distance to a health facility	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of bibirioni dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of bibirioni ward.	Reduce distance to a health facility	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of ndumberi dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of ndumberi ward.	Decongest kiambu level 4 hospital.	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of gitothua dispensary	To improve the physical access of the health care to resident of gitothua ward.	Decongest ruiru level 4 hospital	Distance to the nearest health facility	Less than 5 km.	10,000,000
Construction of rehabilitation centre in lusigetti level 4 hospital	To improve the mental health care services in the county.	Establish a rehabilitation centre for drugs and substance abuse victims.	% of mental health disorders fully recovered	Drug and substance abusers.	40,000,000
Construction and equip a public health laboratory in ruiru level 4 hospital	To have an active surveillance of food, water, alcoholic drinks and other consumable	Increased and timely analysis of food, water, alcoholic	Number of tests and analysis done	Fully functional public health laborator	10,500,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
	products in the county.	drinks. Reduced cases of consuming contaminated food which sometimes leads to deaths.		y	
Construction and equip CSSD in Mugutha dispensary	To ensure the sterilization of the medical and surgical items in a centralized site.	Cost effective sterilized medical and surgical items.	Number of items and equipment sterilized.	Fully functional CSSD.	EOI to advice
Construction of county store for commodities in ruiru level 4 hospital	To receive, hold and dispatch pharmaceutical stock to health facilities within ruiru sub county.	An inventory control system that ensures the right drugs are acquired in the correct quantities and quality with minimal cost. A warehouse management system monitoring physical flow of drugs.	Timely receipt and distribution of health commodities.	Fully functional store.	10,000,000
Routine maintenance of health facilities	To ensure the preventive maintenance of buildings in the health facilities	Well-maintained health facilities buildings	% of Well-maintained buildings	Health facilities.	40,000,000
Procure 10 ALS ambulances	To improve the referral of the	Increase the number of the	No of the ambulances	10	90,000,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
	patient in the county.	ambulances.			
Procure 2 utility vehicles	To improve the transportation of the CHMT members during the supervision	Increase the utility vehicles	No of the utility vehicles	2	10,000,000

5.8 Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services

Vision

To ensure access to quality pre-primary education to all to promote culture and art, leverage technology and promotion of social services to vulnerable individuals in the county.

Mission

To promote quality pre-education to all, promote use of technology in the county and improve culture and social services to Kiambu residents

Strategic Overview

The department has been carrying out its mandate effectively. During the previous years, the department had a number of achievements such as increase in early childhood enrolment, increased number of schools with school feeding program; refurbishment, construction and equipping of ECD centres and polytechnics; construction and equipping one library, a social hall, two cultural centres, one rehabilitation centre, and one children's home/rescue centre; and, establishment of Data Centre among others. Other key activities/achievements that the department can pride in were; the award for the most progressive county in diversity and inclusion of the disadvantaged groups; selected to represent Kenya in Paris after the Kenya UNESCO @50 celebrations; held a successful Miss World Kenya Beauty Pageant and also the Kiambu County Mr. and Miss Disability contest and fashion show. In this financial year, the department seeks to pursue strategies and measures to improve on service delivery.

Table 17: Education, Culture, ICT and Social Services projects/programmes

PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUT	INDICATOR S	TARGET	COST
SP1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATI ON AND SUPPORT SERV ICES		Capacity building of staffs	No of capacity building forums held No of officers capacity built.	4 50	350,000,000
		Trade Shows and Exhibitions	No of trade shows held No of exhibition held	2 2	
		Social contributions	Amount in Ksh allocated to Social contributions	5000,000	
		Acquisition of non financial assets	No of non financial assets acquired	100	
SP2 PRE- PRIMARY EDUCATION AND YOUTH POLYTECHNIC S	To improve infrastructure in the YPs	Constructions, Refurbishment and renovations	No. of constructed and renovated cms	15	322,000,000
	To promote quality and relevance in training				
	To integrate ICT in training and management of YPS				
	To sensitize the community and market YP product				
	Availability of modern tools and equipment for quality training	No. of tools purchased and YPS Equipped	35		
	Recruitment of instructors	No of instructors recruited	60		
	YPS connected to internet and trainees receiving ICT	No of YPS net-worked Number of trainees	15 Youth polytechnics		

		skills	receiving ICT skills	1000 trainees	
		Classrooms and toilets rehabilitated and constructed	No. of classrooms constructed and put to use	50	
		Increased number of ECDEE centre under feeding program	No. of ECDE centers under feeding program High retention rate in %	493 45%	
		Centre provided with teaching learning materials Conduct capacity building for ECDE teachers and care givers	Number of ECDE centre provided with teaching learning materials Number of ECDE officers/teachers and caregivers trained	120 1047	
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Number recruited	1035	
		Established and monitoring and evaluation system	Number of ECDE centre monitored and evaluated Monitoring reports	493	
		Developed advocacy and communication strategy.	No. of strategies developed	2	
SP3 ICT	To improve infrastructure and connectivity	Construction/Improvement of LAN in polytechnics	No. of Youth Polytechnics connected	10	100,000,000
		Construction/improvement of LAN in hospitals	No. of hospitals connected	3	
		Construction/improvement of LANs in county offices	Number of offices connected	10	

	Office 365 subscription payments	Have staff on emails	Number of people on emails	500	30,000,000
	To provide Wide Area and Internet Services	Have county offices interconnected	No of county offices interconnected	100	50,000,000
	Data Center Disaster Recovery	Construction/Establishment of Data center disaster recovery center	No of Data center disaster recovery centers	1	30,000,000
	Establishment of e-wastage management and disposal mechanism	Identified number of electronics to be disposed of	Policy on e-wastage management and disposal	1	10,000,000
	Establishment of a business and information centre	An equipped centre to serve as an information centre	Number of services being accessed from the information centre	1	30,000,000
SP4 CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	-To reduce the level of alcohol and drug abuse in the county. -To empower the community and PLWDs -Civic Education -To reduce the No of street families within Kiambu -Disability Mainstreaming -To enhance collaboration with stakeholders -Assistance and benevolence donations	Capacity building programs for Youth and other vulnerable groups affected by drugs and substance abuse	No of residents reached	1200 residents	1.5M
		Life skills training	No of Trainings Held	12	1.5M
		Construction of a rehab center	No of rehab centers constructed	1	10M
		Public Sensitization Programmes	No sensitization programme held	12	1M
		Equipping of the Matron's House at	Equipping House	1	3M

		Jamhuri Children's Home			
		Training Trainers of Trainers in Civic education	No of Trainers Trained	24	2.5M
		No of Workshop/Seminars held on Civic Education	No of Workshop/Seminars held	12	10M
		Equipping renovated existing social halls	No of social halls equipped	3	5M
		Training Social Dvpt officers on Disability mainstreaming	No. of trainings held	24	1.5M
		Sensitizing departmental/directorate heads on Disability mainstreaming	No of HODs sensitized	All	2M
		Translation of all county Policies and Service charters	No. of document Translated	All	5M
		Purchase of Sanitary Pads	No. of sanitary Pads Purchased	96000	3M
		Empowering vulnerable/families in distress	No of families Assisted	3600	2M
		Issuance of assistive devices	No. of people assisted		2M
CULTURE AND ART					
	-To promote preserve and maintain positive and dives culture for national identity, pride integration and cohesion. -To harness, preserve and promote Kenyan heritage and develop the art industries. -To improve and modernize record	Kenya music and cultural festivals: - Sub-counties competitions - County competitions - National competitions	No. of music and cultural festivals conducted. • Sub counties • County competition • National competi	• 200 • 100 • 24	6540000

	archive management practices and enhances access to library and information services. -Promotion of cultural tourism.		on		
		African herbal medicine day celebrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of capacity building workshops. • No. of herbal medicine exhibition held • No of cultural exchange visits done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 • 4 • 2 	100000
		Kiambu County visual artists capacity building workshop	No. of capacity building workshop held for visual artists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 	200,000
		Kiambu County visual artist exhibitions	No. of visual artists exhibitions held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 	210,000
		Kiambu county traditional food cooking competitions	No. of competitions held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 	200,000
		Identification and formation of the Kiambu county Mwomboko team – The UNESCO chapter nomination as an ICH element	No. of Mwomboko team formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 	5,220,000
		Ngecha children visual artists exhibition and training programme	No. of trainings held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 	200,000

		Kiambu county drama festivals	No of drama conducted Sub counties festivals County festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 1 	342,000
		Formation of the Kiambu county cultural development committee	County cultural committee formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 	190,000
		Kiambu county music artists extravaganza	County music artists extravaganza performed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 	300,000
		Visits to sights and monuments gazetted in Kiambu county-reports forwarded by the Kenya museums Nairobi.	No. of visits conducted to the monuments and sight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 	100,000
		Mr. & Miss world Kiambu County chapter	No. of models participating in sub counties, semifinals and finalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 • 48 • 24 	5M
		Mr. And Mrs. Disability	No. of models participating • sub counties, • finalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 • 24 	1.3M
		Miss Tourism cultural exhibitions Kiambu County chapter.	No. of cultural exhibitors participating in sub counties, semifinals and finalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 	3M
		Cultural exchange programme by the county cultural development committee to Mombasa county	No. of cultural exchange visit conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 	485,000
		Production of county cultural magazine	No. of magazines produced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 	165,000

		Facilitate the domestication of the 2003 UNESCO convention on safeguarding of intangible and tangible cultural heritage	No. of tangible and intangible cultural heritage programmes presented to UNESCO.	• 1	2M
		Kiambu cultural center	Cultural center rehabilitated	• 1	14M

5.9 Youth and Sports

Vision

To create enabling environment for the promotion and development of youth empowerment, sporting excellence and effective County communication.

Mission

To transform and inspire the community using platforms that empower the youth, enhance sporting excellence and provision of relevant information.

Strategic Overview

Improve access to employment information and employment opportunities for the youths by establishing data and information centers;

- Promote youth participation in the county decision making process through youth forums;
- Improve access to equality, relevance and equity in education in youth polytechnic;
- Reduce crime, drug and substance abuse among youth by involving them in alternative and productive activities;
- Promote youth participation in protection, conservation and environmental management by involving them in organized environmental activities;
- Promote positive leisure and recreational facility within the county;
- To develop and promote a sporting culture in the County through identification, nurturing sporting talents, developing and upgrading sports infrastructure;
- Promote linkages wit sports bodies by partnering with them in sporting activities.

Table 18: Youth and Sports Projects/Programmes

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
Construction & equiping	To nurture youth	Operational	Fully	Training	80,000,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
kiambu talent academy	talents and provide an exposure platform.	multitalented center that enhances talent development	functional talent center	center with recording& post production	
Ruiru stadium(const. perimeter wall, offices, pitch, track & terraces)	Upgrade the ground to a stadium status with outdoor and indoor sporting facilities.	A state of the art stadium that can host international competition	A fully equipped facility & functional stadium	40,000 capacity multi sports center.	50,000,000
Limuru stadium(const. perimeter wall, offices, pitch, track & terraces)	Upgrade the ground to a stadium status with outdoor and indoor sporting facilities.	A state of the art stadium that can host international competition	A fully equipped facility & functional stadium	20,000 capacity multi sports center.	30,000,000
Kirigiti stadium(const. perimeter wall, offices, pitch, track & terraces)	Upgrade the ground to a stadium status with outdoor and indoor sporting facilities.	A state of the art stadium that can host international competition	A fully equipped facility & functional stadium	100,000 capacity multi sports center.	100,000,000
Thika stadium track	Upgrade Thika stadium track from murrum to tartan track.	A tartan track	A marked tartan track	An athletics tartan track of international standard.	35,000,000
Sub county multipurpose training grounds	Construct & equip 12 multipurpose training ground(one per sub county)	Operational training ground per sub county	A fully fitted facility per sub county	A multi sport training ground per sub county	144,000,000 (12*12M)
Repair & Maintenance of sports facilities.	Rehabilitation of stadiums and ward playing grounds.	Well maintained and operational sports	Functional sports facilities.	4 stadium and 60 sports field.	15,000,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
		facilities.			
Kiambu allstars & starlets Football Clubs	Fully sponsored men & ladies county teams	Selection, training, tournament & competition sponsorship.	Fully functional teams with a representative of all wards.	Best talented athletes enrolled in the camp.	10,000,000
Purchase of sports equipments.	Facilitation of all county teams with sports equipment and uniforms.	Fully equipped sports club/teams around the county.	List of purchased and issued equipments.	Sport clubs from grass root to county level.	20,000,000
Kiambu biashara fund	Provide county youth, women & PWDs with entrepreneur development loans.	Improved entrepreneur activities and general economic empowerment of the county residents	Increased self employment and upgrading of small scale enterprise in various sectors	County youths, women and PWDs.	100,000,000
County talent development	Nurture & expose youth talents through talent shows, competition & exhibitions	Identification of talented youths & establishment of a role model network to nurture and expose them	Platform, talent shows, and number of youth employed by their talents.	Couth youths from grassroots level.	10,000,000
Kiambu Youth congress	Establishment of county youth leaders association that give youth a voice in county leadership and	Youth participation in county development, leadership role model &	Congregation of youth leaders from around the county & increased	County youths.	20,000,000

Project/programme	Objective	Expected output	Indicators	Target	Cost (KSH)
	development	mobilization.	youth engagement in county affairs.		
Kiambu Youth Resource Centers	Rehabilitation and equipping sub county youth resource centers	Operational resource centers in all sub counties	Increased youth activities in the centers	A youth center per sub county	20,000,000
Youth Technical Skills Enhancement & capacity building	Conduct a need assessment & develop a youth training curriculum and empowerment program to be conducted around the county.	Increased research & need assessment, improved training curriculum & increased skills development and certification.	No. of trainings and capacity building held & list if certified grandaunt	Youths at various level of education & as per needs identified.	10,000,000
Procure a 42 sitter utility vehicles	To provide transport for sportsmen and staff members during trainings, tournament & competition.	Improved service delivery and reduction of team operation cost.	Effectiveness and efficiency in teams & staff transport.	A department minibus.	7,000,000

5.10 Lands, Physical Planning and Housing

Vision

To create enabling environment for the promotion and development of youth empowerment, sporting excellence and effective County communication.

Mission

To transform and inspire the community using platforms that empower the youth, enhance sporting excellence and provision of relevant information.

Strategic Overview

Improve access to employment information and employment opportunities for the youths by establishing data and information centers;

- Promote youth participation in the county decision making process through youth forums;
- Improve access to equality, relevance and equity in education in youth polytechnic;
- Reduce crime, drug and substance abuse among youth by involving them in alternative and productive activities;
- Promote youth participation in protection, conservation and environmental management by involving them in organized environmental activities;
- Promote positive leisure and recreational facility within the county;
- To develop and promote a sporting culture in the County through identification, nurturing sporting talents, developing and upgrading sports infrastructure;
- Promote linkages wit sports bodies by partnering with them in sporting activities.

Table 19: Lands, Physical Planning and Housing projects/ programmes

PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUT	INDICATOR S	TARGET	COST
Staff Hiring and welfare (HR Management)	To hire and retain qualified and competent staff	Increased technical capacity and productivity in all sub counties	The number of staff hired and retained.	2 deputy director 6 professional staff 8 technicians 12 support staff	3.4 M
Capacity Building /training (HR Development)	To attain best professional and management practices	Efficient and effective delivery of services.	Number of training programs, conferences, peer forums and team building activities attended.	2 SLDP 5 SMC 5 administrative 2 prosecution course 4 conferences	20 M

Research and Innovation	To be responsive to the emerging urbanization and development dynamics	Innovation in development projects and urbanization opportunities for better performance	Number Innovation proposals.	2	10M
Feasibility Studies	To establish viability and impact of major social urban capital investment proposals.	Implementation strategies, funding options of major public programmes and projects	Number of studies and reports prepared	1 Infrastructural Provisions 1 urban renewal and development	40 M
Preparation of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans (ISUDPs)	To facilitate and manage urban growth in all major County towns	Policy guidelines to transform County urban centres/towns into sustainable economic and socially integrated zones	Number of ISUDPs finalized	Launch of 6 ISUDPs	10 M
Preparation of advisory plans/ Part Development Plans (PDP) per sub-county	To plan and document land for public amenity	Development of Social/Communal facilities and open spaces that promote community welfare	Number of completed PDPs per sub county.	24 PDP's (2 per month)	2 M
Planning Awareness and Community Outreach Participation	To create staff exposure to/and public engagement with local community in planning literacy and decision processes.	Increased inclusive stakeholder's awareness on the county's planning mandate and development control.	Number of neighborhood meetings, land clinics/barazas and exhibitions conducted.	24 meetings/clinics 2 exhibitions	10 M
Safety and Compliance Audit of Buildings	To ensure safety during construction, quality control of materials and post-occupation security of all category of buildings	Safe and secure buildings and high levels of disaster preparedness	up-to-date existing and on-going building inventory	12 inventories (each per sub county)	15 M

Drafting of Legislative Bills	To enhance regulatory and institutional functions and operations	Streamlined regulatory processes for development control, housing development, public amenity, land taxation and infrastructural investment	Number of land related bills tabled in the county assembly.	4 Bills	20M
Evaluation and Determination of Development Applications	To comprehensively vet all developments applications and hold regular County Planning Technical Committee(CPTC) Meetings to make determinations	Efficient, fair and reliable development approval process	Consistency of (CPTC) meetings and number of tabled items	12 CPTC's.	2 M
Taking Possession and Secure of public Land	To carryout survey on unregistered plots, fence and/or monument to ward off grabbers and facilitate issuance of title deeds	Development of Social/Communal facilities and open spaces that promote community welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PDPs prepared • Number of land Parcels surveyed • Number of Titles Issued 	36 Market Centres	18M
Storage of Survey & Land Data	To establish GIS based Land Information Management System (LIMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and effective geo-referenced survey and land records • Enhanced revenue on land rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of survey maps and land record digitized 	300,000 Parcels of land	10M
Resolution of Land Boundary Disputes	To hear and settle boundary disputes and re-establishment of disputed boundaries	Well maintained parcel boundaries	No of disputes resolved and parcels secured	250	1M

Identification of land set aside for Public Use	To investigate from records and other sources land surrendered during land subdivision for public use	Development of Social/Communal facilities and open spaces that promote community welfare	Number of public purpose plots identified	200	10M
Asset Management Policy	To enable a long term optimized management of County physical assets	Reliable and effective physical asset tracking and management system	A portfolio or inventory of physical assets	Initial Portfolio with 10,000 physical assets	30,000,000/-
Land Rates Revenue Enhancement	To create a system for the storage and processing of property information for implementation of a property tax regime	An automated property tax catalogue for augmentation and enhanced compliance in collection/payment of rates	Number of properties captured and valued for rating purposes	200,000 properties	10,000,000/-
Audit of County Duty and Rental Residential Houses and office spaces	To establish the physical location of duty/staff and tenancy of county houses and offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proper housing tenancy management, • Equitable office allocation and • enhanced tenancy revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of houses and offices audited, • Tenancy revenue collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number housing audited (500) and renovated (100) • %age of revenue increase from previous year 	5M
Maintenance of County Operations Buildings and offices	To establish the, maintenance status of county operations buildings and offices	Well maintained county buildings	Number of offices space refurbished	4 Houses In section 2 Thika 10 Houses in Kiambu	15.0M
Improvement of informal settlements	To develop planning strategies for land tenure and better living conditions in informal settlements	Improved access to land with tenure security and improved shelter	Number of informal settlements planned	Umoja in Thika sub-county and Dagoretti,Ruthimitu in Kikuyu sub-county	10.0M

Application of Appropriate Building Technology (ABT)	To facilitate access to decent shelter by the economically vulnerable	Improve access to affordable building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hydra foam machines procured. • Number of people in trained ABT 	2 Hydra foam machines. Train citizens in Lari and Lower parts of Thika Sub-counties	15.0M
Preparation of type plans	To facilitate acquisition of decent house designs	Properly designed safe and pre-approved houses designs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of zones with pre-approved designs • Number of variety of designs pre-prepared • Revenue generated upon issue of pre-approved designs. 	4 2BR units 3 BR units 4 BR units	2.5M

5.11 Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-Operative

Vision

To be a Strategic Leader in transforming Kiambu County as the Preferred County of Choice for Investments in Trade, Industry, tourism and Cooperative Development.

Mission

To promote investments in Trade, Industry, Tourism and Cooperative Development Sub-sector by providing an enabling environment for sustainable socio-economic development

Strategic Overview

The strategic role of the department is to promote trade, industry, Tourism and cooperatives development through adoption of technology and innovation in facilitating investments for

employment creation while fostering both backward and forward linkages through partnerships with the Private Sector under the Public Private Sector Partnerships.

Table 20: Trade, Tourism, Industry and Co-operative Projects/Programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Construction of office block	Office Space	Office constructed	Office	1	100M
Refurbishment of Office Blocks	To provide a conducive working office space	Refurbishment of Office Blocks	No. of office Blocks Refurbished	10	25M
Establishment and construction of new Markets	Providing an enabling environment for entrepreneurship trade and investments	Markets Constructed	No. of Markets Constructed	7	250M
Establishment of Boda Boda Sheds	Providing a good working business environment for operators in the Boda Boda Sector	Boda Boda Sheds constructed	No of Boda Boda Sheds constructed	120	60M
Refurbishment and renovation of existing markets	Providing an enabling environment for investments in trade	No of markets refurbished and renovated	No of markets refurbished and renovated	24	50M
Establishment of Modern Model Kiosks	Providing a conducive business environment for vendors and other SMEs	Modern Model Kiosks established	No of Modern Model Kiosks established	240	50M
Support Training on Value addition among MSME s, Co-operatives, Tourism and Business Groups	Facilitating trade and investments through capacity building and value addition on various products	MSMEs capacity built	no of MSMEs trained on Value Addition and M&E reports	120	20M
Participating in Exhibitions and Expos both Local and International to market Kiambu County as an Investment Hub, (4 -Trade,	Providing a platform for market networking and linkages	Exhibitions and expos held	No of exhibitions and Expos held	10	20M

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
4- Tourism, 2 – Co-operative)					
Establishment of Livestock Markets	Providing a holding ground for livestock dealers	livestock Markets established	No of livestock Markets established	3	13M
Establishment of an Investor Enabling Centre	Facilitating trade and Investment	Investor Enabling Centre in place	No of Investor Enabling Centre established	2	20M
Verification and inspection of weighing and measuring equipments	Ensuring fair Trade Practices and consumer Protection	Verification and inspection of weighing and measuring equipments in place	% Increase in no of measuring and weighing equipment verified and inspected	30%	3M
Establishment of Weights and Measures workshop/Block	Providing a working place at the headquarters for verification and inspection of weighing and measuring equipments	Weights and Measures workshop/Block in place	Weights and Measures Block	1	10M
Rehabilitation and/or construction of Historical, Heritage and Tourist Attraction sites	Increasing numbers of Tourists and Tourists attraction sites	Rehabilitation and/or construction of Historical, Heritage and Tourist Attraction sites done	No. of Centers rehabilitated and/or constructed	6	50M
Landscaping works and Construction of ablution blocks in tourism attraction areas	Creating a platform for more attractions	Landscaping works and Construction of ablution blocks done	Works on landscaping and Construction of Ablution Blocks Completed	6	50M
Mapping of Tourism Attraction sites	To create a baseline data base of all attraction sites to help in planning	Mapping of Tourism Attraction sites	No. of Sites mapped and identified	12	30M
Marketing and Branding	Marketing and Branding	Purchase of branded materials	Branding Materials	20	20M
Purchase Coffee for Branding, Marketing and Export	To Brand, Market and Export Kiambu County Coffee	Branded, Marketed and Exported Kiambu County Coffee	Quantity of Kiambu County Coffee Branded, Marketed and Exported	20	20M
Purchase of one acre of land in Ndeiya, Lari Sub County	Concealed graves	Built a monument for Mau Mau heros	Land purchased and monument done	1	25M
Construction of Central County Warehouse	To provide a Warehouse facility for Co-operatives	Constructed Central Warehouses	No. of Warehouses constructed	4	20 M

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected outputs	Indicators	Targets	Estimated cost
Purchase of coffee Parchment Milling Machines to be installed at Komothai area	To facilitate Coffee Milling	Coffee Milling Plant in place	Coffee Milling Plant in place	1	500M
Construction of milk collection centers for co-operative societies	To provide milk collection Centres	Milk collection Centres in place	Number of collection centers in place	35	7M
Creation of revolving funds for co-operatives	Prompt payment to farmers / on delivery	Increase in coffee production	Existence of the revolving fund	1	300M
Capacity building in areas of Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives, Audit, Weight and Measures	To build capacity	Enhanced skills, good corporate governance and improved performance	Number trained	1500	50M
Workshops, Forums and Seminars on Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives, Audit, Weight and Measures	To sensitize the stakeholders	Awareness	Good Management practice, Client satisfaction, Increased Productivity, Streamlined systems, Increased transparency & Accountability,	1,000	50M

5.12 Roads Transport Public Works & Utilities Department

Vision

A national leader in infrastructural development, maintenance and provision of technical services

Mission

To provide, maintain and regulate quality infrastructure technical services in Kiambu County

Strategic overview

- Roads-To improve status of rural access roads and urban roads within the County
- Transport-To enhance transportation within the county

- Public Works-To facilitate planning, documentation and supervision of public buildings
- Fire and Rescue Services- To assist in prompt response to fire and other related hazards within the county
- Energy-To improve lighting of our centres and explore use of alternative energy sources

Table 21: Roads, Transport and Public Works projects/programmes

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
Construct 15 Km of bituminous roads	To provide a safe ,efficient, reliable and sustainable transport	Improved road network Increased road safety.	No. of KM upgraded to bitumen status	15Km Bitumen road	360M
Construct 240 km of gravel rural access roads	To provide a safe ,efficient, reliable and sustainable transport	Improved road network Increased road safety.	No of KM upgraded to gravel road network	240KM gravel road	390M
Construct or rehabilitate 5No. motorable bridges	To promote connectivity	Improved connectivity and good passable bridges	No of motorable bridges constructed.	5 No. bridges	15M
To construct 10 KM of NMT facility	To provide a safe ,efficient, reliable and sustainable pedestrian walkways	Improved safe walkways for the pedestrians.	No of KM of NMT constructed	10KM NMT	20M
Preparation of master plan for the roads and storm water drainage systems	To provide strategic context	Developed Long-vision for road policy framework for decisions that affect the physical, social and economic environment of the Towns in the County	Master Plan produced and Published	1No. master plan	5M
Construct 50KM storm water drainages	To provide free flow of runoff water and control flooding	Improved drainage systems and clean environment	No of KM of drain constructed	50KM of storm water drain	26M

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
Construct Bus parks (Kiambu, Uthiru, Kikuyu, Thika)	To increase parking space for PSV vehicles for efficient management, coordination, planning and control	Increased parking space for PSV vehicles. Improved service delivery and also enhances revenue collection.	No. of Bus parks constructed	4No. Bus Parks	75M
Construct Street parkings with the County Towns	To increase parking space for PSV vehicles for efficient management, coordination, planning and control	Increased parking space for PSV vehicles. Improved service delivery and enhances revenue collection	No of street parkings constructed	Street parking constructed	15
Construct 6 No. footbridges	To promote connectivity	Improved connectivity and good passable bridges	No of footbridges constructed.	6No. footbridges	15M
Construct 60 Number, 30 metres flood masts within the County	To provide a suitable visual environment and promote security	Improved lighting and enhanced security	No of flood masts constructed	60No. flood masts	240M
Construct streetlight within the County 12,000 poles	To provide a suitable visual environment and promote security	Improved lighting and enhanced security	No of street lights constructed	12,000 No. streetlights	300M
Construct 3No. Fire stations at Kikuyu, Ruiru and Kiambaa	To strengthen Fire prevention capability and welfare of the Staff	To enhance safety and response to disasters	No of fire stations constructed	3No. Fire stations	50M
Purchase of Motor Vehicles and equipment	To enhance capacity of the department for service delivery	Improved mobility and operations for the Department	Project Management Vehicles Double Cabins. No. of	Pick-ups, trucks & grader	80M

Project/Programme	Objective	Expected Output	Indicators	Target	Cost
			Lorries		
			No of graders		

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION

The outlined projects/programmes in this Annual Development Plan is a reflection of the County departmental priorities that are in line with the fiscal responsibility principles as stated in the PFM law. They are also in line with the national strategic objectives which are

provided in the CIDP and second Medium Term Plan. These objectives are pursued by the County Government as a basis of allocation of public resources.

Kiambu County has been ensuring compliance with the constitutional requirement of at least 30% of resource allocation to development. The budget estimates for 2016/17 Financial Year gives the allocation for development expenditure as 30.4% and the same will be replicated in the Financial year 2017/18 budget estimates.

Finally, the timely and adequate release of funds will ensure a successful implementation of this plan.